CONGRESS.

Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

In the Senate, the long-pending debate, which has brought out much criticism of the Secretary of Agriculture, came to a sudden close by the passage, without division, of the bill directing the Secretary to execute the law.

Mr. Blanchard (La., D.) was then recognized for a speech on the Monroe Doctrine. Senator Blanchard strongly commended the President for the reassertion, on an enlarged basis, of the Monroe Doctrine, and advocated that it be given the sanction of legislative indorsement. He said the time had come for such a declaration by Congress—broad, bold, comprehensive—not made in anger or menacing, but firm. The Senator's speech was in good temper, and evinced a spirit of kindred, friendship, and peace toward what we termed our "Cis-Atlantic cousins."

In the House, under the arrangement made Monday, to-day up to 5 o'clock was to be devoted to the consideration of the business reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, but at 3:30 o'clock the debate on the silver bond bill was resumed. A recess was taken at 5:30 to 8 o'clock, and the night session was devoted to the debate.

WEDNESDAY, FEB.

In the Senate, Mr. Vest secured the adoption of a resolution calling on the Secretary of Agriculture to report what recent changes had been made in the quarantine line against cattle coming north from Texas. Mr. Vest explained that a recent publication stated that the Secretary had issued a proclamation making radical changes to the detriment of the parties in interest.

The project of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River, connecting Washington and the old Arlington property, in Virginia, was discussed at much length. Mr. Blanchard (La., D.) urged that the District of Columbia should pay half the expense, but his amendment to this effect was defeated—8 to 54. The bill as finally passed appropriates $100,000 for the necessary surveys.

The consideration of the urgency deficiency bill was then resumed. The item of $210,000 for salaries of Judges and officers of the Federal Courts in the Indian Territory brought out a protest from Mr. Chandler. Two of the Judges (Springer and Kilgore) are ex-members of Congress, and, he said, had gone to the Indian Territory "with all the extravagant notions engendered by life in Washington and membership in a billion-dollar Democratic Congress." Mr. Chandler said he was not yet prepared to make charges, but he believed from letters received that all is not as it should be in the administration of the Indian Courts.

In the House, the debate on the free silver substitute for the House bond bill was resumed. Mr. Underwood and Mr. Cox spoke in favor of concurrence in the Senate substitute and Mr. Brumm in favor of the coinage of the American product. The latter ridiculed Mr. Hall (Mo., D.) for arrogating to himself credit for changing his position on the silver question

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Daniel called attention to the approach of Washington's Birthday, and stated that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution desired the National incorporation of their association at that time. The bill incorporating the society was thereupon passed.

Mr. Teller sought to take up the Military Academy bill. Mr. Morrill vigorously protested against further delay on the tariff. He had waited, he said, two days, and had come to the Senate to-day at much personal inconvenience to urge that the tariff be taken up. He would insist on this, and he moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill.

This precipitated an unexpected tariff vote, which proceeded amid considerable excitement. There was some delay while pairs were being arranged and the fullest possible strength registered. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Brown, Cameron, Clark, Cullom, Frye, Hawley, Hoar, McMillan, Mitchell (Ore.), Morrill, Nelson, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Squire and Warren—21.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Brice, Butler, Call, Carter, Chilton, Cockrell, Dubois, George, Gorman, Gray, Hill, Jones (Nev.), Mantle, Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Roach, Smith, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees and Walthall—29.

Mr. Pettigrew (N. D., R.) then spoke in support of his resolution to foreclose the mortgages on the Pacific roads. He severely arraigned the plundering and frauds which he alleged had been practiced by the stockholders and directors of these roads, and spoke of the "highwaymen and conspirators" who had robbed the Government for 30 years.

In the House, the morning hour was devoted to general debate on the bond bill, the speakers being Messrs. Grout, McCall, Hadley and Willis against free coinage and Mr. Doolittle in favor of it. This closed the general debate.

The Senate substitute to the bond bill, under the arrangement effected, was then open for amendment and debate under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, explained the parliamentary situation. He would make the motion to nonconcur in the Senate free coinage substitute, while Mr. Crisp, representing the minority of the committee, would move concurrence. The latter motion took precedence and would be the pending motion, open for amendment until 4 o'clock, when the vote in Committee of the Whole would be taken. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Crisp then formally entered their motions.

At 4 o'clock the vote was taken on Mr. Crisp's motion to concur in the Senate free-coinage amendment. The vote, a rising one, resulted in the defeat of the motion—80 to 199.

Cheers greeted the announcement of the defeat of the silver men. On Mr. Dingley's motion the committee rose and reported the bill to the House with the recommendation that the House non-concur.

Mr. Dingley then gave final notice that after two hours of debate to-morrow he would move the previous question, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

In the House, the decisive battle for and against the free coinage of silver was fought with vigor, but with a result differing little from the result of the preliminary skirmish on Thursday when the vote was taken in Committee of the Whole and the silver forces were defeated—199 to 80. Both sides mustered their greatest strength for the final vote. Of the 356 members 305 voted, and on the question of concurrence, moved by Mr. Crisp, 215 voted no and 90 yes.

The question on which this result turned was Mr. Crisp's motion that the House do concur in the Senate substitute for the House bond bill, the Senate measure providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The result of the vote was greeted with spontaneous applause by the sound money men on both sides of the House, and was taken up by the crowded galleries.

Votes were cast as follows, after a lengthy debate, participated in by Mr. Crisp, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Dalzell:

Yeas—Abbott, Aitken, Allen (Miss.), Allen (Utah), Bailey, Baker (Kan.), Bankhead, Barham, Bartlett (Ga.), Bell (Colo.), Bell (Tex.), Black (Ga.), Bowers, Broderick, Clardy, Cockrell, Cooper (Tex.), Cox, Crisp, Culberson, Curtis (Kan.), De Armond, Dinsmore, Dockery, Doolittle, Dowdney, Ellis, Gamble, Hartman, Hermann, Hilborn, Hutcheson, Hyde, Johnson (Cal.), Jones, Kem, Kendall, Latimer, Layton, Lester, Linney, Little, Livingston, Lockhart, Lond, Maddox, Magoire, Marsh, McClure, McCulloch, McKeeny, McLachlan, McLaurin, McMillin, McRae, Meredith, Mendell, Money, Moses, Neill, Newlands, Ogden, Otey, Pearson, Richardson, Robbins, Robertson (La.), Sayers, Shadrith, Shaw, Shuford, Skinner, Spencer, Stokes, Strait, Strowd, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Terry, Towne, Tyler, Underwood, Walker (Va.), Wheeler, Williams, Wilson (Idaho), Wilson (S. C.), Woodward, and Yoakum.

Nays—Acheson, Aldrich, Andrews, Apsley, Arnold (R. I.), Atwood, Avery, Babcock, Baker (Md.), Baker (N. H.), Barney, Battholdt, Bartlett (N. Y.), Beach, Bennett, Berry, Bingham, Bishop, Blue, Bonner, Bonville, Brewster, Bromwell, Brosius, Brown, Brumm, Bull, Burrell, Burton (Mo.), Burton (O.), Calderhead, Cannon, Catchings, Chickering, Clark (Iowa), Clark (Mo.), Cobb (Mo.), Codding, Coffin, Colson, Connolly, Cook (Wis.), Cooke (Ill.), Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Wis.), Corliss, Cousins, Crowther, Crump, Curtis (Iowa), Curtis (N. Y.), Dalzell, Danford, Daniels, Denny, DeWitt, Dingley, Dolliver, Dotener, Draper, Elliott (S. C.), Eschman, Evans, Fairchild, Faris, Fenton, Fischer, Fletcher, Fowler, Gardner, Gibson, Gillet (N. Y.) Gillett (Mass.), Graff, Griffin, Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Hadley, Hager, Hall (Mo.), Halterman, Hardy, Harmer, Harris, Harrison, Hart, Hatch, Heatwole, Heiner (Pa.), Henderson, Henderson, Hendrick, Henry (Conn.), Hepburn, Hicks, Hill (Conn.), Hitt (Ill.), Hooker, Hopkins, Howe, Howell, Hubbard, Hulick (O.), Huling (W. Va.), Hull (Iowa), Hurley, Jenkins, Johnson (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Joy, Kerr, Keifer, Knox, Kulp, Lacey, Lawson, Lefever, Leighty, Leisenring, Lewis, Long, Loudenslager, Low, Mahany, Mahon, McCall (Mass.), McCall (Tenn.), McCleary (Minn.), McClellan, McCormick, McCreary (Ky.), Mercer, Meyer, Miles, Miller (W. Va.), Minor (Wis.), Moody, Murphy, Noonan, Northway, Odell, Olien, Oversteet, Owens, Parker, Patterson, Payne, Perkins, Phillips, Pitney, Poole, Price, Prince, Pugh, Quigg, Ray, Reeves, Reyburn, Royse, Rusk, Russell (Ga.), Sauerhering, Scranton, Settle, Shannon, Sherman, Simpkins, Smith (Ill.), Smith (Mich.), Snover, Sorg, Southard, Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Stahle, Steele, Stephenson, Stewart (N. J.), Stewart (Wis.), Chas. W. Stone, William A. Stone, Strode (Neb.), Strong, Sulloway, Sulzer, Taft, Tarsney, Tawney, Taylor, Thomas, Tracewell, Tracey, Treloar, Tucker, Turner (Ga.), Turner (Va.), Updegraff, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Walker (Mass.), Walsh, Wanger, Warner, Washington, Watson (Ind.), Watson (O.), Wellington, White, Wilber, Willis, Wilson (O.), Wood, and Wright.

Twenty-six Republicans voted for concurrence in the Senate resolution, as did also the six Populists. The Democratic representation on the other side was as strong as the combined Republican and Populist vote in favor of silver, 31 Democrats voting no. The Democratic vote for the silver substitute accordingly numbered only 59 votes.

At the night session, which was devoted to private pension bills, Mr. Talbert opposed a bill to pension a soldier's widow who had subsequently remarried and had been divorced from her second husband, when Mr. Hardy (Ind., R.) arose and made an attack upon Mr. Talbert. South Carolina, he said, had always been raising her voice in opposition to the Union.

"We have heard from South Carolina," said he, "year in and year out except the four years when she was out the Union. She has caused more trouble than any State in the Union from the time when John C. Calhoun tried to nullify the statutes of the United States in 1832 and Jackson threatened to hang him for his pains, up to the present time, when the gentleman from South Carolina appears in this body and a gentleman with similar propensities appears at the other end of the Capitol. Her record here is without a parallel. I am here to vote for every pension bill presented to this House, despite South Carolina, which has not sent an honestly-elected Representative to Congress since 1872."

Mr. Talbert was evidently suffering under great excitement while this attack was being made and an outbreak was expected, but he restrained himself and turned the attack with a reference to the fact that Canada had been heard from. [Mr. Hardy was born in Canada.] Thus the incident closed.

SATURDAY, FEB. 15.

In the House, the attack on Secretary Morton for refusal to expend the appropriation for seed was taken up with vigor. It was led by Mr. Baker (N. H., R.) and was supported by Messrs. Moses and Livingston (Ga., D.) Mr. Boatner, (La., D.) and Mr. Meredith (Va., D.) Some very harsh things were said and applauded, especially by Mr. Boatner, who said:

"The individual who has found his way into the Agricultural Department under this Administration considered it not inconsistent with the dignity of his position to allow reports to go out through the press that he had discovered great frauds and abuses in the distribution of seeds by members. I do not know whether those statements were true or false, but I do know and I assert that the publication of any such scandalous charges against a body of gentlemen without the designation of the names of the individuals who had been found so small and so corrupt and so unfit for the position that they occupied, was not only an insult to the Congress of the United States, but a cowardly attack that was inconsistent with the dignity of any man who occupied a Cabinet position.

"As a member of the 53d Congress, I resent and denounce the imputation that that body, as a body, or the preceding Congress, of which I was a member, were addicted to the sale of seeds which were allotted to them for distribution as an infamous slander.

"I am absolutely tired," concluded Mr. Boatner, "of having this body brought into disgrace and contempt by the Executive officers of the Government. It has got to that point where a mere subordinate officer refuses his royal assent. It has got to that point where a second veto power is possessed by a mere clerk, whom the lawmakers by a two-thirds majority cannot reach."

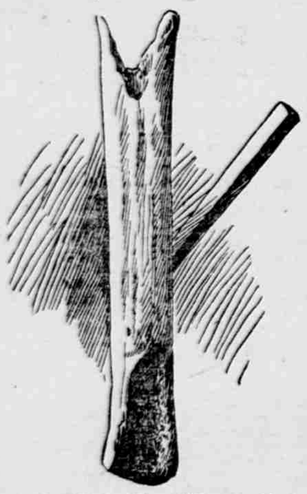
MONDAY, FEB. 17.

In the Senate, the major portion of the day was taken up by an address by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, on the Monroe Doctrine.

In the House, the Agricultural appropriation bill was considered.

A Curious Reminder.

Here's a piece of arm-bone with part of a bayonet firmly imbedded in it. It was found



Sept. 17, 1895, by Albert Wike, Co. K, 31st Ohio, on the field of Chickamauga half a mile northeast of the Widow Glenn's house.

The Philadelphia Brigade.

The Philadelphia Brigade Association will dedicate a 200-ton granite monument on the Antietam battlefield Sept. 17 next, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam. The Association is also arranging to hold either in Washington or Baltimore a Reunion of the Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia on Sept. 16. The Philadelphia Brigade has purchased 11 acres of land on the Antietam battlefield near the famous old Dunkard Church as a site for the monument. This brigade lost 545 men at the battle. John W. Frazier, the newly-elected Commander of the brigade, states that they intend to make the coming Reunion far surpass the glory and honor that attached to the Reunion of the Philadelphia Brigade and Pickett's Division at Gettysburg on July 3, 4 and 5, 1887.

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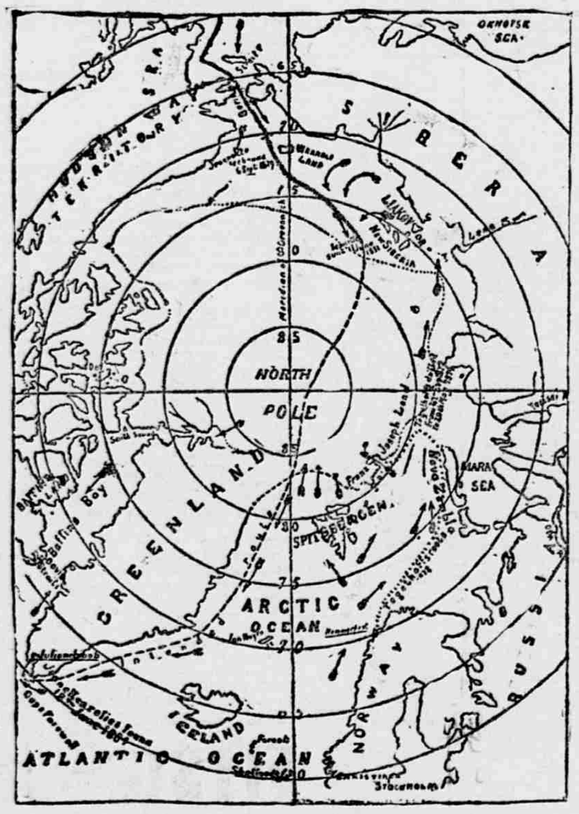
THE NORTH POLE.

Claim That It Has Been Discovered by a Norwegian.

Feb. 12 a dispatch was received from Irkutsk, Eastern Siberia, stating that Dr. Nansen had discovered the North Pole, and was on his way back with a photograph of it. This report was generally discredited by arctic explorers in Europe and America, but more recent advices tend to confirm it.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen is a native of Norway, and is 34 years old. He entered the University at Christiania in 1880, and two years later went as a passenger on the sealing steamer Viking to the east coast of Greenland, where the vessel became ice bound in the pack for 24 days. Upon his return he was appointed Curator of the museum at Bergen, and held that position until 1888, when he became the leader of an expedition, consisting of six persons, to Greenland. They crossed the southern part of that country from the east coast of Godhaab, where they wintered, and returned to Norway in June, 1889.

From these expeditions Dr. Nansen conceived an idea of undertaking one to the North Pole by a new route and on a vessel specially constructed for the purpose. He lost no time, and, June 24, 1893, the expedition sailed from Christiania. The plan of its leader was to make for the New Siberian islands, and thence sail directly north until the vessel should be imbedded in the ice, and then drift along with



MAP SHOWING DR. NANSEN'S PLAN FOR GETTING TO THE POLE. [THE DOTTED LINE IS THE COURSE HE EXPECTED THE FRAM TO BE CARRIED BY THE CURRENT.

it, following the west coast of any land that might be met.

Whereas other Arctic explorers had always sought to avoid being captured by the ice, Nansen aimed to thrust his ship into the very heart of the floe, and then to drift with the solid sea on a route that he had mapped out carefully in accordance with a theory as daring as it was novel. He had made observations to the effect that the general drift of the Arctic currents was in such a direction that, starting from northern Norway and anchoring himself in the ice, he would be carried to or near the northern end of the earth's axis. It might take months, years, or centuries to make the trip. Nansen took the longest chances of any Arctic explorer whose achievements are of record; and whether his expedition succeeded or failed, whether his theory was demonstrated or disproved, he deserved credit as embarking on one of the most perilous of enterprises, with the chances all opposed to him.

The name of the vessel is the Fram, which means "Fortune." She carried 12 men and

EXPLORER NANSEN.

provisions enough to last for five years, is 101 feet long, and her breadth is one-third of her length. The sides are from 28 to 32 inches thick, a solid mass of oak, pitch-pine, and greenheart. There is an engine of 100 horse-power, consuming three and one-fourth tons of coal a day, and an electric motor for lighting. Petroleum is used for lighting and alcohol for cooking. She carried 300 tons of coal, six boats, sledges, dogs, snowshoes, reindeer skins, sleeping bags, waterproof clothing, canvas tents, etc.

Aug. 23, 1893, the Doctor sent a dispatch from Vardoe reporting that he was about to sail into the Kara Sea, and that, so far, the Fram had behaved admirably.

A dispatch from London, March 1, 1895, announced that a letter dated at Kjollefjord, Feb. 24, had reached Hammerfest, Norway, that a telegraph inspector at a mountain station between Lebesey and Langfjord saw a balloon moving in a southeasterly direction, and believed that it was possibly carrying dispatches from Dr. Nansen.

Dr. Nansen has for companions Capt. Otto Sverdjup, Sigurd Scott Hansen of the Norwegian navy, Hendrik Blessing, surgeon and botanist; Theodore C. Jacobson, mate; Peder Hendrikson, Harpooner; Anton Amundesen, chief engineer; Hjalmar Johannesen, officer in the Norwegian army; Lars Petersen, second engineer; Bernard Nordahl, electrician; Ivan Mogstad, carpenter, and Adolf Juell, steward.

A California Lion.

"Got to stir him up!" remarked the hunter, and the contents of the heavy shotgun went plunging into the darkness. With a wild scream the maddened lion sprang from the cavern.

Turning quickly toward a rock projecting some fifteen feet upward, the lion crouched and sprang; but just as his feet left the rock the mountaineer's Winchester rang out and the desperately-wounded beast struck short of the ledge and rolled back screaming and tearing at everything within reach.

Tip fled warily behind a bush, but Blucher with blundering zeal charged like a load of hay, followed by a fool tenderfoot, who wanted to kill the lion with an ax. A fierce snarl—a thump—and old Blucher came end over end through the air, striking the unlucky tenderfoot amidships, where the whole aggregation rolled into a manzanita bush 20 feet below.

"Look out! He's going to spring again!" yelled Charlie. As I sat far down the hill and dug the dust out of my eyes, I saw the long yellow body again rise into the air as it launched itself at the intrepid hunter. Billy made a splendid shot, for while the lion was in the air a bullet from the heavy 45 broke its neck.

BRIEF NEWS.

A cotton mill to cost $600,000 will be built at Cordova, Ala., by New Hampshire capital. The mill will be the largest in the State.

A statue of John Bright, M. P. and philanthropist, was unvailed in Westminster Hall, London, last week by the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke said that it is certain that Mr. Bright, if he were now in life, would express indignation at the suggestion of a possibility that any differences between England and America should be settled by war.

A report from Madagascar, dated Jan. 24, says that a conspiracy has been discovered in Antananorivo, the capital of Madagascar. A force of 4,000 Hovas attacked French troops and were repulsed. More fighting followed and over 3,000 Hovas were killed.

Gold has been discovered in Hollenberg, Kan. Samples assayed are announced to run $20 to the ton.

Another uprising occurred in Seoul, the capital of Korea, last week and the Premier and a number of officials were murdered. The King and the Crown Prince took refuge in the Russian Legation. Russian sailors and marines have landed.

Fire in Guayaquil, Ecuador, last Thursday, destroyed property valued at over $2,000,000.

The fire broke out in the Roman Catholic Convent, which was destroyed, together with the Cathedral of San Augustin and many blocks of stores and dwellings. Thirty persons were burned to death and many were injured.

Mrs. Eliza J. Nicholson, owner of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died in New Orleans Saturday. Under the *nom de plume* of "Pearl Rivers" she attained fame as a poet. Her husband died a week before.

Proof has recently been furnished of the existence of an understanding between Russia and Turkey.

Tobacco duties in Belgium have been increased.

Li Hung Chang has been appointed to represent China at the Czar's coronation and important developments are expected with the reported Russo-China alliance.

While the Japanese Diet was discussing Corean affairs imperial messages were received suspending the session for 10 days.

The German army manuvers this year will be distinguished by a special feature—artillery contests on a larger scale than ever before attempted. There will be 600 cannon roaring simultaneously.

The Rev. Mr. McGill, cure of the Church of Notre Dame, of Granby, Quebec, has been committed to prison by a magistrate for contempt of court in refusing to disclose secrets heard in the confessional.

It is stated on good authority that the Danish steamer Horsa, which was recently bought in the name of J. C. McIntyre, of New York, for $18,000, has been purchased for the Cuban junta of that city, to carry munitions of war to the insurgents. Mr. McIntyre is Chief Inspector for J. E. Kerr & Co., who operate a line of steamers to Cuban ports.

Fire in the McCarthy Building, Troy, N. Y., Monday, resulted in the loss of a number of lives and property valued at $250,000. The building was occupied by two collar factories, which employed nearly 400 girls. Three girls were instantly killed, a score of others were seriously burned and bruised, and several are missing.

A report from St. John's, Newfoundland, states that negotiations are now in progress between England and France regarding the Newfoundland French shore claims. It is said that France will cede to the British the French claims in Newfoundland, and in return England will give her interests in Tunis, Africa.

The steamer Commodore, believed to be a fillibuster bound for Cuba, left Wilmington, N. C., Saturday.

Vice-President King, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will shortly retire from that position to accept the Presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio Northwestern.

Fount Martin and Jim Straxtill, two men in jail at Monticello, Ky., charged with barn burning, were taken out by a mob Saturday, and Martin hanged. The other man in some way escaped.

A British blue book on Armenia, just issued, contains a table prepared by a committee of delegates from the embassies of the six powers, showing that the total number of persons massacred, concerning whose fate accurate information has been obtained, is 25,000.

At Saranac Lake, N. Y., last Monday the thermometer registered 49 degrees below zero.

Kansas will lead off all the States, with her Convention held March 10. She will be strong for McKinley with Allison as second choice.

Reed's managers claim to have secured at least half the delegation from Georgia.

It is claimed that the Kentucky Republicans have come to the conclusion that they cannot elect Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, and that they will drop him this week and take up another man. Blackburn's friends are encouraged by this, for they believe that Hunter will not allow the election of another Republican.

Why is one woman attractive and another not? It isn't entirely a question of age or features or intellect. The most admirable and attractive thing about an attractive woman is her womanliness. Everybody admires a womanly woman. Everybody doesn't realize just what it is that makes her womanly. She must have health, of course, because without it she would lose the brightness of her eyes, the fullness of her cheeks and her vivacity. Health brings all these things but health means more than most people think of. Real health must mean that a woman is really a woman. That she is strong and perfect in a sexual way, as well as in every other. That she is capable of performing perfectly the duties of maternity. Upon her strength in this way depends to a large extent her general health, her good looks and her attractiveness. Some women are born stronger than others. Some are born with what is called "constitutional weakness." It is easier for some women to retain health and strength than it is for others. Some seem able to do anything they like, whenever they like, without serious results. Still, there is no reason why women should not enjoy perfect health. Those who do not, need only take the proper precautions and the proper remedy to become perfectly well and strong. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. It is absolutely certain. There are some who have neglected themselves so long that a complete cure is next to impossible, but even these will find comfort and improved health in the use of the "Favorite Prescription." It has cured hundreds of women who have received no relief whatever from years of treatment with good physicians. It is absolutely unique in the history of medicine. Such a remedy can be discovered only once. There is nothing in the world like it, nor has there ever been. Hundreds of things that every woman ought to know, are contained in Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, which will be sent *absolutely free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

$250.00 FOR TOMATOES. This is the most wonderful Tomato we ever saw; will ripen in the cold North where others will not. It is a beauty, very smooth, and so early that it more than pleases every one. The Seed need not be planted until April or May, and will give an abundance of ripe fruit. Be sure to try it.

ALL HEAD CABBAGE—Very early. Sure to be all head.

SUREHEAD CABBAGE—is sure to head, of large size, excellent quality and a good keeper. Single heads have weighed 60lbs.

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GOLDEN TOM THUMB POP-CORN—A perfect little wonder, produces several golden ears to each stalk, excellent for popping.

EARLY FORTUNE POTATO is a wonderful variety, earliest in the world. Planted 5 weeks after the Early Rose, matured at same time and yielded over 3 times as many. We want it tested in every garden in U. S. this year and offer a Handsome Prize for largest yield in each State from one potato. Instructions with potato which is worth $1, to any one.

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THE WAR IN CUBA.

Captain-General Weyler Issues Three Proclamations—Reign of Blood and Terror Likely to Follow.

Gen. Weyler is now in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba, and it seems that the prediction that his policy would be one of blood and terror will be fulfilled. He has issued three proclamations. In the first he calls on all the inhabitants of the district of Sancti Spiritus and the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe to concentrate in places where Spanish troops are stationed, and to provide proof of loyalty within eight days. Passes are required from all citizens. Owners of commercial establishments in the country districts are ordered to vacate them.

In the second proclamation Gen. Weyler assumes all judicial attributes of Captain-General, and delegates these judicial attributes to the Generals commanding the First and Second Corps and the Third Division. Prisoners taken in action will be tried at once. The third proclamation details offenses subject to military law.

A dispatch from Havana, dated Feb. 12, gives a glowing account of a Spanish victory in which it claimed that Col. Lopez defeated the insurgents under Sachez and Mirable, with a loss to the insurgents of 48 killed and nearly 150 wounded. The Spanish loss was very slight. Other battles are also reported, but in every case the Spanish claim victory.

Antonio Maceo has succeeded in breaking through the Spanish military line which had been formed to prevent him from joining his force with those of Gen. Gomez.

A battle in San Antonio de Las Vegas last Sunday between the Spanish under Col. Segura and the insurgents under Maceo, Miro, and Castillo, resulted in a defeat of the latter, with a loss of 12 killed besides a number wounded. No Spanish loss is given.

John F. Reynolds Posts.

Rev. W. H. Gotwald, of Washington, D. C., member of John F. Reynolds Post and Past Chaplain of the Department of the Potomac, G.A.R., wants the Adjutant of every John F. Reynolds Post in the Order to write to him, as he wants to know just how many John F. Reynolds Posts there are in the Grand Army of the Republic, and where they are located. We hope the comrades will oblige him.

Motormen on the electric street cars in Danbury have been supplied with veils to protect their faces from cold and driving snow.

FITS CURED

(*From U. S. Journal of Medicine.*)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

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