

Sylvan Valley News

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

MINER & BREESE.

BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 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, sptly.
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.
T. D. ENGLAND, N. G.

Transylvania Lodge No. 143,

Knights of Pythias
Regular convention every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend.
W. E. BREESE JR., 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, McMinn 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 McMinn Block, Brevard, N. C.

WELCH GALLOWAY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Practices in all the courts
Rooms 9 and 10 McMinn Block, Brevard, N. C.

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Dr. H. H. CARSON
Surgeon Dentist

Office over Bank.
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Operations. f2m

C. C. KILPATRICK,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

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

T. B. CRARY,
Contractor for All Kinds of Brick Work.
Cement Work, Plastering, Pebble-dash and Rough Casting a Specialty.
BREVARD, N. C.

G. W. Summey—Carpenter
Best of recommendations—his work.
Jobs in or out of town accepted.
All work guaranteed.

A. C. NORTON,
Practical Boot and Shoemaker
Harness Work a specialty.
West Main Street near Caldwell.

The Ethelwold
Brevard's New Hotel—Modern Ap-
pointments—Open all the year.
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.
This July 7, 1904.
W. L. MULL,
M. R. LANCE.

MONEY IN HANDS OF FEW

Concentration of Power Men-
aces Popular Government.

BANK AND RAILWAY COMBINES

They Control Half the Nation's
Wealth—No Real Effort Made by
Republicans to Enforce the Anti-
Trust Laws—Roosevelt Under Obliga-
tions to the Two Dominant In-
terests.

The concentration of wealth in few hands is obvious to every one. The enormous and fast increasing wealth of the Rockefellers, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Goulds and others is a constant exhibition of it. But few, however, appreciate the extraordinary tendency toward the concentration of the banks of the country in few hands, which is the most striking feature of the financial situation and shows the enormous power that two interests possess over the money of the country. The most important of these interests is the Rockefeller or Standard Oil group and the other the so called Morgan life insurance group. This combination of financiers, virtually controlled by two men, has command of one-half of all the banking business included in the report of the associate banks.

The Rockefeller interest owns the National City bank, with deposits of \$201,822,000 and cash on hand of \$69,428,800; also the Hanover bank, with deposits of \$63,401,200 and cash in its vaults of \$16,697,300. The loans of these two banks aggregate \$235,000,000.

The Morgan life insurance group controls the First National, the Bank of Commerce and the Chase National bank, with deposits aggregating \$23,632,000, with cash on hand \$98,973,000 and deposits \$314,811,000.

The National Park bank is not included in either of these groups, but is allied with them, and if its resources are added these six banks account for over 60 per cent of the loans, 65 per cent of the deposits and 60 per cent of the cash of all the banks in the New York clearing house. These banks also account, according to the last statement made, for 70 per cent of the entire surplus of all the associated banks.

These great financiers are not content with the control of the New York banks, but also have acquired control of banks in the other large cities of the United States. Through their power to loan money to the stock brokers, their vast holdings of bonds and stocks of railroads and the industrial trusts they have power to influence the stock market and can often make or break at will those who deal in stocks.

The ramifications of these financiers, with their allied corporations, extend into every state and city and almost into every county in the United States through their attorneys and agents.

This vast money power is part of the Republican political machine, for both the groups above mentioned are arrayed against the Democrats. How great this political influence is may be judged when the total mileage of the Morgan group of railroads is 47,206 miles and the Rockefeller group has 28,157 miles. These railroads extend into every doubtful state and have attorneys and agents at nearly every county seat watching their financial and political interests.

This concentration of power in the hands of a few men is one of the great dangers to popular government, and the defeat of the Republican machine would go a great way toward arresting the further development of such combinations. The Republican administration has taken no real steps to arrest this concentration, in spite of the laws on the statute books, and the common law is ample to prevent it if rigidly enforced. The so called "merger" trust suit, which Attorney General Knox instituted, is worthless unless followed by more drastic measures, and the fact that J. P. Morgan has declared for President Roosevelt, and the New York Sun, which he controls, is now advocating his election, though formerly denouncing him, shows that the merger interests do not fear further legal prosecutions by Mr. Roosevelt if he is elected. Any voters who have been led to believe that Mr. Roosevelt is fighting the trusts, especially the railroad and financial combinations, should remember that he is directly under obligations to the great railroad corporations for thousands of miles of travel in special trains and

HIS NATIONAL ANTHEM.



My army, 'tis of thee,
Sweet band of militeers,
Of thee I sing.
Land of my potent pride,
Land where I roughly ride,
Nor is my right denied
To rule as king.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

that the Republican campaign fund is largely furnished by the same interests.

One Sided Prosperity.

Now that the price of coal, flour, beef and some other necessities is advancing politically, for, according to his idea, high prices are a sure sign of prosperity. The man who is called upon to pay the advance is not feeling so jubilant, especially he who is still working for the same wages. And then there are those who have had their wages cut and those who are out of a job or on strike. Their idea of the prosperity caused by high prices is entirely hostile to the Shaw theory.

A Ticklish Question.

Although the president and the secretary of the navy are entitled to the privilege of selecting the women who name ships built in government yards, they have directed that the governor of Connecticut be invited to make this selection for the battleship Connecticut, which will be launched at the New York navy yard Sept. 29. In a presidential year it doesn't pay to be selfish in dealing with a doubtful state.—Boston Globe.

PLEASURE AND POLITICS.

Roosevelt Worries That He Cannot Be More in the Public Eye.

If any one thinks that President Roosevelt is not busy these days, because he is not talking for publication, he is much mistaken. The president is fully employed from morning to night, although he only devotes a "short hour" for the duties of his office. It frets and worries him that he cannot be more in the public eye, but the Republican leaders have impressed on him that he must "keep quiet." So he takes long tramps, rides and drives, camps out, boxes, wrestles, fences with the broadsword and single sticks, rows, chops trees, plays tennis with his cabinet—the younger members—shoots with rifle and revolver and to fill in spare time practices jiu jitsu, the Japanese muscular formula. Those are the amusements. Then there are political conferences with Platt, Odell, Root, Lodge, Cortelyou, Addicks, Black and Lou Payne and "fixing things" with Morgan, Stillman, Gould and other Wall street and trust magnates, all of which takes time and lots of it.

In fact, most of the time of Mr. Roosevelt since he was accidentally inducted into the presidential office has been occupied in like strenuous occupation, much to the detriment of the serious business of the government. "Think of the record breaking swing around the circle at the expense of the railroads," says the New York

World, "the balancing of Platt with Odell, the placating of this enemy and the crushing of that, the careful selection of delegates, the procuring of copper bound instructions, the choice of a running mate, the elimination of all but the plastic Cortelyou from consideration for national chairman, the conning of the platform, the choice of orators, the revision and tooting down of those extravagant words of eulogy which rose so spontaneously from the fullness of his heart to the lips of Frank S. Black! Would it be too much to say that these matters of such great personal import occupied half of his waking hours and all of his dreaming ones?"

"The personal strain must have been great, the presidential strain greatly exaggerated."

OFFICIAL PERQUISITES.

Extravagance of Present Administration Beats All Records.

The bad example set by President Roosevelt in having two government vessels elaborately fitted up for the use of himself and family is bearing fruit in the use of government vessels by his cabinet for their outings. Secretary Morton has hardly got his seat warm as secretary of the navy when he starts for Newport and the other seaside resorts in the Dolphin with a party of friends and other officials. Besides the whole Morton family there were Attorney General Moody, Representative Foss of Illinois, Mr. Northouse, secretary to Mr. Morton; Speaker Cannon and his family, with their accompanying servants and retainers, all at the expense of the government. The people pay the bills, and the politicians have a good time with the trust magnates and the cream of society they meet at the various resorts.

The smaller fry Republican politicians do the best they can to also follow in the footsteps of their leaders. They accept free transportation from the railroads and steamship companies, and those who are left in Washington ride in the carriages paid for out of appropriations made for other purposes. Even a Republican congressman protested at this extravagance and abuse of what was intended only for cabinet officers and told his hilarious associates that the carriages so used would make a line reaching from the capitol to the White House. The extravagance of the present administration beats all former records.

Walking is now recommended as a cure for appendicitis. If the appendix is all right, walking is also good for the liver, and if the liver does not need it the exercise is good for the lungs, the muscles and, above all, for the nerve centers and think machine.

Not the least of the president's many duties is that of handshaking.

In the early part of this administration Mr. McKinley, like Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, used to "receive" in the east room of the white house all who cared to present themselves at one o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Thousands of tourists visiting Washington were able to say on their return home that they had "seen the president."

Even upon the stormiest days a goodly number appeared at the appointed hour. When the Spanish war came on so great was the pressure upon the president's time that the triweekly receptions were abandoned, and they have not since been resumed. Perhaps there was a feeling that it might not be entirely safe to admit the public indiscriminately without some scrutiny. Most of the visitors to the national capital still have an opportunity to see the president. For excursion parties from a distance, delegates to various conventions and other large groups a special appointment is usually made through the president's secretary. Many persons are taken to see the president by their representative in congress, or by a senator from their state; occasionally a cabinet officer will accompany to the executive mansion a few home acquaintances who desire to pay their respects. Not long ago President McKinley was obliged to keep a party, numbering about 200, waiting for nearly an hour on account of unexpected executive duties. The unusual delay led "Jerry" Smith, a colored man who has long been employed about the white house, to remark by way of consolation to those who were waiting: "Dere ought ter be two presidents—one ter 'tender business an' one ter do handshakin'."

A LOST KING.

That Was Centuries Ago, But His Faithful People Still Wait for His Coming.

In olden times, when European kings were as plentiful as Kentucky colons are to-day, it was not an exceptional occurrence for a king to disappear and never be heard of again. In recent times, however, the people have been more careful of their kings. So when King Sebastian of Portugal disappeared in battle July 29, 1578, while fighting the Moors at Alcazar, there was great commotion. The Moors surrendered to the Portuguese a body said to be that of the king, but it was rumored that the Moors had the live king in custody. The surrendered body was buried with royal honors at Belem, but the faithful Portuguese persisted in waiting for the return of their king. Long after he would have died in the course of nature his countrymen longingly awaited his coming. Even up to this day the legend of the return of King Sebastian is believed by many, and on stormy nights credulous Portuguese citizens will wrap their cloaks about them and go outside and watch the storm, thinking that the king may appear in a cloud of fire and again rule over his people.

Three Jurors Cured

Of cholera morbus with one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. G. W. Fowler of Hightower, Ala., relates an experience he had while serving on a petit jury in a murder case at Edwardsville, county seat of Cleburne county, Ala. He says: "While there I ate some fresh meat and it gave me cholera morbus in a very severe form. I was never more sick in my life and sent to the drug store for a certain cholera mixture, but he sent me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy instead, saying that he had what I sent for, but that this medicine was so much better he would rather send it to me in the fix I was in. I took one dose of it and was better in five minutes. The second dose cured me entirely. Two fellow jurors were afflicted in the same manner and one twenty-five cent bottle cured the three of us." For sale by Z. W. Nichols Brevard and O. L. Erwin Culvert.