

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 30, 1904.

VOL. IX—NO. 3)

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

Miscellaneous.

Dr. H. H. CARSON
Surgeon Dentist
Office over Bank.
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Operations.

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, Pobl-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.

The Aethelwold
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.

Sale of Land.

By virtue of two executions issued from the superior Court of Macon County, N. C., on two judgments in favor of R. L. Porter and against W. J. Zachary, I will sell, by public auction, for cash at the court house door in Transylvania County, N. C., on Monday, November 7, 1904, all the right, title and interest which the said W. J. Zachary has or may become entitled to, in and to all the lands in Transylvania County, N. C., of which Jonathan Zachary, father of W. J. Zachary, dec'd, was seized. This September 7, 1904.
J. C. KING,
Sheriff Transylvania County, N. C.

Tr pass notice always on hand at the News office.

Gov. AYCOCK at Brevard!

Wednesday, October 5, 1904

Come out and hear a great speech upon the political issues now before the people.

TRUSTS AND TARIFFS.

Republican Policy Fosters Methods of Plunder.

STIFLES HOME COMPETITION.

Protection Enables Criminals to Tax American People at Will—System Inimical to the Interests of the Consumer—Legalized System of Robbery

In a speech recently delivered at Bangor, Me., the Hon. Bourke Cockran said of the trusts:

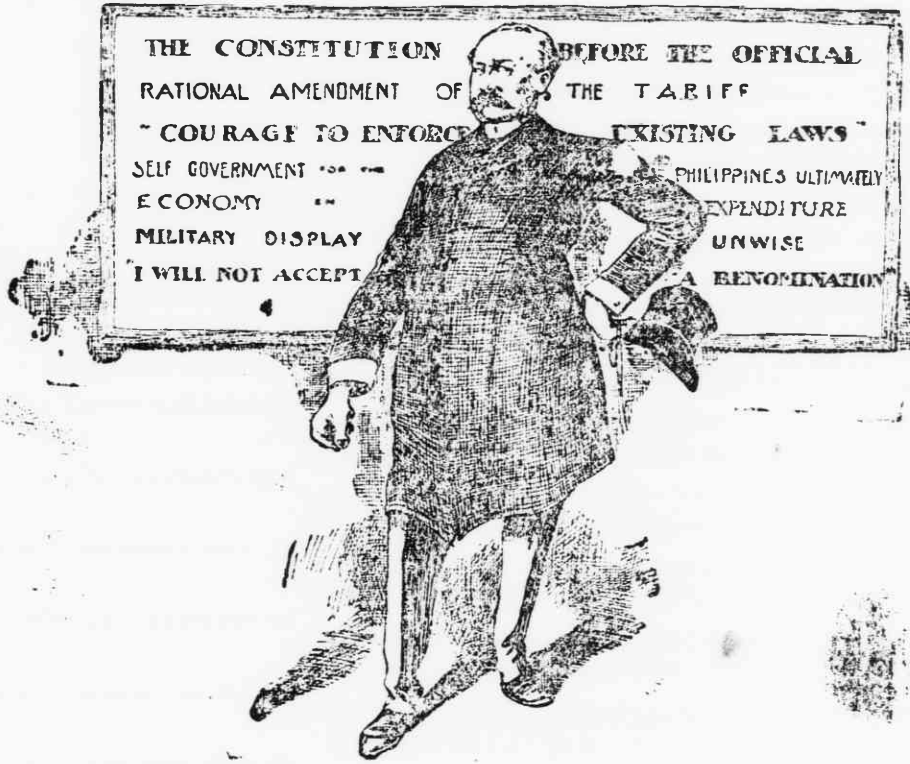
"Now, my friends, as a matter of fact the trust is not a mysterious institution. It is a very simple method of plunder, and it is a very natural consequence of Republican policy. In fact, it is an inevitable consequence when we come to consider the ordinary composition of human nature. The trust is simply a device by which the potentialities of a tariff system for plunder have been made effective and put in active operation. You will observe that under a tariff system which made commodities produced in this country more expensive than abroad domestic competition oftentimes so reduced prices that the persons engaged did not get much benefit out of the tariff. Their domestic competition became so keen that they were not much better off than they would be if they had the competition of the whole world freely admitted to the country.

"Now it did not take long for some enterprising gentleman to see that if they could eliminate domestic competition the tariff law would protect them from foreign competition and then they would have the consumer absolutely at their mercy. One trust after another was organized, and immediately they proceeded to raise prices enormously, not merely to raise them generally, but to raise them specifically in this country beyond what they charged for the same product abroad. Now a phenomenon occurred at once which a great many people could not understand, and for want of a better explanation it was attributed to the genius of certain financiers.

"It was found, for instance, that if there were three corporations or concerns engaged in a domestic production, and these were worth, say, a million dollars apiece, that the moment they combined, instead of being worth \$3,000,000, the sum of their stock, they became worth \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000, and this extraordinary multiplication of values was attributed to what? A race of men that were called, I think, Napoleons of finance and magicians and various other complimentary terms.

"I have no doubt for awhile these gentlemen supposed themselves possessed of some occult power. They forgot the ordinary limitations of mankind. They seemed to have completely overlooked the fact that there never yet was a multiplication of commodities on this earth of a miraculous character but one, and that was when the loaves and fishes were multiplied upon the side of the mount. But they went along as if these poor human beings had the power, by mere scratches of a pen, to exercise a power that was divine and to create these commodities of themselves. Well, now, what really occurred was this: These three corporations put together \$3,000,000 worth of property, and that is all they conveyed.

"I AM HERE! HERE I STAY!"



—Adapted From Boston Herald.

"But the power to plunder the American people was a valuable asset in their possession—the right, in other words, to charge what they pleased for their product where the product was a necessity—was, in fact, a license and power to levy tribute on the body of the American people; not to sell their product for what it was worth, with any regard to the cost of production, but to exact for it whatever they chose from consumers left helpless in their hands. And it came to pass that these corporations deliberately proceeded to capitalize this power of levying tribute as one of their own assets. The great steel corporation, with property worth \$500,000,000, according to the most liberal estimate of a friendly census bureau, organized itself upon a capitalization of \$1,000,000,000—that is to say, this property was worth \$500,000,000. This power to plunder was worth the balance. And that power to plunder, capitalized, made a feature of its stock, was bought and sold, or shares in it at least were bought and sold, in the open market.

"Think of it! The right to plunder, to levy tribute on the American people, bought and sold in the open markets, not merely of our own country but of every country on the globe! Think of it! Why, down here in Boston over a hundred years ago the attempt to exact a small tribute on one article of common consumption resulted in a revolution which changed the whole aspect of civilization. Here the descendants of that same people sit tamely down and submit to taxation, to plunder, not by a government, but by syndicates of their own creation.

"Now, as against that, the Democratic policy is one simply of production. It is very simple. It has no magical formula. It does not pretend to do anything for anybody. It cannot, and tells the truth about it. It does this: It says that all men shall have absolute rights of access to this soil, the riches there created by the hand of a beneficent Providence; each man shall enjoy all that he produces. No man shall touch anything that is not produced by his own labor. That is the whole sum of Democratic doctrine. That is the application of Christianity to government."

The Title of "Mister."
Most men yearn for some title, some handle to their names, by means of which they can escape the monotonous and dreary "mister." In fact, there is a well defined revolt against this meaningless title. It is probable that the prevalence of "colonels," "generals," "majors" and "judges" in some parts of the country is due as much as anything else to the effort to avoid the wearisome appellation of "mister."

A correspondent for the New York Mail discovers evidence of a decided movement to get rid of the term. He suggests "boss," or even the Bowery designation of "Bill," as preferable. In summing up the case against the term now in vogue he says:

The common view of the value of that squallid little abbreviation, "Mr.," is reflected in the unwillingness of the crowd to apply it to any man except as an indication of scorn. No bootblack, newsboy, peddler or street arab ever addresses a man as "mister" if he expects to get a cent out of him.

Into such disrepute has the name fallen that it is even used as a sign of disrespect on the streets and in the public conveyances. To illustrate this the same writer adds:

"Mister" is generally reserved for the "cheap skate." It is ordinarily applicable in such cases as this: A man who lives at Washington Heights entered a trolley car the other Sunday afternoon with a lady. He happened to have spent all the silver change and nickels that he had had in his pocket and possessed no bill smaller than a ten. But he managed to fish ten coppers out of his pocket and gave them to the conductor for the two fares. The conductor counted them with great gravity, but then in his pocket, and as he slowly reached up for the red at the top of the car which rings up the fares, said to the man, "Been sellin' papers today, mister?"

Truly "mister" has fallen on evil days. But since we cannot all be colonels and judges, and since titles of nobility are not permitted in this country, there seems no way out of it except adopting some new appellation for which no suitable term presents itself, or what strikes us as still sensible, dispensing with title altogether as far as that be possible. It be plain John Smith or Brown.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

National Ticket.

For President:
ALTON B. PARKER,
of New York.
For Vice President:
HENRY G. DAVIS,
of West Virginia.
For Presidential Elector:
WILLIAM T. CRAWFORD,
of Haywood County.
For Congress:
JAMES M. GUDGER, JR.,
10th Congressional District.

State Ticket.

For Governor:
ROBERT B. GLENN.
For Lieutenant Governor:
FRANCIS D. WINSTON.
Associate Justices of Supreme Court:
W. A. HOKE,
GEORGE H. BROWNE, JR.
State Auditor:
B. F. DIXON.
State Treasurer:
B. R. LACY.
Secretary of State:
J. BRYAN GRIMES.
Superintendent of Public Instruction:
J. Y. JOYNER.
Commissioner of Labor and Printing:
H. B. VARNER.
Corporation Commissioner:
S. L. ROGERS.
Commissioner of Agriculture:
S. L. PATTERSON.

County Ticket.

For Senator 35th Senatorial District:
W. W. STRINGFIELD.
For Representative:
W. M. HENRY.
For Sheriff:
C. C. KILPATRICK.
For Register of Deeds:
M. W. GALLOWAY.
For Treasurer:
W. H. DUCKWORTH.
For Surveyor:
A. L. HARDIN.
For Coroner:
J. A. CANNON.
For Commissioners:
L. W. BROOKS,
G. W. WILSON,
T. H. GALLOWAY.
For Constable Brevard Township:
J. C. ALLISON.

County Republican Ticket.

For Representative:
J. M. ORR.
For Sheriff:
W. H. FAULKNER.
For Treasurer:
JUDSON COYNE.
For Register of Deeds:
T. B. GALLOWAY.
For Surveyor:
ARTHUR ENG.
For Coroner:
W. M. HENRY.
For Commissioners:
W. F. HENRY,
T. F. HENRY.

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