

A LIE NAILED.

READ THE LETTER FROM THE FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Congressman Hines' Statement About the Semi-Monthly Pay Law Proven False. He Boldly Lied to the Voters of Freeland, But the "Tribune" Has Nailed His Lie and Publishes the Evidence of His Dishonorable Claims.

The TRIBUNE on August 20, 1894, charged Congressman Hines with being guilty of amending the semi-monthly pay law in such a manner when he was in the Pennsylvania senate, in 1891, that the act became worthless. We claimed that the amendment compelled employes to demand their wages semi-monthly before the offending corporation could be punished for violating the law, a provision which was not in the original act, but was inserted there by Senator Hines when he had the penalty of \$200 added to the bill. This provision placed the employe at the mercy of the employer, and the man in the coal regions who would demand his rights under that law would be given them, but he would invariably receive his discharge the same day.

The act which passed the legislature in 1887, and was approved by Governor Beaver, contained no penalty, and after four years of agitation by the miners of Luzerne and other counties Senator Hines promised to try to add a fine to the act. This he did in 1891, but he also added the two words "when demanded," which had not been asked for and which were not wanted by the miners, for they destroyed every particle of good that was in the law.

The TRIBUNE called attention to this faulty piece of legislation upon many occasions, and when Hines claimed to be the author of the whole amendment we denounced him as a man who had sacrificed the rights of workmen by placing them in the power of corporations. We repeated the charge several times during the campaign, and on October 13, Hines, in his speech here, made the following denial:

"As to this bill of mine, it is not so that the miner has to have it enforced. That is the duty of the factory inspector and his deputies, or, if they fail, any citizen of our commonwealth is authorized to do so. You miners are not responsible for the enforcement of this law, notwithstanding a newspaper here says you are."

Mr. Hines further stated, that to show to the miners present that the law was as he said, he would send to each voter in the fourth district a copy of his bill, and they could judge for themselves who was right. The copies of the amended bill were sent out from Wilkes-Barre last week, and no doubt a majority of our readers have read it carefully. For the benefit of any voters whom the congressman may have overlooked, the TRIBUNE publishes below a copy of the act. In the first column is given the first section of the original bill of 1887, and in the second column the bill as amended by Senator Hines in 1891. The second, third and fourth sections of the original bill were not changed.

If the reader will notice the changes made by Hines he must, at least, consider the insertion of the words "when demanded" a very strange amendment to the bill. Compare:

Original Bill, 1887.

Section 1. That, from and after a period of two months subsequent to the date of the passage of this act, every individual, firm, association or corporation, employing wage-workers, skilled or ordinary, laborers engaged at manual or clerical work, in the business of mining or manufacturing, or any other employes, shall make payment in lawful money of the United States to the said employes, laborers and wage-workers, or to their authorized representatives; the first payment to be made between the first and fifteenth, and the second payment between the fifteenth and thirtieth of each month, the full amount of wages or earnings due said employes, laborers and wage-workers upon the first and fifteenth instant of each and every month wherein such payments are made. And in case any individual, firm, corporation, association, or other employer shall neglect or refuse to make payment upon the dates herein set forth, to wage-workers, laborers or other employes, employed by or with the authority of such individual, firm, corporation, association or other employer, then such an amount of wages or earnings shall be and become a legal claim against such individual, firm, corporation, association or other employer, and shall be recoverable by law, with interest from the date such amount is due.

Section 2. No assignment of future wages of this act, shall be valid, nor shall any agreement be valid that relieves the said firms, associations, corporations or associations from the obligation to pay semi-monthly, and in the lawful money of the United States.

Section 3. It is hereby made the duty of the factory inspector and his deputies to bring action in the name of the commonwealth, against every individual, firm, corporation and association violating the provisions of this law, upon the request of any citizen of this commonwealth. Upon his failure to do so, any citizen of this commonwealth is hereby authorized to do so in the name of the commonwealth.

Approved the 20th day of May, A. D., 1891.

Robert Watchorn,
Chief Inspector.

PENNSYLVANIA,
DEPARTMENT OF FACTORY INSPECTOR,
HARRISBURG.

Editor Tribune,

Freeland, Pa.

Dear Sir.-

Replying to your communication of the 23rd inst., I beg to enclose you a copy of the laws with which this Department has to do, one of which is the Semi Monthly Pay Law. You will observe that before the Factory Inspector can take any action in the matter, that the interested parties must first make demand for their wages. If I can be of any further service to you after you have read the law, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very truly yours

Robert Watchorn,
(Signed.)

Factory Inspector.

At the time of Hines' denial the TRIBUNE had in its possession the opinions of five prominent attorneys upon the act, and each of them contained the statement that the words in italics made the bill null and void unless the employe would demand payment.

But as these opinions might not be considered by some as convincing proof, the following letter was sent to the state factory inspector, Robert Watchorn:

"Dear Sir.-Will you please inform the writer, at your earliest convenience, whether any citizen of the state can bring action against a corporation or firm which does not pay its employes semi-monthly? It has been stated that it is not necessary for the employe to have this law enforced, that such work is the duty of the factory inspector and his deputies, or, if they neglect to do so, that any citizen is authorized to proceed in the matter. Others claim that the employe must first demand from the corporation or firm the payment of wages semi-monthly before action can be taken. An early reply upon the subject will be considered a favor."

The reply to this request for information was received on Tuesday. A copy of Mr. Watchorn's answer is published on this page today, and the original letter can be examined by any person who desires that privilege by calling at the TRIBUNE office. It is a direct contradiction of the statement Hines made at Freeland on October 13, and shows him up to the public as a candidate who has boldly lied to the voters of Freeland and other towns. He has attempted to win votes with a deliberate falsehood. He has misrepresented an important law to the miners of Luzerne county. He has sunk his manhood in his efforts to conceal and deny his guilty betrayal of workmen. But the TRIBUNE has nailed his lies and has the pleasure of presenting the evidence that stamps him as a man unworthy of the vote of any American citizen.

Hines' Amendment, 1891.

Section 1. That, from and after a period of two months subsequent to the date of the passage of this act, every individual, firm, association or corporation, employing wage-workers, skilled or ordinary, laborers engaged at manual or clerical work, in the business of mining or manufacturing, or any other employes, shall make payment in lawful money of the United States to the said employes, laborers and wage-workers, or to their authorized representatives; the first payment to be made between the first and fifteenth, and the second payment between the fifteenth and thirtieth of each month, the full amount of wages or earnings due said employes, laborers and wage-workers upon the first and fifteenth instant of each and every month wherein such payments are made. And in case any individual, firm, corporation, association, or other employer shall neglect or refuse to make payment upon the dates herein set forth, to wage-workers, laborers or other employes, employed by or with the authority of such individual, firm, corporation, association or other employer, then such an amount of wages or earnings shall be and become a legal claim against such individual, firm, corporation, association or other employer, and shall be recoverable by law, with interest from the date such amount is due.

Section 2. No assignment of future wages of this act, shall be valid, nor shall any agreement be valid that relieves the said firms, associations, corporations or associations from the obligation to pay semi-monthly, and in the lawful money of the United States.

Section 3. It is hereby made the duty of the factory inspector and his deputies to bring action in the name of the commonwealth, against every individual, firm, corporation and association violating the provisions of this law, upon the request of any citizen of this commonwealth. Upon his failure to do so, any citizen of this commonwealth is hereby authorized to do so in the name of the commonwealth.

Approved the 20th day of May, A. D., 1891.

Mary Wagner,
Clerk.

STRANGE WAR STORIES

Japan Wants Big Indemnity from China.

Oct. 29th, 1894.

Flagrant Frauds Perpetrated by Chinese Officials - Cannon Balls Made of Clay - Deeds of Heroism Among Japanese Troops - Confession of Sheng's Property.

Washington, Oct. 29.-The Japanese legation received a dispatch which confirms dispatches from Shanghai, of a second victory of the Japanese army under Marshal Yamagata. The telegram is dated from Hiroshima and reads as follows: "Before dawn of Oct. 26 our army under Marshal Yamagata attacked Ku-Len-Cheng, one of the important strongholds upon the Chinese frontier. The place was defended by 16,000 Chinese troops under Generals Liu and Song. They fled after offering only a slight resistance and the Japanese forces took possession of the fortifications and the city. They captured thirty large field guns, an immense quantity of rice, food of other kinds, etc., and more than three hundred tents. The Japanese loss was twenty killed and eighty-three wounded. The Chinese lost more than two hundred killed. The exact number of their wounded is not known."

It is believed that the Japanese legation that the General Liu mentioned in this dispatch in the noted Chinese commander who played such a prominent part during the Toning difficulties, and to whom it was recently reported Viceroy Li had offered the chief command in the Chinese army.

Some interesting intelligence from the seat of war in the east is contained in recent mail advices at the legation. In the opinion of the Japanese press, there can be but one termination of the present struggle, and that is the total overthrow and humiliation of the Chinese empire. The Nippon leaves it to the judgment of the cabinet to determine what terms shall be dictated to the middle kingdom after the fall of Peking, which event it speaks of as though it were an accomplished fact. It advises the government, however, that China is ready at any time to resort to perfidy and foul play and therefore, whatever promise she makes must be guaranteed by ample security. Speaking of the war indemnity which China must pay, the Nippon suggests a sum amounting to ten times as much as the actual war expenses incurred by Japan; a sum sufficient for improving the military system of Japan; also to dictate such terms as will materially lessen the fighting capacity of China; to make China pay at once the whole sum agreed upon withdrawing the Japanese forces from her capital; to make China agree to the temporary occupation of a part of her territory if the payment be in several installments or as an alternative taking from China so much of her territory as may be useful to Japan from an economic or a military point of view.

An essential oriental story is told in Tien-Tsin illustrating the venality of some of the Chinese officials. A gentleman residing in that city ordered a Chinese mason to bring the necessary clay to make some repairs in his fireplace. The mason appeared the next day with a cartload of what appeared to be cannon balls, which were really sundried globes of clay painted black. Some time before hostilities with Japan began, Viceroy Li inspected a number of vessels belonging to the northern squadron. Many of the ships were insufficiently supplied with ammunition, the money paid out for that purpose having been otherwise "appropriated." As this story would probably not meet with the approval of the viceroy, a number of bricklayers were at once set to work manufacturing "fake" cannon balls out of clay, after which they were painted black. These innocuous missiles were then smuggled aboard several of the vessels and when the inspection was held proved a complete success.

Numerous deeds of heroism are recorded among the Japanese troops. While a body of newly enlisted men were marching to the front one of the soldiers was taken violently ill. He was removed to the nearest hospital, but refused to unclasp his sword belt or surrender his gun to the attending physicians. That death was near, he knew, and he deemed it a disgrace to die before fighting for his country, his gun a precious charge and he would hold it to the last. And so, clasping the gun to his dying breast, in full uniform, he calmly met his death.

No less heroic was the act of a bugler in the battle of Song-Hwan. He had been told to blow the charge, and had just given a blast when a bullet struck him full in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. Several of his comrades ran to raise him, but he and they at once saw that nothing could be done. They told him to lay the bugle aside, urging that any fresh exertion would only make the hemorrhage more quickly fatal. His sole reply to this was to raise the bugle once more, and for the last time to his lips, and with a final clear ringing "charge" the bold spirit passed away.

London, Oct. 29.-The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says all the Soochow property belonging to Sheng, the tatar of Tien-Tsin, has been seized in obedience to an order from Pekin. Sheng is the official who bought German rifles for 600,000 taels and sold them to the government for 3,000,000. When the fraud was discovered Li Hung Chang slapped his face. The seizure of his property followed quickly upon the denunciation of the board of censors.

Count de Gainville's Trip. San Francisco, Oct. 29.-Count V. E. de Gainville, of Paris, has arrived at this port on the steam whaler Jeannette after a nine weeks' hunting trip in the unexplored wilds of Alaska and the northwest territory. All the country he passed through was mountainous and generally wooded. He saw many rich coal lands which could be developed and found traces of gold on the upper Yukon river, but no rich deposits. He was unable to discover the reputed big Esquimaux lake east of the Mackenzie river, but found many small lakes in clusters.

FREELAND OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN J. WELSH, Manager.
Thursday Evening, Nov. 8.

"A Majestic Pantomime Company."
BATES BROS. NEW UP TO DATE

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Fred D. Straffin, sole manager.
Headed by the Greatest Living Clown.

MR. CHARLES RAVEL,

who wins a laughing success every night.
SPECIALITIES-Novelties, acrobats, singers, musical artists, that are up to date. WHY? Because we have them; because we turn people away nightly; because we make the greatest street parade with our CLOWN SILVER CORNET BAND and \$2.00 trick donkey, "Armenetta," which will be seen on the principal streets only.

A. S. Blodgett, general agent.

Prices: 25, 35 and 50 Cents.

Reserved seats three days in advance at Christy's store.

Dr. H. W. MONROE,

Dentist.

Located permanently in Birkbeck brick, second floor, rooms 1, 2 and 3, over Smith's shoe store, Freeland, Pa.
Gas and ether administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted.
Reasonable prices and ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

A. Goepfert,
proprietor of the

Washington House,

11 Walnut Street, above Centre.
The best of whiskies, wines, gin cigars, etc. Call in when in that part of the town.

Fresh Beer and Porter on Tap.

CHEAP WATCHES.

A Chance to Get a Good Watch.

Wehrman, the reliable watchmaker, is selling watches at the lowest prices. Clocks, jewelry, etc., are all away down. This is your opportunity to purchase first-class goods at extraordinary low figures. Call now.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

CONDY O. BOYLE,

dealer in
Liquors, Wine, Beer, Etc.

The finest brands of domestic and imported whiskey on sale at his new and handsome saloon. Fresh Rochester and Baltimore beer and Youngling's porter on tap.

Centre - Street - Five - Points.

A SAGACIOUS DOG.

The Newfoundland Was Bound to Have His Evening Walk.

There is a story of a French dog whose breakfast was forgotten, whereupon he ran out into the garden and returning with a sprig in his mouth, deposited it at his master's feet. It was a sprig of forget-me-not. The truth of this story is perhaps open to question, but a story almost as remarkable has been furnished to Cassell's Saturday Journal by a gentleman whose veracity is said to be undoubted. The story runs: Jack is a handsome Newfoundland dog. Every evening, at nine o'clock, he is taken for a walk by his master, who has an orangewood walking stick which he particularly likes and usually carries. Every evening at the stroke of nine Jack rushes to the hat rack in the hall, noses about among the walking-sticks and umbrellas until he finds the orangewood stick, and immediately afterward appears before his master, carrying it in his teeth. He wags his tail and prances delightedly about, and shows as plainly as possible that he will be broken-hearted dog if his friend and master omits the usual evening stroll.

One evening the family were in the sitting-room with some guests. A shower had come on and it was raining hard when the clock struck nine. The strokes had hardly died away when Jack danced gayly in the room with the orangewood stick in his mouth. "No, Jack," said his master, "we cannot go to-night. It is raining too hard. We should get wet. Just listen to it, Jack." With that the host turned his attention once more to his guests, and presently they heard Jack pulling over the things in the hat rack. They supposed he was putting away the walking stick, like the clever dog that he is. A few moments later a beeseching little bark was heard. There in the sitting-room door stood Jack, with an umbrella in his mouth. Every one flew for the waterproof and hat of the man of the house, and that gentleman, bearing the umbrella so persuasively offered him, took Jack out for his walk without further delay.

Coxey's House Burned.

Massillon, O., Oct. 29.-The handsome residence of J. S. Coxey, at Coxana, four miles north of this city, burned to the ground last night. A number of outbuildings were also destroyed and but few household effects were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

A Victim of the Cook Gang.

Tablequah, I. T., Oct. 29.-Richard Crittenden is reported to have been murdered by the Cook gang. Crittenden was a member of the sheriff's posse that first attacked the outlaw and drove them to their present business. He soon afterward joined the gang but was murdered for fear he would betray them.

Local Weather Forecast.
Fair; east winds, shifting to south; warmer.

Don't Spare a Minute! First Come, First Served!

A great reduction in prices. Call and be convinced. Bargains in all departments. The largest and most complete stock in lower Luzerne.

Dry Goods Department:

The very latest styles and shades in covert, broad and ladies' cloth. A complete line of trimmings, very low in prices. Sevent-cent unbleached muslin, reduced to 4c per yard. Eight-cent bleached muslin, reduced to 5c per yard. Best gray flannels, reduced to 18c from 25c. The same in red mixed dress gingham, very best quality, 5c per yard. A neat line of children's coats.

Clothing Department:

WE carry a complete line of the celebrated "Star" clothing; boys' knee-pants suits, with two pairs of pants and a cap included (the cut will explain the style), at all prices, some very low.



Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods:

These lines are complete and as usual the best goods for the least money.

JOS. NEUBURGER,
P. O. S. of A. Building, - Freeland.

BARGAINS

IN NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

ARE WHAT THE LADIES ARE NOW LOOKING FOR.

NOTE A FEW OF THE GOODS AND PRICES:

A full line of black and colored henriettas 20c to \$1.00 per yard. A fine display of new novelty goods, 20c and upwards. Ladies' cloth, 1 1/2 yards wide, all wool, 40c to 50c. New plaid dress goods, 12c to 40c. Good muslin, one yard wide, 5c. 10x4 blankets, white and colored, 50c to \$1.00. Underwear at lowest prices.

Ladies' and Misses' Coats

The Finest Line of Millinery

ever displayed in Freeland.

All are invited to inspect our goods.

Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL GILL,

CENTRE AND SOUTH STREETS, - - FREELAND.

THE FINEST WATER COLORS, TREVASKIS' CRAYONS

AND EVERY CLASS OF PORTRAITS

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

When in Hazleton call in to his gallery and see the finest display of portraits in the coal region. The prices are low and the work the very best.

H. TREVASKIS, Photographic Artist,

21 1/2 West Broad Street, Hazleton, Pa.

A WOMAN HUNG AROUND THE NECK

Of her husband and implored him to visit the Columbia Trading Company's store and see their bargains. And she was right to do so, as we are offering bargains to astonish you. Having been in business in Freeland before we have learned the nature of the people in this town and vicinity, and we know that when you see a bargain you know how to appreciate it. We therefore opened a branch store at our old stand in Bohlin's block, opposite the Central hotel, with a fine line of:

Watches, such as Elgin, Waltham, Rockford, Springfield and all other celebrated makes; jewelry of every description; solid gold goods a specialty; silverware, musical instruments, revolvers, notions and novelties of all kinds; dry, dress and linen goods, which we are almost giving away; also a complete line of gent's furnishing goods, of which we have cut prices in two.

In order to be convinced of our bargains call and examine our stock and prices before going elsewhere. Whether you buy or not you are always welcome at

Columbia Trading Company's Store,

opposite Central hotel, Freeland.
BRANCH OF POTTSVILLE, PA.

DR. N. MALEY, DENTIST.

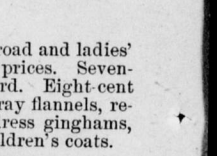
Located permanently in Birkbeck's building, rooms 4 and 5, second floor. Special attention paid to all branches of dentistry.

ALL OPERATIONS PERFORMED WITH CARE.
All work guaranteed. Office hours: 8 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M.

WANTED.-To rent a building on Centre street, suitable for business place and residence; must have at least three rooms on first floor. Apply at this office.

LOWEST PRICES IN TOWN

LEADING JEWELRY STORE



Philip Geritz,

Corner Front and Centre Streets.

I am the oldest jeweler in town. I have had the largest practical experience in repairing and will guarantee you thorough work.

I have always in stock the largest assortment of Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Platedware, Rings, Diamonds and Musical Instruments.

I will do ENGRAVING FREE OF CHARGE on any article purchased from me.

Single Tax Courier,

NATIONAL SINGLE TAX NEWSPAPER.

It gives the single tax news of the world weekly; single tax discussions and the very best of propaganda matter. Foreign correspondents in Japan, Australia, France, England, Canada and other countries.

The Courier is a 16-page, 64-column paper, in very clear print, on fine tinted paper. It is a valuable champion of the cause which is attracting so much attention throughout the world.

W. E. BROKAW, Editor.

Published by THE COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY,

810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.