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FROSTBURG JOURNAL.

J. B. ODER, Editor and Proprietor. AN INDEPENDENT PAPER. $1.50 per annum—IN ADVANCE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.—No. 42. FROSTBURG, MD., SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888. WHOLE No. 874.

LAST week "A Native Teacher" in the Cumberland *Times* made an exaggerated reply to the following quotation from the JOURNAL:

> All the leading teachers and many of the secondary class are immigrants from other States and counties. We have even drafted a Garrett county quota into our service. It will be an immense advantage to have another importation—to recoup partly our losses under the policy of depression.

This week William Dando, of this place, plies the JOURNAL with several inquiries touching the same subject.

In the outset the JOURNAL wants it understood that it stands by its statement as quoted, though that statement should have been more fully quoted. The two sentences which immediately precede it are:

> And the people are watching the entire crowd from the president of the school board down to the lay trustee who is neither chairman or secretary. All they ask is—the proper effort to secure a principal who knows more about schools, methods of training the young, etc., and who has a record of success to recommend him—who knows more in that direction, we repeat, than anyone now living in Allegany county.

Hence, Mr. Dando is unfortunate in quoting the JOURNAL as desiring "more of the same class" meaning that we want a reinforcement of incompetents. The JOURNAL never published an article that could fairly be so construed, It has invited for the principal of our school in the selt-same article which from Mr. Dando has quoted—

> A principal who knows more about schools, methods of training the young, etc., and who has a record for success to recommend him, etc., than anybody now living in Allegany county.

Now, if Mr. Dando's questions, based upon a misreading of our article, are to the point, are we at liberty to ask him whether, being able to get such a teacher as described, we should prefer the home-grown article? If so, does he buy his goods that way, and does he select his pastor by the same rule?

No. Mr. Dando, like everybody else, seeks the best article his money will buy, no matter where developed, at home or abroad—in the latter case if the home market cannot supply his wants either in quantity or quality.

In the column next to the quotations above given is the fallowing from the same issue of this paper, June 23:

> In addition to the first-class principal wanted at No. 1 the JOURNAL, in behalf of the people, insists on a *corps* of assistants who, in their several spheres, shall measure up to the highest standard of competency and efficiency. The principal should not be burdened with a room. He should be an itinerant—a teacher of teachers as well as pupils. If the trustees and commissioners will give us what we want, as indicated here and elsewhere in these columns, we will have a school the next scholastic year that will challenge comparison with any of equal grade anywhere. They can do it if they will.

Do "A Native Teacher" and Mr. Dando want less? Will they have less if *all* be available?

Our plan, of which Mr. Dando wants to know, is to secure the best teaching talent that our money will buy—at home if we can; abroad if we must.

The "money question" is out of the consideration. "A Native Teacher's" complaint about the money going away is an echo of a wail over a matter that he or she never thought of in his or her life when he or she bought a coat or a dress. But in the greater affair, the incalculable concern of popular education, according to "A Native Teacher," we must sacrifice a great part of our great object—in order to spend the money *at home;* we must do with poor teaching, inferior schools and scholarless pupils—to keep the money at home.

Hence, it is not education we are buying with our taxes; it is a mere purchase of the opportunity to disburse money to those teachers lucky enough to be born reared and "educated" at home.

THE salary of the postmaster in Frostburg has been raised from $1,200 to $1,300. When it is considered that he does a one and two-cent retail business the additional number of transactions to justify an increase of $100 in his salary must have been large since the companies voluntarily added 10 cents per ton to the wages of the miners.

IT appears to be conceded that an editor may be referred to as an ex-school trustee and still live.

IT has dawned at last on a portion of the public mind that while the public school system is a big thing, the Cumberland *Times* is a bigger one.

TALK of a branch road from Vale Summit to Frostburg is rife. This is accompanied by a report that the C. & P. is also reaching for a higher level for a bran new depot. The city set on a hill grows every year more and more magnetic. As the iron rails reach closer to our doorways the summer sojourners will multiply.

It is difficult to say what all this gossip is worth, but it is pleasant to learn that Frostburg is fast becoming even so far an object of booming consideration.

IN the United States Senate Monday Mr. Blair presented a petition from District Assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor, of Washington, protesting against the proposed repeal in the District appropriation bill of the—

> Just rule which requires that female teachers doing the same work as male teachers in the public schools shall have the same pay.

The petition also asks—

> That the appropriation be increased as to admit of equal pay to female teachers; also that the number of teachers be largely reduced, and the general scale of wages raised.

The reason given for making these requests is stated in the preamble which declares—

> That efforts are being made by the school authorities to strike out the rule referred to.

The newspaper report from which we quote concludes:

> The petition was referred to the appropriations committee.

In this case as above presented the JOURNAL thinks the petitioners should have sought the retention of the rule only if it provides for equal pay to male and female teachers of equal ability and efficiency.

On the other hand, if the rule provides for an indiscriminate rate of wages to competent and incompetent alike, it is worse than no rule and ought to be abolished.

Whether the next request to reduce the number of teachers in order to advance the general scale of wages be feasible is a problem involved in the trial of popular education—a scheme which ought to be sustained, like all other successful paternal designs, by ample appropriations from the pockets of the taxpayers. A public building, for instance, cannot be erected upon a sum inadequate to carry out the plan.

But it is not our purpose to discuss here the economic question involved in the incident related so much as to point out several differences between Knights of Labor thought in Washington and the proposals of the same Noble Order on Georges Creek; of consideration of school questions in the Senate of the United States and the School Board of Allegany county.

There they would load a teacher with an unwieldy number of pupils, and thus impair his efficiency, in order to pay him more wages, instead of charging him with the training of as many only as he can handle with advantage to all and paying him as much for better work.

Here the notion has been and is extant in Noble Order councils that the number of miners should be enlarged, the output restricted and the general scale of wages reduced. In other words, an indiscriminate pulling down of the just and the unjust, the thrifty and thriftless. the steady and unsteady to the same level.

In the Senate, we learn, "the petition was referred to the appropriations committee."

In the Allegany county School Board a similar paper was squinted at and declared "N. G." by a "non-patronizing" and childless body because it came from people like themselves—*so-called "non-patrons" of the schools.*

"District Assembly, No. 66, of Washington," is that famous organization which declared last fall that "Jackson must not be governor of Maryland!"

What the School Board of Allegany county and its future *protege*, the Cumberland *Times*, will do with the 400 Frostburg petitioners and the JOURNAL with equal effect has not been promulgated, though we are looking for something in the nature of a bloodless holocaust every day.

WHAT is a "patron of the public schools?"

The quoted expression is frequently used as defining a parent who sends his children to the public schools. This is, therefore, the common acceptation; as such the JOURNAL has thus far used it for the better comprehension of its readers.

As a matter of fact, however, the individual described is one of three classes or a combination of two.

If he be a taxpayer with no children, or, with children, does not send them to the public schools, he is a patron of popular education.

If he be a taxpayer with children whom he sends to the public schools, he is a patron and beneficiary of popular education.

If he be a non-taxpayer with children whom he sends to the public schools, he is a beneficiary only of the scheme of popular education.

Of these three classes a majority at least should be commissioners and trustees; the remaining one a representative of the patron.

Thus the taxpayers and tax-disbursing elements of the body politic will quite balance each other.

For years past the pyramid has stood upon its apex. It stands so still—with the Cumberland *Times* as a wobbling steady-rest.

BUT few animate creatures grow so rapidly as a fish. A trout of the *genus* crossed between a salmon and sturgeon has been known to grow fourteen inches a day—when assisted by a faithful observer of such development and who is also an extemporaneous liar.

We do not know how to appropriate the above paragraph as illustrating the course of the Cumberland *Times* toward the JOURNAL in discussing school affairs, but as Tom Berryman used to say, "it does not sound very unproper."

> WE said that the "personal, private and family life of Mr. McCulloh was a private trust," or words to that effect, with which neither the JOURNAL nor the public has anything to do.—Cumberland *Times*.

The *Times* said no such thing, or if it stated anything that by any stretch of fancy could be construed as "words to that effect," there was no need to say it, and nobody knows it better than the inveterately unprincipled *Times*.

THE doctrine that everything is fair in politics, war and controversy is an odious lie. It is against manliness, morals and religion. Nothing is fair in the discussion of any issue save dignity, honor, truth—especially truth.

With reckless disregard for truth the Cumberland *Times* forces upon its readers the statement that this paper charged "the president of the School Board with collusion to effect a personal end."

This sort of thing is almost too low down to dignify with even a whisper of contempt.

DEATH loves a shining mark, and death will strike a daisy when it shoots at the current management of the public schools. It will likewise hit a dandy when it floors the Cumberland *Times*. And time will be ripe for the devil to inspire some mutual lickspittle to write two lying epitaphs.

HELP yourself to what you see; what you don't see call for, and if you don't see what you call for in the shape of a mendacious newspaper, ask for it in Cumberland.

> KNIGHTS of Labor assemblies are being chartered at an average of three a day.—Cumberland misnomed.

Getting along swimmingly where they are "strangers yet."

FROSTBURG is the place for the military encampment, and those most interested should hustle, and rustle and tussle for it.

HUR (as those people who are in love with the JOURNAL'S declaration of independence of school absolutism will say) rah!

THE impression is abroad, even in Cumberland, that the last issue of the JOURNAL was much more than a glistener.

THE "beat Oder or bust" movement has resulted in bust.

The JOURNAL conquers only to save.

THE JOURNAL'S record in 1881-82 is now called up to do service in the cause of educational retrogression.

Borrowing the fruitless tactics of Knights of Labor organs, the Cumberland *Times* essays to draw a sharp contrast between 1881 and this age. The *Times* does this with a zest which impresses the careful reader with the question whether it is a democratic paper, a mouthpiece of the School Board, or a new-fledged labor organ. For instance, it says:

> If memory serves rightfully or eyes can read aright, there was a paper published not many hundred feet from Frostburg, in 1881-82. that "fawned" to the verge of anarchism upon the Knights of Labor to secure their votes, that the "thrift" might follow the "fawning." The votes came not forth and right about face was the order. And in 1887 we see the "fawning" transferred to the "bloodsucking corporations" of 1882 and the object of its fawning then now denounced.

Admitting all this to be true—true without abatement or qualification—it is to be stated also that the *Times* in 1881-2, then under far abler and better auspices than now, *supported the "fawner" and the "anarchist"*—this after doing the same thing on nearly the same conditions in 1877.

But, the *Times* says correctly—"the votes came not forth," and, incorrectly—"right about face was the order." After the "fawner" and "anarchist" was defeated in the preliminary battle at the polls, in less than six months the victors began a war upon wages which lastled nearly six months. During all that period the JOURNAL championed the cause of those who who had slaughtered it at the polls with an ability which the *Times* of that abler and better day of its career characterized as "great." For this it lost all the patronage of the companies it had ever enjoyed and hundreds of citizens who disapproved of its course quietly dropped it.

We could wish this were all.

At the close of the trouble the last and worst boycot of all began. Not content with the slaughter at the polls the men whom we served with so much strength and at so much cost began to have no further use for the JOURNAL. A few paid and stopped; hundreds discontinued it, but never paid. Some of these worthies went so far as to put all the blame of the strike on the JOURNAL, and used it as a plea for reinstatement in their old places. Two men whom we know as now working in mines near Frostburg who were among the foremost and loudest in the strike, who "hurrahed for the JOURNAL"—sought re-employment particularly because they "had stopped that d—d JOURNAL."

These are facts which in a general way are well known here by all. The JOURNAL found at length that it could not rely for support upon people at once so ungrateful, treacherous and base. It did not make a sudden turn, however; it drifted noiselessly and gradually—not to the corporation side, as the *Times* insists, but to the side of the people and region as a whole. Here we stand—with the people, in whose interest we are debating *now* the management of the schools.

In condemning this "change of base" we understand that had the *Times* been in our place it would still "fawn" upon the Knights of Labor; it would still "lick the hands that smote it;" it would still endeavor to live upon a precarious and scanty crumb-fall from the table of its heartless and conscienceless masters. The *Times* would learn nothing from its experience as a two-fold recipient of ingratitude, that crime "abhorred by God and man;" or, learning, would not profit by the lesson. It would continue in a service under a *regime* which compensates the best effort with detraction, fidelity with desertion, and toil with blows.

But it is needless to elaborate. The case is, however, just as we put it, and it is hopeless. There is nothing in therapy that will cure a chronic newspaper predilection for dirt-eating.

Lastly:

> As to the "fawning," there is on record in the files of that paper an assertion that it supported the coal companies because it "paid to do so." As to the "thrift," *vide* a new press, a gas engine and the declination of an $1,800 office. The dwelling place of this "fawner" is so transparent, such a film of glass that he should not fire pebbles at his neighbors from the bean shot of his wrath.

Had we not already committed the *Times* to dirt-eating, we should say that nothing but a ghoul could be the author of a paragraph like the one last quoted.

However, there is no trouble about differences here. It does pay better, even to "support the coal companies," than to support the Knights of Labor. It pays still better to support all interests than either of the two named—one of which is a reform in public school management. "*Vide*—a new press and a gas engine"—two machines which all the mortgages on the *Times*, including the School Board's lien on its intellentual jackass power, could not buy.

Instead of $1,800, it is a $1,500 office. The *Times* divides the sum by one, the JOURNAL by not less than four; hence a $400 office, and not much of a sacrifice to decline it, as it would have been for the *Times*.

It grieves the JOURNAL greatly that this dispute has taken a shape so painful, but the *Times*, inspired doubtless by ill-advised people, has provoked it. With its six issues to our one it piles its assaults above our space for due notice.

But we shall carry our point. It is partly carried already, and the outlook for the rest is encouraging. Every prospect pleases. Only man is vile.

IF the readers of both the *Times* and JOURNAL have kept close watch they have seen that our vocabulary of terms and storehouse of illustrations have been several times appropriated to say "you're another." The newspaper contortionist of Cumberland, professedly and confessed unequaled in certain lines of journalistic acrobatics, is therefore capable of only a bungling performance of the little "baby act."

THE student of natural history will find, if he looks deep enough into the anatomy of the grub called democratic newspaper in Cumberland, that it is more of a moth-miller than a worm. It has already butted against the lights of politics, and is now monkeying with the lamp which holds out to burn in school affairs. Its success so far justifies the prophecy that it will retire from the current diversion the worst beaten old wing-singed bourbon that ever unrolled its flippers or furled its flappers.

IF the Lonaconing *Review* can read as well as "spectate," it is welcome to all the "straddle" it can find in this or any issue of the JOURNAL on the 1881-2 and 1888 matter. The JOURNAL admits all it has been charged with, and more—it gives reasons therefor that the *Review* cannot answer, and is not honest enough to confess are unanswerable.

The *Review* is one among the last that should pretend to be "a spectator" determining the merits of any sort of a debate, much less awarding judgment.

ANOTHER lame reason for a childless administration is stated—that teachers might show favoritism to the children of school officials.

The teacher who would do that would lack the first essential qualification for his work—common sense.

Those teachers, therefore, who imagine the JOURNAL has been hard on them, should remember that this is an "official" reason, reproduced by inspiration in the *Times*, and is a first-class, fundamental precautionary provision against damage for want among teachers of common sense—and common honesty also.

THE JOURNAL came very near overlooking the Cumberland *Times* article of June 29. Like all other effusions from the same quarter it is bloated with wind about childlessness as the super-eminent qualification for the office of school commissioner. But when the atmosphere is pumped out of such pretensions and the residuum examined with a glass it will be found three-fourths slush, the remainder *non compos*, etc. For instance:

> How enormous, how irreconcilable with common sense, observation and history. Men who have no children are generally much fonder of them, much more in sympathy with them than those who have.

That is absolutely a discovery, which, developed and carried out, would furnish the world for a time with a surplus of material for school commissioners with nothing in a short while to sympathize with. And with the superior virtues of an heirless life ahead, including exclusive eligibility to office, what man in his senses would become a cold-blooded parent?

An old tradition has it that every one of those disciples of the Great Teacher who rebuked those that brought little children to Him was "a bachelor!"

Be that as it may—look at this *morceau:*

> Men who have never been called father yearn for that sound.

That would make a horse "nicker."

With fancy's eye we view one of the well-seasoned gentry. He has a far-away look in his optic, but his ear is akim to hear a note of music he has no right to "yearn for." He listens to hear of earth's highest honor coming to him when he has not achieved it; a lofty distinction he has not won, and one of the dearest relations of life he has not established.

Whoever, therefore, imposed the childless lover of children upon the gullible *Times* as the ideal School Commissioner is a cheat of indelible dye and among deceivers the gayest of the gay.

But the *Times*, not satisfied with affirming that the childless fraction of manhood "yearns for the sound," says fatherhood—

> Is a demand of nature.

Worse and worse. Here are men "yearning for the sound of father," who not only make no movement toward "reading their title clear" to such a sound, but they put at defiance "a law of nature" second only to a divine requirement. Tell the JOURNAL such lawbreakers are fit for School Commissioners!

Away with such lunacy, written or unwritten!

CORRESPONDENCE.

An Instance of "Why" and "How."

FROSTBURG, MD., June 28, 1888.

To the MINING JOURNAL.

For a long time your paper has criticised the public school system as carried on in this county. In last week's issue the JOURNAL advocates the importation of teachers in order that the people may recoup from the effects of the present policy.

Now, Mr. Editor, if "all the leading teachers and many of the secondary class are immigrants from other States and counties," as you say in your paper, and the "county is brimming full of educated ignorance" under the instructions of such importations, why is it that you desire more of the same class in the county?

If the JOURNAL is dissatisfied with the present system, I believe its readers would be greatly pleased to have it make known its plan by which the School Board can secure a better corps of assistant teachers, importations having failed.

I cannot see how the JOURNAL can better the condition than by exporting the imported stock and keeping our home teachers. Respectfully,

WILLIAM DANDO.

PLOWING CLOSE TO THE CORN.

BARTON, MD., June 30, 1888.

To the the MINING JOURNAL.

If the *Times'* frothy editorial of June 25 upon the school question is to be taken as a sample of the championship necessary for a continuance of the present unpopular school system of down-grade methods—ignorance, perpetuating favoritism, bowing to political, monied and similar influences, then, indeed, has the time arrived for every taxpayer, school patron, lover of equity and justice, to unequivocally support you in your present popular and impregnable position upon this vital question. If there is any credence to be placed in the well-founded rumor the cause of years of retrogression is chargeable to the systematic exclusion of higher grade teachers than we now have to the fact that tney would also be aspirants for the easy and lucrative position of Examiner, then your appeal for a higher standard under the present administration will not be realized unless you first place a man in that position capable of appreciating the wants of our people.

PHILO.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Personal.—George N. Beall, of Staunton, Va., is among Frostburg friends.

Miss Annie Heintz returned last Saturday from a lengthy stay in Kansas City, Mo.

Edward Donahue is at home from St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md.

Miss Kate Hocking is visiting friends in Johnstown, Pa.

Rev. J. J. Dillon, of Baltimore, is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. Lynch, of this place.

Henry Wittig, of Baltimore, eldest son of our townsman, G. H. Wittig, is here on a visit, accompanied by Henry Gerken, of the same city.

Gladstone Hitchins, a recent graduate of the Bryant, Stratton and Sadler commercial college, Baltimore, is at home.

Mrs. O. J. Moat has returned from a visit to Hyattstown, Md. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Fannie Miller, of that place.

Harry Boyes is still suffering from an injury to his knee, sustained about two weeks ago by his foot catching in the rope which draws the mine cars in Hoffman mine.

Moses W. Keller has returned from Fort Scott, Kansas.

David Crump returned last Saturday from Curry institute, Pittsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Meshack Frost, and children, of Baltimore, are guests of Mrs. George Steyer.

Miss Mollie Bier, of Rawlings, spent this week with Miss Estelle Jeffries.

Harry C. Walker, depot assistant of C. B. Wack, left last Saturday on a visit to Pittsburg.

Frank Frost, of McKeesport, Pa., was among Frostburg relations several days this week.

Clayton Purnell is back from a pleasant visit to his old home, Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. Boyer A. Parks, of Baltimore, mother-in-law of T. P. McDermott, of this place, is a guest of that gentleman.

Mrs. Margaret Fallon, of Washington, D. C., a former resident of Frostburg is the guest of ex-mayor Wittig.

Mrs. Josephine Delano and daughter, Miss Maggie, of Ellerslie, were guests of J. J. Keller several days this week.

Misses Hannah and Eliza Corfield, of Moscow, are guests of W. H. Parker.

Miss Eva M. Walker has returned from a visit to Piedmont, W. Va.

C. H. Hamill, jr., of Leadville, Colorado, son of ex-Mine Inspector Hamill, of this place, gladdened his relatives and friends Tuesday afternoon by a visit. He has been in the west three years and brings back testimonials which show in the parlance of his adopted home that "there have been no flies on him" since he left here, and that he has been consulting the interest of A 1 "in great shape."

Brevities.—Our old friend, John F. Tagen, left a basket of his choice strawberries at these headquarters for Sunday use. His design was faithfully carried out and the vote of thanks passed without a dissenting voice.

The Board of Health are making an effort to have the slaughter house at the end of Bowery removed. The matter is now before the county commissioners.

> Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
> Or waked to ecstacy the living lyre,

Now run the *Times* in education's trade,

> And slug old truth in impotent ire.

Soon as the JOURNAL can find time to prepare a reply to the Cumberland *Times'* editorial of June 28 it will probably be offered to that paper in the shape of a letter.

He attended the examination Monday and Tuesday and came home with a song in his heart and a tune on his lip:

> School-ma'am's young, and schoool-ma'am's old,
> School-ma'am's shy, and school-ma'am's bold;
> School-ma'am's large, and school-ma'am's thin,
> School-ma'am's pretty, but hard to win.

N. M. Dean, hardware and saddlery, will dispose of his entire stock within the ensuing sixty days at the lowest possible prices. An announcement to this effect will appear next week.

The levy list goes out with this issue. It is the result of over a week's careful labor by a body of firstclass business men.

The German Lutheran church people will hold a festival on the 21st inst., at which a large carpet will be disposed of to some lucky one.

All the merchants of Frostburg, save one or two, will close their stores at 7:30 p. m., and continuing till Oct. 1, excepting Friday and Saturday of "pay week." It is hoped *all* will fall in line and give the salespeople a chance for some rest and recreation.

Pair of gray silk gloves found near Allegany cemetery last Sunday. Call on the JOURNAL.

The location of the great encampment is narrowed down to Oakland and Frostburg. Gov. Jackson and staff will visit the camp on the 5th day—August 25. Our committee should be up and doing.

Pensions granted recently to Bartley Fagan, of Pompey, and J. H. Patterson, of Barton.

Fourth of July Observations.—Visitors quite numerous.

Business generally suspended, and nearly every gent had on a biled shirt.

Considerable display of flags. A few looked like they had passed through the revolutionary war; some through the war of 1812; others through the Mexican war; a number through the late unpleasantness, and a great many appeared like they had avoided war entirely.

Among the visitors whose names we could get were Samuel W. Wehn, Everett, Pa.; E. A. Browning, of Oakland, Md.; John G. Lutz, Allegheny city, Pa., and Conrad Lutz, of Barton.

Ex-Mayor Wittig sent up a large and pretty balloon during the afternoon.

A number of persons bound for points on the Pittsburg division of the B. & O. were disappointed at the failure of connection at Mt. Savage junction.

The firemen's picnic in Centennial grove was a great success. Hundreds of people visited the grounds during the day.

Nearly all the Sunday schools held picnics near town.

The rain about 7 p. m. broke up enjoyment in some quarters and facilitated it in others. It came inopportunely for the outdoor dancer, but when over the small boy and his firecracker captured the town. The rowdies left the streets early also, fearing to be caught out in the damp.

Religious.—Rev. H. S. France and Rev. E. C Jessup will exchange pulpits to morrow (Sunday.)

Rev. George Morrison, of Baltimore, will preach in the Presbyterian church to-morrow at the usual hours.

Rev. L. R. Markwood is at home again and will preach to morrow.