

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 12, 1904.

VOL. IX—NO. 32

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 W. M. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

Conestee Lodge No. 237,

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.

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The patronage of the traveling public

as well as summer tourists is solicited.

Opp. Court House, Brevard, N. C.

Dissolution.

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.

EXACTIONS OF TRUSTS

Republicans Say There Is No Serious Complaint.

THE PUBLIC THINKS OTHERWISE.

How the Combines Are Working the Man of Small Capital—If the Beef Barons and Their ilk "Come Down" Freely They Will Not Be Molested.

When Elihu Root as temporary chairman of the Chicago convention made the opening speech of the Republican campaign he especially held up for glorification the aggressiveness of the Roosevelt administration against the trusts and declared there is "no longer any serious complaint of trust exactions." Now surely Mr. Root did not believe that his statement was true, for the newspapers of the country, which are mirrors of public opinion, are constantly filled with complaints about the way the trusts are plundering the people, and Mr. Root is a great newspaper reader. But defending the Republican party and the Roosevelt administration from their evident partiality for trusts was a difficult job for even such a renowned special pleader as Mr. Root. Nor was he satisfied to rest his case there, but tried to prove it by adding:

"No investment in lawful business has been jeopardized, no fair and honest enterprise has been injured, but it is certain that wherever the constitutional power of the national government reaches trusts are being practically regulated and curbed within lawful bounds as they never have been before, and the men of small capital are finding in the efficiency and skill of the national department of justice a protection they never had before against the crushing effect of unlawful combinations."

There again the facts do not agree with Mr. Root, for not one industrial trust has been "regulated and curbed within lawful bounds" by the Roosevelt administration. Only two prosecutions of trusts have been commenced, and only one of these was against an industrial trust, and that is still hanging fire in the courts, and the trust in question—the packers' combine—shows no signs of being regulated or curbed. The other trust—the railroad merger—has been ordered dissolved by the courts, but is still charging "all the traffic will bear," and there is still no competition between the railroads that were combined in the merger. The people of the northwest, where the merged railroads are located, are obliged to pay the same freight and passenger rates as before "the efficiency and skill of the department of justice" was brought into play. These two cases against the trusts is all the Roosevelt administration has to boast of, and we have the word of Mr. Knox that there will be no attempt "to run amuck" against any other combinations.

The further boast of Mr. Root that the men of small capital are being protected from the crushing effect of unlawful combinations will be news to most of them.

The Washington Post, that cannot be said to be prejudiced against the Republican party, says, "There is nothing in the record to show that the man of small capital is finding any protection against the crushing effect of unlawful combinations."

A man of small capital, if he thinks of embarking in the coal trade, will find the coal trust fixes the price and rules for that business, and most of the profits go to the trust.

An independent meat market owned and operated by men who refuse to deal with the beef trust and adhere to prices fixed by the trust would be forced into bankruptcy in short order in any city of the country in which the trust seeks to control business. In Philadelphia and other cities the tobacco trust is refusing to sell goods to merchants who will not agree to sell none but trust made tobaccos. In fact, there has been nothing in the commercial or industrial history of the last year to indicate that the man who wishes to engage in business has any more protection from the trusts than he has had at any time since the era of consolidation and combination began.

We have noticed that the department of commerce and labor and the department of justice have a large force of very expensive experts at work running

THE BIG GOLD STRIKE IN EAGLE GULCH.



"By gum, the first nugget in twelve years, and a big one!"

—Brooklyn Eagle.

the beef combine to its lair. We are also informed by the administration newspapers that Mr. Moody, the new attorney general, and Mr. Metcalf, the new secretary of commerce and labor, "have something up their sleeves," and the beef combine should beware.

Why this extraordinary activity just as the campaign is opening, if the bad trusts have all been curbed as Mr. Root assures us they have? There is a shrewd suspicion by those who ought to know that any activity by the administration against the trusts at this time is to goad them to the proper frame of mind to be liberal when Mr. Cortelyou presents the contribution box. That, like Chairman Hanna, he will promise immunity from molestation if the campaign fund is appropriately "fattened" can hardly be believed of this honest reform administration. Yet there are those well versed in Republican politics who are certain that even a bad trust "that comes down with the dust" need have no fear of the law.

That possibly explains why Mr. Root says there is "no danger of any serious complaint of trust exactions," and President Roosevelt agrees with him, for he read and reread the Root speech before it was delivered and said he was delighted with it.

PARKER AND ROOSEVELT.

How the Business Interests View the Two Candidates.

There is no doubt that the trend of political events all tend toward the success of the Democracy in this campaign. The pivotal state of New York is settling down into the Democratic column. Seven of its greatest newspapers are supporting Judge Parker which were for McKinley in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Among these are the New York Herald, Evening Post, Times, World, Staats-Zeitung, Journal of Commerce and Brooklyn Eagle. What these newspapers say of Roosevelt is even more indicative of how the great business interests of the country view political matters. "The comments elicited from all quarters," says the New York Herald, "show that Judge Parker's action has won the confidence of the people, and that sort of confidence President Roosevelt has not inspired."

"His imperialism and his dictatorial ways, together with his revival of the race issue in the south and other rough rider fads, have awakened among the people a distrust of Mr. Roosevelt."

"Mr. Roosevelt has the support of his intimate friends and his political proteges, but conservative people eye him with distrust. They acknowledge that he is irreproachable as an individual, that he is a staunch patriot, a good husband, a loyal friend. But they doubt his capacity for self control, distrust his judgment and question his conception of presidential duties."

"Like the German emperor, he wishes to meddle in every detail of the public service, to control every department, to rule every official, to be both the lawmaker and the executive, to be

the source of power and to apply it.

"Between Mr. Roosevelt's views of the president's duties and the views of the American people on that subject there is a very wide difference. He evidently thinks the president of the United States is a sort of dictator, while the people rightly regard him merely as their chief magistrate, as the executive head of the administration."

"This domineering conception of his official duties has excited widespread resentment among Republicans and has led him to make mistakes that would have prevented his nomination if the Republican party had had any other available candidate."

A GUARDIAN NEEDED.

Campaign Is Being Sadly Muddled at Sagamore Hill.

It is quite an honor to be private secretary to the president, and if the incumbent is discreet there are vast political possibilities open to him. At least two private secretaries became cabinet officers, Lamont and Cortelyou, but they did not make the mistake of taking the presidents they served too literally. Poor Loeb is different, a good fellow, anxious and willing, but not equal to the task of being a good buffer for such a strenuous soul as President Roosevelt. When President Roosevelt told Secretary Loeb he did not want to receive the delegation of Pennsylvania miners, to plead the cause of their Colorado brethren, he did not expect the delegation would be so persistent. He evidently thought that Private Secretary Loeb would have the political instinct strongly enough developed to smooth over matters.

The coal miners have been led to believe that President Roosevelt could, if he wished, stop the horrors that the Republican governor of Colorado and his militia colonel have committed. They thought such cruelty as banishing husbands and leaving wives and children to starve would rapidly be righted, when "knighthood was in flower" again under the generous impulses of Roosevelt. The miners, poor fellows, did not understand that Colorado was a red-hot poker at white heat at both ends, especially when a presidential election was approaching. President Roosevelt knew it and had so informed Loeb, and he was obturate. He would himself lay the matter before the president, or the miners could confer with Mr. Cortelyou, the chairman of the national Republican committee.

The miners went home disgusted and angry. The president was excited when he saw the morning papers. His friends telegraphed him he had made a great mistake. He turned tail and threw all the blame on poor Loeb.

Loeb's visions of glory and power and sitting at the cabinet board have vanished, and the president's expectation of getting rid of a difficult job has failed.

There ought to be a political guardian appointed for Loeb—and the president.

LIVE ON THE BANANA.

Natives of the Countries Where It Grows Become Lazy and Demoralized.

Not many years ago the banana was a curious fruit, reserved for the table of the epicure; to-day it is the hardy perennial of the costermonger's barrow. But few whose cheap delicacy it is have probably ever thought that it could have much influence on national character. However, according to Sir H. Johnston, says the London Telegraph, the idleness and vacuity of the lives of the natives who inhabit the fertile districts of the Uganda protectorate are directly encouraged by the banana, which requires scarcely any labor for its maintenance as a standing source of food supply. It propagates itself by throwing up shoot after shoot from the underground rhizome, which, as it were, grows horizontally, as do many of the allied plants of the same order, and most orchids. From one of these rhizomes you may break off an incipient shoot and replant it. This shoot rapidly develops into a fine tall tree and bears one or more bunches of fruit.

Whilst this tree is flourishing above ground it is expanding horizontally below ground and forming a succession of fresh shoots. Each shoot grows up in turn, produces fruit, and eventually dies. Left to themselves, however, bananas seem to go on growing, shooting, dying and sprouting up again eternally. Beyond the original labor of stocking a few banana plantations with fresh shoots the native has little further to do but to gather the fruit as it ripens.

Tourists at Rome.

To attract the capricious race of tourists it was recently decided at a meeting of the Society of Hotel-keepers at Rome that brilliant fetes should be given next season in the Coliseum, attempts will be made to revive, "under modern humanitarian conditions," the wild beast shows of the time of Nero.

Flour in United States.

The consumption of flour in the United States is about one barrel a year to every man, woman and child in the country.

NOT ONE OF THE FAMILY.



Grocer—So you're the new cook at Pickingham's? I suppose they treat you like one of the family?

Bridget—Sure, an' they don't. They're always perlitte to me.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A One-Sided Affair.

"Marriage," said she, "is a lottery which the law devises."

"True," said he, "and one in which women get all the prizes."

—Chicago Daily News.

Still Unsatisfied.

"You wanted a goat," said Mrs. Bunting to little Willie sternly; "and now you have one you are not satisfied. What is the matter with you?"

"I want a disinfected goat," blubbered little Willie.—Judge.

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, KINNAN & 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.