

EVENING HERALD

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TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Evening Herald

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GARRETT A. HOBART,
OF NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR-AT-LARGE,
GALUSHA A. GROW,
OF SHENANDOAH.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT,
OF LEBO.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Twenty-seven Years of Protection
(1865 to 1892) decreased our public
debt \$1,747,301,828.
Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to
1896) increased our public debt \$267,
323,630.
These are the plainest reasons why
McKinley should be elected president,
the summer the better.

THE COAL MINER.

The wages paid to coal miners and
laborers in coal mines in the United States
slightly exceed \$100,000,000 per year. There
are in total numbers 500,000 of them, and
they get out, on the average, about 500 tons
of coal each. The normal product of their
labor is nearly or quite 150,000,000.

What is the matter with the coal miner?
He knows that he suffers, but why does
he suffer? A true tale will perhaps help
him to understand one of the causes of his
present poverty and distress, and relieve his
mind of the misstatements of Wilhelm and
other silverites.

Before the passage of the Wilson-Gorman
tariff bill, a visitor to Newport News, the
seaboard terminal of the Chesapeake & Ohio
Railway, might at any time have seen from
four to a dozen coasting vessels lying idle at
the docks awaiting the arrival of coal trains
from West Virginia, loaded with coal dis-
tined to be shipped to New York and New
England. No sound had the Wilson-Gorman
tariff taken effect than all of these vessels
disappeared completely as though they had
been engulfed in mid-ocean.

What was the reason for this transforma-
tion scene? Simply this: The tariff on coal,
under the McKinley act, was 75 cents a ton,
but the Wilson-Gorman act reduced the duty
from 75 cents to 40 cents, thus opening our
northernmost Atlantic ports to Nova Scotia
coal at prices with which our own mines
could not compete.

Then what happened? The Chesapeake
& Ohio road reduced its freight rate on coal
to Chicago, and the coal which would have
displaced Nova Scotia coal, having no other
outlet, was loaded on cars and sent West to
come into competition with Western coal on
the Chicago market. The price of coal at
Chicago tumbled, then followed a rate war
between the railroads, and a reduction in
wages for mining in the East, with the
ultimate effect of making wages lower than
they have been for many years past. And
all this sorrow and trouble is directly charac-
terable to the Wilson-Gorman tariff, and to no
other cause.

Now it is clear that the prosperity of the
miner primarily depends upon that of the
manufacturer, since machinery is moved by
steam, and for the production of steam coal
must be consumed. Whatever increases the
number of American mills and gives employ-
ment to mill hands, makes work for the
miner; but whatever reduces the number of
mills in operation, shortens the number of
hands, or diminishes the number of opera-
tions, is as much against the interests of the
miner as it is against the interests of the
mechanic.

The wretched experience of workmen
during the last four years has shown that the
prosperity of the manufacturing industries
of this country is very largely affected by
tariff legislation. A tariff for protection, like
the McKinley tariff, makes good times; but
a tariff for revenue only, like the Wilson-
Gorman tariff, makes very bad times. This
has been made manifest during the last two years,
but have been growing rather worse than
they were; and the coal miner has been one
of the chief sufferers from the state of affairs
brought about by a foolish tariff. They are
the first to feel the evil effects of poor times,
and the last to reap the benefits of good
times.

Yet it is certain that the miner's lot
is no better than it is now, still, we have a
revision of the tariff of such sort as to start
up the idle mills and factories of the United
States and make an increased demand for
coal.

The miner waits work, but how is he to
get it when the mills are shut down, and
when, in consequence of diminished produc-
tion, the railroads have less freight to carry
than usual, and so turn and buy less coal
than they otherwise would. Manufacturers
and transportation are the two kinds of busi-
ness most closely bound up with coal mining,
and all three thrive or languish together.

The way in which a tariff for revenue
only hurts manufactures and transportation is
by encouraging the importation of foreign
goods rather than encouraging our own
people to make our own goods at home. If
McKinley and Hobart are elected next
November, the Republicans will make such
changes in the tariff as will protect all
American industries, including coal mining.
A proper revision of the tariff by a Republi-

can Congress will open up the mills which
are now closed, thus giving employment to
multitudes of idle men and making more
work for the miners.

It is thus shown that the miner has two
good reasons for refusing to vote for Bryan
and Sewall, or for Bryan and Watson. The
first is that Mr. Bryan is not in favor of a
revision of the tariff, which alone will start
up the mills and factories and make a demand
for coal; and the second is that Mr. Bryan is
in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of
silver at 16 to 1, which would have the effect
to raise the price of everything that the
miner has to purchase, without raising his
wages in proportion.

Mr. Bryan said in Congress Jan. 13, 1894:
"The duty on coal is indefensible."
"The duty on coal is nothing but a subsidy,
which the people along the sea coast are com-
pelled to pay to the transportation companies."
"Take the tariff off from coal, so that
the New England manufacturers can buy it
for less, and they can manufacture more
cheaply; and then, by cutting down the
tariff on products of their factories, we can
compel them to sell at a lower price to the
people of the South and West." He desired
to put coal upon the free list, and he voted
for the Wilson-Gorman bill, though it did
not satisfy him.

In the miners' strike in the Massillon
district, where every effort at settlement had
failed, and hope of reaching one had about
departed, Governor McKinley, by the aid of
the State Board, brought the parties together
in a successful arbitration, when each had
looked upon such a solution as out of the
question, though the miners desired it.

Here about twenty-five mines and upward
of 2,000 mine workers had been idle for
eight months. The loss of earnings,
wages and business consequent upon this
strike has been estimated at \$1,000,000. Yet
there was no violence, no breach of the peace,
no malicious destruction of property, no cost
to the state.

American coal miners, for whom will you
vote at the coming election? For Bryan,
who favors your foreign rivals, and would
reduce your wages to conform to a foreign
standard? Or for McKinley, your friend and
the friend of every workman, who stands
for protection to every American industry
and the highest wages that can possibly be
paid to every man?

POLITICAL TALK.

A Pottsville man yesterday offered to bet
\$500 that McKinley would receive 250
electoral votes. There were no takers.

Congressman Merritt Bristow, of Lancaster,
will speak at Selbyville on Monday night.
Hon. J. A. Loefer, the next State Senator from
the Fourth district.

Dr. Czupka will speak at the Republican
meeting at Mahanoy Plane this evening.

Hon. John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, will speak
at Pottsville this evening.

John Hill, of Mendocino, is doing effective
work in this county for the Republicans. He
is a lawyer by profession.

Watson Shepherd and other Democratic
orators addressed the voters of Lost Creek
last night.

The United Mine Workers will meet in
Pottsville to-morrow. They will take an
active interest in the political campaign, so
far as the Legislative candidates are con-
cerned.

Hon. Joseph Wyatt will carry Shenandoah
by a large majority. He will be elected.
The workmen of this district appreciate
his services in the last session of the Legisla-
ture.

W. John Whitehouse, Esq., of Pottsville,
was announced to New York City yesterday by a
telegram from Senator Tracy. He will speak
in Liberty this evening.

The question is again asked, will the U. S.
Senate confirm the appointment of Charles E.
Steele as postmaster of Minersville. We think
so.

The Democrats hold a meeting at Ashland
this evening.

William Wilhelm, the free silver advocate,
who has been parading the county with a
chip on his shoulder challenging all comers,
has finally decided to meet W. L. Loefer, of
Minersville, in joint debate, early next week.
At first "Willie" refused to discuss the ques-
tion with the Minersville gentleman.

By the way, we are awaiting the answers
to our questions asked William Wilhelm.
Produce your authorities.

The Republicans will hold five meetings
this evening. Congressman Dalzell and Dr.
C. Henning will speak at Pottsville; a meet-
ing at Lost Creek, with Messrs. Brunm and
Sweeney as the speakers; at Mahanoy Plane
a Polish and English meeting, to be addressed
by Messrs. Hull and Czupka; at Girardville,
by Shoener and Campbell; and at Cresona,
where addresses will be made by Gerber,
Berger and Roads.

Chris. Magee has accepted the Democratic
nomination for State Senate, having been
also nominated by the Republicans.

Saubury has a sound money club, with a
membership of over one thousand, and they
are not all Republicans, either.

Charles E. Steele, the recently appointed
postmaster at Minersville, had the endorse-
ment of ex-Senator Charles E. King and
Chairman Given, of the Jeffersonian Demo-
cratic party. Miss Kealy was also an applic-
ant, and was endorsed by ex-Congressman
J. D. Reilly and John Toole. This is con-
sidered quite a victory for Senator King and
his friends.

A Bill for Coughs and Colds.
What? Pan-Tin, 25c. At Grubler Bros.,
drug store.

Has Money to Burn.
From Pottsville Chronicle.
John Monaghan, of Shenandoah, was in
town yesterday and he had his oil with him.
He had W. W. Lewis, of Mahanoy City, \$50
to \$25 that Shepherd would be elected to
Congress. He also bet \$100 even that Shep-
herd would carry Shenandoah by 300 major-
ity. Another bet of \$100 even was made
that Griffiths for Assembly would carry
Shenandoah by 200 votes. He bet \$10 that
Messrs. of Mahanoy City, for Register, will
carry Shenandoah by 100 majority. He bets
\$100 that Bryan will have 250 electoral votes
from the Western and Southern states, and
will allow any man to select any one of these
states and will bet him \$100 that Bryan will
carry it.

Wanted.
At the Factory Shoe Store, a number of boys
and girls to give out tickets for beautiful
decorated parlor lamps.

Deaths Recorded.
From Nicholas Heblsch to the Anthelette
Electric Light Company, lot in Pottsville.
From Ann Williams to Caroline Davis, lot
in St. Clair.

LOCAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Interesting Discussion on Awarding Pupils Credit on Examinations.

The examinations in the public schools
opened this morning and the teachers met in
the High school last evening to receive in-
structions from Superintendent Bogart bear-
ing upon them, as well as to discuss the sys-
tem of grading examination papers.
Mr. Lewis opened the discussion and spoke
for twenty minutes on the grading of ex-
amination papers in mathematics. He started
out by presenting a double proposition: What
is an examination and what is the object
of the examination? In all branches there
should be two things in view—does the
pupil work as a student and does the teacher
work as a teacher? Has the pupil, as a
student, done his part of the work? This
must be brought out and are the two main
objects of the examination. The teachers
are to present the problems and let the
pupils wrestle with them themselves,
without any questions or suggestions from
the teacher. Then it is the teacher's turn to
mark the papers and he should keep in mind
that in so doing there must be fairness and
justice, in justice to the pupil, himself
and the other pupils in the class. He must
avoid being more just with a bright pupil
than with a slow one. The pupils, and not
the papers, should be marked and there
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