

# The Bee

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1896.

NO. 48.

## ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY,

Miners and Shippers of **COAL AND COKE.**

General Office, Earlington, Ky.

Branch Offices,

A. M. CARROLL, Manager,  
337 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.

S. H. NEWBOLD, Manager,  
342 W. Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

R. G. ROUSE, Manager,  
Palmer House, Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

CAPT. T. L. LEE, Manager,  
Cor. Main and Auction Sts., Memphis, Tenn.

A. S. FORD, Manager,  
327 Upper Second St., Evansville, Ind.

Wholesale Agents, HESSER & WICKHAM, Houser Building, St. Louis, Mo. J. W. BRIDGMAN, 603 Teutonic Building, Chicago, Ill.

Keep a Sharp Lookout for Fresh Items of Interest to the Retail **COAL** and **COKE** TRADE, which will appear from time to time, permanently occupying this space.

### St. Bernard Coal Company.

INCORPORATED.



Mining Machine at Work, Cutting No. 9 Coal, in the Earlington Mine.

# COAL

# COKE

Famous No. 9 Coal, for all uses, from Earlington, Diamond and St. Charles Mines. Only Vibrating Screens and Picking Tables used. **THE BEST SELECTED COAL IN THE MARKET.**

### CRUSHED COKE FOR BASE BURNERS AND FURNACES.

Why buy High-priced Anthracite Coal, when you can get **ST. BERNARD CRUSHED COKE** for a much less price? One ton of the Crushed Coke will do the same work as one ton of the best Anthracite Coal.

**ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND SAVE MONEY.**

#### SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

Coal dealers are interested in good roads. This is how they are made in France. A foundation is laid of cinders, refuse from coal mines, stone quarries and clay. Then comes a layer of crushed stone, somewhat resembling that used in the laying of asphalt. Over this solid foundation comes a huge steam roller and lastly a layer of clay and fine sand and again the roller. The result is hard firm and smooth road which sheds rain like a slate roof, and makes riding on any kind of vehicle a pleasure.

Mr. Edison is at work on the problem of using the great accumulation of refuse at the coal mines to generate electric power for transmission to distant points. He says there is no difficulty in sending power from the Niagara Falls plant to Buffalo, fifteen miles distant, unless the cost of coal at Buffalo is economically in the way. The inventor has not given up his idea of producing electricity directly from coal without the use of fire, steam or machinery, but the utilization of the culm banks at the coal mines need not wait upon the solution of that fascinating problem in science.

Judge Morris, of Carter County, Ky., issued orders to one hundred miners of the Sisco Creek section, to either work for a substitute upon the county roads. The mandate went into effect October 1st, and each miner refused upon the grounds that he could not stand working in the sun, while at the time a cold wave was on that swept the entire State. They all appeared in court ready to plead guilty and go to jail for the fine. As the jail would only accommodate twenty-five people the Judge made the best of a bad bargain and released the entire lot.

A real black diamond, or "carbonado," originally supposed to be a block of Anthracite coal, says the "London Telegraph," has been exhibited to the Paris Academy of Sciences, as the largest specimen of the kind hitherto found in the province of Bahia, in Brazil. M. Moissan, the exhibitor, states that the mineral, which is about the size of a large business pen, is probably the biggest ever known. He estimates it, owing to its hardness and capabilities for trade purposes, as worth 200,000 francs.

#### PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

The coal man wants a smile subsist. As one of our here, he hopes to capture some stray dime. That icemen may have left.

The editors who have been charged with riot at Spring Valley, Ill., want a change of venue. The grounds for their defense is at least one year in the penitentiary.

The mines in China which are worked on at all practical lines are those at Haiping. Some 1,200 men are employed in them, and the daily output ranges from 1,000 to 1,200 tons. Competent judges have estimated the area of China's available coalfields at no less than 400,000 square miles.

One of the papers read before the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science enlarged on the wonders of modern engineering. Coal was referred to as a fossil, a preserved plant tissue, yet a man can mine enough of it in a day to obtain 133 horse power for ten hours, equivalent to the physical labor of 1,300 men.

The smokeless combustion of powdered coal, which has recently become an important fact in Europe, is greatly facilitated by the adoption of a new automatic mechanism and other arrangements. The fuel instead of being introduced in the ordinary manner, is ground to a powder, and in place of the ordinary boiler fire-box there is a combustion chamber in the form of a closed furnace lined with fire-brick and having an injector similar in construction to those used in oil-burning furnaces. This chamber has two openings, one on the center line and in the place of the usual furnace fire-door, and the other on the opposite side. The orifice of the nozzle being so located that it scatters the powder throughout the whole space of the fire-box. When the powder is once ignited, which is very readily done by firing a fuse, the burning is high temperature by an igniter, the combustion continues in an intense and regular manner under action of the current of air which carries it in. This current is regulated by the amount of powder required for the production of the heat led off to the boiler and the evaporation of the weight of steam demanded.

#### Teaching the Deaf to Hear.

##### AN EXHIBITION OF THE NEW AURICULAR METHOD.

It is said that Twenty Per Cent of Deaf Children Can Be Instructed in It—The Deaf Now Thought to Speak with Facility.

The annual Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf was held at Flint, Mich., not long since. An interesting feature of the closing day was a demonstration of what can be and is being accomplished in one particular branch of the education of deaf children. It is termed the "Auricular," and is regarded by many as even more wonderful than the teaching of speech to deaf mutes. It is teaching the deaf to hear. Systematic instruction in this line originated with Supt. J. A. Gillespie, of the Nebraska State School for the Deaf. Prof. Bell and other promoters of education of the deaf have become greatly interested in this system of instruction, and it is being adopted in the foremost institutions of the country.

Supt. Gillespie was accompanied by some of his teachers, and one of the four little pupils were brought in to show what progress was being made, and also for the purpose of demonstrating the manner employed in teaching the children.

The demonstration was at the special request of Rev. Brodhead, and a general invitation was issued to residents of Flint. The party from the Convention comprised Prof. Bell, Supt. Gillespie, Prof. Joseph Gordon, of the college at Washington, Miss Helen McCheane, teacher of the pupils, whose performances astonished the audience, and several others. Supt. Gillespie made a brief opening address. He had been connected with the deaf, he said, for twenty-three years. Many of those who are supposed to be deaf, and many who are actually born deaf have a latent vestige of hearing. By exercise and feeding it can develop the power.

Left to itself the power would die away, but by feeding it, growth and development resulted. It was fed, he said, upon sounds. Even if no more growth of power was secured, the child became accustomed to use and exercise what little it possessed. He asserted that there were many pupils in schools for the deaf who had no faculties there. There were also many instances of children losing the hearing because of the failure

to discover that they possessed the faculty to some degree. He gave an instance of a boy seven years of age, sent to the Nebraska school, who was supposed to be totally deaf. An operation was performed on him after it was discovered that his power was not entirely gone, and he recovered sufficiently to attend the public school. Another similar instance was given of a child three years of age.

Supt. Gillespie stated that he considered any treatment of deaf children defective which did not consider the matter of serving and preserved the hearing of the children who, if allowed to go off without an attempt in this direction, would naturally become wholly and incurably deaf.

In 1884, at the convention of auricular teachers in New York, this matter had been discussed, and a committee of three, consisting of Prof. Bell, Supt. Clark, of the Michigan School, and Prof. Gordon, was appointed to make a scientific investigation. It resulted in the invention of apparatus by that committee for testing and measuring the capacity of hearing power in deaf children. Supt. Clark is one of the most enthusiastic converts to auricular work, and much attention was given to it in the Michigan school.

Miss Helen McCheane and four little pupils from the Nebraska school were introduced, and an exhibition was given which was little short of marvelous. Bessie and Alfred were each aged 6 years, Helen and Mabel were each aged 7 years. With the exception of Helen, all were born deaf, at any rate, sound never had any attraction for her after she was 6 months of age.

Miss McCheane placed two bells upon the table. One was a small bell to be tapped and the other was a hand bell. Bessie and Alfred were placed with their backs to the table, after first having been allowed to look on while the two bells were rung. The teacher would ring one bell or the other, and in every instance the children simultaneously turned and pointed out the right bell.

More remarkable still was the next test applied. A whistle of four notes was produced. Each note was represented by a ribbon of different color: white, red, yellow and black. With the backs of the children turned to her, Miss McCheane would blow a note on the instrument, and without the slightest hesitation the little ones would turn and pick out the ribbon representing the particular sound. This, too, although the

notes were so nearly alike that it would have been a difficult task for many of the hearing persons in the audience. The exercises so far were as much for the purpose of demonstrating the manner in which the instruction and development in hearing progressed as to show the ability of the pupils, for these little tots had gone much further in their auricular education than to distinguish the difference in the sounds of bells and notes of music.

They had learned to distinguish hundreds of words uttered by the human voice, and to use their own voices. The tiny hands were placed upon the teacher's throat while she pronounced the letters "i," "e," "a," and others, the children repeating them after her, holding meanwhile one hand upon their own throats. Then, as the instruction was supposed to have gone on for a time longer another illustration was given. The teacher pointed at Alfred, while he also pointed at himself and repeated "i." Then she pointed at herself and he repeated "you." Hugging him to her bosom she gave the word "love," and he repeated it. Then the sentence was completed, "I love you." In the same manner the sentence, "I love my mamma," was brought out.

Similar exercises were repeated with the other two little girls. A photograph was shown to one and she said it was her "papa" and that she "loved him very much." There was also a make-believe talk over the telephone, in which the little girl was supposed to be at her home in Nebraska, and her papa was supposed to be in Flint. Miss McCheane represented papa and stood several feet away, while the conversation went on. The pupil's back was turned so that she would not be able to read the slips of the teacher. Over the supposed telephone, she told her papa that she said her prayers at night, and repeated the child's prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Then she explained what a telephone was, stated that Prof. Bell was its inventor, and pointed out Prof. Bell, with whom she said she had a trip on a boat at New York last summer.

It is difficult to realize how remarkable all this is in a child of seven years, without keeping before the mind that only a couple of years ago, she did not know what sound was and could not speak a word.

Supt. Gillespie related an instance to show how continued effort finally succeeded. It was that

of a boy who at the end of one year could not distinguish the difference in the sounds of two bells such as shown. At the end of two years he was just beginning to learn and at the end of four years, he knew hundreds of words and sentences. Another after five years of systematic auricular instruction had entered the public schools and was now studying natural philosophy.

Prof. Gordon told of a young man who graduated from the Nebraska school and who had now graduated from the college at Washington. All these cases would, had they not received auricular instruction, have become and continued deaf had not the latent faculties been aroused and developed in childhood.

In conclusion an exhibition was given in lip reading. In this the children were wonderfully proficient. The teacher asked questions and gave commands in whispers so low that she could scarcely be heard beyond the front seats, yet in each instance the children gave the correct answer.

Supt. Gillespie asserts and is supported by Prof. Bell and others who have given the subject study, that at least 20 per cent of the children in schools for the deaf are adapted to auricular instruction, and could be trained to hear.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### INFORMATION.

At the latest large auction sale of silks in New York the heaviest buyers were from the South, which is another indication that the planters are raising more corn and less cotton.

The volunteer service, or militia, of Great Britain includes about 7,000 bicyclists. For several years the signal corps of the Continental militia has been equipped with bicycles. In Belgium the bicycle is utilized for the quick moving of troops. General A. Miles recognized nearly a year ago that in the next great war the bicycle will become a most important machine for military purposes.

A milkman of Wissahickon, Pa., uses a bicycle in serving his early morning customers. He has invented a little rig for strapping a milk can safely to the machine. Tricycles have been used a long time by milkmen, especially in England, but this is probably the first instance of the rather unstable bicycle being used for this purpose.

#### IS MOTHER EARTH SOLID?

There is nothing more deeply interesting than scientific speculations and theories on the probable condition of the interior of the globe upon which we live. The temperature of the earth's crust increases at the average rate of one degree Fahrenheit for each fifty-five feet of descent. At such a uniform rate of increase we find that we must only descend to a depth of something like thirty miles into the bowels of the earth to find heat sufficient to melt any known substance, and that a few miles deeper all rocks and metals must be in a state of white-hot fusion. The majority of the scientific men of the world come to conclusions similar to those which the above statement implies—that the earth is like an immense cocoon shell, filled with matter kept in a fluid state by intense heat. It is only very lately that this theory has been combated by a man capable of dealing with such a weighty subject. That man is Sir William Thompson, the British geologist, geographer and astronomer. Thompson has made calculations which were based upon the known tidal effect of the sun and moon upon our planet and finds the earth must not only be solid throughout and through in order to stand such a strain without being rent asunder, but that thousands of miles of the interior must be composed of substances much more rigid than any of which we have knowledge.

A recent issue of a British scientific journal contained an editorial on this subject which declared that the existence of volcanoes prove the contrary to the "new Thompsonian theory." Sir William's answer, in part, is as follows: "To the objection that the phenomena of volcanoes contradict the assumption of a solid earth interior, it is replied that unquestionably the heat is very great far down beneath the surface, and that reservoirs of molten rocks certainly exist under volcanic districts. But, while the above is true, taking the earth's interior as a whole, the pressure is so great that the tendency to liquefaction caused by the heat is overbalanced thereby."—St. Louis Republic.

Russia is pushing forward its great Siberian railway with remarkable energy, and the St. Petersburg papers are talking of a ship canal between the Baltic and Black Seas as a settled fact. It seems that no idea of inland improvements is too vast for the big Northern empire.

#### Growing Celery for Market.

Any person who grows celery can easily produce large and white stalks, but the main point is to have them crisp. Good celery should break into two or three pieces when bent and should be very brittle. The way to secure the brittleness is to begin blanching the stalks rapidly. If the blanching is done later in the season, as is usually the case, the stalks will be white and attractive, but will not be as brittle as when the blanching is done gradually during the whole season.

The gossip habit is more injurious than the liquor habit.

Maxim's cavalry gun, which fires 700 shots a minute, weighs but thirty pounds and can be carried on a soldier's back. The gun he made for the sultan of Turkey fires 770 shots a minute, but it is a field piece on wheels.

The laying of a new cable between Bress and New York was announced a few days ago by a member of the French Ministry. An operation which once excited the world's wonder is now dismissed in two lines and overlooked by the majority of readers.

#### MONEY AND DEBTS.

The advocates of free silver coinage, aided by the owners of silver mines, have been circulating in the West and South during the past few months pamphlets and other popular literature, given up mainly to two subjects. The first of these relates to the fall in the price of commodities which has taken place the world over within the past few years, and is an effort to convince the farmers of the country that while the price of what they produce has fallen one half, the prices of their debts remain unchanged. The second relates to the demonetization of silver by Congress in 1873, and is always referred to as "the Crime of 1873."

The usual form in which the silver advocates—on the stump and in their various publications—put the price argument is something like this: Everything that the farmer produces has gone down in price nearly, or quite, one half, while his debt remains unchanged. He has to produce twice as many bushels of wheat or corn to pay his debt, or the interest on it, as he had to produce when the debt was incurred. This is due to the scarcity of money, brought about by the demonetization of silver. If we had free coinage of silver, the price of his crops and the

price of his debt would be on the same level.

The author of the principal pamphlet put the point very clearly in an open letter to President Cleveland, in April last saying:

A debt for \$1,000 that 1,000 bushels of wheat would have paid ten years ago now requires the farmer to give up 2,000 bushels of wheat, in exchange for these dollars, with which to pay the same debt. The debts now in existence are principally old debts, or renewed or refunded debts, or new debts contracted to pay old debts, or debts which the people have been forced to contract by reason of the continued decline in prices. The owners of products must now give up twice as much property to pay their taxes as in 1873.

Let us first consider the truth of the quoted statements, second their moral quality, and third the practicability of acting in accordance with them.

(1) Is it true that wheat is worth only half as much as it was ten years ago, and that it takes twice as many bushels to pay a debt now as it did then? J. K. Up-ton, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has published figures which prove beyond question that ten years ago wheat was only 20 cents a bushel higher than in April, 1895, being quoted at 77 cents in 1885 and at 57 cents ten years later—a decrease of 20 per cent. Instead of 50. In 1884, the wheat crop was 337,000,000 bushels, and in 1894, 460,000,000 bushels—an increase of over 36 per cent. The corn crop in 1884 was 1,796,000,000 bushels and in 1894, 1,213,000,000 bushels—a decrease of 583,000,000 bushels. This crop, which is about one half greater in value than that of wheat, was quoted in January, 1885, at 35 cents a bushel, and ten years later at 45 cents a bushel—an advance of 28 per cent. Wheat had fallen in price because of a greatly increased crop, and corn had advanced in price because of a greatly decreased crop. The monetary standard clearly had nothing to do with the change in price of either product. Why should the farmer reckon his debt in wheat rather than in corn? If he paid it in the proceeds of both, would the average cost to him in the two products be greater than it was ten years earlier?

(2) Now as to the moral aspect of the position. It is plain on the face of the statement that what is contemplated by its author is a depreciated dollar, one worth only 50 cents in gold. If this be not the dollar contemplated, how is the

debtor to be able to reduce the price of his wheat? He would gain nothing by genuine bimetalism, that is, through the adoption of a monetary standard which kept gold and silver at a parity. What silver advocates say the farmer ought to have is a dollar worth only half as much as the one he has now. Granting for the sake of the argument that his products have been reduced one-half? Did he stipulate when he contracted his debt that his payment of it in full should depend upon the prosperity of his business, upon the profits of his farm? If he had tried to negotiate a loan on that basis, could he have succeeded? Not having made any conditions of that kind, how can he honestly get out of any portion of his debt? Let him change sides for a moment with the person or persons who lent him the money. The probabilities are that he got it from a savings bank, or an insurance company, or a loan association. Statistics show that the depositors in savings banks are mainly persons of small means—hard-working men and women, widows and orphans. It is their money which is loaned, not that of bloated capitalists. What is to be said of the justice of cutting down their property one-half because the farmer who borrowed their money, and whose promise to pay it in full they accepted, has not been so prosperous as he thought he would be? Would there be any other name for the act than repudiation, or breach of faith?

(3) As for the practicability of conducting business affairs on such a basis, does any one need to be reasoned with about that? Could a farmer, or any other debtor, who should once refuse to pay half, or any other portion, of his debt because his crops sold for lower prices than they brought when he contracted his debt, ever borrow a dollar again? It seems incredible, at this stage of the world, anybody should be ignorant of the fact that this experiment of repudiation has never been made, by either an individual or a nation, without most disastrous consequences. During the past 400 years the experiment has been made in different lands, always with the same results. Sad as is the dishonest aspect of it, the feature of the proposition which is most surprising is its folly. We are confident that the common sense, as well as the common honesty, of the American people will reject it overwhelmingly if they shall be given an opportunity to vote squarely upon it.—Public Opinion.