msa_sc5130_scm12192-0155 ©Maryland State Archives

MINING JOURNAL

J. B. ODER, Editor.

FROSTBURG, MD...SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

Reciprocity.

The Keyser *Echo* is nettled at the JOURNAL's definition of "reciprocity" as "a short cut to free trade," and in the language of the carnal heart characterizes it as a "stale falsehood."

The JOURNAL's innate magnanimity interdicts retort in kind, but no constitutional virtue prevents it from indicating to the *Echo* that even "a more tenderer word" would have been unwarranted by the provocation.

It becomes our duty, therefore, to show wherein the *Echo* has got the foot which is editorial and the foot which is unchristian.

First we must quote—in general:

Reciprocity, as set forth by Mr. Blaine and his fellow republicans, is the concentrated extract of protectionism. Ordinary protection protects our home industries and industrial classes on the goods we can and do manufacture at home. Reciprocity, as preached and practised by the republicans, protects us on those goods that we cannot manufacture but must import.

In particular:

Coal can be produced at home, and hence it is not one of the products included in the republican scheme of reciprocity. That as everybody ought to know, *includes only the necessaries which we cannot produce in this country*. For instance:—Brazil produces coffee and wants to sell it to us. *We must have it*, and cannot raise it in this country. But Brazil discriminates against us in the matter of several commodities which we produce and desire to sell to her people. Among these, say, are agricultural implements. Her import duty is practically prohibitive, or, at any rate, greatly hampers our trade with her citizens. We say to her, in carrying out our doctrine of reciprocity—"Take off your import duty on our agricultural implements or we'll put an import duty on your coffee which will practically shut you out of our markets, and *will buy our coffee of somebody who will reciprocate our liberality in putting coffee on the free list*." No republican statesman, no republican newspaper of standing, no intelligent member of the republican party has ever promulgated any other doctrine of reciprocity. Why does the JOURNAL, which professes to be both independent and fair, continue to misrepresent the republican theory and practice on this subject?

The reader will see now that the kinds of protection have multiplied from "high," "incidental" and "low" to "ordinary" and "extraordinary," the last being "dashed," as cooks say, with a strong flavor of unmistakable free trade. We are "protected" by a high tariff, but when some country—Brazil, for instance, retaliates, then we protect ourselves by humoring that country with free trade. Nothing else can be made of the argument.

But what is more important, the *Echo* distinctly says reciprocity affects "*only* the necessaries we cannot produce in this country."

Referring to the Act, we find that these articles number only five, including tea, but it will be news to many to learn that sugar, molasses and hides not only are not, but "*cannot*" be produced "in this country!"

The *Echo* selected coffee, however, for its illustration, probably because—

1, "We must have it," and—

2, If we can't get it from Brazil, we will buy wherever we can make the trade by "putting coffee on the free list."

So, of course, with sugar, molasses and hides.

In all christian candor, then, the JOURNAL asks if that is reciprocity, and reciprocity is "the concentrated extract of protectionism," tell us what the same *principle* and *practice* would be if applied to every article from acetic acid to zinc? Is it not in the limited sense what it would be in the general—unadulterated free trade?

Suppose, however, Brazil will not reciprocate, as is partly implied by the high tax she levies on our goods, and other coffee countries are independent enough to retaliate in the same way, what will we do about getting an article "we cannot produce," yet "*must* have?" What will the *Echo's* "doctrine" of reciprocity amount to then? New England may impose the *force* of high protection on incidentally protected Georges Creek, but no part nor all of the United States can thrash Brazil out of making her own "agricultural implements."

But there are three other considerations in the scheme of reciprocity, which is not only a "doctrine" but a New England trick—

1, Coffee and tea are not produced in New England nor in the country.

2, Sugar and molasses are produced in the country, but not in New England.

3, Hides only are produced in New England, but merely to the extent warranted by very short and poor grass.

The offer to Brazil and sugar countries, therefore, is a brazen discrimination against the south and west; an offer which designs--

1, To subject the growers of sugar, molasses and hides to free trade conditions, and—

2, To sell "agricultural implements" and other manufactured goods to the people of Brazil at much cheaper prices than the people of the United States are compelled to pay.

That is the long and short of it.

Now, then, as to coal. The *Echo* thinks there was nothing in the Leslies' *Weekly* article to imply that coal might be subjected to reciprocity.

Perhaps not. Yet a boy who could find a National Committee Chairman for his father is very likely to be one of the sons who make the old man "glad." His paper seriously said "New England may be expected to speedily demand reciprocity as to coal," and the remark sounded like a family conclusion. For at that time it was thought reciprocity had taken the wind out of every tariff reform sail. Not only so, but that it was the panacea for every commercial ill that troubled high protection politics. Combining the two extremes of enslaved and emancipated trade, it seemed to be the solvent of every economic problem and corrective of every utilitarian evil in or out of the country.

This idea was strengthened, too, by the extraordinary power accorded to Russell's father *to suspend a law* when he deemed "the concentrated extract of protectionism" a failure.

The JOURNAL would like to carry this along further, but other matters press. Before it concludes, however, it wants to answer several questions by asking some:

By the way, will the great paper please tell us for which of the necessaries of life the people have had to pay more money, in the long run, on account of the tariff? Is it steel rails? Is it watches? Is it such clothing as the ordinary citizen wants to wear? Is it cutlery? Doesn't the JOURNAL know that all these things have been lowered in price through the operations of the tariff?

No, the JOURNAL does not know that, because some other elements enter into the matter besides high tariff.

But granting all the *Echo* suggests as true, will it tell us how or when the tariff has increased wages?

If it has cheapened the prices of necessaries, why has it not carried out its *prime* object in correspondinly increasing the ability of people to buy?

For there is not a wage-worker today more able on account of the McKinley tariff to buy the necessaries of life than he was four years ago.

If there is, the JOURNAL challenges him to come forward with the proof.

Correct.

"A second Daniel has come to judgment" in far-away Oregon. He said on the bench recently:

Whenever a newspaper finds a case of flagrant public wrong-doing and evil, it is its duty and privilege to expose it and give it the widest circulation.

But the average newspaper is generally too poor to take the risk.

Libel suits are costly, even though the newspaper wins.

And so long as courts incline to hold that the sanctity of private character is paramount to the community's exemption from public wrong, the newspaper's office as a reformer is meek, lowly and ineffective.

Inconsistencies.

The JOURNAL denies that it has ever classed coal as raw material, and explains how it intended to put the expression, "of all raw material coal is the rawest," in the mouth of the protectionist. But the Maryland courts do not coincide with the JOURNAL. They hold that coal is raw material, and as it is a raw product which plays a most important part in every description of manufacture we are inclined to accept the view of the courts, even though it conflicts with the habitual deference we usually pay to the opinions of the great paper.—Cumberland *News*.

The JOURNAL will never cease to believe that "the Maryland courts" erred in classing" coal as a raw material."

It trembles as it writes this, because courts are intolerant of laic dissent.

Hence, we showed fully, we believe conclusively, last week that coal is not and cannot be, except in the manufacture of coke, or gas, a raw material in the sense that wool, ore or lumber, is—showed this, not to controvert the opinion of "Maryland courts," but to overthrow the Cumberland *News'* statement that the JOURNAL had spoken of coal as the "freest of all raw materials."

The first question propounded by the great paper has a double edge, which we are surprised the JOURNAL failed to see. It says:

In all candor, how can high protectionists want free trade in anything?

We might reply: In all candor, how can the advocates of free trade want a tariff on anything?

Yes, but "the advocates of free trade" do *not* "want a tariff on anything." If they do, they are not free traders.

In consequence, high protection people and papers have always weakened their pleas by false nomenclature. They have exaggerated incidental protection into free trade, everybody knowing the latter to be an impossible condition.

Or, we might bring the query even closer home to the political friends of the JOURNAL by asking it to explain how Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Crisp and other democratic leaders of the hour, in the light of all their past records, in the face of all their innumerable speeches and votes upon the question, can now turn around and advocate the demonetization of silver as a money metal?

That is easily explained.

These gentlemen are not advocating "the demonetization of silver as a money metal." They are favoring the unconditional repeal of a compulsory purchase law, the climax of high protection, and a *proven* mistake. "Silver, as a money metal" or not, is not an issue and not likely to be.

Hence, these gentlemen are not working for a measure to correct a mistake they never committed by voice or vote.

How unlike Congressman Walker, of Massachusetts, who on June 6, 1890, got so warm in his efforts to enact that law that he indecorously took off his coat to make his speech, and came very near doing the same thing recently in another speech going back on his shirt-sleeve performance. This is the same man whom the *News* quoted awhile ago as saying—

The country is down on its knees praying that the democratic party may not keep its promises.

Whisper "free coal" to Mr. Walker, however, and see how quick the country will rise from "its knees" without saying "amen."

"O, Ye of Little Faith."

The Cumberland *News* has little or no faith in the superior *quality* of Georges Creek coal as a competing element in market. It asks—

Have these journals forgotten how the illusion concerning the superiority of Georges Creek coal over Clearfield was dispelled? Did we not sneer at the pretensions of Pocahontas in its attempt to compete with us in the markets of the east? Why, we have seen Elk Lick coal drive Georges Creek coal out of the Cumberland rolling mill upon a question of price, and whenever the time comes that Canada coal can enter New England upon equal terms with Maryland coal the fifty-cent rate for digging will go, along with the tariff that has maintained it for so many years.

The JOURNAL is not sure about Clearfield, but there is an explanation to make why Pocahontas, Elk Lick—and West Virginia coal, too—have overreached Georges Creek coal in market.

The operators of those regions get many more pounds per ton than ours!

In other words, the cost per ton for digging coal here at the same nominal price is at least 33⅓ *per cent.* more than elsewhere.

Our coal is weighed by law; elsewhere not.

Hence, a $2.25 ton of coal, for instance, will knock out a $3 ton in market almost without regard to quality.

"Maryland coal," therefore, has more dangerous regions to compete with than Canada—regions where the tariff, made to protect 50 cents a ton, is not doing its duty.

And we may fairly close this article by asking—if "the tariff has maintained the 50-cent rate for digging coal for so many years," why have not the miners of those regions gotten that rate as well as ours?

The answer is—the operators of the Georges Creek region are the only ones who give to the miners the full benefit of the little protection they have.

Hence, tariff resolutions here should take about this shape:

Resolved, That the slight bonus gathered from the consumers of our coal to be scattered *pro rata* among our miners is a plant of republican origin that should be nurtured and cherished.

Resolved, That the operating companies of this county have proven themselves worthy of our trust as distributors of the *pro rata*.

Resolved, That they be continued where they are so long as they pay well for our local system of high protection which gathers in what they scatter.

An Unlimited Quantity.

The Cumberland *News* speaks of Senator Hill as "that great democratic leader."

This is the same man the New York *Herald* represented as bathing his bald head in Peffer's whiskers.

And since that time, for some reason, Peffer has cut off his whiskers.

Well, Hill prophesied gloomy things, based on the fear that his "party should and would immediately set about revising the tariff," and the *News* echoes it.

It is a strange confession for any man, great or small, to make—that the welfare of the country depends wholly upon the well-being of about one-seventh of its population.

And that any interference with the interests of that one-seventh will ruin the whole business.

If this were a monarchy and the minority were the royal family, we could understand the force of such alarms.

But in "a government of the people by the people and for the people" we cannot see how a preferred class of one-seventh were ever able to become the sensorium of the country.

But so it is. The manufacturing interests, comprising about 14 *per cent.* of the country's productive energy, and overgrown at that, have become able to levy tribute consonant with and limited by their own sweet will upon the other 86 *per cent.*, largely, too, with the latter's blind, unthinking, insane, idiotic concurrence.

Truly, there seems to be no limit to human gullibility.

No Ground for Fear.

When the manufactured fabrics of Europe are sold along George's Creek in open competition with New England made goods, the cost of producing the latter must be cheapened, or the mills must close.—Cumberland *News*.

But the merchant will enjoy the opportunity oftener of laying his hands on a fabric and saying to his customer in a superlative tone—

That's imported!

For it came to pass long ago that whatever is made beyond the Atlantic is more excellent than the domestic product.

And generally it is.

For Europe does not export its shoddy goods.

Nor does any country.

There, as here, shoddy is good enough for home consumption.

And, if the *News* has observed the rule, it is only shoddy that is cheap.

Good goods command correspondingly good prices everywhere.

The mill owners, therefore, want foreign wool less taxed, and, like coal, prefer it free so they can compete with Europe in both price and quality—these goods for export so they can compete even better than now with foreign goods on foreign ground.

Hence, it is to be noticed that there is no fear in New England of "closed mills."

In fact, all smokeless manufacturing conditions are reserved seemingly for fireless alarms here in Allegany county.

Lament.

Imagination is killing a Connecticut man who thinks he has hydrophobia.

Pity the tariffphobia which afflicts the calamity howlers isn't fatal.

Good Nominations.

The judicial conventions have met and placed in nomination Hon's B. A. Richmond, republican, and A. H. Boyd, democrat.

Mr. Richmond is an able lawyer of twenty years successful practice in the courts of this county. He is careful, thorough, aggressive, and never gives up a case while there is a shred on which to hang a hope. When he takes a position he does so because he thinks it right; holds to it with the tenacity of a life-long conviction, and defends it with a fearlessness no antagonism can awe. A strong partisan in politics, his friends believe his native good sense and ripe culture in law will wholly forbid the intrusion of any extraneous bias on the bench, and that he will there dispense justice with an even hand. He is still young, and, if elected, will take at once no secondary station in the State's judiciary.

Somewhat of another type of man, Mr. Boyd is, however, in no sense inferior to Mr. Richmond. His record, a trifle older, is unmarked by a single omission of duty and few, if any, errors of judgment. He has enjoyed quite a large practice for many years, and his *clientele* still stand loyally by their representative. All his political life he has been steadily and mildly consistent, no variations as a partisan marking his career. He is not, therefore, a partisan in any offensive sense, and has no ambition as a party man. So strong was his disinclination to forsake "the post of honor, a private station," that he accepted the judgeship with reluctance, and the nomination only in pursuance of the step first taken. Elected, his judicial temperament, scholarship and disposition will make him an ideal minister of justice.

How they Differ.

The following remarkable paragraph is taken from the recent speech of Senator Sherman favoring the repeal of his silver law:

We ought to encourage in every possible way the exportation of our products, although I do not precisely see how this can be done. If any measure can be devised to facilitate transportation, even by the use of American vessels, it ought to be done. We ought to pour the wealth of our country into the laps of all European countries. I do not precisely see how we can do it, but the people of the United States are an ingenious people, and they may devise ways and means for meeting any demand made on our resources by the countries of Europe or other countries.

The Chinese Wall plan has been tried.

Also reciprocity.

But evidently both have failed, or the Senator would not make the two-fold confession—

1, We ought to, but—

2, We don't know how.

Another thing has failed—the practice of our manufacturers paying the freight to free trade countries and selling their goods from 25 to 50 *per cent.* cheaper over there than to our own people, compelling the latter to pay in addition the freight and a premium on the freight.

Workingmen have often wondered where the margin provided for them by the high tariff went, and have accused the consumers, for whom high tariff provides nothing, of getting it.

The accusation has considerable force in it, but proportionately the American consumer gets much less of it than the foreign pauper, whom we despise economically and love religiously.

Our main object, however, is to show Mr. Sherman that while he is confessing that high protection is a failure, his brethren here in Allegany county have "resolved" that the failure shall continue.

An Open Question at Last.

In its weekly review of the coal trade the Engineering and Mining *Journal* of last Saturday records the following important information:

It will interest the trade to know that the Pocahontas coal company has received an order for a cargo of their well known coal to be shipped to Las Palmas, Canary Islands. The company has chartered the 4,000-ton steamer "Harewood." An inquiry for a cargo to be shipped to Cape Town, South Africa, has also been received by the same company.

It is pleasant to record what appears to us a decided manifestation that the coal export trade of this country has a bright future in store. There is no reason why we should not ship our coal to many foreign markets. Its quality is established as unsurpassed, perhaps we should say unequaled, for the record breaking trips of the ocean greyhounds have been made with Pocahontas coal.

It will be noticed that the *Journal* does not credit this new custom to the operations of a tariff whose tendency is to discourage exports, as the Cumberland *News* did some time ago with an excess of 200,000 tons.

But the two reports, taken together, indicate very significantly that even though the tariff were removed no serious harm would befall coal. The continent and the islands for markets would be in all probability a richer field of consumption than the little north-eastern corner of the United States that, whether it buys or sells, wants everything for nothing.

But if a tariff be really indispensable to the protection of coal, let us have enough of it. Let the bars be put up, not only wholly against foreign competition but domestic rivalry as well, for whether we have to compete with an inferior foreign or a superior domestic fuel, the effect is the same.

In other words, Pocahontas coal should be somehow suppressed! It has had the temerity to come into market and do this region over fifteen times the damage annually that Nova Scotia coal does.

And, what is worse, to take from our product its time-honored prestige as the best steam-raising fuel in the world!

Now, then, is it not becoming a question—whether we are really wise in continuing to closet ourselves with a competitor whose trade threatens to monopolize the territory of consumption we have fenced in with the wall that is Chinese?

GENERAL ITEMS.

Declared Gambling.

Judge Moon, of Tennessee, created a sensation recently by declaring that progressive euchre was gambling. He said:

Not only is gambling carried on in regular gambling resorts, but people of high standing and respectability gamble. They may not put down money, but they set an example for others in playing for prizes and awards. In these progressive euchre games these persons play for fine pictures or gold-headed canes. Examples are set that are a violation of law, and it is just as demoralizing as common gambling. A conviction of one man of the higher class is better, as an example, than the conviction of only ordinary people for common gambling.

Society folks are excited over the attitude taken by the judge.—Baltimore *Sun*.

A Good Word.

While I do not agree with Mr. W. R. Percy in the method he has taken to check what he thinks is extravagance, on the part of those who handle the public money, nevertheless it is not an action to be ridiculed, or flippantly discussed by the local press. I think Mr. Percy has erred, not only in the method, but the occasion. This board of commissioners has been saddled with some unfinished business; it occupies the embarrassing position of heir to a record not of its making. It has had to meet several extraordinary demands; and, take it all into consideration, these gentlemen of the board have done well.—*E. R. Johnston*.

New Way to Transmit Money.

The postal script will soon take the place of the postal note now in use. The postal note costs 3 cents and carries any amount up to $5, while in a script, a sheet calling for amounts from 1 cent to $3, has been prepared from which, on payment of 1 cent, the amount of money to be sent by mail to any part of the United States may be torn off, the same as an express order. There will be no writing on it of any kind by the postmaster, the sender endorsing the check draft. The Government guarantees its safe transportation.

Two More.

Harvest excursions will be run by the Wabash railroad on September 21st and October 10th at one fare for the round trip with two dollars added. Tickets will be good 20 days from date of sale. The passengers can go to points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, etc. Full information from ticket agents, or F. H. Tristram, Central Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Conservation Skepticism Enjoined.

It is not well to believe the sensational reports that appear in regard to the number of persons out of employment; for instance, one of the financial papers recently stated that there were 41,000 men employed in coal mines and coke works, who are idle. If this statement were discounted to the tune of 80 per cent., it would be nearer the fact.—Coal Trade *Journal*.

An Example.

"Papa, what is a king?"

"A king, my child, is a person whose authority is practically unlimited, whose word is law and whom everybody must obey."

"Papa, is mamma a king."—*Free Lance*.

Brevities.

To aid in circulating an evil rumor which you do not know to be true is consummate baseness.

When a man comes to ask you for your opinion he really asks for your confirmation of his own.

Kept Down.

"Pa, are all politicians thieves?" asked young Fenderson.

"No, my son; some of them never succeed in getting a chance to steal anything."—Boston *Transcript*.

Both Good.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is, they haven't any mind; the other, they haven't any business.—Richmond (Va.) *State*.

The Religious Kind.

Reciprocity is a law of life. We get much from our fellow creatures and we must give all we can.

Business Locals.

Read What Mr. Fred Wallace Has to Say.—

MAYERS DRUG CO., OAKLAND, MD.

Gentlemen:—I wish to express my appreciation of the merits of your Catarrh Cure. I have suffered with catarrh for five years, and can truly say it has given me more relief than any other medicine I have tried, and it will undoubtedly effect a permanent cure. All it needs is a fair and impartial trial to establish its universality. Very truly,

FRED WALLACE,
Mill Point, W. Va.

It has cured Mr. Wallace of one of the worst cases of catarrh on record, with a heavy discharge of the throat. One bottle is guaranteed to cure. It will cure you, otherwise no charge. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

Have your teeth extracted at Ritter's new Dental Parlors.

A sale and sure cure for Catarrh and Hay Fever is Mayers' Magnetic Catarrh Cure. A three months' treatment for $1, and absolutely guaranteed. It is used by vapor inhalation, and is the only medicine that reaches the affected parts and sure to cure. For sale by druggists and A. F. Parker and G. E. Pearce & Co.

Frostburg Dental Parlors, Wehner Block, Broadway, Dr. I. L. RITTER, Proprietor.

Our parlors will be open day or night for those requiring our services. Special attention will be paid to treating and filling the Natural Teeth.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Have you called at the **Frostburg Dental Parlors** to see Teeth extracted without pain by Electricity? The current can be adjusted by the operator to suit the most delicate child.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE 3R'S AND 3S'S

Read, Reflect, Resolve

To equip yourself with some of the following

Seasonable, Serviceable, Substantial

ARTICLES:

Refrigerators, Water Coolers,
Icecream Freezers,
Screen Doors, Wheelbarrows,
Window Screens,
Lap Dusters, Rubber Hose.

ALL SIZES

POULTRY + WIRE

In the pleasant summer weather,
Let us deal once more together.

Frank C. Beall
"The" Hardware & Stove Man

June 3

When the Nights

GROW longer and cooler, turns the thoughtful housewife's mind to comfort and study to create attention and study to

Comfort Calico,
Cotton Bats,
Flannel,
Feathers,
Ticking.

Our Feathers are strictly clean, live geese FEATHERS.

The cheapest and best in the town are unobtainable in our store only.

We do not handle any inferior, mixed grades.

The above list comprises just a few articles partly to indicate to our many customers what seasonable goods will be advertised later on in the fall.

D. F. McMULLEN & CO.

Aug 19

SAMUEL J.

Edwards & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Satchels,

98 BALTIMORE ST., CUMBERLAND, MD.,

OFFER the finest line of Ladies, Misses and Children's **Shoes** in black, tan and red; in button boots and Oxford ties; also Men's, Boys and Youths' **Shoes** in buff, calf and Russia tan.

Mens and Boys' latest style dress **Hats**—stiff and soft.

In traveling requisites we have on our second floor an immense stock of **Satchels** and **Trunks,** prices all marked in plain figures. A visit to this department is especially interesting.

☞ You are cordially invited to call and examine our goods. Polite salesmen will take pleasure in showing you through our stock, whether you wish to buy or not. We guarantee better goods and lower prices than you can obtain at any other store.

Samuel J. Edwards & Son.

April 15

$10 PER MONTH

For 13 Months

WILL PURCHASE A DESIRABLE

BUILDING LOT

NEAR the NEW YARDS of the B. & O. R. R. in Cumberland. These Lots are 25 x 150 feet, well located and are cheap. For particulars call on or address

D. P. MILLER,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Dec 10