

# Sylvan Valley News

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

J. J. MINER, Manager.

BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1906.

VOL. XI—NO. 31

Transylvania Lodge No. 143,

**Knights of Pythias**  
Regular convention every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend.  
T. W. WHITMIRE 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—McMinn Block.

**Professional Cards.**

**W. B. DUCKWORTH,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
Investigation of Land Titles a Specialty.  
Rooms 1 and 2, Piekelsimer Building.

**ZACHARY & BREESE**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Offices in McMinn Block, Brevard, N. C.

**GASH & GALLOWAY,**  
LAWYERS.  
Will practice in all the courts.  
Rooms 9 and 10, McMinn Block.

**D. L. ENGLISH**  
LAWYER  
Rooms 11 and 12 McMinn Block,  
BREVARD, N. C.

**Miscellaneous.**

**THOMAS A. ALLEN, Jr.,**  
DENTIST.  
Opposite Opera House  
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.  
Gold Crown, Bridge Work and  
Porcelain Work specialties.  
All work guaranteed and prices reasonable. Painless Extraction.

**The Æthelwold**  
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.

**R-I-P-A-N-S** Tablets  
Doctors find  
A good prescription  
For mankind  
The 5-cent packet is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle (50 cents) contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

**R. W. NORTON**  
Woodwork of Every Description  
Wagon Repairs, Etc.  
Can be Found at T. L. Snelson's Shop.

If there is anything you want built of wood call and let me estimate its cost—I can save you money.  
Snelson's Shop, Brevard, N. C.

**R. W. NORTON**

**HELP IS OFFERED**  
TO WORTHY YOUNG PEOPLE  
We earnestly request all young persons, no matter how limited their means or education, who wish to obtain a thorough business training and good position, to write by first mail for our great half-rate offer. Success, independence and probable fortune are guaranteed. Don't delay. Write today.  
The Ga.-Ala. Business College, Macon, Ga.

## REPUBLICAN POLITICS

**Struggle For Supremacy Is Already Inaugurated.**

**ROOSEVELT STILL IN THE RING**

**Question of the Third Term Will Again Have to Be Decided—President Working to Control Convention—Republican Factional Fights Lend Comfort to Democrats.**

It is rather early to talk about the nomination of a president, which will not take place until nearly two years hence, for many things may happen in that time. The good political general, however, keeps his eye on the future and prepares to upset the plans of his opponents, and a glance at the probable Republican nominee is of importance to Democrats everywhere.

There are at least nine receptive Republican candidates for the presidential nomination—namely, Taft, Fairbanks, Cannon, Root, Foraker, Cummins, La Follette, Knox and Spooner. Shaw was a candidate, but by this time must see that the renomination of Cummins for governor of Iowa over the Shaw protest has eliminated him from the contest.

The repeated official denials that President Roosevelt will be a candidate must not be taken too seriously, for, although good faith with other Republican candidates will require that the president keep his word, his notable ambition to perpetuate his policies will perhaps urge him to use the administration forces to that end. It is possible, of course, that events may force the Republican national convention to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for a third term in spite of his protest and he may consent to run, as he did for vice president in 1900, although he had explicitly pledged numerous politicians that "he would not under any circumstances be a candidate" for the vice presidency. General Grosvenor, who was writing letters on the spot from Philadelphia in 1900 to a New York newspaper, said: "If he is nominated it will very soon be understood that the game has been one in which he himself has participated, either as an organizer or as consenting to the performance." And Grosvenor added, "It will be said of him either that he is a dishonest man or else that he did not want the place."

Mr. Roosevelt accepted the vice presidential nomination and he may accept a third term; in fact he may now be working to that end. In the event that Mr. Roosevelt discovers that a third term would be unpopular he will at least want to perpetuate his policies. Under those circumstances the two administration candidates are Taft and Root, and as the latter has a record that will not bear the intense inspection that always accompanies the candidature for president it would appear that Taft would then be the candidate pushed to the front by the administration. The reformers, La Follette and Cummins, are either through jealousy or from being too strongly opposed to the railroads not acceptable to Mr. Roosevelt, judging from the fact that he has allowed the federal officials to oppose them.

The other Republican candidates—Fairbanks, Cannon, Foraker, Knox and Spooner—are not in sympathy with the president's policies, and their chances for the nomination are handicapped by their well known corporation sympathies or either past or present retention as trust attorneys.

The Republican nomination for president, therefore, depends upon which of the two groups—the ins or the outs—can control the convention, and a desperate struggle for supremacy is already inaugurated. The administration, with its patronage and horde of officials in every state, has a vast leverage to raise the necessary majority, and that the lever will be opened or secretly worked by the president is the general belief of Republican politicians.

The Democrats can watch the Republican factional fight with interest, knowing that, however it terminates, there will be sore spots that will work to their advantage.

**Tired of Shaw.**

The discussion in the Iowa Republican newspapers of why Secretary Shaw was hissed at the late Republican convention can hardly lead to any conclusion other than the fact that a majority of the delegates to the convention are sick and tired of his machine politics and his absurd platitudes about the sacred tariff.

## SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEME.

**Fallacy of the Arguments Set Forth In Its Favor.**

In a public document entitled "hearings before the committee on merchant marine and fisheries of the house of representatives on senate bill No. 529—the shipping bill of the merchant marine commission—April 4 to April 19, 1906," there is a report favoring that bill by Admiral Dewey, president of the general board, navy department, dated Washington, Nov. 23, 1905, which shows the attitude of that department toward the ship subsidy scheme. The report says:

"In case of operations of a large nature over seas, the needs of the army would be great, and the existence of a large fleet of American owned vessels available at once for conversion into transports or supply ships would be of great importance in expediting the departure of troops and in supplying them after departure." And again the report says:

"Another benefit which would accrue to the navy from a large fleet of American owned merchant vessels would lie in the large number of experienced seagoing men, engineers and firemen accustomed to marine engines and boilers, who would form a valuable reserve from which to draw the men for manning the auxiliaries."

Mr. Schwab could hardly have made a better plea for the use of the products of the steel trust, or Mr. Baer for the coal trust, or Mr. Du Pont for the powder trust.

The secretary of war, Mr. Taft, also submitted a report to the committee, which will be found in the same volume. He pleaded for a merchant marine, "which will permit the United States to put forth its entire military strength at any distance and in any direction."

This is exactly in line with the idea of the navy department and was undoubtedly inspired by the president, who, in his message to congress, Dec. 5, 1905, said:

"To the spread of our trade in peace and the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to convey our goods to neutral markets and in case of need to re-enforce our battle line. It cannot but be a great source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with our sister republics of South America should be chiefly under foreign control."

Our "battle line" and "our sister republics of South America," Santo Domingo and Venezuela especially, are always in the minds of all the members of the present administration. Foreign conquest leans on ship subsidies and on grafting contracts with the producers of steel, coal, powder and beef. It is only a means of reconciling the people who pay these subsidies and extortionate prices to the grafting process upon the false notion that it is glorious to subdue and exploit weak nations.

Experience shows that, except for use as transports, merchant vessels are worthless in war, for the much faster torpedo boats have superseded the fastest merchant vessels as scouts.

Why pay a subsidy to the Morgan ship trust, which would be worthless to us in war and is useless to us in peace?

**Weather Forecast.**



St. Louis breweries sold \$12,954,197 worth of beer in the year ending June 1. That was a decrease of \$179,441 compared with the sales in the preceding year.

## FLORIDA'S FINE HIGHWAYS.

**Great Work of Convicts on Good Roads Proposition.**

The use of convict labor in the construction of public works is a phase of economics which has been tried in the southern states with a greater or less measure of success, says the Motor News.

Florida is the latest state to fall in line and put her convicts to work, and road building is the task which has been chosen for the wrongdoers. This work has now been going on for some time, and at the results accomplished the Floridians express great satisfaction. The work, they say, is not only beneficial in giving the prisoners an opportunity to do something, but the exercise and outdoor life tend to the improvement of their health.

Under the system adopted in the Peninsular State the prison laborers enter scarcely at all in competition with their free brothers. The roads would not be built if the cost was high, and as the state obtains the labor for the bare cost of keeping the laborers the expense of laying out and building a magnificent system of highways is comparatively slight.

Along the east coast of Florida there are inexhaustible quarries of cochina rock, while in the district lying south of Daytona to New Smyrna great quantities of oyster shells are to be found. Both furnish excellent materials for road building. Thus Florida has close at hand an abundant and cheap supply of road material.

The cochina rock is soft and easily quarried. It requires but simple machinery to crush it, some of it being merely granulated beneath rollers after it is placed on the surface of the road. The beautiful baths at Palm



CONVICTS AS ROAD WORKERS.

Beach are made of cochina rock, and it has been used in the construction of the excellent road which has recently been completed between Palm Beach and Miami.

Roads on which this material has been used require but little repairing, the experience having been that they improve with age, the stone being ground down until it is like the finest macadam.

On the southern automobile circuit the motorists recently encountered many crews and gangs of convicts at work along the Palm Beach-Miami road. They also passed a convict camp where the prisoners were engaged in mining the cochina rock at the roadside.

The convicts are worked in gangs of half a dozen or so. They are under guard of a keeper, who carries a loaded rifle, while dogs are kept at hand to track any prisoner who might feel impelled to take French leave. This, however, rarely happens. Florida is not a land in which one would be tempted to run away.

**Model Mountain Road.**

J. C. Colgate, a New York banker, has just completed a road at his country residence in Bennington, Vt., that is a model in its way. The road is up the side of Mount Anthony, and, though the distance in a direct line from the starting point to the summit is only half a mile, the length of the road is four miles and a half. The average grade is only 4 per cent. The building has employed from fifty to sixty men for fourteen months and has cost \$125,000. An iron observatory 160 feet high will crown the summit and afford an extended view of the surrounding country.

**To Fight Speaker Cannon.**

The labor leaders are determined to attack Speaker Cannon in his own district, and they will have the hearty co-operation of the Democrats of Illinois. It is about time that the Republican congressional stand pat machine was broken up. Grosvenor has been retired and Dalzell's days are numbered if the people of Pittsburg vote as they talk.

## Officers of Election.

Notice is hereby given that the County Board of Elections for Transylvania county, consisting of W. L. Aiken, T. T. Patton and D. L. English, met at Brevard, N. C., and after duly organizing appointed the following registrars and judges for the election to be held in November, 1906:

Brevard Township—T. M. Mitchell, registrar; J. M. Kilpatrick, W. H. Grogan, judges.

Boyd—E. B. Clayton, registrar; T. R. Duncan, A. J. Beck, judges. Catheys Creek—J. C. Whitmire, jr., registrar; Jos. A. Bryson, R. L. L. Hogsed, judges.

Cedar Mountain—L. H. Allison, registrar; David H. Fowler, J. M. Bishop, judges.

Dunn's Rock—William Maxwell, registrar; E. E. Batson, Walter Hogsed, judges.

Eastatoe—E. M. Whitmire, registrar; W. E. Galloway, L. M. Glazener, judges.

East Fork—Milus Garren, registrar; J. F. Hayes, John Garren, judges.

Gloucester—W. P. Galloway, registrar; J. H. House, W. E. Hall, judges.

Hogback—Flem Galloway, registrar; I. S. Fisher, Alfred Collins, judges.

Little River—Charles Kilpatrick, registrar; P. S. Shuford, H. P. Nicholson, judges.

This August 29th, 1906.  
W. L. AIKEN, Chairman.  
D. L. ENGLISH, Secretary.

It arouses energy, develops and stimulates nervous life, arouses the courage of youth. It makes you young again. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. W. Nichols and Brevard Drug Co.

What is to become of the spelling bee, that quaint source of so much delight and renown in the little red schoolhouses, if the presidential fiat imposes the reformed spelling on the country?

Good for the cough, removes the cold, the cause of the cough. That's the work of Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar—the original laxative cough syrup. Contains no opiates. Sold by Brevard drug Co.

Looks as if Colonel Roosevelt might have to jump in and free Cuba again.

Standard Oil is now said to be looking to obtaining possession of all distilleries, thus controlling the output of the oil of joy, as it were.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.