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MINING JOURNAL

J. B. ODER, Editor.

FROSTBURG, MD.....OCTOBER 14, 1893.

Other Fallacies Exploded.

We take issue with the JOURNAL in its contention that the tariff of 75 cents a ton on coal is merely a revenue duty. It protects Georges Creek coal from foreign competition, and the *revenue* is merely incidental.—Cumberland *News*.

If it really "protected Georges Creek coal from foreign competition" there would be no revenue, either incidental or fixed.

This brings to mind the facts—

1, That if protection were equal to all, there would be practically no protection.

2, That there is nothing in equal protection for protectionists to demand.

3, That if protection were not unequally distributed, there would be no protection sought.

Protection, to be profitable, must, therefore, be partial to some products, prejudicial to others, and thus unjust to both.

For instance, the flannel weaver's labor is protected by a duty of about 90 *per cent.*, and the miner's by 25 *per cent.* The weaver, too, works in comparative comfort and safety, the miner in actual discomfort and peril.

This contrast raises several questions:

1, On what principle of justice can an impartial government make such a distinction?

2, If, however, it takes 90 *per cent.* of the miner's money to protect the weaver, how can the miner feel protected by only 25 *per cent.* of the weaver's money?

3, And what ground is there for mining loyalty to the welfare of the textile operatives when the latter not only reciprocate so gingerly, *but are demanding of the present Congress that the miner shall not be protected at all?*

Gentlemen, your present county platform, ignoring county affairs and re-affirming with accumulated emphasis your continued servitude to such interests, would baffle credulity if we did not know it to be a fact.

But the most remarkable point yet made by the *News* is subjoined:

We are without a report later than 1890 but in that year the United States exported 400,000 tons of coal more than it imported. So that in effect the tariff of seventy-five cents was prohibitory.

In July the *News* placed the amount exported for 1892 at 1,200,000 tons, or 200,000 tons more than imported.

This result was ascribed to the operations of the tariff.

But the JOURNAL showed that if there was anything in that claim there was no speculation in the transaction for miners;—that in order to get an excess of 200,000 tons out, we had to let a million in!

The plainer terms, in order to get $140,000 net wages, we had to let the government collect $750,000 revenue.

But had the tariff kept foreign coal out, as it should do to be protective, the miners and mine laborers would have gotten $700,000; government nothing.

"So that," if "in effect the tariff of 75 cents is prohibitory," it is of that quality of prohibition which prohibits our miners from getting the work which, under protection, they are specially entitled to.

Like Charity.

Replying to a JOURNAL question, the Cumberland *News*—

We answer that republican farmers uphold a tariff for protection; they believe in building up a home market by encouraging home industries, and they vote the republican ticket knowing that the party will maintain a tariff on every product or industry that needs it.

The JOURNAL hopes it will never see the economic integrity of these patriotic gentlemen tested by an offer of coal at 75 cents per ton less than they are getting it.

It would be a touching spectacle to see about 12,000 of them declining to take advantage of the reduced price—for the sake of 3,000 miners!

About that time they would discover that it was the foreigner who had been paying the cost of "building up a home market," and that all this other thing of "encouraging home industries" in New England, and maintaining "a tariff on everything that needs it," is a vain attempt to widen trade by restrictions, elevate it by depression and an all-round effort of the community to lift itself up to wealth by its bootstraps.

The farmer of any party, therefore, fools himself egregiously and disastrously whenever he adopts and exemplifies the theory that somebody else's business must be "built up" before his own, and that he must establish his customer in trade before he can hope to claim any patronage for himself.

Business welfare "begins at home."

Equivalents.

Artemus Ward used to say that he had great respect for a man who could sit down to tripe for breakfast without swearing.—New York *Mail and Express*.

Especially a man who ate under the hallucination that he was highly protected.

In which event, a man's patriotism is equal to his religion, and his religion equal to his gullibility.

Disaster Ahead.

Ten great industries resumed in one day this week.

Twelve the next, and so on.

It will be a real calamity if they all get to work in time to make some of our nominees inquire—

What platform are we running on now?

The Difference.

New England is for the home industries that are at home.

Allegany county goes one better and is flat-footed for the home industries that are away from home.

Hemorrhage.

A Bristol (Tenn.) dispatch says:

Gen. J. D. Imboden, one of the Virginia commissioners to the World's Fair, has just returned home and brings the news that the Wise county coal, taken from the mines near Big Stone Gap, has secured the award of the first premium over all competitors. The Flat Top coke was also awarded the first prize in that class as the best coke on exhibition. The seam of coal from which the premium lot was taken is from eight to twelve feet thick, and covers a vast area in Wise, Dickenson and Tazewell counties.

This is a little better for one of our competitors than we have been willing to admit.

Now add to this advantage of quality that of 50 *per cent.* in quantity, and we can easily see how a 3,000-pound ton can knock out a 2,000-pound ton.

But weights being equal, it would seem that while quality as a winning card is here, according to the Cumberland *News*, "an exploded idea," it is not so in south-west Virginia.

There they brag on it, and, what is worse, "prove it."

And while we are putting two tons on the mining cars for a dollar, they are putting on three.

Gentlemen, when weeping tears of blood over the fear of foreign competition, remember we are also "bleeding inside."

A Proclamation Needed.

At Toledo, Ohio, Gov. McKinley said—

—that a statement from the President to the effect that any tariff-smashing bill would be vetoed would revive business at once.

This is the same gentleman who still contends that "the foreigner pays the tax," after first denying that "the tariff is a tax."

Let us see how they do it and what they get for it.

The Treasury reports for 1892 show that foreigners shipped to us $16,630,371, worth of ladies' dress goods, on which they paid $16,458,243 duties.

If the reader will subtract the latter figure from the former he will find that the foreigners got only $172,128 in exchange for their 16 million dollars worth of goods.

A worse speculation than that, however, can be found in the cigar business. They sent us nearly three million dollars worth of cigars; then paid three and-a-half millions tariff on them.

In other words, they were not content with giving us the cigars, but they piled on the top of the colossal treat nearly eight hundred thousand dollars in cash!

Two things appear evident—

1, That the foreigner is a human being whose first office is to work for pauper wages, and, secondly, to "stand and deliver" when "held up."

2, That the President should heed Gov. McKinley's suggestion and announce at once that the United States will still continue business at the old stand as highwayman of the nations.

Where We Stand.

The JOURNAL has and has had no political purpose whatever to subserve in its discussion of the tariff.

It has debated the subject as closely as possible to the terms of *business* ethics—as one regretting that the propositions of the system have been degraded by partisanship.

It has desired that our miners should learn truly where they stand in relation to those industries that are really protected, and how their fidelity to those industries is reciprocated.

It has desired that a line should be drawn between the men of their political faith who demand free coal and the men of the other party to whom that demand is made, to the end that justice be done each according to their virtue.

More than this, it desires that it shall be understood that those who concede a wrong, even in accordance with their platform, are no worse morally than those who demand a wrong forbidden by their own platform.

But more than all, the people having thus seen and comprehended the situation, the JOURNAL has desired that, come what may, they will not be carried away by intemperate appeals to their party prejudices; that they will still be guided and controlled by the true freeman's endowment—the sovereignty of good sense.

Of all the workers under the domain of so-called protection ours have been most fortunate. For the coal they have been able to develop their employers have scrupulously returned to them every cent the tariff has provided for them. Not a farthing has been retained.

If all other industries had been thus honest, there would probably be little or no demand now for a reduction of the tariff.

Hence, with employers such as ours, the JOURNAL feels restfully confident that they can be fully trusted to "temper the winds to the shorn lamb" as far as in them lies. They well know that if reduction comes, or free coal, the damage can be charged to no abuse of trust by them. But, generous by instinct and habit to their men, it may turn out under their *aegis* that of all the sufferers Georges Creek miners will be the least hurt.

Meanwhile, the JOURNAL still believes that coal will not be smuggled by New England into the free list as a raw material.

Beliefs.

If all that newspaper correspondents write concerning what the Ways and Means committee is doing with coal is believed by those who are making such an outcry about it, they should not discredit that belief by denouncing people who are not to blame for the threatened cataclysm.

Moreover, if they are really patriotic, they would be engaged in preparing the public mind for the earthquake.

And in distributing "blames" they should on no account forget that when coal is made free, or the duty lowered, it will be in answer to an express demand of the very people "outside of their own district" to whom they have pledged their fraternal loyalty. It will not be just or right to acquit the republican extortioner and convict the democratic instrument of his avarice.

People, it should not be forgotten that if the democrats steal from you the little protection you have, it is to lay the trophy in the laps of New England republicans, and that the latter are perfectly willing and anxious to be regarded as "the receivers of the stolen goods."

Remember, now, that if New England did not want free coal, the duty would not be in danger!

Meanwhile, the JOURNAL does not believe any man outside the committee knows anything about what the committee is going to do.

A Question Answered.

Will our friend of the great paper explain the position of the democratic party of West Virginia on the tariff?—Cumberland *News*.

Willingly.

Davis and McCorkle, probably fooled by some republicans, tackled Reed, of Maine, who wants free coal because he is not in favor of home industries in Allegany county, and Bryan, of Nebraska, who suffers from tariff prices for coal where there is no foreign competition.

Both Tommy and Willie got Henry and Billie rattled until they couldn't say anything but what Tommy and Willie suggested.

It was a bad day for coal.

Almost as bad as one day in 1890, when Cumberland and Mr. Davis were a unit in favor of making a West Virginia railroad on the Maryland towpath.

As to the attitude of the West Virginia democracy—that depends upon the locality.

Just opposite Cumberland the party is for free coal.

Just opposite Westernport the party is for the current rate.

At both places they enjoy a great deal of heartfelt republican sympathy.

How Can They?

Just two predicates and two questions:

Protectionists hereabouts insist that free coal must come because the Chicago platform pledges the party in power to that accomplishment.

This implies an acknowledgment that coal is a raw material—which we should never admit under any circumstances—and that platforms are binding, which we should always concede.

The logic concerning the binding nature of platforms established, how can the republicans of New England in demanding free coal honestly repudiate the spirit and letter of the Minneapolis platform, which declares for protection of all raw materials except those now on the free list?

And how can Allegany county republicans consistently declare that their own salvation depends upon the integrity of those New England republicans who are avowedly faithless to the guarantees of their national platform?

In the graphic language of *Puck*—

What fools we mortals be!

How Far Can it Go?

The English government will likely take a hand in the settlement of the great dispute between the miners and mine-owners over there.

First, however, the mayors of the larger towns in the mining region have proposed an arrangement, the chief features of which are—

First—That the men return to work at the old wages, but consent to a reduction of 10 *per cent.* in December.

Second—That the masters make advances to reinstated men in order to alleviate distress, the advances to be repaid in weekly installments.

Third—That delegates of the masters and of the men convene and formulate a scheme to establish a tribunal of conciliation, whose duty it shall be to settle wage disputes.

Then it is said that if the mayors fail to abide by the decision of the Council then government will inaugurate measures to enforce that decision.

But how far government can legally go toward compelling owners to pay more or miners to take less than each think proper is a development that will be awaited with interest.

An Explanation.

It should be homeopathically told to editor Oder, of Frostburg, that Pocahontas coal won the premium at the World's Fair.—Cumberland *Times*.

The JOURNAL came home several weeks ago with that prediction distinctly marked on the tablet of its memory.

Not only so—it told several people hereabout that the George's Creek coal region, with better displays than some, was surpassed by the Virginia coal.

The JOURNAL was not at all surprised at the Flat top triumph.

It must be considered, however, that the victorious region is comparatively new and extremely anxious to make for itself a name.

George's Creek is older, and disposed to rest upon a prestige never before successfully questioned.

The Latest.

To put coal on the free list is to *discriminate in favor of a class*—the manufacturers.

This the Chicago platform forbids.

We believe coal is safe.

Too Thin.

A Midlothian democrat distrusts Henry Rehs because he "has rode hosses in both parties."

Whatever force this objection may have politically, it is certain that it cannot be sustained on grammatical or orthographical grounds.

It is Unanimous.

It is exhilarating to know that the republicans and democrats of the county unite in unreserved favor of better roads, and as the prohibitionists are traveling in "the middle of the road"—between the fellows who are bowling along in each gutter—they, too, can be counted on as at least friendly to anti-rut reform.

A Sad Conclusion.

The JOURNAL has been asked several times why the jury commission bill is not pushed to the front.

What is the use?

The people who wanted it have nominated a ticket that cannot be elected, and could not get it passed if elected.

Government by the people, from top to bottom of the scheme, is growing more and more into a fable.

"Far from Home."

The Cumberland *News* wants those men "downed" who do not stand by "the interests of their own district," or words to that effect.

The JOURNAL hopes the *News'* imprecation will not prevail.

For it will first sprawl those innocent men who have been placed on a platform which pledges them to stand by the interests of people who live where—

There is a happy land—
Far, far away.

A Science of Doubtful Value.

Down in North Carolina lately a man was indicted for "stealing a box of cigars."

But it was proven that he left the box, taking only the cigars.

He was acquitted.

He afterward admitted that he had studied law in his time and knew what he was doing.

But it is "quips and quirks" of that sort in capital cases that invoke Lynch law.

A Happy Verdict.

The result of the case of H. B. Shaffer *vs.* the Town of Frostburg is gratifying to every friend of municipal government.

It sets at rest the notion that a few people can set at naught provisions made to protect the town's credit when that credit is utilized to build a great and indispensable public improvement.

Had it gone the other way the authorities would have had to throw up the sponge and say to the town's creditors—

Gentlemen, we will have to repudiate—by order of Court.

A Misnomer.

Under the heading of "Capt. Tom Brown in Luck," the Cumberland *Times* reports—

An increase in his pension has been granted Capt. Thomas Brown, ex-Mine Inspector, now living at Vale Summit, this county.

Why should getting a pension, or "an increase in pension," be regarded as a matter of "luck?"

Is it "luck" for an old soldier on the successful side to get what he has earned?

Not much.

It would be thundering good "luck," however, if he gets it without having earned it.

Takes the Nearest Way.

The Thomas G. Plant Shoe Company at Lynn, Mass., issued a notice that henceforth walking delegates from none of the labor unions will be recognized, and that none of the old men now out on strike shall ever secure work in the factory again.—Baltimore *News*.

Inasmuch as the materials which go into shoemaking are not only raw but free, it would appear that the Thomas G. Plant company regards the walking delegate as an enemy of free trade.

The conclusion is delayed, but the JOURNAL has long known the walking delegate to be a protectionist of the highest type.

Unlike the Cumberland *News'* political portrait of "the republican farmer," however, he never starts and establishes his customer in business before he begins levying his assessments for his own support.

He goes for his game at once and by the short cut.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Judge Woods' Charge.

You have been summoned, gentlemen, as a special grand jury to inquire into and report upon such matters as shall be sent before you by the commonwealth's attorney, and especially to inquire into certain recent violations of law in our city.

You have been selected because you have the confidence of myself and the community, as men of intelligence and integrity, and who may be relied upon to do your duties regardless of consequences.

No grand jury in the history of the city has been called upon to perform such an important work as that which lies before you. The eyes of the whole State and nation are upon you, and it is hoped that you will acquit yourselves like men, without fear, affection or favor. Your sole inquiry will be: Has the law been violated, and if so, by whom.

That the law has been violated goes without saying. That a man to whom the constitution of the land had guaranteed the right of trial by jury has been mercilessly hanged by a very small body of devil-inspired men, who have seen fit to take the law into their own hands, and that his body was afterward mutilated and burned in an inhuman manner, must be admitted by all. That he was a black man cuts no figure in the case. His relation to the government has been fixed by law, and his citizenship moulded into the very constitution of our country. He stands forth as a fully adopted citizen, and as such is entitled to the protection of that law, which every legalized voter has sworn to maintain and every good citizen will strive to uphold. Neither is it a question as to the guilt or innocence of the unfortunate victim, nor have you anything to do with the enormity of his crime.

Such so-called administering of justice has no place in our Virginia code of laws, should have none and must not be tolerated. It does not attain its professed object, that of terrorizing wrongdoers and thereby lessening crime.

It is a withering, blighting curse wherever engaged in, and the time will never come when the city of Roanoke can wipe away the disgrace it has heaped upon her. It finds its origin in the breasts of a lawless element, who, as a rule, have neither property nor good names to lose, and through this element the whole city, and through the city the State and nation is brought under reproach. It creates and fosters an utter disregard for all law, and if suffered to go unrebuked, home-destroying communism and peace-destroying anarchy will follow in its wake, and leagues and orders rise. Firy appeals will be made to passion and prejudice and chaos and confusion reign supreme.

To quietly submit to such conduct is not only to pursue a course in opposition to our laws, but one against which the very instincts of nature rebel; all history warns, reason remonstrates and the voice of God forbids it..

It is a question of power pure and simple. Shall the law put down the element or the element override the law?

I call your attention further to the fact that it is a crime against law for any person to engage in or by inflammatory speeches or otherwise incite riot. It is also the duty of an officer having a prisoner in charge to use every reasonable effort to protect him; but to acquaint evil-designed persons as to his whereabouts, or to surrender him without even a show of resistance is an offense punishable by law.

In order that I may be perfectly fair, I deem it my duty to charge you further, that it has been asserted that Roanoke citizens have been shot down without warrant of law and without sufficient provocation. It will be your sworn duty, therefore, to carefully and thoroughly investigate this phase of the question, and if such assertions are found to be well grounded, bring indictments against all parties offending, be they high or low, few or many.

While it is the duty of an officer to protect his prisoner at whatever cost, it should still be done with as little loss of life as possible in order to secure the necessary protection.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would say I have tried briefly and in an imperfect manner to call your attention to such acts as the law condemns and it is with you to say who shall be prosecuted therefor. It will be your duty to ascertain as far as you can the real parties who committed these offenses and to prefer indictments against them, and I will undertake to say to the law-abiding people of the city that in the name of the commonwealth of Virginia, such offenders shall be tried and that right speedily.

You, being a special grand jury, five of your number must agree in order that you find an indictment against anyone; and hearing, as you do, only one side of the evidence, you should not find indictments against persons unless you believe there is a probability of conviction. The law will be better indicated and the effect more wholesome by the indictment and conviction of a few than the indictment of a much larger number who escape conviction for want of clear proof. You will now retire to your room, gentlemen, and begin the discharge of your duty as I have tried to discharge mine.

Half Rate Excursions to the World's Fair.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. will run a series of special excursions to the World's Fair for which excursion tickets to Chicago will be sold at rate of one fare for the round trip from Baltimore and all stations west of there as far as the Ohio river, October 17 and 24. The special trains will consist of first-class day coaches, equipped with lavatories and other toilet conveniences, and an experienced Tourist Agent and a train porter will accompany each train, to look after the comfort of passengers. Stops for meals will be made at meal stations en route. The tickets will be valid for the outward journey on the special trains only, excepting that from way points they will be honored on local trains to the nearest station at which the special trains are scheduled to stop. They will be valid for return journey in day coaches on all trains leaving Chicago within ten days, including date of sale

Following is schedule of the time of trains and rates from principal stations in this vicinity;

Leave	*p. m.*	*Rate.*
Cumberland	3:45	$15.00
Piedmont	4:25	14.50

Arrive Chicago next day at 1:15 p. m.

Remember the dates—October 17 and 24.

COUNTY NEWS.

Personal.

The governor could not have improved upon Daniel Annan as Supervisor of Elections. His estimate of men is quick and accurate, and his methods of procedure prompt and correct. These qualities will shine, doubtless, when he has had opportunity to scan the *personelle* of the county's election machinery.

A Fraternal Comment.

The Cumberland *Times* scores a big point in favor of the majestic Finan and the fierce-looking Donnelly, viz:

They are having a paper famine in England and many papers have been compelled to suspend, but according to last accounts the Cumberland *Independent* was appearing regularly.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE on Maple street; 8 Rooms, with an out Kitchen, and other Buildings. Can be used either single or double. Apply to [Aug 5—3m] JOSEPH TIMMONS.

NOTICE.

HAVING bought all interests in the MACHINE SHOP of B. T. SCHOFIELD & SONS, I desire to inform the public that the business will be henceforth conducted at the same place by myself alone.

Sept 30 B. T. SCHOFIELD.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MY FRIENDS,

A few Words with You, if You Please.

Don't you think it time to

HUSTLE AROUND

and prepare your homes for

Winter Weather?

A GOOD

Heating Stove

in this case is a prime desideratum, and I am fully stocked to please you.

It is well worth your time to make your selection early. It is a good plan to "never put off until to-morrow" what could have been the day before yesterday.

Frank C. Beall
"The" Hardware & Stove Man

Oct 7

When the Nights

GROW longer and cooler, the provident housewife turns her thoughtful, considerate attention and study to

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

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

Our Feathers are strictly clean, live geese

FEATHERS.

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

We do not handle any inferior, mixed grades.

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