

BUGS FOUND ON FRUIT BY GERMANY

HORSES HAVE INFLUENZA

Such is the Declaration of General Blanco in regard to the Cuban War. A dispatch from Matanzas, Cuba, to the New York Journal, gives the text of an address made by Capt. Gen. Blanco in that place on January 25. Blanco declares that in view of the new policy of the government, which counts upon the support and assistance of the best element of the island, he looked for peace within the coming month.

THE CHINESE LOAN

British Attorney Asserts the United States Would Respond in Case of War. The far Eastern situation is serious, and it is believed that Japan is actively preparing for war.

A HEROIC GIRL

Ignored a Threat of Death and Drives Off Her Assassin. The most sensational Ku-Klux raid ever perpetrated in Knott county, Ky., was the other night when about 25 armed men came into Hindman and attacked the house of Henry C. Moore, a reputable citizen, who had gained the ill-will of the Ku-Klux by denouncing their unlawful acts.

NINETEEN DROWNED

British Vessel Strikes a Rock During a Fog and Sinks. The mail steamer Channel Queen was wrecked Tuesday morning off the island of Guernsey. She struck on the rocks during a fog and sank.

CABLE SPARKS

Prince Maximilian of Baden will shortly marry Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg. Turks and Thessalian peasants had a conflict last week in which a hundred persons were killed.

PEACE WITHIN A MONTH

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

A BIG CAVE

Wonderful Formations Seen in a Pennsylvania Cave near Madisonburg

A big cave on the Detrich farm, near Madisonburg was partially explored for the first time by B. F. Miller, Madisonburg; John Long, Pittsburg; Bertman Miller, and others. They descended 100 feet, found a large three-quarter of a mile long, with numerous windings and chambers. There are streams, waterfalls, wonderful domes, monster pillars, pits and lakes, and stalactites and stalagmites said to equal the Mammoth cave.

State Librarian William H. Egle, in his report for 1897 states there are 134,535 volumes in the State library, including duplicates of State documents.

Michael Hart, aged 29, whom the authorities of Clearfield county have been after for two years on a charge of murder, was arrested the other night while riding on a freight train.

Thomas F. Shingledecker, Frank A. Hover and J. W. Foulkner of New Castle have just returned from a trip to Florida, where they secured an option on 400 acres of land on the northern part of the state along the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

George McClellan Byers, of Beaver, a shoe dealer, who has been suffering from a bad cold, was taken with a fit of coughing and fell to the floor five days ago. He was picked up and died in a few minutes. Doctors say he ruptured a blood vessel in the brain by hard coughing.

Elmer J. Walbridge, aged 8 years, obtained a verdict for \$10,000 against the Schuylkill Electric Railway Company, of Pottsville, recently. The boy was run over by a trolley car in Pottsville over two years ago and had both hands cut off.

Judge Donovan, of the Circuit Court, at Detroit, recently ordered issuance of a mandamus against the Michigan Central Railroad in the suit brought by Governor Pingree to compel the railroad company to sell him a 1,000-mile mileage book, good not only for himself but for any member of his family, for \$20.

Father and Daughter Attempt Suicide. Miss Lucy Taylor, of Washington, who has been ill for some time, jumped through a window the other night and landed in a snow bank, ran terribly cut and bruised through the streets, and after a half hour's search was found in a snow bank most nude by a policeman.

Church Trustees Resign. The trustees of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, resigned last Sunday. These trustees represent the wealth of the congregation and they are opposed to their pastor remaining in the pulpit. Dr. Hall resigned a few weeks ago, but at the urgent request of his congregation reconsidered and decided to remain.

Steamer Mariposa, from Sydney, Australia, is reported to have on board nearly \$500,000 Australian gold, consigned to the Anglo-Californian bank of San Francisco.

CONGRESS

SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 31.—To-day's session of the senate lasted six hours, two of the general appropriation bills—that for the army carrying \$23,143,492, and that for the legislative, judicial and executive departments carrying \$150,520,000—were passed, the latter consisting of 121 pages, occupying the attention of the senate during the greater part of the session.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The Senate spent most of the day in executive session upon the Hawaiian annexation treaty. The friends of annexation are confident that they can now command the 60 votes necessary to ratify the treaty and accordingly they voted down a motion made by Senator Thurston to postpone the treaty until March 1. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, began the debate in favor of annexation. There were certain parties, suppose to be identified, who had arranged to bring a grievance against the present government of the islands and were using all the means at their command to prevent the acquisition of Hawaii by the United States.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In the Senate Mr. Hawley (Conn.) secured the adoption of a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to furnish the senate the total per capita cost of educating children at certain Indian schools; the total cost of transporting pupils to and from the schools, including the number transported; approximately what proportion of the children educated in the schools return to the blanketed camp condition, and what can be done to prevent such retrogression and continue the children in the lines of progress on which they have entered; and what is the relative influence of the educated youth at home and the uneducated youth from home in favor of ending tribal reservation of the Indian, his becoming a citizen and entering the great mass of the population as shown by the pupils going into the employment of civilized life.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Teller, Chairman of the Senate committee on claims, introduced two bills in the Senate embodying the results of the committee's investigation upon the proposition of the general deficiency act of 1896. One of the bills refers to numerous claims to the court of claims. The other is an omnibus measure providing appropriations—under general heads as follows: Court of claims claims (mostly under the Bowman act), \$49,983; naval spoliation claims, \$1,043,117; under naval contracts, \$792,500; on account of churches and academies, \$365,974; claims of States, \$4,693,128; miscellaneous claims, \$897; for adjustment and settlement (in part), \$130,359; totals, \$9,765,225.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senator White concluded his three days' speech in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii in the executive session of the Senate. He declared against that the entire power behind the throne was the sugar combination of Hawaii, whose personal interests had, he said, always been consulted regardless of the effect upon the public, and he criticized the justification of President Doan in coming to Washington at such a time, and said he asked what would would have been thought of the taste of the Prince of Wales had he come here at the time that the treaty of arbitration was signed for the purpose of influencing our action.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Teller resolution, which provided that all bonds of treasury officials, was defeated in the house by a vote of 182 to 132.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In the house the District of Columbia appropriation bill was then taken up, and the hon. gentleman, Mr. Simpson, Republican, Maine, replied that the Maine papers were full of evidences of the improvement in the lumber industry. The clipping quoted was the exception. It was, he said, the other side could see the speck on the barn door, but could not see the door.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Ex-Speaker Grover, of Pennsylvania, asked the consent of the House to-day for the consideration of a joint resolution authorizing the issue of medals to 130 surviving members of the five companies of Pennsylvania troops which were the first to reach the national capital in the month of the 13th of April, 1861. Mr. Hul, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on military affairs, objected, saying the committee had before it bills providing for the issue of medals to 225,000 soldiers, and he would not set up this resolution going with the rest. Other attempts to gain consideration of private measures were futile.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The House spent to-day ostensibly considering the appropriation bill, but in reality the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence or non-existence of prosperity in this country was again the main question of dispute. All day for February 17, the House was in session, and the House was in session, and the House was in session.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In the House to-day discussion of the approaching sale of the Kansas Pacific road, set off for February 17, precipitated by Mr. Fleming (Dem., Georgia), who, with his Democratic colleagues, desired legislation to require the President to bid the full amount of the debt, principal and interest. The claim of government. Mr. Fleming said would over \$13,000,000, and while it was claimed that the road could be paralleled for \$3,000,000 he said that the engineer who built the road, W. A. Rodgers, of Kansas, estimated its value at \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

His Political Death. Ex-Senator Hill has gone South. He spent some time at the Capitol while he was here, and lunched with Senators Gorman and Murphy. It seemed quite natural to see Governor Hill in the Senate chamber, says the Washington Post.

The ex-Senator took the joking about his retirement to private life with characteristic good-nature. "I can only repeat what was said by Mark Twain," he said, "the reports of my death have been greatly exaggerated."

Creton olive groves were injured to the extent of 10,000,000 during the recent troubles on the island.

THE CHALLENGE WAS ACCEPTED

ARTILLERY DUEL

Wisconsin Veteran Relates an Interesting Encounter of the War.

"I witnessed the only artillery duel that took place during the war," said a veteran wearing a badge of the 6th Wis. Art. "It was fought at Port Gibson, Miss., and was arranged with as much formality, if without seconds, as marks one of those personal affairs of honor in France."

"There were a good many artillery fights during the war," he continued. "At Malvern Hill Gen. Lee's guns exchanged tons of solid shot, shells and shrapnel with McClellan's artillery, and at Gettysburg 100 Confederate guns stationed on Seminary Ridge, thundered at 80 of our pieces on Cemetery Ridge, in command of Gen. H. J. Hunt, Gen. Meade's Chief-of-Artillery. But these were parts of great battles, not duels by these fellows who write his duels by their fellows who write history. The artillery fight at Port Gibson was a duel—nothing more and nothing less—and was witnessed by the great part of two armies who did nothing but watch the gunners and shout when the fur flew."

"In the Spring of 1863 Gen. Grant was maneuvering about Vicksburg in an effort to get near enough to the fortified city to strike an enfilade. Troops below Vicksburg crossed to the east bank of the Mississippi at Bruinsburg. Port Gibson is 10 or 12 miles east of Bruinsburg, and at that point the Confederates were in force. At dawn on May 1, 1863, the two armies were face to face."

"When we reached Port Gibson," the Sauk City inn keeper continued, "both armies halted to take breath. Away toward the Confederate line was a solitary house, and near this was a rebel artillery. While we stood there a battery of Confederate artillery left the line, trotted out as if on parade, swung around into line, and unlimbered, and was all done with the precision and nicety of a parade at West Point. Every man was in his place, we could see, although the distance was three-quarters of a mile. There the men stood, like so many statues in gray. Everybody asked what it meant, but no one could say."

"By Jove, it's a challenge!" some one finally ejaculated. And sure enough it was.

"There was no move in our line for a minute or two; then the bugle of the 1st Wis. sounded, and out went the six guns, swung into line and unlimbered. In 30 seconds the Johnny rebs saw that the challenge was accepted, and both batteries opened fire."

"While the singular duel was in progress from 12 to 20 shots were fired from each gun. The 1st Wis. was commanded by Capt. Jake Foster, an old Ozaukee County boy, who went out to Minnesota and enlisted at La Crosse. He was a good soldier, and his gunners were crackerjacks, and their percussion shells made the Johnnies jump. It wasn't five minutes before the Confederates had enough and started to withdraw the battery."

"Our boys disabled three guns, blew up a caisson or two, if I remember right, killed a rebel Captain, and wounded three or four gunners. Every shot that told was greeted by a loud cheer from our boys."

AWAY TO SEE WIFE AND CHILD

Editor National Tribune: The recent death of Capt. M. J. Greulich, U. S. A., reminds the writer that he was one of the few remaining links between the great Lincoln and the present generation, as he knew the President intimately. I recall one of his stories of Lincoln's great kindness. In October, 1862, Greulich was a Lieutenant of Volunteers, and at Washington. One afternoon he called on the President, and while waiting in the ante-room, noticed a handsome young woman with a babe. The woman was apparently in great mental agony, and frequently wept. He finally asked her what was the trouble, and if he could in any way help her.

"My husband is to be shot to-morrow, and I can't get to see the President."

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas came in about that time, and after shaking hands he too became interested in the mother and child.

The condemned soldier belonged to the Pennsylvania Bucktails, and was from Franklin County. He had been in the great Lincoln and the young wife had written him to come home on furlough and see the baby. He wrote back that they were on the move. After Manassas he made application for leave, but the Army and Navy Departments were in Maryland. After that battle he again tried for a furlough, but failed. The enemy had recrossed the Potomac into Virginia, and the Union army was now lying inactive on the Maryland shore.

Then did the young man take "French leave," and his way to see his first-born and his loving wife, after which he returned to duty. But he was arrested, tried as a deserter and condemned to be shot.

She broke down and continued to weep when Lincoln spoke kind words to her.

"Who is this young lady?" Greulich related her story. Mr. Lincoln quickly penned an order to Gen. Burnside to send the condemned soldier to him.

"Lewis, take this quickly to the telegraph office; don't let Stanton see it," said he to his messenger.

Next day, instead of being shot, the boy was ushered into the presence of the President.

"Well, young man," said Lincoln, taking him by the hand, "there is somebody in the next room who wants to see you." "He told me afterwards," said Capt. Greulich, in narrating the incident, "that after leaving them alone for a while he returned to their room and there sat the young, manly soldier with his wife on one side and the baby on the other; husband and wife were weeping for joy."

PRICES FORCED UP

The Wire Combine Makes Itself Felt in the Market

It is asserted at Cleveland that the American Steel and Wire Company—in other words, the consolidation of the entire American wire industry—seems to be an accomplished fact. One of the strongest indications is a sudden and marked stiffening in the price of wire and nails last week.

The Indiana labor commission has effected a settlement for one year among the thousand workmen in the Elwood and Kokomo plate glass plants of the Pittsburg Glass company. In this city agreements were entered into on wages and temporary regulations, and articles drawn up covering a year. They will be filed in the county courts here and at Kokomo, and violation during the year by either workmen or the company will be punished at a contempt of court. The Elwood plant resumed recently with 600 men.

Roach's shipyard, at Chester, Pa., last week concluded a contract to build for the Standard Oil Company the largest tank steamship ever constructed in this country. The ship will be 364 feet long, 48 feet beam and 23 feet deep, and will be built to carry oil in bulk. There are now six vessels under construction in Roach's shipyard, and a larger force is employed than at any time since 1880.

The Neshannock Steel and Tin Plate company at New Castle, Pa., started its new mill Monday. The company will give employment to 300 men, whom have been engaged, and the output will be 50 tons of black plates per day.

Carroll Glover and Perry Green have purchased the Clover foundry at New Castle, Pa., and will operate it under the name of Green, Glover & Co.

The 250 employees of the Seneca Glass Company, Morgantown, W. Va., have accepted a cut in their wages.

A new glass factory will be started at Morgantown, a site and \$10,000 having been donated by the town council.

An English syndicate has, it is reported, decided to put up a \$1,000,000 steel plant near Birmingham, secure large ore properties adjacent and ship the product by its mills to England, to be worked in factories turning out the finished products.

A Wellington, Australia, firm was fined \$3 for failing to provide a dining-room for its female employees. At Morgantown, Pa., a woman employed a female on Saturday afternoon was fined \$10.

Prince Bismarck's plan to Germanize Prussian Poland by buying up Polish estates and settling Germans on them has proved a failure. The Prussian Chambers nine years ago established a fund of \$60,000,000 for this purpose. The Polish nobles sold their heavily mortgaged estates to the Government readily, but instead of emigrating, bought with the money other estates in the country from Germans and gathered around them Polish laborers.

A Portland (Me.) man has sworn off against talking to himself. He was berating himself roundly the other day while walking on the street, and applied to himself a very uncomplimentary name in a half audible tone just as he came abreast of another man. This person thought himself addressed, and not relishing the title drew off and gave the talkative chap a blow in the face that blackened his eye.

MARKETS

PITTSBURG

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Flour, and various grades of grain and oil.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Table with 2 columns: Dairy Product and Price. Includes Butter, Cheese, and various grades of dairy goods.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Table with 2 columns: Fruit/Vegetable and Price. Includes Beans, Potatoes, Cabbage, Onions, and other produce.

POULTRY, ETC

Table with 2 columns: Poultry/Other and Price. Includes Chickens, Turkeys, Eggs, and other animal products.

CINCINNATI

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Similar to Pittsburgh table, listing grain and oil prices.

PHILADELPHIA

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists prices for various goods in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Lists prices for goods in New York.

LIVE STOCK

Table with 2 columns: Live Stock and Price. Lists prices for various types of livestock.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Table with 2 columns: Live Stock and Price. Lists prices for livestock at Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE

Table with 2 columns: Live Stock and Price. Lists prices for various grades of cattle.

SHEEP

Table with 2 columns: Live Stock and Price. Lists prices for various types of sheep.

WAGONS

Table with 2 columns: Live Stock and Price. Lists prices for various types of wagons.