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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM. Makes a Miner Feel Good. LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815 and 817 First Av.

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USE THE MEANS AND HEAVEN WILL GIVE YOU THE BLESSING. NEVER NEGLECT A USEFUL ARTICLE LIKE SAPOLIO.

To Smoke Or Not to Smoke, And One Whiff of a LA FLORIDA.

CUBAN VOTE MONDAY.

Senate Conferees Accept the House Resolutions AFTER A SHORT DISCUSSION.

The Senate Likely to Adopt the Report of the Committee.

Then the Resolutions Will Go to the President Without Further Action by the House—A Montana Congressman Attacks the President for Saying New Western Towns Are Wicked.

Washington City, March 5.—The conferees of the two houses on the Cuban resolutions meeting at Senator Sherman's, Morgan and Lodge on the part of the senate, and of Messrs. Hitt, Adams and McCready of the house, reached a conclusion more speedily and with less difficulty in their conferees today than had been anticipated.

The consultation was of about forty minutes' duration, and it became apparent immediately that the conferees of the senate would be satisfied with the house substitute. Senator Morgan was strongly in favor of that clause of the house resolution which contemplates intervention in Cuba.

The conferees of the house were in opposition to the recognition made by the Associated Press was also the subject of some talk. So far as the house is concerned, the resolution is a closed question for the present.

IN THE SENATE. Cuban Resolutions Postponed Because of Small Attendance.

Washington City, March 5.—For a long time this afternoon it looked as though the Cuban question would be finally disposed of in the senate by agreeing to the conferees report, accepting the house resolutions.

But, as it was then 3 o'clock, more than a dozen senators were present, and Hale of Maine suggested that it was undesirable to crowd through a resolution of this magnitude at a late hour of the day.

Chandler, who had not been heard from on Cuba, declared himself in favor of not recognizing the independence of Cuba, even if it resulted in war with Spain.

Hawley expressed sympathy with the public feeling, and, yet, he feared the earnestness and eagerness of the United States would involve us in war, not only with Spain, but other European countries.

Sherman concluded to let the subject go until Monday, the senate having agreed to adjourn on that day.

Allen, who had not been heard from during the morning hour, lasting from 11 until 2.

The question of Cuban independence came up unexpectedly today when Allen, Pop, Neb., presented a resolution directing the president to issue a proclamation recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Allen closed the incident by stating that he would postpone his speech if Hale gave his consent to such a course.

The senate passed a resolution directing the judiciary committee to investigate the subject of contempt of court and report what amendatory laws are necessary.

The resolution was drawn by Hill as a substitute for the resolutions for inquiry into the imprisonment of E. V. Debs.

Call moved to reconsider the motion to adjourn on Monday, so that the report might be considered tomorrow.

Without an adequate navy and coast defenses there should be great care exercised in giving offense to other nations.

He hoped the men so vigorously supporting warlike resolutions would vote for liberal appropriations for an increase of the navy and army and coast defense.

At 12 the senate took up the DuPont contested election case, and Mitchell, Rep. Or., resumed his argument in behalf of Mr. DuPont.

On the 11th of the calendar and passed the following bills and resolutions: To say the heirs of the late John Roach \$4,833 on the construction of the gunboat Dolphin; to incorporate the supreme council of the Thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite Masonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

At 4:25, after a brief executive session, the senate adjourned until Monday.

Confirmations: Samuel Comfort, of New York, to be consul at Bombay, India; Commodore Thomas Selfridge, to be rear admiral in the navy; also a number of promotions in the army and navy.

IN THE HOUSE. Hartman Defends the West Against the President's Attack.

Washington City, March 5.—The house today wrangled about the salary of the United States marshals and other features of the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system of the marshals.

The debate, however, was completely overshadowed by a sensational attack upon President Cleveland by Hartman, Rep. Mont., who felt himself personally aggrieved by Mr. Cleveland's utterances at the Presbyterian home mission meeting in New York on Tuesday, and who seized the opportunity afforded by the latitude of the floor to open the argument to repel the idea that the Western states were the home of evil influences.

Hartman said the following extract from Cleveland's address: "The telegraph of evils and the influence of Christianity and elevating influence in the states in the West, which, if unchecked, develops into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe territories and undesirable states."

ITALY STILL IN A RAGE

Further Inflamed by the Decision of the Government.

MORE TROOPS TO AFRICA. Workingmen Torn From Their Families, to Fight Menelik.

The Black Troops Fought Well, the Italians Soon Turned and Ran, and Barattieri Was the Biggest Coward of All—Ten Thousand Men Massacred—The Crisp Ministry Resigns—Mobs in the Streets of All the Italian Cities, Night and Day, Cry Hoarsely for Vengeance on the Ministry and Cessation of the Foolish War.

Rome, March 5.—The excitement throughout Italy, caused by the defeat of Gen. Baratieri, has been increased by the Abyssinians, with the loss of from 5,000 to 10,000 men killed and wounded, according to generally credited reports, shows little sign of abatement. It is true, however, that the disturbances caused by the news of the great disaster and the consequent display of indignation against the government has been greatly increased by the calling out of the army of the class of 1871, which calls 8,000 additional men into active service.

The great majority of these reserves are married men, and their families will make a second attempt, under cover of artillery described as splendidly handled, and kept the Shoans at bay long after the final retreat had been sounded.

Eventually, the Akasiks broke through the ranks of the Italian troops, and the terrible rout began. Pursued and pursued mangled, running and fighting mile after mile. Meanwhile Gen. Arimondi's brigade became panic-stricken and fell an easy prey to the Hara tribesmen, who displayed a few companies followed the remainder were only passive on lookers of the slaughter of their comrades by the Shoans, who cut them down, shot them or crushed them beneath stones in great numbers.

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This is a summary of what has occurred in a greater or lesser degree at Milan, Florence, Turin, Como, Ferrara, Lodi, Verona, Parma, Bergamo, Naples, Brescia, Venice, Palermo, Cremona, Catania and almost any other town mentioned. The agitation has spread to the country districts in a large measure, and the result has been a display of indignation, of bitter denunciation and loud cries for vengeance upon those who have been responsible for the terrible reverse to the Italian arms.

It is true that there is not an amelioration of the agitation and disorders among the people, notwithstanding the less disastrous character of the operations of the battle of Adowa. The agitation is as threatening as ever and during the course of the evening the rioters smashed numerous windows and overturned the furniture of the shops. The police have difficulty in dispersing them, as is shown by the reports of the many conflicts that have occurred since the outbreak of arrests have been made. The public apprehension of trouble is indicated by the number of shops that have closed for the night.

The troops are still confined to their barracks. The utmost efforts of the police and military to disperse the rioters, and that nearly all the day long, has had no effect. The police have difficulty in dispersing them, as is shown by the reports of the many conflicts that have occurred since the outbreak of arrests have been made.

Most immediately after the appearance of the premier, who was greeted with cries of derision from his opponents, he announced that the cabinet had resigned, and that the king had accepted the resignation.

The cabinet was followed by the crowds on the outside and re-echoed far and wide. Some moments elapsed before the cheering subsided, and then the excited shouts of the Left continued for a time. Crisp gazed calmly upon the shouting dupes, as if such a demonstration were quite an ordinary occurrence, and when an aide made himself heard he added: "The ministers will remain at their posts until their successors are appointed."

After several disapprovals followed, after which the president of the chamber asked the house to adjourn until the crown had decided upon the successors of the cabinet.

The Left raised a storm of protest against the proposition, saying the government should be impeached. The public were entitled to know who was responsible for the disaster in Abyssinia, and there was no excuse for not making public promptly all the facts in the possession of the ministers.

When the protests had been exhausted the house adjourned pending the appointment of the new cabinet. Signor Crisp, after leaving the chamber of deputies, made a similar statement in the senate, which adjourned sine die.

The motion to impeach the cabinet, which the members of the Left gave notice of their intention to propose, was as follows: "The chamber of deputies, hoping that the people, with calmness and energy, will know how to do justice to all the guilty parties in the African enterprise, decides to recall the troops now in Africa, and upon the impeachment of the ministry."

Before Premier Crisp made his announcement to the chamber of deputies, each of the ministers on arriving in the house was loudly booed and the opposition leaders were energetically cheered. During the uproar the premier was as cool as if nothing was happening, and bowed to the cheering and shouting of the people in the galleries became so excited and took such an active part in the demonstration that the police cleared that part of the house.

But this was only accomplished with a great deal of difficulty. Several arrests were made, and there were a number of encounters between the people in the gallery and the police, the former hooting and yelling as they were driven out.

Several thousand people met on the Piazza Colonna, and after listening to a number of fiery orations, during which the African policy of the government was strongly denounced, the police and troops interfered and the mob was dispersed.

After the adjournment of the deputies a party of the members remained in the lobby, quarreling violently and in several instances almost coming to blows.

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RUSSIA GREATLY PLEASED.

Thinks the Defeat of Italy Will Break the Triple Alliance.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—It is somewhat generally believed here that the defeat of the Italians in Abyssinia is regarded in official circles as tending to discredit the solidity of the dreadnought, and that a possibility of regrouping of the powers is being negotiated.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—The defeat of the Italians at Adowa created a profound sensation here, where sympathy is strongly in favor of Abyssinia. A Russian officer, speaking of the subject, said: "Italy's military prestige has received a terrible blow."

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ASHES, RUIN, HUNGER, IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE OF CUBA.

The Tobacco Country Burned.

Thirteen Thriving Towns Destroyed by the Insurgents' Torch.

Gen. Weyler Sent Armies to Santa Clara to Meet Gomez and Macco, Who Were Headed Thither—They Turned Back Skillfully and Are Now Raiding in Havana and Matanzas Provinces.

Havana, March 5.—The reopening of telegraphic communication with the region of Pinar del Rio brings the first detailed information of affairs in that province for several weeks. The condition of affairs disclosed is little less than appalling. The rich Villa Abajo district seems to have been put to the torch, and is apparently reduced to a wilderness. Whole towns have been obliterated, and the inhabitants are wandering helpless over the country, many of them starving. The villages and towns of Calabazas, Bahia Honda, Santiago de las Vegas, San Juan de los Rios, Las de Luján, San Juan de los Baños, Las de Palacios, Pico Real de Santiago and Santiago de las Vegas are known to be reduced to ashes, and reports of others will be heard of as they are destroyed up to this time. All of these were thriving centers of population and business.

The last town which has succumbed to the insurgents is San Juan de los Baños. The tobacco from this town is famous the world over. When the first column of Spanish troops arrived on the site of the town, the inhabitants fled, and the town was left a smoking ruin. A hundred desolate families had taken refuge in poor huts outside of what was once the town, and were waiting helplessly for any assistance. They were without clothes and without food.

GEN. WEYLER'S NEWS BULLETIN. He Reports the Continued Success of the Spanish Arms.

Havana, March 5.—Gen. Weyler visited the military hospital today and expressed himself as satisfied with the manner in which the wounded and sick are being cared for, and at the condition of the buildings.

Up to date the insurgents have burned thirteen villages and towns in the province of Pinar del Rio. Among them are several important places, including San Juan de Martinez. In addition they have burned many tobacco houses and the extensive sugar estate of the Marquis de San Juan de los Baños.

Capitulos and Rojas, the insurgent leaders, at the head of about 700 of their followers, recently attacked a company of the Scilla battalion and the local militia forces of San Andres near Holguin, province of Santiago de Cuba. The soldiers made a brilliant defense and repulsed the rebels with a loss of twenty-five killed. The enemy retired with many wounded.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued a circular prohibiting the sale of petroleum and other inflammable articles of like description in the villages of Cuba, and regulating their importation.

Maj. Ferrer, in charge of a detachment of troops guarding a provincial train bound from Santa Espiritu to Pico Puerto, province of Santa Clara, has repulsed an insurgent attack. Four insurgents were killed and the troops lost six men.

The Spanish gunboat Lines, conveying provisions to Jibacoa, found the entrance of the river closed by a chain stretched from bank to bank. The insurgents fired upon the gunboat, and the latter returned the fire. Troops were sent in pursuit of the insurgents.

A detachment of troops belonging to Macoco has captured the fort at Santa Cruz, a small place north of Jibacoa, by unfair means, it is claimed. The insurgents called upon the little garrison, and the Spanish officer in charge left the fort for the purpose of conferring with the insurgent leader. In the meantime the insurgents surrounded the fort and attempted to defend it, also capturing all their arms and the supply of ammunition. The volunteers were later released, and the military government of Jibacoa sent a detachment of troops in pursuit.

Gen. Prats and Arolas are closely pursuing Gomez, who is now on the limits of the province of Pinar del Rio, according to the official advice.

The situation in the province of Pinar del Rio has greatly improved. The line of entirely broken telegraphic communication, and the garrisons were at the mercy of the insurgents. But order has been restored, and matters are being brought back to normal. Communication is maintained by the heliographic system.

The insurgent leader Calanga, who was reported to have been killed, is still alive. Gen. Melichamp had an engagement at the plantation of Moralca, near Casiques, at this province, with the bands of insurgents belonging to Macoco's command. The troops defeated the insurgents from the positions which they occupied, and the Castillo squadron and the Taretos volunteers, in pursuing them, killed eight of the enemy, wounding many more. The troops had several wounded.

Col. Martin later had another engagement with the insurgents at the Yero farm, after crossing the River Turon, not far from Santa Cruz, in the province of Puerto Principe, and the colonel afterward dispersed the insurgents at the province of Pinar del Rio, where the insurgents had again united their forces. Col. Martin's cavalry charged the insurgent front and dislodged the enemy from the position occupied with loss of arms and ammunition.

In consequence of the distribution of a circular requiring the concentration of all country people within the limits of the towns for protection, there have been many delegations of farmers coming to Santiago de Cuba, to inquire of the military government of the province of Pinar del Rio of the provisions. The consuls of foreign governments are seeking the same information.

A column of troops coming into Ramo de los Inaguas, Santiago de Cuba, was fired upon by the insurgents near the mouth of the river. The latter were routed, leaving several dead. The leader, Verza Verga, was wounded and made prisoner.

The Spanish bark Gran Canaria, of 500 tons, has been lost off Cayo Confites, north of Romano. It is believed all of the crew were saved.

Admiral Carayo will leave here tomorrow on board the cruiser Hernando Cortes for the north coast of Pinar del Rio, Gen. Bernal and Vice-Admiral Carayo here for a conference with Capt. Gen. Weyler.

MACTO CLOSE TO HAVANA. Marvelous Strategy of the Great Cuban Soldiers, Who Languish in Prison.

Havana, March 5.—Nobody has paid more attention lately, Washington City and Madrid have been the hot centers of interest in the Cuban struggle. The success in the face of fierce opposing columns which have made the world wonder how it can be done, Gen. Weyler, actively and vigorously, has driven them to their stronghold in the everglades of Ciego de Zapata, has been hurrying thousands of troops into Santa Clara by land and sea, with the entire possession of the enemy at that point. Gen. Pando, in command in Santa Clara, only awaited the arrival of these troops.

Fire at Johnston, Pa., Thursday destroyed the Hartman block and other property. Loss \$25,000.