

THE NEWS.

Lewis Havens, of Philadelphia, died suddenly in a car at Lenox, N. C. A fire at Dawson City destroyed \$400,000 worth of property. Samuel Peter Meyers was hanged at Somerset, Pa. R. H. Nicholas, a native of Baltimore, and superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, died in Philadelphia.

Brigadier General Charles W. Squires, a prominent Confederate during the Civil War, died in St. Louis, aged sixty. Judge Wallace, in the United States Court at Albany, concurred with the lower court in refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, convicted of conspiracy against the government.

May Bebehaus, aged nineteen, died in Philadelphia from the effects of smoking opium in a den. Julius Bandmann, an old merchant of San Francisco, is dead. John Kionthan died at Berryville, Va., aged seventy-one.

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NO POLYGAMIST.

THE HOUSE EXCLUDES MR. ROBERTS BY LARGE MAJORITY.

LEAVES FOR HIS HOME.

An Amendment Offered to Expel Him Without Seating Him Declared Out of Order—Says that He Will Not Seek a Re-election, but Will Face the Future with a Light Heart.

Washington, (Special).—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the House since the assembling of Congress, was decided Thursday by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him by a vote of 278 to 50.

The exact language of the resolution was as follows: "That under the facts and circumstances of the case Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Mr. Roberts without seating him, offered by Mr. Lacey, was ruled out on a point of order, and the House only voted upon the resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee. The latter—to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts—were defeated—81 to 244.

An analysis of this vote shows that 168 Republicans, 96 Democrats and four Populists voted against it, and 71 Democrats, six Republicans, two Populists and two Silver Republicans for it. The majority resolutions—to exclude Mr. Roberts and declare the seat vacant—were adopted by 278 to 50. The affirmative vote was divided as follows: Republicans, 164; Democrats, 98; Populists, 4. And the negative vote: Democrats, 47; Silver Republicans, 2; Populists, 1.

Mr. Roberts' speech before the voters on his late began, convinced that he would be expelled. As late as five o'clock Mr. Roberts believed the Lacey amendment would be adopted. This amendment would have expelled him without even the saving grace of first admitting him to his seat, as was proposed by the resolution of the minority. The general belief in the House was that the Lacey amendment would prevail.

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"A GHASTLY BLUNDER."

John Morley Thus Speaks of the War England Wages—He Blames the Government.

London, (By Cable).—John Morley, the former Liberal leader, addressing his constituents at Forfar, Scotland, made little reference to the present aspects of the war in South Africa, confining himself chiefly to a re-echo of his indictment of the "policy which led to hostilities."

He ridiculed "the notion that a few Boer successes entitled the Transvaal to be described as a first-class military power," and declared that "the fact of the Boers sending the ultimatum no more disposed of all other questions than the defiance of the American colonists, in throwing the tea into Boston harbor, disposed of all the questions of the war of American independence."

"It is certain," continued Mr. Morley, "that had the Government appreciated the temper of the Transvaal people and foreseen what was coming—that we all know in these black, gloomy days—there would have been no war. It is dreadful, but true, that a want of decent foresight and decent information led the Government to stumble into war in the dark."

"Lord Salisbury's menacing speech of July 18, if applied to a great power, could only have meant war. It was absurd, if the Government really believed in a Dutch conspiracy, to spend time in negotiations regarding the franchise. The conspiracy was an afterthought of the Government, conjured up to mask a hideous and ghastly blunder."

In conclusion Mr. Morley declined to commit himself as to what would happen in the future, but he warned his hearers not to be daunted by the idea that the Boers, after defeat, would settle down quietly.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE WAR.

St. James Gazette Thinks Captain Mahan in the Minority.

London, (By Cable).—A recent letter from Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, retired, which has been cabled here, has been extensively commented upon. In the letter Captain Mahan expresses sympathy with the English in the war. The St. James Gazette says:

"Captain Mahan's advice is good and is needed in America. While strict neutrality is maintained in the official world and good will for England is felt by the better informed, it is simply misleading the public of this country to suggest, as some correspondents are doing, that antagonism to England is confined to a negligible majority of Americans."

"The sympathy of Americans as a whole is, as a matter of fact, no more with England at this moment than it was our popular sympathy at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and the contrast of official and popular attitudes is no less marked in the United States than in Germany."

Alleged Postal Violation. Lynchburg, Va., (Special).—Deputy Marshal Felts has made the fourth arrest in connection with the alleged violations of the postal regulations at Fore's store, in Appomattox county. He brought here and lodged in jail Wesley J. Franklin, who is charged with being one of the men who expressed the office of "Squire" Waiter for a hearing when a capital of \$50,000 and dealing in questionable books, whereas it is said that their only capital consisted of a typewriter and circulars.

Good Luck Sometimes Kills. Carlisle, Pa., (Special).—Excessive joy at the receipt of over \$1,000 bank pension pay from the Federal Government is believed to be responsible for the death of Henry Keeler, a Civil War veteran, who was until lately confined here as a vagrant. Keeler picked the money in safe in his home, but his good fortune gave him such a shock that he was obliged to take to his bed, his death resulting. He had no relatives, as far as is known here.

Shot the Officer Down. Washington, Pa., (Special).—George W. McCammon, of West Alexander, was shot and killed by a young man named Frank Medies. McCammon had an alleged sheep thief in custody and was taking him to the office of "Squire" Waiter for a hearing when McGee interfered, and the officer threatened him with arrest. The young man then drew a revolver and shot him through the head, killing him almost instantly. McGee fled, but was later captured by a posse, and is now in jail.

Soldiers' Bodies from Quantico. Washington, (Special).—Quartermaster General Lindington is informed that the transport McClellan has arrived at New York from Santiago with the remains of seventy-six soldiers, who died from yellow fever in Santiago Province last summer and spring, and a cargo of 375 metallic caskets for the Philippines. These caskets were sent to Santiago when there was a large force of troops there, and are no longer needed in Cuba.

FRANCE ORDERS STEEL CARS. May be Converted Into Armored Trains in Case of War. Chicago, (Special).—The Tribune says: "The French Government has given to the Pressed Steel Car Company, of Pittsburgh, an order for 1,000 steel freight cars for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad."

"The War Department of France is planning to equip the Government roads with steel cars that can be converted without difficulty into armored cars."

"The results obtained in the use of these cars, which will be shipped to France in a short time, will determine the French Government's course of action in equipping all government lines with steel cars."

Death of a Veteran Editor. Strasburg, Pa., (Special).—Ex-Judge Schoch, the oldest editor in point of active and continuous service on one newspaper in the United States, died at his home here at the age of eighty-six. Ex-Judge Schoch took charge of the Jeffersonian in 1840, and since then has been editor and publisher. He enjoyed the best of health up to within two weeks ago, and did work on his paper until quite recently.

BIG FIRE IN DAWSON. Klondike Metropolis Sustains a Loss of \$400,000. Seattle, Wash., (Special).—Advice from the North recently substantiated the report of a big fire at Dawson. It occurred on January 11 and destroyed buildings and merchandise to the value of \$400,000.

The news came by telegraph from Dawson to Skagway. The flames burned about 400 feet along the principal street, laying in ashes many of the most substantial structures in the Klondike metropolis. There was no loss of life, but very little of the contents of the buildings were saved.

DANGEROUS REVOLT.

PLOT OF THE AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE AMBUSH AT LIPA.

Eleven of the Native Officials, Including the President and Several Councilors, Sent to Prison on the Charge of Plotting Treason—What the Investigation Shows.—Prominent Men Arrested.

Manila, (By Cable).—Mail advices from Negros bring particulars of the uprising last month in the southern part of the island, in which Lieutenant A. C. Ledyard, Sixth Infantry, was killed. Instead of being an unimportant revolt of native police, as was at first reported, it appears to have been an attempt to overthrow American authority.

The movement was started by the chief officials of the autonomous government, the men who were elected and inaugurated with so much ceremony last November.

Eleven of these officials, including the president and several councilors, were lodged in jail on charges of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

General Smith found evidence that the revolting police were following the orders of the autonomous government, which designed to use the forces under its control to overpower the Americans. The plot failed through being started prematurely, but Negros was in a state of uneasiness for a week. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry were hurried from Iloilo to reinforce the garrison at Isacool.

The officials arrested include some of the most prominent men in Negros. It is believed that they will be expelled from the island.

The escort of fifty men of Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, Lieutenant Balston commanding, which was ambushed near Lipa, as already cabled, consisted of fifty convalescents from the hospital, who were going to rejoin the regiment. The insurgents hid in the bushes along the road, and opened fire upon the pack train from three sides.

The Americans, in addition to their casualties, were compelled to abandon the train, which consisted of twenty-two horses. The latter, with their packs, all fell into the hands of the insurgents, who pursued the retreating escort for three miles along the road, until the Americans were reinforced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States Senate Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, made a speech on the race question in the South, and Mr. Turner, of the Philippine question. A resolution for an inquiry into polygamy was adopted.

Brigadier General James F. Wade was directed to assume command of the Department of the Lakes upon the retirement of General Anderson.

Puerto Rican delegates made arguments before the Senate committee in favor of free trade with the island.

Henry A. Hazen, of the Weather Bureau, was probably fatally hurt by a bicycle accident.

The Senate committee investigating the bribery charges against Senator Clark, of Montana, heard a number of witnesses.

Before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures Secretary Gage spoke in favor of the metric system.

The House passed a joint resolution appointing ex-Sergeant Oney one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Surgeon General Wyman has issued a brochure on the history of the bubonic plague.

General Merritt has been placed in charge of the funeral of General Lawton.

Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson was retired under the age limit.

The Interstate Commerce Committee decided that the Louisville and Nashville and the other companies violated the interstate commerce law by discriminating against Savannah, and ordered a change in rates to be made.

Mr. Hale declared in the Senate that the sentiment of the American people was with the B'ers, and not with England, as Mr. Balfour declared.

The House Committee on Labor voted unanimously to report the joint resolution designed to prevent government bands, military and marine, from competing with civilian bands.

Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced in the House a bill to extend the United States customs and internal revenue to Puerto Rico.

The Pension Appropriation bill, carrying \$145,245,250, was passed by the House, after an attack on Pension Commissioner Evans' administration.

Postmaster General Smith appeared before the committee investigating the alleged polygamist status of postal appointees in Utah.

An official report of the wreck of the United States steamer Charleston was received from Captain Piggam.

BURIAL OF LAWTON.

Making Arrangements for a Fitting Funeral for the Gallant Soldier.

Washington, (Special).—According to arrangements already made by the War Department, the remains of Major General Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., who was killed at San Mateo, Luzon, December 19 last, will be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington with full military honors, the day after they reach this city. Previous to interment, troops to compose the funeral escort, which will consist of one regiment of infantry, one regiment of foot artillery, a squadron of cavalry and two mounted batteries of artillery, will be assembled in this city to escort the remains from the church, where the funeral religious services are held, to the cemetery.

Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, has been charged with the execution of these orders. General Merritt has been formally designated to command the escort.

The remains of General Lawton are on the troopship Thomas, and are expected to arrive at San Francisco about the 1st of February. Mrs. Lawton is a passenger on that vessel, and the final arrangements for the funeral will not be made until the authorities at Washington have ascertained her wishes in the matter. It is settled, however, that the remains will be brought to Washington on a special train, in charge of Major General Shafter, who will be accompanied by an aide. The itinerary of the train will not be determined until the wishes of Mrs. Lawton are known. It is probable that the trip will be made so as to permit the body to lie in state for a short time at Fort Wayne and Indianapolis.

TRAPPED IN AMBUSH. First Mishap to the American Troops—Two Men Killed.

Washington, (Special).—The first untoward happening in the highly-successful campaign now going on in Luzon is announced from General Otis:

Manila, (By Cable).—A pack train of twenty ponies, transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna province, escorted by fifty men under Lieut. Balston, Thirtieth Infantry, was ambushed Saturday. Two men were killed, five wounded, and nine missing. Pack train lost. Lieut. Balston and thirty-four men returned to Santo Tomas with the killed and wounded. The affair is being investigated.

Dorset, with the Forty-fifth Infantry, struck the insurgents in Batangas Mountains prepared in ambush to meet them. He killed eight, wounded three, captured seventeen, including one spaniard, and six rifles. His casualties—two men slightly wounded.

(Signed) OTIS.

CROP REPORT FOR 1909.

Statistics Showing the Acreage, Value of Wheat, Corn and Oats.

Washington, (Special).—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture has made public his final estimates of the acreage, production and value of the crops of 1909. The values are based on the average farm prices on December 1.

The wheat acreage was 44,522,516, the production 473,354,646 bushels and the value \$19,545,259. The average yield per acre being 12.3 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel on December 1, 53.4 cents.

The corn acreage was 82,108,357, the production 2,075,143,933 bushels, and the value \$629,210,110, the average yield per acre being 25.3 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel on December 1, 30.3 cents.

The acreage in oats was 24,341,390, the production 796,177,713 bushels, and the value \$19,545,259. The average yield per acre being 32.7 bushels, and the average farm price per bushel on December 1, 24.9 cents.

The barley crop is estimated at 73,381,563 bushels, the rye crop at 23,961,741 bushels, the buckwheat crop at 11,94,473 bushels, the potato crop at 22,783,232 bushels and the hay crop at 56,653,756 tons.

RUMORED NAVAL SCANDALS.

Stories About Captain McGowan and Commander Vary.

Boston, Mass., (Special).—A letter received from a naval officer at Manila, dated December 12, says that two scandals in the United States squadron are causing general talk. One is the shooting of a Filipino or 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 afterwards.

The other subject of comment is the fact that Commander S. W. Vary, 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.

ANTI-LYNCHING MEASURE.

Colored Congressman Proposes to Make It a Crime to the United States.

Washington, (Special).—Representative White, of North Carolina, the colored representative in the House, introduced a bill "for the protection of all citizens of the United States against mob violence," etc. It provides that all persons shall be protected from being murdered, tortured or burned to death by mobs known as "lynching bees," whether spontaneous or premeditated, and all parties participating, aiding or abetting in such affairs are made guilty of treason against the United States government, and subject to prosecution in the United States courts.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.

Their Horse Stumbled While They Were Fording Cheat River.

Parsons, W. Va., (Special).—Two daughters of Rev. G. N. Day were drowned in Safford Ford of Cheat River, six miles above here. They were about fifteen and eighteen years old, and were crossing the river on horseback. The animals fell down, throwing them from their backs. One clung to the bridge and the other by his tail, and were being thus dragged out when the horse fell a second time. The father saw the accident, but his skill sank before reaching his children.

NICARAGUA WILL ARBITRATE.

Ready Settlement of Any Trouble With the Canal Company.

Washington, (Special).—It was stated by officials authorized to speak that there is absolutely no basis for reports that the State Department has received assurances from Costa Rica and Nicaragua of a willingness to lease territory to the United States for a hundred years or more for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Nicaragua, it is learned, has practically admitted, in principle at least, the doctrine of arbitration as the means of settlement of any trouble between it and the Maritime Canal Company.

BY EARTHQUAKE.

PEOPLE PANIC-STRICKEN IN MANY MEXICAN TOWNS.

DISASTER AT COLIMA.

At Teimata Seven People Were Killed, and Sixty Wounded—Many of the Houses Being of Light Construction Succumbed to the Shock—Churches Were the Principal Sufferers.

Colima, Mex., (Special).—An earthquake shock began here at a quarter before midnight Friday and assumed serious proportions at Teimata, many houses being badly injured, and some light construction wrecked. There was great consternation, and people rushed into the streets, some barely escaping with their lives. Seven people were killed outright and sixty were injured, and are being cared for by local surgeons. It was reported that the volcano had burst into eruption, but it now appears that the phenomenon was confined to subterranean manifestations. Local scientific men believe that the earthquake traveled from under the Pacific Ocean, and that when news reaches here from the coast there will be interesting details. The government of this state has appointed a commission to inspect the churches and public edifices, while owners of houses injured in the earthquake will be compelled to put them in a condition of security. Quiet is restored, and there is little apprehension of a return of the disturbances.

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Guadalajara, Mex., (Special).—At midnight Friday an earthquake shock cracked the arches and staircase of the state palace and the portions of the university at the Degollado Theater, the latter one of the most massive structures here. The churches of San Francisco and San Jose were damaged. The former is one of the handsomest edifices on the continent, and is locally known as the Golden Cup, from the magnificence of its interior. The government has closed Sagrario Church, fearing the dome will fall in.

Carmen Barrocas were badly damaged, and news from Zapotlan and Sinaloa state that several houses were demolished. The shock was felt severely at San Blas, on the Pacific, and noises under ground were heard, resembling the hoarse rumbling of a heavy sea dashing on shore. Meteorologist Conteras predicts a repetition of the shocks.

City of Mexico, (Special).—News is arriving from the interior points affected by the earthquake Friday night and Saturday morning. Much damage was done to property in Guadalajara, and the City of Colima, capital of the state of the same name, was the scene of terrifying experiences, accompanied with loss of life. The City of Mexico came off comparatively unscathed, few accidents occurring here, although some adobe huts in the suburbs fell in, and one bridge was partly wrecked. The Church of the Three Kings, at Alzobatalco, in the suburbs, was cracked, and will be closed for repairs. Scientists are studying the earthquake from data now being received from interior points.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, (Special).—The earthquake traveled across the country, reaching here just after midnight Saturday morning. The shock was comparatively light here.

SUMMARILY REMOVED.

Macrum Dismissed by the State Department—Has Kruger's Letters—Prompt Action Taken.

Washington, (Special).—The State Department has removed Charles E. Macrum, recently Consul at Pretoria, and who was presumably to remain in the United States Consular Service until he had made a final report and settled his accounts with the government.

This surprising news was announced at the State Department Monday. The point was made by the department that Mr. Macrum's connection with the Consular Service ceased when he was supplanted by young Mr. Hay. The State Department declares that this is usual.

It is not a consular officer who requests to be removed from one post and whose request is granted, remains in the Consular Service until he is formally dismissed, but under the circumstances surrounding Mr. Macrum's case a Consul would ordinarily have continued as a member of the consular staff and received an appointment to some other post.

The only explanation that can be offered for the dismissal of Mr. Macrum is found in the fact that he is bearing a serious proposition from the South African Government, in the further fact that he is acting as a messenger of President Kruger to the President of France. As recently as three weeks ago State Department officials were talking with interest of the final report on the South African conditions that would be made by Mr. Macrum on his return to this country, and the presumption there was that he would either return to Pretoria after making the explanation expected of him or be given a leave elsewhere.

The summary disposition made of Mr. Macrum is concededly due to the State Department's desire to maintain a friendly demeanor toward Great Britain. The British authorities have succeeded in establishing a censorship that is practically impervious to all efforts to secure the transmission of either telegraphic or mail matter from the South African republics. It is understood here that President Kruger, unable to communicate with the United States or the rest of the outside world, except through the employment of secret couriers and spies, asked Mr. Macrum to bring to the United States the formal appeal of the Dutch Republic for mediation by this government.

YAGUIS KILLED. Mexican Troops Defeat a Large Force of the Indians.

Nogales, Ariz., (Special).—News was received from the South that General Lorenzo Torres had engaged the Yaguis at Micooyata on Thursday, killing over 200 and taking 300 prisoners.

Patron Boltran and several sisters of charity who have been held as prisoners of war by the Yaguis for the last six months, were rescued by the victorious Mexicans, and are now with General Torres.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Lieutenant Otis Reported that Lieutenant Balston, with fifty men, escorting a pack train, was ambushed, and lost the pack train, two men being killed, five wounded and nine missing.

Colonel Bliss, customs collector in Cuba, reported on the killing of Collector Smith, at Gibara, by a Cuban editor named Canildy.

General Kobbe has been appointed governor of Albay province and Catanduanes Island, embracing the principal hemp-producing country in the Philippines.