

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate and the House Tuesday, Feb. 10.

THIRTIETH DAY. SENATE.—The Senate in session to-day for five hours. Half of the time was spent on the joint resolution of Mr. Phelps...

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LATER NEWS WAIFS.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL. The Carnegie mills in Beaver Falls, Pa., are now running full in every department. Saturday the company paid out \$14,000 to its employes.

FIRE. At Kansas City, Mo., the four-story front building 102 and 104 Walnut street, occupied by the Jaccard Jewelry Company, the Foster Woolen Company and the Kansas City art school, loss, \$29,000; covered by insurance.

SANITARY. The record of the typhus cases in New York City, since November 30 is 133 cases, 10 deaths, 10 discharges, 89 patients on North Brother Island, 22 suspects in quarantine there, and 10 suspects at 23 Bayard street. No new cases were reported Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS. The heavy snow has obliged the discontinuing of mail routes in the mountain districts of Kentucky and Tennessee.

PERSONAL. President-elect Cleveland arrived at Lake Wood, N. J. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth. They were driven to the Little White House, as their cottage is called.

FOREIGN. The emigrants who left German ports for the United States in 1892 numbered 108,830. At Moscow the body of a woman, cut in 178 pieces was found in a coffee sack in the street Sunday morning.

LEGISLATIVE. UNIONISM NOT TO BAR EMPLOYMENT. Chairman Derrick, of the Committee on Labor, at Indianapolis, Ind., reported in favor of the passage of the House bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any employer to discharge an employe because he belongs to a labor organization.

WASHINGTON. The establishment of a commission on the subject of social evils is contemplated in a bill introduced by Senator Frye. A committee of five persons is to be created whose duty it shall be to investigate the social vice in all its phases, its relations to labor and wages, to marriage and divorce, its connection with pauperism, crime, etc., and also to inquire into the practical results of legislation for the suppression of the evil in various States.

SENATOR CULLOM OF ILLINOIS IS LYING ILL at his residence in this city from the effects of a heavy cold.

THE COMPLETE RETURNS will show that there was a gain of \$7,000,000 in the collections of internal revenue for the first six months of the present fiscal year over the receipts for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

THE WHITE HOUSE STILL QUARANTINED.—Little Martha Harrison continues to improve and danger from infection is believed to have been removed from the White House. In conformity with the law, however, the signs containing the information that scarlet fever exists within will not be removed from the private entrances to the mansion until January 20, a month from the day they were placed there.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES. An eastbound passenger train was derailed while crossing a trestle 60 feet high near Morning Sun, Ia., and fell from the track. Two passengers were killed and several others were badly injured.

AT CHICAGO an accommodation train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad was telescoped at Fifty-fifth street by a Chicago and Erie train to New York. The accommodation was just leaving Fifty-fifth street station when the express, which had been badly delayed by a blockade in the freight yards, crashed into it. John Redmond, a private of Company N, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., on his way home to Brooklyn, was probably fatally injured. About a dozen Chicago passengers were badly injured.

PATRICK CURTIN, aged 16 months, was fatally burned at the home of his parents, Pittsburg. The child was playing near a stove in a wash house when its clothing took fire. The mother had only gone into the house for a few minutes, but when she returned the fire had done its work.

AN OLD LADY named Martha Wagner, who lived with her son in Pittsburg, was fatally burned by a lamp explosion Monday afternoon.

THE STEAMER Costa Rica reports at San Francisco that on Jan. 13 the schooner Volante, which sailed in ballast December 18 from San Pedro de Eureka, was seen floating bottom up off Gorderock. Nothing has been heard of the Volante's crew of nine men.

THE BOILER of the steamer Warren blew up at Chattanooga. Two deck hands were blown into the river and drowned, and 12 other employes were scalded. All colored

SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

LAST EPISODE OF THE WAR.

An Expedition that Brought New Orleans and Washington in Communication after Lee's Surrender.

I was an officer in the 4th U. S. Colored Cav., stationed at Fort Mifflin on the Lehigh, when the news came of the surrender of the Confederate army. This was accompanied with a dispatch from Gen. Canby, commanding Department of the Gulf for a detail of a

batallion of cavalry to accompany a corps of 50 mechanics and two telegraph operators, with equipage and train, sent out to rebuild the telegraph line between Fort Hudson and Osyka, Miss., which would open direct communication with Washington. I was chosen as the officer to command this expedition, with full instructions from Gen. Canby to avoid, as far as possible, any conflict with migratory bands of Confederates who infested the country to be traversed; in any event, to precipitate no attack. I was well aware that the country back of Fort Hudson was the rendezvous of Scott's guerrillas and Gen. Mabry's bush-whackers, and selected my detail of negro cavalry accordingly. I knew the Johnnies expected to take no prisoners alive, and so selected 400 men, Sergeants, Corporals and privates, but no white officers but myself.

The morning of April 12, 1865, we started out, setting new poles where needed and splicing and covering the wire as we moved along. The country was a level prairie, 200 miles, but we moved forward rapidly, as most of the poles were standing, and found only occasional breaks in the wire. I posted notices along the way notifying the inhabitants that they would be held responsible in person and property for any disturbance of the telegraph line in the vicinity where they lived. Such a warning from a force of negro cavalry was sufficient, as they expected no leniency from such a source. During the entire trip we were unharmed except by a casual shot from a straggling bushwhacker along the wayside hill, who fled to the woods on return fire and pursuit. Fortunately none of my men were killed and but few slightly wounded.

On arriving at Osyka, with only half a mile of telegraph line to repair before making the eventual connection, at 4 o'clock p. m. of April 17 I moved my whole force and wagon-train into camp on a timber-covered hill overlooking the river, and mounting a detail of workmen busy on the line. We were by this time in the midst of a still never visited by Union soldiers, and still in the possession of bands of Confederates who were not aware of Lee's surrender. In this situation I formed my troops in echelon by platoons, with wagon-train well covered, that in the event of an attack we could stand our ground or retreat with safety. Every fourth man was detailed to prepare supper, with the rest of the men in readiness for service. This hill, 100 or more feet high, thickly covered with trees, was a good natural fortification.

The workmen, by 5 o'clock, were just entering town, and looking over the prospect with my field glass, I saw a cloud of dust revealed the suspected for coming in vast numbers but a few rods away. In a moment more the town of Osyka was full of Confederate cavalry. I ordered my line to sound "to horse" at once, and I mounted my own horse, took the bugle and two orders, called in the workmen, and prepared for whatever stirring work we were to have on hand. There were only a few moments of uneasy suspense, when to our surprise a white handkerchief waved from the Confederates in town. I at once rode forward with one of the operators and my negro orderlies, and was met half way by two Confederate officers.

Exchanging salutations, I asked: "Who have I the honor to meet?" "My name is Mabry, Gen. Mabry; this is my Adjutant, Major—" giving his name which I do not remember now.

I told him my name, and explaining the mission I was performing. He stated that he had heard it rumored that day for the first time that Lee had surrendered, but did not believe it. I told him my orders to avoid conflict if possible, and proposed a truce until we connected the wires and tested the road.

Gen. Mabry replied: "I am here to fight, but we are all tired of war, and I will stay with you till morning. If definite news comes of Lee's surrender, we'll celebrate the event right here."

"Then, General, let's repair to the corner grocery, if there is one, and have a social frolic until the wires are in operation," I responded. "No time, invite in your officers and drink and smoke at any expense."

Gen. Mabry ordered his men, about 5,000, to go into camp. I sent my Orderlies back to the hill with my horse, trusting myself to the honor of a brave enemy. Interviewing the grocer I found he had a barrel of old whiskey and plenty of cigars, and told him I would stand treats for 70 or 80 of his officers crowded the grocery. I addressed them, stating my business and the war situation, and invited them to drink and smoke with me pending expected news of peace between North and South. The grocer mustered all the tin cups, tin dippers, gourds, teacups, etc., he could find, and a night of revelry commenced. The room was soon filled with smoke and many were the rolicking jokes, stories of battle and narrow escapes told, many old songs sung and sad tales related, till near the hour of midnight. None of us were to say drunk, but all jolly enough to keep our tongues wagging all at once when I rushed the operator for another drink, we supposed, but he had a handful of intercepted dispatches between New Orleans and Washington.

Mild cigar smoke and the clatter of tongues I called the noisy crowd to order, and all was serene. I read the dispatches, and every head was bowed. A dumb silence prevailed for a moment, when Gen. Mabry quivered lips and some effort he spoke to the crowd. Others of his command had come in, till every foot of standing room was occupied. Several ladies and orphans doomed to want and suffering. Tongue cannot tell nor pen write the horrors of this long war. From wealth and plenty we are reduced to poverty and want. Our wives and children are worse than beggars, and their husbands and fathers are in rags, are penniless, or dead. Comrades, the picture is more hideous than I can paint it. We have fought for Southern independence as just a powerful adversary; fought through hunger, withstood every agony of war, took our share at every disaster, and we are defeated. We have fought the United States; it was our great mistake to fight the only flag of liberty under the sun.

My heart clogs my throat as I say it; we should have claimed our rights under the Stars and Stripes, and the Constitution. I, for one, will return to what I honor and cherish in youth—the old flag, baptized in the blood of our fathers, the old Stars and Stripes, the Constitution, and laws of the American Union. We have only one choice. Comrades, I ask you to go with me back to the homes made desolate by war, to our famishing families, for we are completely undone. It is more heartrending to face them than the enemy we have fought, but I surrender in peace to a foe not unworthy of the conquest.

And with tears the brave commander broke down. All eyes were sufficed with tears as Gen. Mabry stopped talking. Others spoke a few words of approval. I shook hands all around, and we filed the banners again, toasting the union of the States as "our sacred duty."

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

THIRTIETH DAY.—The second session of the Legislature met on Thursday. Though today's sessions were held for the purpose of nominating candidates for United States senator the Andrews-Higby contest bobbed up in the House and monopolized most of the interest. It resulted in a victory, or at least a partial victory, for Mr. Higby, as the journal was corrected to show that he had been certified by the secretary of the committee as the legally-elected representative from Crawford county. There was a long struggle to put I. Andrews through, and the motion to correct the journal by inserting the election returns from Crawford county showing Mr. Higby to have been elected was passed by a decisive vote and by acclamation.

THIRTIETH DAY.—Among the bills read in place in the Senate to-day were the following: Mr. Logan, Crawford, appropriating \$10,000 to the Mendeville hospital, Mr. Grady, Philadelphia, to enable elementary corporations to secure their property from liability to be wasted or encumbered by managers or beneficiaries of the estate. Mr. Hall, Elk, increasing the bounty on wildcats from \$2 to \$5. Mr. Osborne, Philadelphia, to improve the State seal service. A large number of appointments made during the recess of the Senate were confirmed. Senator Thomas, of Philadelphia, had action on the appointment of Robert Watchorn, as Factory Inspector, proposed by objecting to his consideration. Near the close of the last Legislature, the Governor appointed Watchorn and the Senate rejected the nomination. Among the nominations confirmed to-day were the following: Secretary Public, James M. Cook, William McKean, Jr., J. W. Kinmer, Harry A. Phillips and James A. Fortune, of Pittsburg; H. E. Sample, Milvate, and Henry M. DeLong, McKeesport.

The Senate proceeded in the usual smooth manner to the nomination of candidates for United States Senator. George Handy Smith nominated Senator Geo. Ross for re-election. Senator Gerard C. Brown presented the name of Senator George Ross. Senator Fisher nominated John B. Robinson of Delaware, and Senator Flinn performed the same service for John B. Robinson of Allegheny.

In the House Mr. Tytle of Huntingdon presented the name of Matthew Stanley King, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Mansfield of Butler. Mr. Ritter of Lycoming nominated George Ross of Bucks and Kicks of Bucks seconded the nomination. Mr. Stewart of Philadelphia nominated George W. Childs, Ward H. Bliss named John B. Robinson and Mr. Lafferty of Allegheny put John B. Robinson in nomination. No vote was reached.

Both branches held night sessions and passed a concurrent resolution, which was approved, providing for adjournment on Tuesday.

SENATOR KENNA DEAD. The Brilliant West Virginia Statesman Dies After Long and Painful Suffering From Heart Disease.

Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, died Wednesday morning at Washington, of heart disease, from which he had been for some years an acute sufferer.

Two summers ago he partially recovered, and resumed his seat in the Senate. He soon suffered a relapse, however, from which he never recovered. Mr. Kenna was 45 years old, and the youngest man in the Senate.

The grand jury of Santa Clara, Cal., places Senator Sanford's taxable property at \$1,700,000, instead of \$143,000, as assessed in 1892.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS. In a quarrel at McLean, Ill., between Win. B. Bozarth and Finley Saunders about wives, the latter cut the former's back open with a knife, inflicting a fatal wound. Saunders then went to the house of Stephen Tudor, where Constable Caton attempted to arrest him, but Tudor would not permit Caton to enter his house. After warning Tudor not to resist, Caton shot him through the head, killing him instantly. Meantime Saunders escaped.

A COLD WEATHER PHENOMENON. The Montgomery falls at Quebec are frozen solid. This has never been known to occur before.

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NEWSY GLEANINGS. CHINA.—The boats 10 million tons. Frost has injured crops in Mexico. The troubles on the Mexican border continue.

MINNESOTA PAID \$25,000 last year for wolf bays. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS is agitating for better country roads.

GERMANY.—The Mexican outlaw, has already cost this country \$2,000,000. GERMANY is experiencing an epidemic of the foot-and-mouth disease.

SEVENTY PER CENT. of the commerce of Japan comes to the United States. A malignant epidemic of typhoid fever has been raging in New York City.

The hay crop of the whole country has been figured out at 1.17 per acre.

The Connecticut Senate passed a resolution abolishing a secret executive session.

GENERAL DODDS states that the Danbury (Conn.) trustees are exonerated from the payment of three million dollars were put into new buildings in St. Louis, Mo., in 1891.

PENNSYLVANIA has established a dairy school under the control of the State College.

The salmon pack on the Fraser River for 1892 was the smallest in many years for British Columbia.

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KILLED BOTH HIS PARENTS.

A CHESTER SCAPEGRACE.

Mortality Wounds Both and Shoots His Sister.

At Chester, Pa., on Saturday a tragedy was enacted which will probably result in the loss of two lives and the conviction of Thomas Rodgers as a parricide and matricide. Rodgers is 24 years old. His victims are his father, Thomas Rodgers, 60 years old; his mother, Martha Ann Rodgers, of about the same age, and his married sister, Mrs. William Kildey. The old gentleman had reprimanded him for his laziness. Thomas went up stairs and secured a revolver. The wife and daughter attempted to give Mr. Rodgers, but the young villain pushed them aside and deliberately fired two bullets into his father at short range. The first entered the thigh and the second lodged in the heart. After his father had fallen to the floor, young Rodgers kicked him in the face. The mother tried to escape by the cellar door, but a bullet struck her in the back and penetrated her lung. The sister, Mrs. Kildey, fled from the house by the front door and her brother pursued her and shot her while she ran. The bullet glanced off the shoulder blade. The would-be murderer ran up to an alderman's office two blocks distant, and entering locked the door against a large crowd. The police followed and Rodgers was locked up. The three victims were taken to the hospital, where Mr. Rodgers died.

BLAINE'S GREAT VITALITY. His Recuperative Powers so Wonderful That the Physicians, Can Make No Predictions.

Tuesday midnight Mr. Blaine had suffered no further relapse, and is said by his physicians to be no worse than he was last Saturday, before the series of relapses attracted public attention again to this condition. They acknowledge that he has an enormous stock of reserve vitality, which exceeds anything in their professional experience, and for this reason they have stopped prophesying.

MARKETS. PITTSBURGH. THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Rye, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Apples, Beans, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Potatoes, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Live Chickens, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Feathers, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Fallows, etc.

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Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Prime Cows, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Philadelphia Hogs, etc.