

Sylvan Valley News

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

MINER & BREESE.

BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 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, apply to W. M. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

Conestee Lodge No. 237,



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.

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Jobs in or out of town accepted.

All work guaranteed.

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Brevard's New Hotel—Modern Appointments—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 rights, 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.

Transpass notice always on hand at the News office.

THE SCALE INSPECTOR.



—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A STATESMAN'S LETTER

Judge Parker's Political Creed Will Bear Scrutiny.

ABLE AND COURAGEOUS DOCUMENT

Tariff Reform, Imperialism, Economical Administration and Honesty in the Public Service the Pre-eminent Issues.

The New York World, commenting on Judge Parker's letter of acceptance, says in part:

Both President Roosevelt and Judge Parker in the intervals between their speeches and their letters of acceptance have gained in clearness, confidence and force. The difference is that this increased vigor has carried Mr. Roosevelt into reckless swashbuckling, while it has taken Mr. Parker just far enough to free him from the charge of undue caution and leave him standing firmly on a sane, courageous and honest public policy.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter consisted largely of "glares" to the Democrats. "We have done this—do you dare to undo it?" "We intend to do that—do you dare to do anything different?" The president evidently believed that the mere statement of the issues in this form would scare all the light out of his opponents. But Mr. Parker has quietly accepted the challenges.

"If our opponents come into power they can revoke the pension order," shouts Mr. Roosevelt. "Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this?"

"If elected," responds Mr. Parker, "I will revoke that order."

No shuffling, no equivocation, here. But the candidate adds that when the law has been thus vindicated he will try to secure the passage of an act "under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives and not as largess distributed by the chief executive."

Judge Parker emphasizes his adherence to the gold standard by declaring his "unqualified belief" in it, not merely his acceptance of it as an accomplished fact. Then, dismissing the money question as not in dispute, he finds four pre-eminent issues—tariff reform, imperialism, economical administration and honesty in the public service.

The tariff policy urged by the Democratic candidate is one not of revolution, but of gradual reduction. Mr. Parker shows that it was not expected even by the framers of the Dingley tariff that its extravagant rates would be maintained, but that they were imposed for the avowed purpose "of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties." Such treaties, he adds, "the Republican administration impliedly at least promised to negotiate." That is an example of Judge Parker's remarkable, al-

most excessive, moderation of statement. There was nothing "implied" about the Republican promise of new reciprocity treaties. Nothing could have been more explicit or more emphatic.

President Roosevelt insists that the tariff has no connection with trusts. Mr. Parker meets him squarely with the assertion that excessive duties "have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market."

As against the trusts the Democratic candidate has three remedies to Mr. Roosevelt's one. He agrees with the president in favoring further legislation if needed, but he believes that oppressive combinations can also be reached through the tariff and through the common law. And in support of the last proposition, which President Roosevelt has denied on the ground that there is no federal common law, he cites a judgment of the United States supreme court deciding that common law principles can be applied by the federal courts in cases involving interstate commerce in the absence of appropriate statutes.

In his discussion of imperialism Judge Parker again exhibits that extraordinary moderation of which we have spoken. He says that the power of the president "has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs." Almost! There are very few monarchs whose power can compare with that exercised even by a constitutional president. There is hardly one sovereign of a civilized country who exerts the personal, arbitrary authority arrogated by President Roosevelt.

On the issue of economical administration Judge Parker is able to convict the dominant party of an appalling record of extravagance, for which the utterances of its leaders from President Roosevelt down show it to be shamelessly unrepentant. He invites renewed attention to the fact already mentioned by the World that there is "not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenses of the government" and "not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the government in which dishonesty has recently been disclosed."

Danger of Imperialism.

A prominent Republican contemporary blandly speaks of President Roosevelt as "a wise and safe ruler." It is from an un-American spirit like this that the real danger of imperialism comes. Think of a public servant being a ruler!—Atlanta Constitution.

The Canadians are expecting the establishment by Americans, probably the United States Steel corporation, of a plant in Canada for the manufacture of steel rails and steel generally. The high duty at present shuts the Dominion market to American manufacturers. The new plant will cost \$12,000,000 or more.

THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

Protection is a Direct Incentive to the Formation of Combinations.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessities of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration, impliedly at least, promised to negotiate. Having on this promise secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have and to which they have no moral right.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff and against tariff reform generally is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries after a hundred years of lusty growth are looming up as industrial giants. In their case at least the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.—Judge Parker.

QUESTIONS FOR VOTERS.

Judge Parker Defines the Issues of the Campaign.

In his letter of acceptance Judge Parker is neither so voluminous nor vehement as his adversary. He calmly discusses the great issues before the public as he sees them and in summing up puts the following questions to the American voter for an answer at the polls in November:

"Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?"

"Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?"

"Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?"

"Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?"

"Shall we cling to the rule of the people or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?"

In these questions the judge defines what he believes to be the grave issues before the American people. Each is based on conditions that now exist or are threatened. The people, after all, render the verdict, and these questions should command their serious attention.

This letter needs no extended comment. It is not involved or obscure. It is a plea of an earnest man.

All American citizens, whether Republicans or Democrats, should read it. The issue is now made up, and every Democrat should go to work to make victory certain.—New York American.

The People's Burdens.

The central feature of Judge Parker's masterly letter is his bold exposure of the tremendous burdens imposed on the American people by the Republican system of high protectionism and the flagrant exclusiveness of the trust fostering Dingley tariff, against which even many leading Republicans have protested and which because of its disastrous effects on our manufactures and export trade led President McKinley in his last address to declare, "The period of exclusiveness is past."—New York Herald.

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. BROWN, 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 38th 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 COHN.

For Register of Deeds:

T. B. GALLOWAY.

For Surveyor:

L. W. DUNCAN.

For Coroner:

W. M. LYDAY.

For Commissioners:

W. P. HOGSED,

T. H. HAMPTON,

A. J. BECK.

President Roosevelt promises on proper occasion the tariff shall be revised by its friends. Just about the way the friends of corruption tried the abortion investigation of the rottenness in the Postoffice Department.

Broke into His House.

S. LeQuinn, of Cavindish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of chronic constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure. 25c at all druggists.