

TO SAVE THE PARTY

Question for Democratic Senators to Decide

So Said Mr. Brice in a Vigorous Speech at the Tariff Caucus—Other Interests Must Be Considered Besides Those in the South—The Bill May Be Reported Back to the Committee—Sugar Men Persistent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The democratic senatorial caucus on the tariff bill, which adjourned last night, was rich in talk, but poor in action, and the members are again in session to-day struggling to reach a final agreement. Some plain and rather emphatic English was spoken, but no resolution was taken on or three days ago. This morning a member of the finance committee said it was hoped that now that the speeches had been made all round, action would follow and something definite be accomplished before another day had closed. It was therefore sent the bill back to the committee with instructions to amend in certain particulars as the result of the conference on disputed schedules. Under this plan the details of the arrangement of the changes agreed upon would be left to the finance committee and the tariff bill would elapse before the corrected bill could be laid before the full committee on finance. It is doubtful, however, if the caucus can reach any conclusion before to-morrow or Friday.

Sugar was not the only topic commanding attention yesterday, as much depends upon the action taken on that schedule. The committee offered the caucus what might be called a "flat" rate on sugar of one cent a pound, based upon pure saccharine matter. This would fix the duty on sugar testing but 80 degrees at 8-10 of a cent, and would therefore show the relative sugar and sugar. The sugar men believe, however, that they will be able to get the one-eighth cent they have claimed, and some go so far as to claim a quarter of a cent. It is understood that the majority of the democratic members of the finance committee expect to see refined sugar get the extra one-eighth for which the friends of sugar have been contending.

No expression as to how senators stood was heard in the caucus sufficient to indicate what the result will be. There appears to be no further uncertainty as to what is conceded that fifty cents a ton will be given it.

The action of the caucus shows that that body is possessed of a changeable mood. Up to within the last half hour there seemed to be a spirit of concession abroad, but after that time the committee and its followers stood out more firmly for the bill as laid before the caucus.

It is understood, a scene somewhat sensational in its features took place during the morning session. Monday, Senator White, of Louisiana, made a very vigorous speech while on the subject of sugar, in which he bitterly denounced the attitude of some of the senators. No reply was made until yesterday, when it is said, two or three senators replied in language that was decidedly personal and unpleasant. It is also said that Mr. White has declared that he would not send his resignation as senator to the governor of Louisiana until he knew what was to be done with sugar.

Senator Brice, of Ohio, who was the prime mover in calling the caucus, made a forcible and vigorous speech. He is said to have criticized the wisdom that placed the construction of the tariff bill in the hands of three senators, whose status as a sub-committee had been attacked on the floor of the senate and gone unchallenged, and who were not, apparently, in sympathy with any of the manufacturing centres of the country which were most affected by the bill. It was evident, he said, that the party was rent by dissensions and the question for the conference to decide in connection with the tariff bill was, what should be done to save the democratic party. "If," said Mr. Brice, "you are going to frame this bill in accordance with the platform of the democratic party as adopted at Chicago, that is one thing. If, on the other hand, you intend to frame it on the line of the platform that was not adopted, an entirely different view of the case is given us. But if you intend to frame it so that you protect the sugar interests alone, at the expense of the great industries of the country, and you intend to ignore them entirely, then I propose, for once, to have something to say."

Mr. Brice, it is understood, called attention to the fact that there must be more done than to merely conciliate the sugar senators whose constituents would be injured by prospective legislation, and that a very important question for democrats to consider was what they should do to keep in the party the great states of New York, New Jersey and Maryland, which were full of industries that, he asserted, the bill sought to cripple. There could also be in his state, Mr. Brice added, if this congress acted with wisdom, ten doubtful congressional districts, the so-called states of Ohio, New York and New Jersey with their representation in congress, aggregating many times more than any southern delegation, should not be ignored.

Mr. Brice spoke freely and his remarks had much weight with the senators. He is counted as one of the more conservative, in whose hands the fate of the bill appears to rest. These men are Senators Brice, Hill, Smith, Murphy, White (La.) and Caffery.

A. U. O. W. in New England.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—At the 16th annual session of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, New England jurisdiction, now in session in Old Fellows hall, it was shown that 29 lodges have been instituted the past year. Twenty-three new lodges have been established in Massachusetts. The order has 337 lodges in New England with a membership of 37,442, a net gain of 5,124.

Five Children at One Birth.

KITTINGING, Pa., Feb. 26.—The wife of David Roszberger, a farmer living near here, has just given birth to five children, three girls and two boys. All the children appear to be strong and healthy and likely to live.

To Improve Canals.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The senate canal committee has decided to report favorably Senator Person's bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for improving the state canals.

WASHINGTON.

SAYS QUEEN LIL WAS DRUNK.

Lieut. Young Describes Scenes on the Day She Was Ousted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Decidedly the most racy chapter in the bulky volume of Hawaiian testimony is Lieut. Lucien Young's description of the last days of the monarchy. Lieut. Young was an officer of the Boston, and attended the closing ceremonies of the Hawaiian parliament in full uniform and in an official capacity at the request of Capt. Wiltse. "When I got there there was quite a crowd around the rear end of the building, and two or three leading Americans and Judge Hartwell, who was one of the leading lawyers of the place and minister under Kalakaua, informed me that the queen contemplated the promulgation of a new constitution immediately on the adjournment of the legislature, and asked me if I would not go on board ship and inform Capt. Wiltse. I went in to speak of it to Consul-General Severance, and he laughed and said: 'I do not believe a word of it.' I went in and was shown the seat assigned me in the legislative hall, a little to the left and in front of the rostrum, where the speaker used to sit, and which the queen used when she read her proclamation. After waiting some little time they commenced, and I believe it was about the funniest thing I ever saw in my life—a circus.

The procession was headed by two or three lackeys, and then followed the governor of Oahu, father to the heiress apparent, dressed in a gaudy uniform covered with gold and orders; the chamberlain with attendants all dressed up in uniform, and then came her majesty, with a long train, four lackeys, two knee breeches carrying the train, and then the two royal princesses, ladies in waiting, a staff, the four ministers, and other attendants. It was a very amusing scene. Afterwards the proclamation was handed to her in a portfolio, when she stepped to the front of the rostrum and began reading, first in English and then in Kanaka.

"After the legislature was prorogued the queen passed into her reception room. 'Did you follow her?' Asked the chairman. Mr. Young—Yes, the governor of Oahu, Mr. Gleason, stopped me at the door and talked to me in a nervous strain as though to retain me. I passed in and bowed to the queen and her ministers standing on the right and her aides and passed on through the door. The queen looked at me rather eagerly and did not return my salutation with any cordiality at all. I noticed that she acted in a peculiar way. First when she was reading her proclamation I thought she had a little stage-fright, but in this reception room I saw that she was under the influence of a stimulant, in fact she was drunk. There is no question in my mind about it at all.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Senate Hawaiian Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A volume of nearly 800 printed pages, exclusive of maps, was laid before the senate, representing the testimony taken by the senate committee on foreign relations during the morning session. Monday, Senator White, of Louisiana, made a very vigorous speech while on the subject of sugar, in which he bitterly denounced the attitude of some of the senators. No reply was made until yesterday, when it is said, two or three senators replied in language that was decidedly personal and unpleasant. It is also said that Mr. White has declared that he would not send his resignation as senator to the governor of Louisiana until he knew what was to be done with sugar.

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Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations: Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, consul general of the United States at St. Petersburg. Albert Fowler, of Maryland, United States consul at Stratford, Ontario. George Truesdell, commissioner of the District of Columbia, vice Myron M. Parker, resigned.

United States marshals—Fletcher C. Peck, for the northern district of New York; Henry L. Hayden, eastern district of New York. Both are anti-snappers.

James L. Bennett, United States attorney for the eastern district of New York. Winslow Warren, collector of customs for the district of Boston and Charleston, Mass.

A. Augustus Healy, collector of internal revenue for the First (Brooklyn, N. Y.) district. He is an anti-snapper.

Postmasters—Connecticut—Silas H. Montgomery, Bristol; New Jersey—Samuel A. Lanning, Bridgeton; Pennsylvania—Patrick Bridgman, South Bethlehem; New Jersey—Samuel M. ...

FOREIGN.

Rumors About Gladstone.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The rumor that Mr. Gladstone had resigned the premiership is officially denied.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Edinburgh Evening News says, unqualifiedly, that Mr. Gladstone has resigned and that his resignation will go into effect at Easter. The paper says that the premiership was offered to Lord Rosebery, but he declined it. The position was then offered to Earl Spencer and he accepted it.

Inquiries made by representatives of the United Press tend to confirm the report that Mr. Gladstone's resignation is inevitable within a few weeks. Since Mr. Gladstone's return from Biarritz the catarrh which has been forming in his eye has ripened fast, and Dr. Brad, Dr. Grainger and other physicians whom he has consulted consider an early operation advisable. The treatment will necessarily involve seclusion in a darkened room for a long time, probably three months, with complete cessation of all work attended by brain strain or worry.

Mr. Gladstone's colleagues wish him to postpone his resignation of the premiership until the latest possible moment, and keep a strict seclusion in a darkened room, such as taking the office of lord privy seal. Liberals are divided in opinion as to whether Mr. Gladstone's retirement will be temporary or permanent. Mr. Gladstone himself freely tells his friends that his hearing is going with his eyesight. His health otherwise, however, is still vigorous.

The Daily News denies that Mr. Gladstone has resigned. In discussing the possibility of his infirmity complicit Mr. Gladstone to retire—an event which it hopes is far distant—the news says there is no doubt that Lord Rosebery will succeed to the premiership and that Sir William Harcourt will become leader of the house of commons.

Kaiser Responsible Only to God

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BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Marie Depele, of the royal opera, Prof. Wirth, violinist, and Ernst Heitzka will take part in the concert to be given on Wednesday for the benefit of the American church. W. D. Howell's comedy, "The Unexpected Guests," will be performed this week at Mrs. Symmes' residence by Mr. Willard, Miss Kate Willard, Prof. Forster and other Americans.

Chapman Coleman, Secretary of the United States embassy, will give a dinner in Ambassador Ruyon's honor at the Kaiserhof on Wednesday evening.

As was expected, several versions of the emperor's speech at the Brandenburg banquet Saturday have become current. The Reichsanzeiger has been ordered therefore to print an official report of his majesty's words. Whether this report will contain another allusion to the divine right of Prussian kings is not yet known. There is a concurrence of testimony, however, that the emperor said he had been placed by God on the post of emperor and king and held himself responsible to God alone for whatever he did. This sole responsibility to the Almighty, the emperor is said to have declared, was always borne in mind by him.

Troubles in Italy.

NAPLES, Feb. 28.—An interesting trial of socialists and anarchists will begin shortly in this city. There will be 42 defendants, one of them a deputy. All are implicated with the Sicilian socialist, Cipriani de Felice, and the exiled anarchist, Deputi, in plotting to start a revolution in Italy. The plot had been formed with great deliberation and detail. Fires were to be set simultaneously in several parts of Naples. The work of the anarchists was to lead into the middle of the city during the confusion caused by the fires, were to be incited to pillaging the armories and shops stocked with weapons, and finally, after having been fully armed, were to be marched off to stir the rural districts to revolt.

The plot was discovered by a detective who pretended to be an anarchist and was allowed to buy, for 40 centimes, a ticket of admission to the anarchist club where the conspirators met.

Satisfactory Amendment Rejected.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A division was taken on the lords' amendment to the parish councils bill in the house of commons last night ending parishes of from 500 to 500 inhabitants to dispense with parish councils, and it was rejected, 112 to 161. This is the amendment offered by Lord Salisbury in the house of commons. Concessions made by the commons virtually completes the accord between the houses. The sitting was adjourned until Thursday when parliament will be prorogued.

Insurgent Victory in Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch was received at the state department from Minister Thompson at Rio Janeiro stating that it was reported that the insurgents had captured Lapa. The name is probably misspelled and it is understood to mean one of a town on the coast eight miles out of Lapa.

Three Officers and Thirty Sailors Killed by the Explosion.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres confirms the report of the explosion of the magazine of the insurgent steamer Venet at Rio Janeiro. The commander, two other officers and thirty sailors were killed and fifty were wounded.

Reported Russian Frontier Skirmish.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—Rumors of a battle between Russian and German troops along the frontier have been current in military circles here for several days. One version of the reported fight is as follows: A squadron of Russian dragoon saw a party of Prussian Ulanas making a target of a frontier post on which the Russian arms were displayed. The Russian commander requested the Prussians to stop firing at the post. The Prussians ignored the request. A skirmish followed in which several men on both sides were killed. The Russians pursued the Prussians for some distance after the fight.

France's Crusade Against Anarchists.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The police continue their search of the houses of known anarchists. Since yesterday morning 20 or more anarchists have been arrested, and more are believed that among the number are some whose examination will disclose their identity with recent outrages and lead to important revelations.

Life Sentence for Anarchist Marpeaux

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The anarchist, Marpeaux, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life for murdering Police Inspector Colson in November last.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STUDENT DINGENS RETURNS.

Explains the Cause of His Absence and Says He Can Prove an Alibi.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Carl L. Dingens, suspected of complicity in the freshman banquet poisoning case, has returned to the city, after having been absent since last Wednesday morning. He claims to have been called home on that day by a telegram from his folks. While returning to Ithaca the following day he says he was taken sick and went to Syracuse for medical attendance. He was not allowed to see the newspapers and, consequently, did not know of the charges made against him. When he learned of the charges he came at once to Ithaca. Dingens claims that he will be able to prove an alibi.

Erastus Wiman's Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Erastus Wiman, indicted for forgery in the second degree on two counts, pleaded not guilty before Judge Martine in the court of general sessions. The defendant did not utter a word when arraigned at the bar of the court. General Tracy, in counsel, stood beside him, pleaded not guilty for him. "We plead not guilty, of course," said Gen. Tracy in a matter-of-fact tone. "I suppose," he added, after a moment, "that you consider the present bail large enough and will discharge him on it." "Yes," said Judge Martine, "I will discharge the defendant on bail until trial. I consider it large enough."

It has not yet been decided in the district attorney's office when the case will come to trial, but it is expected some time during the April term.

Witnesses Need Not Answer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Judge Gross rendered a decision in the United States district court which will make the interstate commerce law practically inoperative for the reason that it will in the future be impossible to convict anyone for acts violating its provisions. The court held that General Freight Agent James of the Lake Shore road, and Gordon McLeod, agent of the Merchants, D-patch Freight line, the witnesses who refused to answer questions put to them by the grand jury, were in the position which they took and that they cannot be compelled to answer.

Blind in the Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Herbert had before the house naval committee a letter in which he stated that he had one bid from a responsible wrecking company which requires only \$10,000 for making the attempt to raise the Kenarsage and \$35,000 additional if successful. The secretary suggested that, as the matter was urgent, immediate action should be taken to authorize advertising for bids.

In compliance with the secretary's suggestion, Mr. Geissenhainer of New Jersey was authorized to report a bill appropriating the amounts above named.

When the bill was presented to the house, Mr. Cummings, the chairman of the committee, asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. Mr. Bland quietly remarked that no doubt this and other important measures demanded immediate consideration but he would object to its consideration until the pending business was disposed of.

Weathered the Storm All Right.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The lighthouse tender Violet with the president and Secretary Gresham on board was compelled to seek shelter from the violent storm in an inlet below Mount Vernon soon after leaving here Sunday afternoon. She proceeded to the naval gun proving grounds at Indian Head, Monday afternoon, and continued down the river, making a stop late in the evening at the Cedar Point light. Some attempts to create alarm on account of the failure to hear of the Violet's arrival at Norfolk, fell very flat at the white house, where the president's plans were known. It is understood that the boat will go in and out of the numerous coves and rivers along the Potomac and, if sport was found, the president would stay there as long as the birds kept him company.

Baseball Convention Closed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The National Baseball league concluded its convention last night. A general toast was given to the delegates present and to the newspaper representatives of the press. The league's executive committee was elected by the baseball umpires. His duties will be to assign the umpires to their stations in the different cities and to look after their actions.

Greater New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Burt's greater New York bill has passed the senate without amendment, ayes 28, noes 2.—Senators McMahon and Reynolds—and the bill now goes to the governor. The bill simply provides that the question of consolidating into one municipality the places about New York harbor shall be submitted next fall to a vote of the people.

Little Left of the Fair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Collector Clark of Chicago reports to the treasury department that the work at Harry Wright's Fair, as far as custom matters are concerned, is practically ended. All abandoned goods will be sold at public auction early in March, thus disposing of all goods displayed at the great fair.

Shot Down in Their Cells.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 28.—Andrew Carter and Budd Montgomery, murderers, were riddled with bullets by a mob of over a thousand men, while shackled and locked in cells in the Mountain, Ark., jail at midnight yesterday. The men died protesting their innocence.

Wilson Has Typhoid Fever.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Chairman Wilson is now in the City of Mexico with a marked case of typhoid fever. His condition is grave, although the fever is in a mild form.

No New Trial for the Slayer of Carter Harrison.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Judge Brentano has denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Eugene Prendergast, the murderer of Carter Harrison, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on March 23.

General Sickness Wins.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—By the decision of Second Comptroller Mansur, General Daniel E. Sickles is entitled to hold his seat in congress and to draw his pension.

Another of the '600' Dead.

WHATCOM, Wash., Feb. 26.—Capt. W. C. H. Graham, a survivor of the famous charge of the light brigade at Balakava, is dead.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIES

How They Were Affected By the Hard Times.

Number of Suspensions and Partial Suspensions of Factories and the Causes Attributed—Percentage of Wage Reductions—Interesting Report of the Bureau of Labor.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The 11th annual report of the commissioner of the bureau of statistics of labor contains the result of an investigation in this state on the subject of the recent hard times, and at this moment of particular interest to employer and employe.

During the month of September last a circular letter containing the following questions was sent to the owners of the different manufacturing establishments in the state:

1. Did the recent and present hard times cause a suspension of work in your manufacturing establishment?
2. If so, has your workshop been closed entirely or partially?
3. If partially, what per centage of your employes were kept at work?
4. Were they employed upon the half time system?
5. For how long a period were your works closed?
6. Was there any reduction in wages on account of the business depression, and, if so, what per centage?
7. Were there any other works closed did you have orders ahead sufficient to keep them running provided the banks would render you the usual discounts and assistances?

The commissioner presents no views of his own on the questions contained in the circular, but simply gives a compilation, condensation and tabulation of the replies received from 2,911 manufacturing concerns in 64 general industries. The number of manufacturers who reported the length of time their establishments were closed was 618, and the time ranged from one to eight months, the average being 47 working days.

The average percentage of employes remaining at work in partially closed establishments was nearly 63 per cent, the time of closing ranging from 5 to 103 per cent.

In partially closed workshops where all the employes were kept at work it was on short time by mutual agreement.

The total number of entirely closed establishments was 199, while 255 were entirely or partially closed.

Fifty-five manufacturers report that banks absolutely refused to lend them money or to discount the paper they were obliged to take from their customers. Some of the answers to the question on that point were as follows:

"We had over \$60,000 worth of orders, assets of over \$20,000, and liabilities less than \$2,000, but could not get one dollar discount."

"A national bank has charged us all kinds of rates for money, as follows: Ten, twelve, fifteen, eighteen and even as high as twenty per cent. You can imagine whether or not business has been handicapped by such proceedings."

"Had more orders than we could fill, but slow collection, and the refusal of banks to accommodate us kept us short of money, and, consequently, we could do no more business."

Under the head of "remarks" some of the manufacturers attribute the business troubles to uncertainty about the tariff, the prevailing idea being that the question "should be settled one way or the other," as many of them express it, and that when it is so settled, manufacturers will know just what to do in order to conform to the conditions imposed by the law, and will arrange their business accordingly. Some assert that the passage of the proposed bill will oblige them to reduce wages, while others hold an entirely different opinion. On the other hand, some declare that, in their opinion, the tariff has little or nothing to do with a business depression that is affecting all the civilized countries of the world, and the chief factor in the trouble is "too many goods in the market, or, in other words, 'over-production.'"

Two thousand and eleven manufacturing concerns engaged in the numerous branches of the 64 general industries covered by the investigation, returned answers to the following question contained in the letter of inquiry: "Did the recent and present hard times cause a suspension in your manufacturing establishment, and, if so, has your workshop been closed entirely or partially?" Of the number responding, 470—or 23 per cent—stated that they had not been affected by the business depression and consequently did not cease operations in their workshops, employing their usual working force on full time.

Fifteen hundred and forty-one manufacturers reported that they were affected by the hard times, 199 declaring that their works had been entirely closed. Among the latter were 68 in the clothing industry, 15 in the metal and metallic goods business, 10 hosiery and knit goods houses, 9 carriage and wagon manufacturers, 10 ten hundred and eighty-seven establishments were partially closed, the principal ones being as follows: Agricultural implements, 12; boots and shoes, 38; building, 45; buttons and dress trimmings, 21; carriages, wagons, etc., 25; clothing, 254. Two hundred and fifty-five manufacturers were closed both partially and entirely, that is, they were totally shut down for a time, then partially opened with a reduced labor force or on short working time or vice versa.

Briefly, according to the reports made to the bureau from 54 industries, 36 establishments were closed one week; 24, two weeks; 57, three weeks; 47, four weeks; 71, one month; 72, six weeks; 92, two months; 85, three months; 23, four months; 26, five months; 17, six months; 5, seven months, and 5, eight months. The establishments still closed number 98 according to official returns, of which 38 are clothing manufacturers.

In response to the wage question 494 establishments reported that they had reduced wages, while 1,469 replied that they had not, and 57 failed to answer. The clothing industry represents the largest percentage in the reduction of wages, which ranges from 1 to 95 per cent.

Fears for an Overdue Steamer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Fears are felt for the safety of the steamer Beards, which sailed from Queenston for New York Jan. 30 and has since neither been seen nor heard from.

JOSEPH NEUBURGER'S

The following are exceptional values, which we are offering until Saturday next only in order to reduce our tremendous stock, previous to our annual inventory. Avail yourself of this opportunity, if you are looking for a chance to make a dollar go a good way, as never have such bargains been offered to you. The prices quoted are for two weeks only.

The best 64x64 skirt lining, 4 cents per yard.
The best skirting calicoes, 4 cents per yard.
Lancaster and Amoskeag apron gingham, 5 cents per yard.
Extra fine muslin, 5 cents per yard.
Fine striped and checked seersucker, 6 cents per yard; regular price, 10 cents.

Fine French dress gingham, 12 1/2-cent quality, now 8 cents per yard.
Eighteen cent double fold cashmere, now 12 cents.
Forty-cent fine henrietta and chevron, now 25 cents.
Seventy-five cent all wool fine henrietta, go during this sale at 49 cents per yard.

All broad cloths, flannels and woolen goods, at less than cost of manufacture.
Princess 8-inch curling irons, 5 cents each.
Ladies' extra heavy wool skirts, 68 cents.
Four by four chenille covers, best quality, 75 cents.
Six by four chenille covers, that formerly sold for \$2.50, we now offer at \$1.50.

Eight by four \$4.50-covers, are now \$3.00.
Clothing and overcoats, underwear, gloves, caps, boots and shoes, rubbers, notions, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices, at Jos. Neuburger's, in the P. O. S. of A. building, Freeland, Pa.

JOSEPH NEUBURGER'S

THE COMMISSIONER PRESENTS NO VIEWS OF HIS OWN ON THE QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN THE CIRCULAR, BUT SIMPLY GIVES A COMPILATION, CONDENSATION AND TABULATION OF THE REPLIES RECEIVED FROM 2,911 MANUFACTURING CONCERNS IN 64 GENERAL INDUSTRIES.

ORANGE BLOSSOM

IS AS SAFE AND HARMLESS AS A FLAX SEED POUITICE.

It is applied right to the parts. It cures all diseases of women. Any lady can use it herself. Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS. Mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.

Dr. J. A. McGill & Co., 3 and 4 Panorama Place, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by W. W. GROVER, Freeland.

Do You Wish To Make A Handsome Present?

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CABINETS FOR \$2.00 PER DOZEN

Which cannot be beat for elegant finish.

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Prices - Guaranteed - to - be - Satisfactory.

To Horse and Mule Owners!

Big stock of Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, Fur Robes

and all kinds of Harness.

Complete Harness, from \$5.95 up. Prices According to Quality Wanted.

Geo. Wise,

Jeddo and Freeland, Pa.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Centre street, Freeland; house, 32x23; lot 12x25. For further particulars apply at this office.

LOT FOR SALE—One lot on west side of Washington street, between South and Luzerne streets. For further particulars apply to T. A. Buckley, Freeland.

Three per cent interest paid on savings deposits. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Wednesday evenings from 6 to 8.