

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

John Ruskin died Saturday, aged 81 years. The Boer losses to date are placed at 6,425 men. Mexican soldiers defeat a band of Yaques, killing 200. Two scandals in the navy at Manila are causing much talk. The anti-British feeling in Germany becomes more intense. Filipinos ambush and destroy an American pack train. The Boers place in position some 8-inch guns before Ladysmith.

The grand jury at Frankfort indicts Colonel Colson for willful murder. A steamer is reported showing signals of distress off Fenwick island. Dr. Leyds is receiving numerous applications for enlistment in the Boer army. More witnesses testify to bribery in the election of Senator Clark, of Montana.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Company are closing many of their mines. Surgeon General Wyman issues a valuable brochure on the bubonic plague. The naval bill will be the chief topic in German political circles for the next week or so.

Secretary Gage before a house committee opposes limited coinage of fractional coin. Griffin, Ga., is to have two knitting mills, one to be removed from Little Falls, N. Y.

The news from Transvaal indicates that a great battle had begun Saturday morning. John H. Wise, Jr., from near Florence S. C., has been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting.

The government statistian gives out his figures on the food products of the farms of the country. At Decatur, Ga., Flanagan, the murderer, heads eight prisoners in a desperate attempt to escape from jail.

The \$12,000,000 new issue of stock by the Pennsylvania railroad has been over subscribed two or three times. American food exporters say the Boers are well prepared for the war in that line as well as in war munitions.

General Warren's forces were in action all day Saturday, gradually advancing to the enemy's main position. Ex-Consul Macrum reaches Rome on his way home. He says he has letters from Kruger to Presidents McKinley and Loubet.

The senate committee hears arguments for and against free trade between Porto Rico and the United States. A house committee on elections decides to report in favor of the contest against the sitting member, a democrat from Alabama.

The duke of Marlborough, Rudyard Kipling and Baroness Burdett-Coutts are among the passengers on a transport which sails for South Africa. W. J. Bryan speaks in Baltimore under the auspices of the free silver democratic association. None of the regular democratic leaders had anything to do with the affair.

Majority and minority reports are made by the house special committee in the case of Mr. Roberts, of Utah, one favoring exclusion, the other expulsion after admission. State chairman Simmons in an interview says Senator Butler's speech before the populist committee indicates a desire to stir up strife and inflame the negroes to violent resistance in the coming campaign and he sounds a note of warning to the leaders of the opposition so inclined.

Free of Charge.

And adult suffering from a cold settled on the throat, or a sore throat, or lung trouble of any nature, who will call at R. R. Bellamy's, will be presented with a sample bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without order from parents. No throat or lung remedy ever had such a sale as Boschee's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggists will tell you its success was marvelous. It is really the only Throat and Lung remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

SCANDAL IN THE NAVY.

Boston, Mass., January 20.—A letter received from a naval officer at Manila, dated December 12th, says that two scandals in the United States squadron are causing general talk. One is the shooting of a Filipino on board the Monadnock by Captain McGowan, because the man climbed over the side of the vessel forward, instead of aft, as demanded by naval usage. It is maintained that the captain intended to fire over the man and scare him, but he was hit in the hip and died soon afterward. The other subject of comment is the fact that Commander S. W. Verry, of the Castine, up to the present time, has had every officer on the vessel, with one exception, under suspension, and one of them has objected. Although the authorities desire to quiet proceedings, the officers will have to be heard, and the matter will be carried to the department at Washington.

A BIG SAW MILL PLANT.

Ocala, Fla., January 20.—A deal has just been closed here by which Georgia plants have invested \$600,000 in the Copley Lumber Company's pine timber on the Aclawaha river below Grahamsville. They will erect on the site a saw mill in the south, employing 200 hands and cutting 12,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

Those Who Have Houses

Insure them. Those who expect to have a house if they live, should insure the life that is to earn the house. Those who own an equity and owe the rest, should never sleep without life insurance. The best that is sold is by the Mutual Life of New York, (organized 1843, assets \$100 million dollars). Willard & Giles, Agents, Carolina Building.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERTS.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

HIS EXPULSION OR EXCLUSION

Points on Which Committeemen Disagree—Majority Advocates Exclusion, Which Would be by a Majority Vote—It Questions Right to Expel After Admission—Minority Insists on Admission and Then Expulsion, Which Must be by a Two-Thirds Vote

Washington, January 20.—The reports of the special committee of investigation in the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, were presented to the house today. The majority report, signed by Chairman Taylor and six of his associates, is a voluminous document, and is accompanied by a summary of the law and facts. It gives the details of the hearings, the ample opportunities afforded to Mr. Roberts to present his case, his refusal to testify and the unanimous finding of facts, heretofore published. It proceeds: "The committee is unanimous in its belief that Mr. Roberts ought not to remain a member of the house of representatives. A majority are of the opinion that he ought not to be permitted to become a member; that the house has the right to exclude him. A minority are of the opinion that the proper course of procedure is to permit him to be sworn in and then expel him by a two-thirds vote under the constitutional provision providing for expulsion."

"Your committee desire to assert with the utmost positiveness at this point that not only is the proposition of expulsion as applied to this case against precedent, but that exclusion is entirely in accord with principle, authority and legislative precedent, and not antagonistic to any legislative action which the house of representatives has ever taken. "For convenience we present herewith before proceeding to extended arguments in support of the committee's resolution the following summary: "Upon the facts stated, the majority of the committee assert that the claimant ought not to be permitted to take a seat in the house of representatives and that the seat to which he was elected ought to be declared vacant. "The minority on the other hand, assert that he ought to be sworn in in order that he happily two-thirds vote thereafter he may be expelled. "Three distinct grounds for disqualification are asserted against Roberts: "1. By reason of his violation of the Edmunds law. "2. By reason of his notorious and defiant violation of the law of the land, and of the proclamations of the presidents, holding himself above the law and not amenable to it. "No government could possibly exist in the face of such practices. He is in open war against the laws and institutions of the country whose congress he seeks to enter. Such an idea is intolerable. It is upon the principle asserted on this ground that all cases of exclusion have been based. "3. His election as representative is an explicit and offensive violation of the understanding by which Utah was admitted as a state. "After further arguments on these lines the committee continues: "The interesting proposition is made that the claimant be sworn in and then turned out. Upon the theory that the purpose is to permanently paralyze the action of the house, this is a dubious proceeding. Such an action requires the vote of two-thirds of the members. We ask if such a vote is possible or right in view of the following observations: "The expulsion clause of the constitution is as follows: "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. "No lawyer can read that provision without raising in his own mind the question whether the house has any power to expel, except for some cause relating to the conduct of the ablest lawyers from the beginning of the republic have so insisted. "The report concludes as follows: "If there is any fact apparent in this case it is that the constituents of Mr. Roberts knew all about him before his election. Can there be room to doubt the proper action of the house? Is it prepared to yield up this salutary power of exclusion? Will it declare itself defenseless and ridiculous? "Nor are those who assert that expulsion is the remedy necessarily barred from voting for the resolution declaring the seat vacant. He must, indeed, be technical and narrow in his construction of the constitution who will not admit that if a vote to declare the seat vacant is sustained by a two-thirds majority the constitution is substantially complied with. He may not agree with the committee that a mere majority can exclude, but he can reserve the right to make the point of order that the resolution is not carried by a two-thirds vote for it. "If the house takes the action which the minority of the committee insists it ought to take, it will for the first time in its history part with a most beneficent power which it has often exercised—a power that ought rarely to be exercised, but which the house has never declared it did not possess."

"The minority report is signed by Mr. Littlefield, republican, of Maine, and Mr. DeArmond, democrat, of Missouri. It says in part: "Assuming that Mr. Roberts has been and is now a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives, and the house of representatives is for that reason of the opinion that he ought not to be a member thereof, what course should it rightfully pursue under the constitution? The supreme law of the land—exclude him or expel him? If he is to be excluded, it must be because he is for such reason legally ineligible or disqualified. The purpose is to consider the question of constitutional right, not of power, as it is conceded that the house has the power to exclude, with or without reason, right or wrong. The exercise of such a power, without constitutional warrant, would simply be brute force, tyrannical exercise of power, unreviewable by any tribunal. "After citing the constitutional provision as to the qualification of a representative in congress, the report proceeds: "This house, by its independent action, cannot make law for any purpose. The adding by this house, acting alone, of a qualification not established by law would not only be a violation of both the constitution and the law, but it would establish a most dangerous precedent, which could hardly fail to return to plague the inventor. "The report concludes as follows: "A small partisan majority might render the desire to arbitrarily exclude, by a mere vote, in order to more securely intrude itself in power, irresistible. Hence its exercise is controlled by legal rules. In case of expulsion, if the people's two-thirds can be had, the motive for the exercise of arbitrary power no longer exists, as a two-thirds partisan majority is sufficient for every purpose. Hence expulsion has been safely left to the discretion of the house, and the safety of the members does not need the protection of legal rules. "We believe that Mr. Roberts has the legal, constitutional right to be sworn in as a member, but the facts are such that we further believe the house, in the exercise of its discretion is not only justified, but required by every proper consideration, to exclude him promptly after he becomes a member."

FREE TRADE WITH PORTO RICO

Arguments For and Against Before Senate Committee.

Washington, January 20.—The senate committee on Puerto Rico and the Pacific islands held a long session today and listened to arguments for and against free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. The Puerto Rican commission, appointed by the federal party, which recently arrived in this country, was heard. These gentlemen were all for free trade with the United States, wanted a territorial form of government, desired United States currency as the standard and wanted an extended suffrage and believed that under the United States fair elections could be held. Henry Oxnard, of Nebraska, argued against free trade because of the effect it would have upon the beet sugar interests. Mr. Hill, of Louisiana, took the same view.

Mr. Frye, of Connecticut, opposed free trade on account of the effect upon tobacco interests. Herbert Myrick made a general argument against free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico because of the effect it would have upon the agricultural interests of the United States.

Major Aves, who was for a long time military officer of the island, gave some information concerning health conditions there.

Clark Election Investigation. Washington, January 20.—Little new information was developed today in the Clark senatorial investigation by the senate committee on privileges and elections.

T. F. Normoile, of Butte, Montana, a member of the last legislature, testified that he had been approached with an offer of \$12,500 to vote for Mr. Clark, but had not accepted the offer.

Mr. Cason, who was on the stand yesterday, was recalled for additional cross examination. He said he had been urged by Mr. Clark to secure the vote of Representative Marcy.

Clark indicates to him that he would pay \$10,000 for it; but as he found that Marcy would vote for Clark anyhow, he did not approach him with the proposition.

J. I. Beverly, Loganton, Pa., writes, "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." Quickly relieved and cured, coughs, colds, croup, belch and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. R. R. Bellamy.

Desperate Attempt to Break Jail. Atlanta, Ga., January 20.—Edward C. Flanagan, the triple murderer, led eight desperate prisoners today in an attempt to escape from jail at Decatur, five miles from Atlanta. Flanagan felled the jailer to the floor with a blow from a heavy bar of iron, but the injured man was game, and, drawing his pistol, fired into the gang of prisoners. Flanagan was shot through the thigh and fell. The other prisoners, cowed by the fate of their leader, hesitated. The state guard, at the attention of the jailer's family, and summoning assistance, they managed to overcome the prisoners and all were locked up. Flanagan's wound is not dangerous.

THE YAQUES DEFEATED. San Francisco, January 20.—A special to The Examiner from Nogales, Mexico, says that a battle has been fought by the Mexicans and Yaques, in which the Yaques were defeated with heavy loss. Their killed numbered 200. Five hundred were taken prisoners.

NEW KNITTING MILLS. Griffin, Ga., January 20.—Mr. E. H. Spivey, of Talbotton, has completed all arrangements for the erection of a \$20,000 knitting mill at this place.

Mr. A. S. Brown, of Little Falls, N. Y., has been here for several days and has about closed a deal to bring his \$40,000 knitting mill plant here from Little Falls.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe." Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this ever failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and influenza. It prevents consumption. It is only harmless remedy that gives immediate results.—R. R. Bellamy.

THE BIG BATTLE BEGUN.

BOERS AND BRITISH FIGHTING ALL DAY LONG YESTERDAY.

BRITISH BIVOAC ON THE FIELD. Battle to be Renewed Today—British Forces Fight Their Way Forward Steadily—They Now Confront the Main Position of the Boers—Boers Bombarding Ladysmith With Heavier Guns—Bursting of Butler's Shells Seen from that City.

London, January 21.—It is evident from General Buller's dispatch to the war office and the advices in the Associated Press from Spearman's camp, that a big battle is now being fought. As far as can be gathered from these dispatches the result remains undecided, and unless the Boers withdrew during the night, the engagement on which hangs the fate of Ladysmith and which may prove the turning point of the whole war, will be resumed this morning.

London, January 21.—The war office shortly after midnight posted the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Spearman's camp, January 20th, evening: "General Clery, with a part of General Warren's force, has been in action from 6 o'clock a. m. till 7 o'clock p. m. today. By a judicious use of his artillery he has fought his way up, capturing the ridge and the ridge. The troops are now bivouacing on the ridge. The Boer trenches on the main position are still in front of them. The casualties were not heavy. About 100 wounded have been brought in by 6:30 o'clock p. m. The number of killed has not yet been ascertained."

Spearman's Camp, Natal, January 20, 11:45 a. m.—The firing of field guns was heard early this morning from the left. Evidently General Warren has commenced the bombardment of the Boer trenches on the main position. There was also a brief musketry fire. Among the prisoners captured Thursday was a grandson-in-law of President Kruger.

The artillery and musketry fire continues from General Warren's position. The enemy has not shifted its position at the time this dispatch was sent, and the shells set fire to the grass. HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith, January 20, via Spearman's Camp.—The enemy have placed in position new guns throwing 8-inch shells and have been bombarding more vigorously for the last few days, though little damage has been done. Three of the British force have been wounded. The troops are jubilant over General Buller's successful advance. His guns can be heard distinctly and the bursting of shells can be plainly seen.

BOER TRENCHES SHELLED. Spearman's Camp, January 20 (Evening).—The Boer trenches were shelled continuously today. General Littleton's brigade advanced and occupied a kopje 2,000 yards from the Boers' position at Frankfontein. A company of rifles advanced with a ballonet and were received with a heavy fire from the Boers.

The artillery and musketry fire continues from General Warren's position. Lord's force on Thursday surprised 350 Boers. The British were posted on a kopje, allowed the Boers to advance leisurely before opening fire. The Boers did not reply, and a majority of them galloped off. It is reported that the remainder surrendered.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Friday January 19.—A gentleman who has escaped from Colesburg reports that the Dutch inhabitants, who are sympathizers with the Boers, are proceeding to the Orange Free State, in anticipation of the evacuation of the town. Mr. Vander Walt, a member of the Cape Assembly, has already gone.

The Boer force there is estimated to number from 5,000 to 7,000 men, besides a strong force at Norval's post. The British shells did much execution eastward of the town. The Boer loss up to date is probably 200 men.

Carefully compiled figures from republican sources, some of which have been investigated and found to be correct show the Boer losses up to date are approximately 6,425 men, including 2,000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

BOER ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE. Boer Headquarters, Upper Tugela, Tuesday, January 16, via Lourenzo Therman, January 19 (Afternoon).—It became known today that 300 English had crossed the Pont drift over the Great Tugela and were on the federal side. A display in force has been made toward Colenso and another northward, toward Silver's neck bridge, which was blown up by us a few days ago. Toward 5 o'clock the alarm was given out that the English were coming. The lookouts observed long successive lines of infantry moving down to the new British position, a bush-covered chain of hills known as Swartzkop. Their forces were sometimes lost in the trees studding the river bank.

At 6 o'clock they emerged in open order and advanced in two lines to the low kopjes on the river bank.

At 6:30 o'clock they took up a position amid complete silence on the Boer side, their horses tethered where there was the least danger from chance shells, and the men prepared to make a night of it at their posts. Night had now fallen. With the gloom came fitful flashes of lightning from the thunderclouds which had been threatening all day. The clouds eventually separated, showing the moon. Simultaneously with the clearing sky well-known Dutch hymns were repeated from kopje to kopje, with a strangely weird effect, highly inspiring both to the grey beards and the beardless youths. The battlefield is full of historical significance. Spionkop hill, whence I am now writing, was a hill from which the Boer breakers after crossing the Orange mountains, spied out the then barbaric Natal and found it fair in their eyes.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN BALTIMORE

Under Auspices of a Democratic Free Silver Association.

Baltimore, January 20.—Hon. W. J. Bryan delivered an address here tonight upon the political questions of the day to an audience which filled the Music Hall, the biggest auditorium in the city, to its fullest capacity. He, which greeted him and his remarks with the greatest enthusiasm. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Maryland Democratic Association, one of the free silver wings of the democratic party of the state, and was not encouraged in any manner by the regular democratic organization. In fact, the latter held strictly aloof from any participation in the affair. They made no effort to discourage it in any manner, but not one of the democratic leaders appeared on the platform, and an offer of stage tickets was politely declined by the principal members of the democratic state central committee.

With the party who came from Washington with Mr. Bryan were Senator Tillman, of South Carolina; Congressman Sulzer, of New York; Richardson, of Tennessee; Jones, of Virginia, and DeArmond, of Missouri. "I am going to ask the republicans here to think for a little while when they go home of the income tax and see if it is not in line with that doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none in the constitution. "When the Spanish war broke out we had to have more taxes and the republican party looked around for any old thing to put a stamp on, and you run across the stamp taxes all the time. Every time I send a telegram I have to pay the regular rate and in addition thereto one cent is added for the beneficial assimilation of the Filipino. "Why is it that the man who sends the telegram has to pay the tax? Because the telegraph company says so; and why was the law so made that the telegraph company could shift the burden on to the man who sends the telegram? Because the telegraph companies have more influence with the republican party than all the poor republicans who use the wires. "If this government can take the son from his mother, the husband from his wife, the father from his child and stand them up in front of an enemy's gun, but in an hour of danger this government cannot lay its hands upon accumulated wealth and make that wealth bear its share of the expenses. "Why is it? It is because the republican party has made money more precious than blood. My friends, you heard men denounce our income tax plan in 1896. I want to say that it is stronger today than it was then. And if those who have been shirking their taxes think that they have settled this question for ever I want to tell them that the income tax will be in the campaign until the constitution of the United States is so amended as to specifically authorize an income tax, so that neither one judge nor nine judges can build a bulwark around it. The burden of the great and throw the burden of government on the poor."

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BRYAN SPEAKS IN BALTIMORE

Under Auspices of a Democratic Free Silver Association.

Baltimore, January 20.—Hon. W. J. Bryan delivered an address here tonight upon the political questions of the day to an audience which filled the Music Hall, the biggest auditorium in the city, to its fullest capacity. He, which greeted him and his remarks with the greatest enthusiasm. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Maryland Democratic Association, one of the free silver wings of the democratic party of the state, and was not encouraged in any manner by the regular democratic organization. In fact, the latter held strictly aloof from any participation in the affair. They made no effort to discourage it in any manner, but not one of the democratic leaders appeared on the platform, and an offer of stage tickets was politely declined by the principal members of the democratic state central committee.

With the party who came from Washington with Mr. Bryan were Senator Tillman, of South Carolina; Congressman Sulzer, of New York; Richardson, of Tennessee; Jones, of Virginia, and DeArmond, of Missouri. "I am going to ask the republicans here to think for a little while when they go home of the income tax and see if it is not in line with that doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none in the constitution. "When the Spanish war broke out we had to have more taxes and the republican party looked around for any old thing to put a stamp on, and you run across the stamp taxes all the time. Every time I send a telegram I have to pay the regular rate and in addition thereto one cent is added for the beneficial assimilation of the Filipino. "Why is it that the man who sends the telegram has to pay the tax? Because the telegraph company says so; and why was the law so made that the telegraph company could shift the burden on to the man who sends the telegram? Because the telegraph companies have more influence with the republican party than all the poor republicans who use the wires. "If this government can take the son from his mother, the husband from his wife, the father from his child and stand them up in front of an enemy's gun, but in an hour of danger this government cannot lay its hands upon accumulated wealth and make that wealth bear its share of the expenses. "Why is it? It is because the republican party has made money more precious than blood. My friends, you heard men denounce our income tax plan in 1896. I want to say that it is stronger today than it was then. And if those who have been shirking their taxes think that they have settled this question for ever I want to tell them that the income tax will be in the campaign until the constitution of the United States is so amended as to specifically authorize an income tax, so that neither one judge nor nine judges can build a bulwark around it. The burden of the great and throw the burden of government on the poor."

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