MANAGERA MAN CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

Speech of Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield on the Roberts Case in the House of Representatives, Jan. 23, 1900.

sound, not to be effectively attacked,

dent, in harmony with the law and with

This is the first proposition to which

the construction of the Constitution and

transcends in gravity and importance

all other questions. Reflect for a mo-

is. This House by its own independent

action can add a disqualification or a

qualification not mentioned in the Con-

disqualification of polygamy. At a fu-

ture time it may be proposed to add the

disqualification of adultery or fornica-

tion. At another time it may be pro-

posed to add the disqualification of membership in a trust or an octopus, or

No man when he is elected to this

House under this proposition, suggested by the minori y, can ever tell whether

he possesses the qualifications, or is af-

fected by the disqualifications, that are thus to be asserted. It is only when he

stands at the threshold of the House

and knocks at the door, that he discov-

in the exercise of its wisdom, deeming

clares the disqualification that may ex-clude him. No constituency can know

whether its choice is eligible; in fact.

between the election, and organization,

popular excitement may demand the

unthought of, and their choice, though

gible when he presented himself for ad-

mission. And inasmuch as it is sug

gested by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr.

Tayler], and well suggested, and in ac-

cordance with the law, that the action

of this House does not conclude the ac-

ion of another, the man who is admit-

The man who is excluded today may

this proposition, so general and so inde-

terminate, can only be justified by the

"general welfare" clause in the Consti-

perspicuous, I propose, as I go on with these suggestions, to allude to this proposition as the "general welfare"

To this nebulous, elastic, dangerous

'general welfare' proposition, indefinite

as space, without limit or boundary, we

enter our absolute dissent. As against

bed rock of the Constitution. We say

that the right and the privilege of be-

great right and a high privilege; we be-

conditions prescribed by the Constitu-

tion; that it is surorunded by legal

It stands undisturbed by the muta-

tions and changes of time. It is with-

out variableness, neither shadow that

is cast by turning. Except as it may be

majority changes in this body, nor does

it change, when the morality changes in this body. Against its foundations

the waves of popular, transitory, agita-

tion beat in vain. It is a distinct, well-

Bearing in mind, if you please, the proposition of the majority, that this

House, alone, can establish a disqualifi-

cation. I wish to ask the House to allow

me to review the historical conditions

that surrounded the founders of this

government, when they built the Con-

stitution under which we live. It is

well and fitting. The Supreme court of

the United States, in the great consti-

rules, protected by legal principles,

'may run that readeth ft."

defined right,

In order to be accurate and

ted today may be excluded tomorrow.

e admitted tomorrow,

qualified when elected, would be ine

imposition of a disqualification, before

him obnoxious, then creates and de-

and so on ad infinitum.

At this time it is proposed to add the

Let us see what the proposition

consonant with every legislative prec

I propose to address myself. It involv

the text-books on the subject.

enamored.

the House having under considera-tion the following resolution, submitted by the minority of the committee as a beliute for the resolution reported

the majority. Resolved, That Brigham H. Roberts, having been duly elected a representathe state of Utah, with the qualificahas required for admission to the use as such, is entitled, as a constituent right, to take the oath of of-prescribed for members-elect; his states as a polygamist, unlawfully costates as a polygonical wives, affording basing with plural wives, affording ossitutional ground for expulsion, but by for exclusion from the House'

Mr. Littlefield said; Mr. Estaker: The minority of your mailtee, unable after a long, arduous, rough, and laborious investigation of case, to agree with the majority, eming modesty, their views uple legal propositions involved. ity freely concede to the majorindustry, integrity, honesty, and but we can not surrender to them our judgments. We understand this we were invested by the House sit a duty and a trust. It was that glarestigating the right of the gentlefrom Utah to a seat in this House. The involved upon the part of the commiffee the ascertainment of the all the law, not as we might wish them to be, not as anyone else might wish them to be, but as they in fact exist. We have discharged that duty so far gree have been able, and I propose in ime allotted to me to, submit our des upon these propositions. Upon

or facts we agree.
We believe that the House of Repreestatives is now sitting under the the judge of the election, the return. and the "qualifications of" the gentle-ms from Utah. We believe that it is the duty of the House of Representares to now sit as a judge, to determine stat qualifications are required and sheher or not the gentleman from Uni possesses those qualifications. We is not believe, when this House sits as his great constitutional court, that it gathers to legislate and create dis-galifications. We believe it sits here mifications. pascertain and determine, to ascertain stat qualifications are prescribed by the Constitution, to determine whether st not the gentleman from Utah pos-

ense these qualifications.
The qualifications prescribed by the castitution are age, citizenship, and No person shall be a representative

the shall not have attained to the age an a citizen of the United States, and ablant of that State in which he shall chosen - (Constitution, Article I,

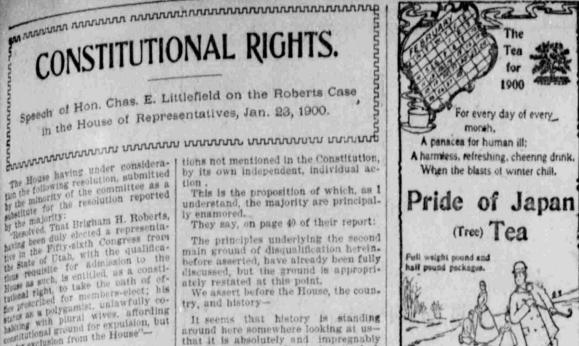
Thereport of the committee finds that in restleman from Utah possesses grand the minority part company. The mirity hold that this House sitting alone, of its independent action, his Constitution. The minority hold in they can not add to them. thrity hold that when this House ma this great constitutional court si secrtains the qualifications reasl and ascertains that the gentle-mom Utah possesses these qualifinon that it is its duty under the is not a varying rule, to be affected by the vicissitudes of changing political factution to render a judgment in melance therewith, no matter what mequences may be, because we When the Constitution to be, to quote de laguage of the gentleman from agitation. The rule that we rely upon de Mr. Tayler), "the supreme law of is plain, simple, and well settled. He

I all attention to the several prop-Met the questions which divide us. The majority state, first, that they paper to exclude the gentleman from

By reason of his violation of the Ed-

second-and this is the main ground: By reason of his notorious and defiant biation of the law of the land, of the secisions of the Supreme Court, and of the proclamations of the Presidents, bodies himself above the law and not amenable to it. No government could possibly exist in the face of such practhem. He is in open war against the laws and institutions of the country whose Congress he seeks to enter.

This proposition, stripped of its verhas and rhetoric, simply means that tutional case of Kilbourne vs Thompade's Lie House of Representatives, here and son, in order to ascertain the limitations page 37. toy, can create and impose qualifica- on the power of the House of Repre-



to define the rights and privileges of members, went back to an English statute of 1688. I take the House back to 1762. That year signalized a great period in the development of English liberty. John Wilkes then became famous, in the struggle for liberty and

In 1762 and 1763 he published a series, of what were then called, libels. In the main they consisted of caustic criticism and terrible arraignment of the ministry which was then controlling the destinles of England. They were drastle, severe, pointed; because John Wilkes any misdemeanor or obnoxious conduct, wielded a pen that was the mortad foe

of oppression and autocracy.
Shortly after April 23, 1763, the date of the publication of No. 45 of the North Briton, a prosecution was begun against him for the publication of two begun libels-the "Essay on Women" and No. 45 of the North Briton-and he was summarily committed to the Tower. He was then a member of the house of commons. Upon habeas corpus proceedings he was immediately because his arrest was held to be a vio-

lation of his privilege as a member. Shortly after that Wilkes left England and went to Paris. In 1764, after he had thus fled the kingdom, in order to escape the consequences of these prosecutions, he was expelled from the house for the first libel, his 'Essay on Women." Let it not be forgotten that Wilkes was then fighting the great battle for free thought and free speechthe liberty and freedom of the pressthe right to publish, subject to legal responsibilities, just, fair, honest and truthful criticisms of public men or That right was vindicated by Wilkes, he "paying with his person" in 1769. In these days all concede, that the liberty and freedom of the press, is simply indispensable to the preserva-tion of the liberties of a free people. The very presence here in these two halls of Congress, of the representatives of the press, is of the greatest value to the Republic, for the conservative influence that is exercised upon national legislation. The right of the press in this land today to criticise, and con-demn if need be, every officer, from the President of the United States down to the humblest hogreeve or field driver, is the result largely of the courage and

resolution of John Wilkes. In 1769 Wilkes, having returned to lieve that that right is defined and the England, received his sentences for two libels and was committed to prison in the execution thereof. He had been elected a member of the Parliament which sat in 1768, not the same Parliament from which he was expelled in 1764, but a subsequent Parliament. He published a short criticism of a letter majorities, or to be affected, if you please, by fickle and eveanescent, public written by Lord Weymouth. He was again expelled, and I will read the resolution of expulsion, because I want the House to understand from this historical source the origin of the contrast between, this power of exclusion and expulsion, as it rests upon sound historical foundation. His second expulmodified by constitutional amendment, it is "the same yesterday, and today, and foreven" It changes not, when the sion was Feb. 3, 1769, and the resolution

read as follows: That John Wilkes, Esq., who hath expressed himself the author and publisher of an insolent, scandalous, and seditious libel-

That was the article prefacing and criticising the letter of Lord Wey-

mouth-Court of Queen's Bench of having printed and published a seditious libel and three obscene, seditious and impi-ous libels, and been sentenced to twenty-two months' imprisonment, be expelled this house, and that a warrant be issued for a new election.-Fitzgerald's Life of John Wilkes, Volume II,

I beg the House to note this: This

Wilkes, among other for an offense for which he had already been expelled in 1764, and for two offenses, both of which had been committed at least five years before that Parliament sat, and for which he was then imprisoned, so that he could not appear in the house of commons. That was the expulsion of February 3, 1769. What was the next step in this

Wilkes was returned again immediately, and unanimously, from the county of Middlesex. What did the House of commons do then? On the 17th day of February, 1769, they passed a resolution reading as follows;

Resolved, That John Wilkes, Esq. having been in this session of Parlia ment expelled this house, was, and is, incapable of being elected a member serve in the present Parliament,-Cavndish, Debates, volume I, page 231. Note the language:

Was and is incapable of being elected a member, and that the late election is a void election.

Not an expulsion, but the declaration of the house of commons on its own motion that Wilkes, by reason of having been expelled, was ineligible to seat in the house of commons-exclu-

In opposing the adoption of this reso. lution, Edmund Burke said:

I rise to obtain some information upon this great constitutional point. You are going to make a disqualification of member to sit in Parliament; you are going to make a disqualification contrary to the unanimous opinion of a whole county. Words have been thrown out by the noble lord importing that this is the law of Parliament. Is that, sir, a fact? Is this the law of Parlia nent? I wish to have that law estabshed on the ground which establishes all laws. Has it acts of Parliament? It has none. Has it records? Has it custom? I have not heard a variety of precedents used .- Ibid., page 231,

Here it will be seen that of all who took part in that debate, the only man who lives in history, made the specific point that the house of commons was aiding, in violation of law, by its own action, a disqualification in Wilkes's

On the 17th of March, 1769, Wilkes having been returned again as a mem-ber of the house of commons, with an overwhelming majority, his election having been opposed by a Mr. Dingley, the house adopted a resolution which read as follows:

That the election of John Wilkes, who hath been by this house adjudged in-capable of being elected, etc., is null and void,-Ibid., page 53.

On the 15th of April, he was returned again, Henry Luttrell opposing him in the election. The commons then adopted a resolution amending the return, inserting Luttrell's name in place of Wilkes, and declared Luttrell elected.

This is the history of the Wilkes case in the house of commons. He was twice expelled and three times excluded. The second expulsion was in part for offenses committed six or seven years before the Parliament from which he was expelled, sat. For one of them he had already been expelled, and for both of them he was then suffering imprison-ment in the Tower. In 1782, after the house of commons had recovered its liberty and been emanelpated from the control of the ministry and the king, it adopted, on the motion of Wilkes himself, this resolution:

versive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom.—Hansard, volume 22, page 1409.

They resolve to expunge what? I beg the House to notice "the resolution of February 17, 1769," declaring him ineli-Why? Because it was versive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom."

That the significance of this resolution and its vital importance, as declaring the lack of power of one branch of the legislature to add a qualification, was fully appreciated at that time clearly appears from the discussion on its adoption. While Fox conceded the principle, he thought the resolution unnecessary, as it would not have the force of law and would not change the doctrine. The lord-advocate agreed with Mr. Fox and spoke principally to the "idea of excluding anyone from a seat in that house by a mere resolution of the house, and without the concur-rence of the other branches of the legislature. Such a resolution would be contrary to all law and to the very spirit of the constitution, according to which no one right or franchise of an individual was to be taken away from him but

Wilkes was a man of almost supernatural resources in the line of fighting his battles against the crown and the officers of the law. He had writs of error, habeas corpus petitions, and every artifice known to the law; but at no time during that whole period of twenty years from 1762 to 1782 did either Wilkes or any champion of his make any complaint as to the impropriety of the action of the house, in the two exoulsions. Bear this in mind: The original historical distinction between "expulsion" and "exclusion." This is not all. These things were not done in a corner. The war cry in England during that period was "No. 45!" "Wilkes and

It was the battle for freedom of the press, free thought, and free speech. This period gave rise to all of those magnificent specimens of polemical literature known as the Junius Letters. I read what Junius said in his most fa-mous letter, the letter to the king, upon this proposition of the right of house of commons to create a disqualification; I read it in connection with this same propositoin now pending before the House upon the part of the major-

He says:

The commons have attributed to their ote an authority equal to the act of the whole legislature,-Ibid., 63.

The proposition was emphasized during the whole of the period of "Wilkes and liberty."

The most serious objection urged was that "the law of the land," which en-titled Wilkes to his seat as the choice of the electors, had been put aside by a resolution of a single branch of the leg-

of the three. This is a single branch of Congress. The Senate and the President are the I finish this discussion. The proposition other branches that must concur before

islature, instead of by the joint action

this body can make any law of the land. It was thus that a warm burst of Mr. Henry Cavendish's became a regular toast at political banquets: "I do from my soul detest and abjure as unconstitutional and illegal the damnable doctrine that the house of commons can make, alter, suspend, or abrogate the law of the land." This really expressed the whole, as it is called, "In a nut shell."-Fitzgerald's Life of Wilkes,

volume 2, page 45. There is the history of "exclusion" by one branch of the great legislature. In 1215 the barons of England, on the field of Runnymede, wrested from King John, Magna Charta. In 1664 and 1665 the liberties of the people of England were being ruthlessly trampled under foot by a dissolute, infamous ministry and a profligate king. Cromwell, at Marston Moor and Naesby, vindicated and preserved them. During this period, from 1762 to 1782, John Wilkes was pay-ing the "penalty in his own person" and dering great services to the cause of

English liberty. The practical demonstration of the lack of power on the part of the com-mons alone "to make, alter, suspend, or abrogate the law" is a great milestone RULERS OF THE WORLD.

Meat-Eating Nations Are the Leaders in Every Branch of Human Achievement. The ruling nations of the world are meat eaters and history records that they always have been.

Vegetarians and food cranks may explain this in any way they choose, but English, French, Russians and Germans are meat eating nations, and they are also the most energetic and most progressive.

The principal food of the herole Boer soldier known as Biltong, is a sort of dried beef, affording a great deal of nourishment in a highly concentrated

The weak races of people are the rice eating Chinese, Hindoos, and Siamese, regarded since the dawn of history as on-progressive, superstitious and inferor physically and mentally to the meat The structure of the teeth plainly incates that human beings should sist upon a variety of food, meat, fruit, and grains, and it is unhygienic to conne one's diet to any one of those lasses to the exclusion of another.

Ment is the most concentrated and most easily digested of foods, but our manner of living is often so unnatural hat the digestive organs refuse to properly digest meat, eggs, and similar nu-tritious and wholesome food, but it is not because such food is unwholesome, but the real reason is that the stomach lacks, from disease or weakness, some necessary digestive element; hence arising indigestion and later on, chronic dyspepsia,

Nervous people should eat plenty of meat, convalescents should make meat the principal food, hard working people have to do so and brain workers and office men should eat, not so much meat but at least once a day and to insure its perfect digestion one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets should be taken after each meal, because they supply the peptones, diatase and fruit acids, lacking n every case of stomach trouble

Nervous dyspepsia, catarrh of stomich, gastritis, sour stomach, gas and cidity are only different names for inligestion, the fallure to digest wholesome food, and the use of Stuart's Tabets cures them all because by affording perfect digestion the stomach has a hance to rest and recover its natural tone and vigor, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the real

household medicine; it is as safe and pleasant for the stomach ache of the eaby as it is for the imperfect digesion of its grand sire. They are not a cathartic, but a disgestive and no pill habit can ever follow their use; the only habit Stuart's Tab-

ets induce is the habit of good digestion and consequently good health. A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. All drug stores sell the tablets at 50 cts, for complete treat-

along the pathway, blazed by a free people in achieving civil and religious Such "proceedings were proved by

unanswerable arguments to be illegal. -May's Parliamentary Practice, tenth edition, 1893, page 54. We freely concede to the majority the credit and the glory, if credit and glory there be, of resurrecting and invok-ing, in these closing hours of the nine-

teenth century, for the purpose of ex-cluding a polygamist from the House of Representatives, a doctrine which was declared during that eighteenth century conflict, by liberty-loving Englishmen ruary 17, 1769, declaring him incapable to be detestable and "damnable" and subject of the right of the whole "subversive of the right of the whole body of electors of the kingdom." We congratulate the House upon being given the opportunity by the marity to place itself upon record before

'the country and history," as it will if it adopts their resolution, as indorsing and approving a doctrine that history declares to have been an infamous in strument of oppression and tyranny. Let the House of Representatives adopt the light of these historical facts and principles.

PROCEEDINGS OF FEDERAL CON-VENTION.

Let us examine the proceedings of the federal convention, held when? in 1787, only five years after the termination of this great controversy in England, in which Wilkes played so important a part. If the gentlemen of the majority will now permit me, I will correct an error which they make in the report they submit to the House. They say, referring to the discussion in that convention, on page 15:

The next day after this discussion, and when the clause respecting age, etc., had, in its general sense, been informally approved, a proposed section respecting a property qualification was discussed. Mr. Wilson said (Madison Papers, volume 5, page 404) that he thought "it would be best, on the whole, to let the section go out; this particular power would constructively exclude every other power of regulating qualifi-cations." What did Mr. Wilson mean cations." if the result of the discussion in which he participated on the preceding day was to "constructively exclude every other power of regulating qualifications?

In view of the objections urged by Dickinson and Wilson and their opin ions as to the construction that would result and the consequences thereof the conclusion seems reasonable, if not absolutely irresistible, that the change from the affirmative to the negative form was intentionally made, and with the very purpose of obviating such obctions, and hence that in being negatively stated it was considered by the convention that the particular qualifications mentioned would be exclusive and would not render impossible the 'disqualifying, odious, and dangerous characters" and would not prevent "supplying omissions."

It was because Mr. Wilson objected to the report of the committee of detail, that this clause was changed in the Constitution, they say. Let me call the attention of the majority to the fact, as I hold Madison's Debates in my hand, that the speeches made by Wilson and Dickinson in that convention were not made on the report of the committee of detail, but upon a proposition which was to be submitted to, and reported upon, by the committee of detail. The discussion was on July 26. the second speech was made by Mr. Wilson, which the committee say was made one day after the discussion-an error of only fourteen days, a mere trifle for the majority. Many more errors will be seen before

ished with pure blood. Such is the happy condition produced by CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, internally, in the severest cases of terturing, distiguring, ltching, burning, and scaly humors.

Sold everywhere. Price, TRESET, \$1.25 or, CUTICKEA SOLE, 25: Obstacker, 26c; Eastevery (half size), Ne. Portes Bruo and them. Core, Not Props. Boston. 27 "How to Coure Humon," 65-age book, free.

under discussion that was to be subnited to the committee of detail reads:

That the committee of detail be structed to receive a clause requiri-certain qualifications of landed propty and citizenship of the United Stan members of the national legislatu and disqualifying persons having to to, the United States, from being me bers of the national legislature.

The objection that both Mr. Dicki on and Mr. Wilson made to a provisi as to qualifications was made at the time. It was reported finally by committee of detail, and when it reported by the committee of detail read as follows:

Every member of the House of R resentatives shall be of the age of years at least; shall have been a citis of the United States for at least th years before his election, and shall at the time of his election a resident the State in which he shall be chosen

Now, I state to the House that after the report of that committee of detano man raised his voice in the feder convention to object to that clause any way, and the records bear me What, then, becomes of this suggesti based upon an erroneous statement facts, that the clause as to qualific ions was changed from affirmative negative to meet the objections of M. Wilson and Mr. Dickinson to the lause, in the report of the committee of detail, when neither of them man The whole case of the right qualifications is based upon the fa-

that such qualifications as are scribed are negatively expressed. juxtaposition of the affirmative and negative clauses, it is said, has some significance. It does not appear that any of the courts, elementary writers or lawyers, that have had occasion insist upon this, have ever availthemselves of the debates in the federal absent, danger is purely incidental and convention, for the purpose of ascer-taining the intention of the framers of the Constitution. While this precaution has not hitherto been observed, common fairness and a due regard for a thorough investigation, require that these great men, whose handlwork has so well withstood the assaults of time should now, and upon this important question, be allowed to speak for themelves. An inquiry as to the origin of this clause will not only be interesting and instructive, but possibly determining. This course is stated by Cooley (Cooley's Constitutional be proper.

Limitations, page 80.)
And Story, in his great work on the Constitution, makes constant use of the debates in the federal convention. In the report of the committee of detail giving the first draft of the Constitution, August 6, 1787, (Madison Papers etc., volume 5, page 376), the paragraph n question appears as an independen section-i.e., section 2, Article IV-and Sec. 2. Every member of the House

of Representatives shall be of the age of twenty-five years at least, shall have been a citizen of the United States for at least three years before his election, and shall be at the time of his electi a resident of the State in which he shall be chosen.

It is significant that this section is affirmative, and is therefore exclusive, as is conceded, in its character. It is important to inquire whether the change in phraseology was made for the pur-pose of changing its legal effect. That t was understood by the framers of the Constitution to be exclusive will, I think, clearly appear. The first consideration which indicates this is the incorporation in the same draft of the Constitution of section 2, of Article VI, which reads:

Sec. 2. The legislature of the United States shall have authority to establish such uniform qualifications of the members of each house with regard to prop erty as to the said legislature shall seem expedient.

The inference that the framers of this draft must have understood that section 2 of Article IV was exclusive, and that in order that the legislature might have any power at all over qualifica-tions it was necessary to confer it by a later and specific provision, is nee sary and obvious. The debates confirm

Madison opposed the proposed section

As vesting an improper and danger-ous power in the legislature. The qual-ifications of elector and elected were fundamental articles in a republican government and ought to be fixed by the Constitution. If the legislature the Constitution. If the legislature but a little novelty these days atones could regulate those of either it can by for many hours of tiring inactivity, and legrees subvert the Constitution.

A republic may be converted into an aristocracy or oligarchy as well by limiting the number capable of being elected as the number authorized to all cases where the representatives ing into positive contact with the of the people will have a personal interest distinct from that of their constituents, there was the same reason for be- Baden-Powell holds out the promise of ing jealous of them as there was for relying upon them with full confidence when they had a common interest. This was one of the former cases.

Gouvernour Morris moved to strike out "with regard to property," in order as he said, "to leave the legislature entirely at large"-precisely what is now claimed without any such constitutionprovision. This was objected to by Mr. Williamson on the ground that

A majority of the legislature be composed of any particular description men-lawyers, for example, which is no improbable sapposition - the future improbable lections might be secured to their own

Mr. Madison further observed that "the British Parliament possessed the power of regulating the qualifications both of the electors and the elected, and the abuse they had made of it was a lesson worthy of our attention. They must not be imagined that we are havhad made changes in both cases sub-servient to their own views of political We heard much in London about the religious parties."-Madison Papers, precise marksmanship of the Boer. etc., page 404.

This article was not agreed to. Note the significance and primal im-portance of Mr. Madison's assertion never pulled trigger without killing or that "the qualifications of electors and maiming. The result of the elected were fundamental articles in a republican government and ought to be how unwise it is to be too cocksure. fixed by the Constitution," as otherwise in the legislature might "subvert the Centerwise in the fight on the Ramath-labama republical and our losses were

What did the house of commons say slight; in every 'scrap' we have had a 1782? They said that the attempt with them since, the same lesson has

that only conferred this power upon the legislature in one particular, and the convention thus evidently adopted his views as to the exclusiveness of the provisions of Article IV, section 2. Again, when the original proposition which resulted in Article IV, section

was under discussion prior to the draft reported by the committee of detail Mr. Dickinson opposed the section alv gether, expressly because it would held exclusive, saying he-

Was against any recitals of qualific tions in the Constitution. It was im-possible to make a complete one, and a partial one would, by implication, tie apthe hands of the legislature from suplying omission.—Ibid., page 371.

(To be Continued.)

Novelties in candy boxes for St, Valentine's Day at Kolitz' Store.

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SCENE OF BATTLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Correspondents There Describe the Siege of Mafeking.

AT COLESBERG AND COLENSO

Gen, French's Care for His Soldiers-Boers Sing Hymns and Mourn Over British Dead.

London, Jan. 30 .- (Correspondence of he Associated Press.)-From Mafeking the Times correspondent under date of he had taken a do December 23, writes: The straits of a beleaguered city

are only just beginning to come to

Mafeking. It is now nearly six weeks since Mareking was proclaimed as being in a state of siege, and although there has been no single opportunity of any commercial reciprocity between skill. Swift's Specific, ourselves and the outside world, the Utile above normal, distress is wholl indeed, it would seem, as Col. Badeneverything in the garden was lovely."
From time to time Col. Baden-Powell has issued orders congratulating th towns people upon their spirit and com-

miserating with them upon their un leed deserving of great sympathy, since the manly way in which they have come forward in support of the situaion, has very materially aided the sucessful resistance by Mafeking. "The Boers have been repulsed for seven weeks, and without the walls of Mafeking an almost impregnable de-

haps a detail if our defenders be armed with Shyders-Enfields, a few Martinis and a still less number of Lee-Met fords. These are the more material deneral French, who was not pres-elements of our defenses, and to them ent, and who has hitherto displayed so may be added the strength of the proectorate regiment, the Buchanaland ifles, and the native contingent, numbering with the town guard, some 800 men. Against this we must place an dangerous position. enemy whose tactics are surprising verybody, whose artillery fire is adnirable, whose guns are numerous and first-class. They stand off five miles and shell the town with perfect safey, while under cover of their fire they roject their advanced trenches daily ndeavored with our artillery and by light sorties, to check their progress, the Connaught rangers. He had sut the sapping of Mafeking continues stripped it of valuables when his eye fell out the sapping of Mafeking continues and is at once a very serious, if not our sole danger. Should their trenches advance much further it will be im-possible to move about during day time at all, and although we have had annexed, covered the dead man's thrown up bales of compressed hay face and quickly disuppeared among and sacks of oats to act as shields the kopjes. I can readily believe the against the enemy's bullets, and story. The Boer is strongly opposed to the streets of the town are not sprayed by Mauser bullets. It is not possible | who believed in Christ. or us to advance very far from our A still more striking incident, and two lines, since as eagles swoop down to me, as it seems, a most touching upon their carrion, so would the Boers scene, is comprised in the following ac-from other quarters attempt to rush the count of the Colesberg disaster furown. Yet there is no doubt that such inished by your special correspondent movement would be very welcome, with General French's column: volunteers of the town as to Baden-

lowell and the newly raised units of the garrison. We nurture a wild desire to attempt to spike Big Ben and will turn from the side of the enemy by presenting us with some such golden opportunity. To big gun is hedged around by barbed wire, guarded in front by mines, and flanked upon the one side by a Nordenfelt-Maxim and upon the other by a Hotchkies. Truly, they could deal out a very warm re-ception to those who chanced their luck, upon the task there would be no trouble in enlisting for the venture 500 volunteers. The seige as it progresses seems to give fewer opportunities for con-

most part becoming incredulous." The Mafeking correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, under date of Nov. 20, also states some interesting fea-

"When the guns first engaged us." he writes, "we passed the time by keeping the tallies of the number of shells fired, but everybody has given that up now. We know that up to date 1,300 projectiles have flown over us or burst in the town, yet the number of persons killed or injured by the shells only amounts to about half a dozen. Search the war history of the world and I be-lieve you will find this to be the most marvelous thing of its kind on record. If the people only continue to act on low like Bre'r fox, I am certain that the list of casualties will not be materially increased. At the same time it

Acres of literature were written on the subject and everybody who knew nothterribly punished and our losses were in 1782? They said that the attempt on the part of the house of commons, in violation of the law of the land, to add a qualification was "subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom." It is not surprising that James Madison, with a knowledge of these facts in his mind, saw that exclusion regulation of qualifications by the Constitution was vitai.

His insistence upon these reasons, prevented the adoption of the provision that only conferred this power upon the or curve, described by the Martini but-let fixed at 1,000 yards is something five miles from Caney, in Oklahoma like forty-five feet, whilst the trajectory | Territory, last night. Bob of the Mauser is very flat. The Dutch- Thomson attacked Joseph and of the Mauser is very hal. The Dulchman Ruows little or nothing of the theory of numberry, and probably elevates the barrel of the new arm at, or almost at, the same angle as the old one for a particular range, not believed the Mauser can bit with a discovery that the Mauser can bit with a discovery the Mauser can bit with a discovery that the Mauser can bit with a discovery that the Mauser can be used to be a superior that the Mauser can be used to be a superior to be a su lig that the Mauser can hit with a dif- dition. A posse is pursuing Thomson.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Screfula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood, S. S. 3. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from intancy with Scrofuls, and he suffered so that it was

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Impossible to dress him for three years. His brad and body were a mass of some, and his eyezight also hemme affected. No treatment was spared that

recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health. Mrs. 8. Marker. 500 Eim St., Macon, Ga.

For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their

S.S.S. The Blood

reaches all deep-seated cases which other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral. Books mailed free to any address by

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ferent trajectory to that of the Mar-

AT COLESBERG AND COLENSO. "The loss suffered by Gen. French at Colesberg when the Suffolks were so cut up is a matter of general comment for all correspondents. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Capetown

much caution, will feel this reverse acutely. Only the other day he indirectly reproved the tenth hussars for having 'incautiously' approached a dangerous position. To a friend of mine the general said he would not per-mit a single life to be endangered without an adequate object to be gained. It is the old and monotonous story, too much bravery, not enough

The Natal Witness relates that after the battle of Colenso a Boer soldier came upon the corpse of a private of upon a crucifix, suspended by a round the brave fellow's neck. Intent-Catholicism, but higher rob the corpse of a man, at any rate,

"Our burying party sent out was received by the Boers sympathetically. They rendered assistance also to our men. Over the grave they sang a hyma, and some of the leaders made impressive speeches, expressing abhor-rence of the war, regretting the heavy losses on both sides and declaring the hope that the war would soon be ended. "One wonders if ever before in the history of war the victors in such an engagement stood round the graves of hymn, and, amid these solemn sur-roundings impressively bewailed the strife of blood which they fervently hoped would soon be ended. Mystery of earthly affairs that we must shoot such men! Alas for human wisdom!"

Engineer Saves a Train.

Perry, 6. T., Feb. 11.-An attempt to enemy: such occasions as these have been few and far between although Col.

Baden-Powell holds out the promise of such a venture, it has been so constantly deferred that we are for the great parallel and part by the bullet of pulled the bellcord and the train was slowing down when the engineer nonear the track. The engineer opened the throttle and the train dashed by the would-be robbers, who made a fu-tile attempt to board it. Officers are

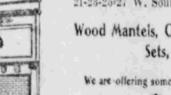
in pursuit of the robbers. Fight at a Funeral.

Paris, Feb. 11.-The funeral of the Russian nihilist, Peter Lavorosi, today, was the occasion of a big socialistic demonstration. Delegates representing associations of all parts of Europe at tended and marched in a long, tumul-tous procession from the late residence Rue St. Jaques to the cemetery of

Mont Parmasse.
The advance of the demonstration was marked by unceasing shouts of "Vive le Commune," and "Vive l'Anarchie," and the singing of "La Car-magnole" and other revolutionary magnole" and other revolutionary songs. The procession was headed by Gene Vivinie, radical socialist, one q the deputies for the department of the Seine, and a half-dozen other socialist members of the chamber.

When the cemetery was reached a number of red flass were produced and waved. The police tried to seize these and several free fights ensued. The uproar increased until M. Vivinie induced the police to return the flags on condition that they should not be again

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1809-ABRAHAM LINCOLN-1865.

On Peb. 12, 91 years ago, Abraham Lincoln was born. According to the testimony of a neighbor who saw him when a few hours old, the future president and emancipator was "the puniest, cryin est little feller I ever see." How he