

THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTER.

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FREELAND, NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

IS HINES A DEMOCRAT?

WE DENOUNCE PROTECTION AS A FRAUD. A ROBBERY OF THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FEW. National Democratic Platform.

While Hines is denying all connection for pay, with the tariff schedule in behalf of the Hazard Company, why did he not do so before when he was heavily paid by the lace mills for work done in their behalf on every time in the country, but a matter that is badly talked of and omitted about the streets. - W. B. Newsreader.

Hines so far forgot his duty to his party as to accept an attorney fee from a lace company that wanted higher duties on imported lace curtains. As congressman he voted for the Wilson bill, but as the paid attorney of a lace manufacturing company he lobbied for increased duties on imports.

"Lace-Curtain Hines" As between a Democrat the title applied to cratic protection and Congressman Hines, of a Republican protectionist, is equal by the ways and means equal. The Record is a committee of the last in favor of a Republican. It was all on can every time.

Every day brings John J. McNeil nearer to the victory that awaits him. His untiring work to redeem this legislative district has won for him hundreds of votes and has encouraged the Democratic legislative committee to make this the greatest battle ground in the county.

Democrats should do their best to elect the state, county and legislative tickets this year. Every man on them is worthy of the honest and united support of the party, and by getting out the full vote in every district the election of the nominees can be accomplished.

To one, and only one statement made by the Tribune has Billy Hines offered a denial. On the fourth page today we furnish proof of our charge that the semi-monthly pay law cannot be enforced unless the miners make a demand for it.

What Is Hines?

Is he a friend of workmen? If he is will he explain why the labor bills which he claims to be the author of, a dozen or more, have not improved the condition of the miners?

Why is it that Hines' dockage bill is so imperfect that the miners of the Lackawanna region are now demanding the abolishment of that system by legislation?

Why is it that Hines' powder bill does not put an end to that legalized robbery throughout the coal regions?

Why is it that Hines' employers' liability bill will not stand in court and make employers liable for damages at all times when they are responsible for an accident or death?

Why is it that Hines' company store bill does not abolish these stores and why does its penalty apply only to chartered corporations, when the author, in drawing it up, knew that scarcely one in every twenty corporations have a state charter?

Why is it that Hines' amendment to the semi-monthly pay law does not compel corporations and firms to pay semi-monthly? Is it not because when Hines amended the bill he inserted the words "when demanded," thereby compelling workmen to demand their wages semi-monthly before action can be taken by the factory inspector or any other citizen, which act of Hines' made it a worthless measure?

Why is it that he allows the claim to be made, and makes it himself, that he is the originator of the night school bill (an act without loopholes), and thereby tries to steal the credit of that act from ex-Senator Eckley B. Cox?

Is he a Democrat? If he is why did he not explain during his canvass the record he made in the last session of congress, a record that was systematically opposed to the best interests and welfare of the Democratic party?

Why did he stubbornly refuse to vote to take up the Wilson bill for consideration in the house? Why did he act, last January, with the Republican members, and refuse, after repeated appeals from the Democratic leaders, to vote and help make a quorum so that the Wilson bill would be placed on the calendar?

Why did he speak against the Wilson bill and bitterly denounce it, claiming that the free bituminous clause of the bill was against the interests of his constituents when there was not a bituminous miner in his district?

Why did he not tell what interest the coal combination had in having a duty retained on bituminous coal, and why did he espouse the cause of that great monopoly in congress?

Why did he, about the time Mr. Conniff's appointment as internal revenue collector was expected, become an active worker for the Wilson bill, which was then the same bill he denounced a short time previous?

Why did he, a few days later, when the official announcement was made that Grant Herring was to be collector, again become an opponent of the Wilson bill and tell a friend in the house that "if Cleveland wants a vote for the tariff bill he had better ask Grant Herring?"

Why did he not explain what benefit it was to him, his constituents or the Democratic party to labor for and obtain a change of duty from 40 to 50 per cent upon laces, lace trimmings, lace curtains and other products of lace mills?

Why did he seek interviews with the conference committee of the tariff bill and appeal for the retention of the McKinley rate of duty upon jute carpets?

Why did he absent himself from congress to look after the interests of William Menzies, a Republican carpet manufacturer of Plymouth, who is now so interested in his re-election that he has publicly announced in the Nanticoke News that he will vote for and support Hines?

Why did he not explain his absence from congress upon the day the tariff bill was adopted, when that measure came back from the senate, where it had been Germanized and changed from a revenue bill to a protective act deemed by Cleveland unworthy of his signature?

Why did he not vote for or against the bills to place coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire on the free list?

Is he an honest man? If he is why does he not deny the charges that have been made broadcast against him as a public officer and a private citizen?

and against the measure of the party which elected him?

Why does he not deny that he was to receive \$2,500 and have the privilege of naming the deputies, etc., if Mr. Conniff was appointed collector?

Why does he not deny that he gave a written promise to work for the appointment as collector of Mr. Staples for \$2,000?

Why does he not deny that he insisted, before he would endorse John S. McGroarty for internal revenue collector, that he be allowed to name the subordinate officials of the collector, and that such an agreement was repudiated by Mr. McGroarty?

Why does he not deny that he accepted money from corporations to secure his election every time he is a candidate for public office.

Why does he not pay his campaign assessments and not have the chairmen of Democratic county committees pay the bills which were contracted upon the strength of his promises?

Why does he not return to the government a proportionate part of the \$10,000 he receives as salary that was not earned?

Why does he not return to the government the amount of money he has received as congressman's mileage and acknowledge that he rides to and from Washington free on a pass?

Why does he denounce railroad corporations and claim to be their enemy, and then ride through the district, as he is doing today, on free passes from several railroads?

Why does he not tell what service he renders the railroad companies in return for their free passes?

Why does he not sue the Hazleton Sentinel, the Wilkes-Barre Record, the Wilkes-Barre Telephone and the Philadelphia Press, or even deny the statements reflecting upon his honesty which were published in those papers?

Why does he not go into court, as was threatened a few months ago, and sue the Tribune for the statements it has repeatedly made for more than a year past against him and his character?

Why does he not acknowledge that he dare not open his record to a legal investigation by bringing his threatened suit against the Tribune?

Is it not because the Tribune has the proof to sustain every charge it has ever made against him, and that by taking the matter into court his record would there be exposed and the reputations of certain office-holders in this congressional district would suffer in consequence? Is that the reason?

JOHN HUNT, who died in Zekonk, Mass., recently, was known principally as the man who hadn't spoken for his life in twenty years. Along in the 70's Hunt asked his wife to sign a conveyance of some land he wanted to sell. She didn't want to, and told him so. From that minute he ceased speaking to her. Soon she thought to please him by signing the paper. But her action was in vain. Hunt then made the sale, but continued in his refusal to speak. To his dying hour he uttered not one word to the woman he had married only five or six years before the delayed land sale.

DEATHS by starvation are perhaps commoner among the rich than among the poor. The emaciation that comes of chronic indigestion simply proclaims an ill-nourished body, a starving without hunger. Every physician in New York, from whatever social circle his patients are drawn, treats many such cases of starvation. The milk diet, so much talked of for the past twenty years, and so little understood, is really a device to feed these starving men and women who perish for lack of nourishment in the presence of plenty.

It is worthy of note that there is an increasing European mail by the American liners that have sea post offices. These post offices are entirely in the control of the United States government, and although the British government has mail contracts with other lines, specially marked mail matter is sent by the American liners. Some hours are saved in the distribution and delivery of matter on this side by sending it on vessels carrying the sea post office.

The sensation in Atlanta, Ga., is the preaching of a thirteen-year-old negro boy, Charles Johnson, of Gibbs, La. He is of a light ginger-cake color. He was converted, he says, at the age of eight, and felt an immediate call. He is now going to a theological seminary, where he is taking a course in Bible study. He has none of the awkwardness of youth and his voice is peculiarly deep. His thoughts are of a high character and expressed in excellent language.

STATISTICS show that in 1,000 marriages 332 men marry women younger than themselves, 570 marry women of their own age or near it and 89 marry women older than themselves. The most notable difference in ages was in Camden, N. J., last year, where the bridegroom was 22 and bride 69.

An ingenious Pittsburgher has devised a clothes-wringer which is operated by electricity. It works automatically, and when the last piece is squeezed out a bell rings and the washtub is turned over and emptied.

DEMOGOUGE UNMASKED.

SCATHING CHARGES MADE AGAINST CONGRESSMAN HINES.

Not a Word of Denial Came from the Lips of the Man Who Stands Accused of Perfidy and Treachery—Proven to Be a Tool of Corporations.

In the Hazleton Sentinel of last Friday evening appeared a communication, signed by Matthew Long, of that city, in which Congressman Hines, the alleged champion of labor, is accused of betraying the interests of the people in everything he has ever done, either as an assemblyman, senator or congressman. Mr. Long calls attention to the dockage bill, company store bill, two weeks' pay bill, employees' liability bill, powder bill, etc., all of which Hines claims credit for, and states that while these measures were introduced ostensibly in the interest of the miners, it is evident, from their uselessness, that Hines was then in the employ of the very corporations whom he is continually denouncing.

Mr. Long had the letter published on Friday evening so that the congressman could have an opportunity to contradict any of its charges if he would. The following extract from the communication should interest the men Hines has been duping for the past fifteen years: "While the new county bill was before the senate, a committee consisting, as near as I can remember, of Alvin Marple, C. W. Kline, Geo. Maue, Capt. Giles, Charles Mans, J. F. Barber, William Landerbach, John G. Seager, Peter Breihoff, Hon. P. F. Boyle and myself went to the capital in its interest. After adjournment of the evening session of the senate we were in the Grand hotel in company with Senator Bates, Hon. James Collins, our assemblyman at that time, and Hon. John Donahue, a Democratic member of the house from Philadelphia. We were engaged criticizing the hostility of Senator Hines to the bill, when Mr. Donahue remarked, "It serves you people right." Some one in the party asked why.

Mr. Donahue replied: "During my experience, and I have been coming here for years, no section of the state makes so much noise about labor legislation as your section. Yet to my knowledge there has never been in the Pennsylvania legislature a bill for the interests of labor to equal your man Hines." Several of us at once asked what reason he had for making such a sweeping assertion.

"Why," said he, "I was a member of the house when Hines was. He introduced a number of labor bills. I shall never forget to this day the infamy of the man upon the occasion which I am about to mention. He arose in his place one day in support of his company store bill, or dockage bill, I am not sure which now, and depicted how the miners in Luzerne were abused and robbed in a speech that would take tears from a stone.

"But to and behold! He had barely finished his speech and resumed his seat when he asked me and other Philadelphia members to vote against his bill. He had no doubt been seen by the corporations, and as his speech would appear in the Legislative Record next day, he would send that to his laboring constituents and they would be satisfied that he was working in their interest."

The contemptible insolence of the man who would be guilty of the above and then ask for workmen's votes cannot go unpunished. It would be an everlasting disgrace to the miners of Luzerne county to again elect this two-faced fraud to any office of trust. Continuing, Mr. Long says: "During his last session as state senator you will remember that we had up the new county bill. Well Hines stood and looked on until he succeeded in scaring the Wilkes-Barre politicians that the law was going to pass unless money was raised to defeat it. Well, they raised \$1,200 and Hines stuck it down in his sock and then had the bill indefinitely postponed. If any person doubts this let them ask John Lenahan. He contributed \$50. Let them ask Tom English. He contributed \$50. Ask John Garman and a host of others. They are all manly enough to acknowledge the truth. But Hines, who did nothing until he got his stake, now comes to the people of lower Luzerne and tells them that he had to oppose their interests because the upper end was against it.

Hines, at the time the communication was published, was in the city, and a few hours later addressed a Democratic meeting held there. His speech was very tame, containing nothing but his stereotyped appeal to give him another chance, to not elect John Leisenring to congress and to not believe all the statements circulated about Billy Hines. Not a word was said to refute any of the charges which were made by Mr. Long, and by his silence upon the subject he left the impression in Hazleton that every statement made in the Sentinel was true and undeniable.

A RISING young Louisville journalist who works on one of the morning papers has a fondness for loud clothes, which sometimes puts him in peculiar situations. A few days ago, we are told, he was sent to report the funeral of an eminent divine and appeared at the grave in a blue suit with a pink shirt and a crimson tie. He wore no vest, but his enormous case, bright yellow shoes and broad hat with a red, white and blue band around it amply supplied the deficiency. His appearance created no little astonishment among the sorrowing relatives, and the undertaker quietly asked if he had not made a mistake. To the credit of the young man it must be recorded that he replied that he had not, and that it was the corpse that had made an error in being buried where he would have to report the funeral.

Subscribe for the TRIBUNE.

CZAR IMPROVING.

Favorable Reports Concerning the Condition of the Monarch.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian minister to the United States received the following satisfactory bulletin as to the condition of the Russian emperor from the minister of foreign affairs, St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—"The emperor slept well on Friday night. Yesterday the appetite was good and function of the heart was more satisfactory. General condition better. Oedema has not increased." Prince Cantacuzene feels very greatly encouraged at the receipt of the above bulletin, which carries the story of the emperor's condition down to Saturday night, the fact that the emperor is improving, however, slightly, is in itself a matter for congratulation and encourages the hope that he may ultimately recover. The further fact that the marriage of the Crown Prince and the Princess Alix has not been consummated is regarded in diplomatic circles as additional proof that the emperor's condition is not as serious as has been reported. Had his death been imminent the wedding would not have been expedited. It is thus established that the belief that the emperor is improving and that the hope is being indulged by his family that he may rally sufficiently to be present.

MASSACHUSETTS' EPIDEMIC.

Diphtheria of a Malignant Type and Scarlet Fever. Boston, Oct. 29.—Scarlet fever is prevalent throughout the state and in a number of towns schools have been closed in consequence. The disease is epidemic, but not of a serious type, and there is apparently no large increase over the number of cases last year.

The type of diphtheria in the state is a seemingly severe one, and there is more occasion to fear it than the scarlet fever. Boston is undergoing a serious epidemic of diseases. The ages of the sufferers vary from one to twelve years. It is moreover, of a malignant type, and the death rate has been large.

The board of health is taking especial precautions to prevent contagion. This week 116 new cases of diphtheria and 24 deaths by this cause are reported. The wards of the city hospital are so crowded that twenty-five persons suffering with diphtheria have been denied admission.

Earthquake in Argentina.

New York, Oct. 29.—The Herald's special cable from Buenos Ayres says: At one minute past 5 o'clock a sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Buenos Ayres, which greatly alarmed the residents. The cause of the seismic disturbance seems to have been in San Juan de la Frontera, the capital of the province of San Juan, a city of about 9,000 inhabitants. Churches, theatres, schools, government offices and private houses were thrown down and the streets were filled with debris. Many people were killed and injured and the people of the town are in a perfect panic. The shock was felt at twenty minutes past four, the direction being south. The earthquake was felt at La Paz, in the province of Mendoza, at twenty-three minutes past four.

By Pistol and Rope.

New York, Oct. 29.—George F. Katterson, fifty-five years old, of Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide at his residence late Saturday night by shooting himself through the head. He formerly worked as a sugar refiner but had been sick for several years and had grown dependent on that account. He leaves a widow and two children. Mrs. Alba A. Gundig, a Pole, twenty-five years old, was found hanging from a cloths line fastened in a doorway in her apartments on Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday by her husband. She left a communication stating that her husband's dissipated habits had driven her to take her life.

Industrial Situation at Jamestown.

Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The industrial situation in Jamestown is in a flourishing condition. Every factory and mill is running full time and many are running over-time. The Vandergrift Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of machinery are rushed with orders and are working over-time. They expect to add two more large buildings to increase their capacity. Other manufacturers report the same condition of affairs.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

WHEAT—The market opened fairly this week. The total stock of spring wheat in the visible supply is only about one-third, and this commands all the way from 3c to 10c over the price of No 2 red.

COHN—Trade fairly active. No 2 at 85c. OATS—The action of the market showed a tendency towards weakness. Cash oats were active and 1/4c lower.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay prime, per 109 lb, 75c; do No. 3 to No. 1, 55¢ to 70c; do sipping, 50¢; do clover, mixed, 45¢ to 55¢; do clover, 30¢ to 40¢; rye straw, 35¢ to 50¢; oat straw, 25¢ to 30¢.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, domestic and marrow per bush, \$2.25; do medium, \$1.75 to \$1.80; do white kidney, \$2.25 to \$2.30; do red kidney, choice hand-picked, \$1.95 to \$2.00; do common to good, \$1.55 to \$1.85; do turtle soup, \$2.10; do yellow eye, \$2.15 to \$2.20; do Lima, California, (9 lb) \$2.50 to \$2.75; do foreign medium, 1894, \$1.50 to \$1.60; do foreign medium 1893, \$1.25 to \$1.40; do foreign pea, 1893, \$1.50 to \$1.60; green peas, 1894, \$1.25 to \$1.40; do bags, \$1; do Scotch, \$1.10.

BUTTER—Sellers are unwilling to concede much in price; the favorite brands of creamery were held at 35¢ creamery, state and Pennsylvania, extras, per lb, 23¢ to 23½¢; do western extras, 23½¢; do firsts, 20¢ to 23¢; do thirds to seconds, 14¢ to 19¢; do June make, extras, 21¢ to 22¢; do seconds to thirds, 17¢ to 20¢; state dairy, half firkins, tubs, extras, 22¢ to 23¢; do firsts, 17¢ to 20¢; imitation creamery, 14¢ to 18¢; western dairy, 13½¢ to 16¢; factory, June make, firkins, 12¢ to 14½¢; do June, tubs, 12¢ to 14¢; do fresh, 11¢ to 13¢.

CHEESE—Business is still unsatisfactory. State factory, full cream, September make, large size, colored or white, fancy, 10¢; do choice, 9½¢; do good to prime, 9½¢ to 9.9¢; do common to fair, 8¢ to 9¢; do small size, fancy, 10½¢ to 11¢; do good to choice, 9¼¢ to 10½¢; do common to fair, 8½¢ to 9.9¢; do prime, 9½¢ to 10.7¢; do good to part, 8½¢ to 9.5¢; do common to fair, 3½¢ to 6¢; full skims, 8c.



for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paracetamol, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons? Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons? Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed? Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle? Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Picher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined? Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, has issued exclusive right to Dr. Picher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense? Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless? Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose? Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest? Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Charles H. Pletcher is on every wrapper. Children Cry for Picher's Castoria.

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