

# BATTLE IS ON

## British and Boers Met Near Ladysmith.

### RESULT IS UNDECIDED

#### The Struggle Will Be Resumed This Morning

#### UNLESS DUTCH HAVE RETREATED

Warren's Force Pushing Its Way to the Besieged City—Casualties Were Not Heavy.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The war office shortly after midnight posted the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Spearman's camp, January 20, evening:

"General Buller, with a part of General Warren's force, has been in action from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. today. By a judicious use of his artillery he has fought his way up, capturing ridge after ridge for about three miles.

"The troops are now bivouacking on the ground he has gained, but the main force is still in front of them.

"The casualties were not heavy. About 100 wounded had been brought in by 6.30 P. M. The number of killed has not yet been ascertained."

It is evident from General Buller's dispatch to the war office and the advice to 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 withdraw 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.

### PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

#### Brigades of Lyttelton and Warren Are Engaged with the Boers.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 20, 11:35 A. M.—The firing of field guns was heard early this morning on the left. Evidently General Warren has commenced the bombardment of the Boer trenches on Tabanazima mountain. There was also brief sniping fire.

Among the prisoners captured yesterday was a grandson-in-law of President Kruger.

Evening.—The Boer trenches were shelled continually today. General Lyttelton's brigade advanced and occupied a kopje 300 yards from the Boer position at Brafontein. A company of rifles advanced with a halloo in action, and was received with a heavy fire from the Boers.

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

Lord Dundonald's force Thursday surprised 500 Boers. The British, who were pushed on a kopje, allowed the Boers to advance leisurely before opening fire. The Boers did not reply, and a majority of them saluted off. It is reported that the remainder surrendered.

#### Anxious Days for Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 20, via Spearman's Camp.—The enemy have placed in position new guns, throwing shrapnel shells, and have been bombarding more vigorously for the last few days, although little damage has been done. Three of the British 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.

#### CROSSING OF THE TUGELA.

The British Movement As Seen From a Boer Position.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, Upper Tugela, Tuesday, Jan. 18, via Laurens Marquis, Friday, Jan. 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 had been made toward Colenso and another forward toward Olliver's Hoek bridge, which was blown up by us a few days ago.

Toward 5 o'clock the alarm was given that the English were coming. The lookouts observed long successive lines of infantry moving down to the new British position, a brush-covered chain of hills, known as Zwartkop. Their forces were sometimes lost in the trees standing along 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 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.

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#### THE NORTHWARD MARCH.

Ladysmith Can Hold Out Until Buller Arrives.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Telegrams from the front indicate that the northward march of the relief columns moving toward Ladysmith is proceeding steadily. Authorities here seem satisfied that General Buller's force are within sight of Ladysmith. The besieged place is safe at present from serious attack.

Advices from Cape Town say that Lord

Roberts has appointed Lord Stanley, member of parliament for East Lancashire and formerly member of the Grenadier guards, to press censor.

Prince Francis of Teck has gone to the front. The Duke of Marlborough, in his capacity as a staff officer, left for South Africa today. The duchess and her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, accompanied him as far as Southampton. The duchess will not, however, go with her husband to the Cape. The duke does not take a large retinue of servants to the front with him, as has frequently been intimated, but is accompanied only by his valet.

There is every indication that a big fight for the western roads (leading to Ladysmith) will take place today," writes the London Leader's military critic in the issue of today (Saturday), "though it may have begun yesterday. All the artillery of Generals Warren and Hildyard was not across the drifts yesterday, and the ammunition train and most of the heavier guns were probably then south of the Tugela. These indications, as well as General Warren's longer march, point to the serious effort being made today."

The Morning Post's war critic says:

"Sir Charles Warren's intention is to turn the flank of the Boers, and to present to those facing General Lyttelton, but whether he proposes to attack that flank, as he

### LEFT TO THE HOUSE

#### Reports of the Committee That Investigated Roberts Case.

#### HOW TO EXCLUDE THE MORMON

#### Majority Favors Keeping Him Out Entirely, Minority Wants Him Admitted and Then Expelled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—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 hearing and ample opportunities afforded Mr. Roberts to present his case, his refusal to testify

tion 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 saying in his own mind the question whether the house has any power to expel except for some cause relating to the conduct of the member. The report of the committee is a voluminous document, and is accompanied by a summary of the law and facts. It gives the details of the hearing and ample opportunities afforded Mr. Roberts to present his case, his refusal to testify

and the unanimous findings 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 is 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 is 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 desires to assert with the utmost positiveness at this point that not only is the proposition for exclusion, 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 of the provisions of the constitution. For convenience we present herewith, before proceeding to extended argument in support of the committee's resolution, the following summary:

"Upon the facts stated, the majority of the committee asserts 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, asserts that he ought to be sworn in, in order that, if happily there is a two-thirds vote therefor, he may be expelled."

"Three distinct grounds of disqualification are asserted against Roberts:—

"First—By reason of his violation of the Edmunds law.

"Second—By reason of his notorious and defiant violation of the law of the land, of the decisions of the supreme court and of the proclamations of the president, holding himself above the law and not amenable to it. No government could possibly exist in the face of such practices. He is 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 in this ground that all cases of exclusion have been based."

"Third—His election as representative is an explicit and offensive violation of the understanding by which Utah was admitted as a state."

#### Letter and Spirit of the Law.

"The objection is made to the refusal to admit Roberts to the house, because it excludes the idea that any objection can be made to his coming in if he is 25 years old, if he has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of Utah when elected, no matter how odious or reasonable or criminal may have been his life and practices. To this we reply:

"First—That the language of the constitutional provision, the history of its framing in the constitutional convention, and its context clearly show that it cannot be construed to prevent disqualification for crime."

"Second—That the overwhelming authority of text-book writers on the constitution is to the effect that such disqualification may be imposed by the house, and no commentator on the constitution specifically denies it."

"Third—The courts of several of the states, in construing analogous provisions, have with practical unanimity decided against such narrow construction of such constitutional provisions."

"Fourth—The house of representatives has never denied that it had the right to exclude a member-elect, even when he had the three constitutional provisions."

"Fifth—In many instances it has distinctly asserted its right so to do in cases of delinquency and crime."

"Sixth—It passed in 1832 the test-oath act, which imposed a real and substantial disqualification for membership in congress, disqualifying hundreds of thousands of American citizens. It acted in force for 20 years, and thousands of members of congress were compelled to take the oath it required."

"Seventh—The house, in 1853, adopted a general rule of order providing that no person should be sworn in as a member against whom the objection was made that he was not entitled to take the test oath, and if upon investigation such fact appeared, he was to be permanently debarred from entrance."

"Eighth—The interesting proposition is made that the claimant be sworn in and then turned out. Upon the theory that the purpose is to permanently part company with Roberts, this is a dubious proceeding. Such 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 constitu-

#### Boers Leaving Colenso.

RENSBERG, Friday, Jan. 19.—A gentleman who has escaped from Colenso 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. Vanderwall, member of the Cape assembly, has already gone. The Boer force there is estimated to number from 5000 to 7000 men, besides a strong force at Rensberg. British shells did much execution eastward of the town. The Boer loss up to date in that vicinity is probably 200 men. Carefully compiled figures from republican sources, some of which have been investigated and found to be correct, show that the total Boer losses up to date are approximately 6425 men, including 2000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

#### Macrum Has Letters.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Charles E. Macrum, ex-United States consul at Pretoria, who left Laurens Marquis December 18 and landed at Naples last Thursday, has arrived here. He refused to be interviewed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Rome, received this morning, differs from previous statements that Mr. Macrum refused to be interviewed, and says: "Mr. Macrum, who arrived here yesterday (Saturday), denies he left his post owing to a disagreement with President Kruger and State Secretary Beit. He says he has a letter from President Kruger to President McKinley, and also a message to President Loubet, but no mission beyond delivering them."

#### Prominent Passengers on Transport.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20.—The transport Kilmara Castle, with the Duke of Marlborough, Rudyard Kipling, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Admiral Frederick A. Muxie and many army officers on board, bound for South Africa, sailed today.

### MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR

The map illustrates the strategic situation in the Tugela region. Ladysmith is shown as a besieged city. The Tugela river flows through the area, with several bridges and crossings marked. Key locations include Colenso, Estcourt, and the Tugela Pass. The map shows the positions of British and Boer forces, with arrows indicating movements and lines of communication. The Tugela river is a central feature, with the British forces positioned to the north and west, and the Boer forces to the south and east.

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### DEATH OF RUSKIN

#### Great Art Critic and Writer Passes Away.

#### IN HIS EIGHTY-FIRST YEAR

#### Sketch of the Author's Career and a List of His Contributions to Literature.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—John Ruskin died this afternoon of influenza, aged 81 years. He was born in London, February 8, 1818. His taste for art was early manifested, and after graduating at Oxford he studied under Harding and Fielding. From the

study of painting he took up that of architecture. His first work, "Modern Painters," was written in 1840. His other well-known works are "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," "Stones of Venice," "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," "The Two Paths," "Elements of Drawing," "Elements of Perspective," "Ariadne Florentina," "Aratra Pentelici," "Growth of Wild Olive," "Sesame and Lilies," "Ethics of the Dust," "Queen of the Air," "The King and the Golden River," "The Eagle's Nest," "Proserpina," "Love's Mele," "Fori Clavigera," "Vai' Arno," "Pleasures of England," "Morning in Florence," "St. Mark's Rest," "Arrows of the Chace."

Ruskin in Literature.

It is not given to every man to date an epoch from himself, to turn aside old conceptions, and to swing the whole current of thought into a new channel. The epoch-making men are few in any century; they themselves seldom realize the value of the work they are doing, and the public recognizes it only in the end. Each one of them, as he appears, undergoes the usual misunderstanding at the hands of both friends and foes. There are assertions and denials, attacks and defenses, adulation and abuse; until at last it has passed into a proverb that a man cannot be summed up justly by contemporary thought. Perhaps no one in the 19th century has suffered so much from misunderstanding and indiscriminate criticism as John Ruskin. The world persists in considering him only as an art critic; while he himself thought his best endeavor to have been in the field of political economy. It is not impossible that both of these conclusions are wide of the mark. One may venture to think that his greatest service to mankind has been his revelations of the beauties of nature; and that his enduring fame will rest upon theories of art or of human well-being, but upon his masterful handling of the English language. Whatever feature of his activity may be thought the best, it cannot be denied that he has been a powerful force in many departments; a prophet with a denunciatory and denunciatory career, a leader who has counted his followers by the thousands, a writer who has left a deeper stamp upon the language than almost any Englishman of this century.

Mr. Ruskin tells us that his literary work was "always done as quietly and methodically as a piece of tapestry. I knew exactly what I had to get up, but the words fairly in their places like so many stitches, hemmed the edges of chapters round with the same care to the graceful flourishes and touched them mainly with my cunningest points of color." His poems are all youthful and of small consequence. His prose is marked by two styles. The first is dramatic, vehement, rhetorical, full of imagery, some over-embellishment of language and long-drawn sentences. This is the style of "Modern Painters" and the "Seven Lamps." After 1850, when he took up political writing, he strove for more simplicity; and his "Fori Clavigera" is an excellent example of his more moderate style. But he never attained reserve either in thinking or in writing. It was not in his temperament. He had almost everything else—purity, elasticity, dramatic force, wit, passion, imagination, nobility. In addition, his vocabulary was almost limitless; his rhythm and flow of sentences almost perfect. Words and their limp flow ran away with his sobriety, lucidness in illustration and heaped-up imagery led him into rambling sentences, and the long, reverberating roll of numbers at the close of his chapters often smacks of the theater. Alliteration and assonance, the use of the adjective in description, the antithesis in argument, the climax in dramatic effect—all these Mr. Ruskin has understood and used with powerful effect.

Expect a Volcanic Eruption.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 20.—A letter from Strawberry valley, near Hemet, Riverside county, where the recent earthquake was heavy, says that smoke and steam are pouring from between the rocks and boulders of the basin of Mount Pisgah, and that the people of the section are looking for an eruption of the volcano of hundreds of years ago. It is said that ever since the shako the

announced in the following cablegram from General Otis:

"Manila, Jan. 20.—A pack train of 20 ponies, transporting railings between Santo Tomas and San Pablo Laguna province, escorted by 50 men under Lieutenant Ralston, Thirtieth Infantry, was ambushed yesterday. Two men were killed, five wounded and nine are missing. The pack train was lost. Lieutenant Ralston and 24 men returned to Santo Tomas with the killed and wounded. The affair being investigated.

"Captain Dorset, of the Fifth Infantry, found some insurgents in the Batangas mountains prepared in ambush to meet him. He killed eight, wounded three and captured 10. He and one Spaniard and six rifles. His casualties were two men slightly wounded."

#### GENERAL ANDERSON RETIRED

#### General Wade Now in Command of the Department of the Lakes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the department of the Lakes, has been relieved from active service, under regulations which require army officers to be retired at 64. General James Wade, commander of the department of the Dakotas, has been assigned to assume command.

(General Anderson is well known in Portland. For 19 years he was stationed at the neighboring post of Vancouver barracks as colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, going from there to the Philippines, where he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. General Anderson's first military service was as a private in an Ohio regiment, in April, 1861. Three weeks later he was commissioned lieutenant in the Second cavalry. He was soon transferred to the infantry, and has since been with that branch of the service.)

#### UNITED MINERWORKERS.

#### Voted Down a Resolution of Sympathy With the Boers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—The convention of the United Mineworkers of America today voted down two important resolutions. The first one provided that hereafter all national conventions be held in mining towns. The second was one sympathizing with the Boers of South Africa. A free-offer resolution was tabled, a resolution favoring weekly payment of wages was voted down.

Ryan, of the scale committee, filed his report and the scale proposition was debated. Ohio miners have demanded an increase of 20 cents per ton; West Virginia, 15 cents; Illinois, 15 cents; Pennsylvania averages 15 cents; Indiana, 15 and 20 cents.

John Mitchell denied officially today the report that he is a candidate for the position now held by ex-President Hatchford on the national industrial commission.

#### Will Accompany Randall.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Captain Willis P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, and First Lieutenant Howard R. Hiko, Ninth cavalry, have been ordered to this city. They will accompany Colonel George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, to Alaska. Captain Richardson is acting adjutant-general of the department, and Lieutenant Hiko is aid-de-camp to Colonel Randall.

#### Treatise on Bubonic Plague.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An interesting and valuable brochure, giving a complete history of the bubonic plague, together with means which have been adopted for its prevention, has been prepared and made public by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service.

#### Mexicans Defeated the Rebels, Killing 200 and Capturing 3000.

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 20.—News was received from the south this morning that General Lorenzo Torres had engaged the Yaquis at Macoyata on Thursday, killing over 200 and taking 3000 prisoners. Further reports will appear as the Yaquis who have been held as prisoners of war by the Yaquis for the last six months were rescued by the victorious Mexican troops and are now with General Torres. It is expected that this last important victory of General Torres will have the effect of scattering the Yaquis and will result in ending the war.

### THE OUTLOOK IS GOOD

#### Hepburn Believes the House Will Pass the Canal Bill.

#### HENDERSON PROBABLY FRIENDLY

#### Practically No Opposition Among Congressmen to the Measure—The Alaska Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Representative Hepburn, who reported the Nicaragua canal bill in the house, is confident of passing that measure in that body, which has always been the place where the bill has been held up. Hepburn has considerable confidence in the rulings of Speaker Henderson on the subject. He says he may get a special order if it is necessary, but he does not think it will be. Under the rules of the house, the bill is terminated unless the friends of the canal bill are very much mistaken, there is a better prospect of it passing now than ever before.

Hepburn says he can find but little opposition in the house to the bill, but, on the contrary, he finds that its strength is growing rather than ever before. He has been assured of practically every Southern vote, and none save a few men has intimated any intention of opposing the bill.

Hepburn says that it is useless to raise the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty now upon this project. That treaty was made at the time that England and the United States were equal in strength, and was for the purpose of preventing other nations obtaining a direct route to the East. Since then, England has abandoned her right and has violated the treaty in other respects. The Clayton-Bulwer is terminated unless the friends of the canal bill are very much mistaken, there is a better prospect of it passing now than ever before.

The Alaska Collectorship.

The selection of a collector to succeed Ivey in the Alaska district is still held in abeyance, and it is understood awaits such representation as Senator McBride desires to make to the president. There is considerable feeling engendered over the matter in the Oregon delegation. McBride and the house members feel that they should have been consulted before any recommendation was made by Senator Simon. On the other hand, Senator Sherman says that notwithstanding this appointment has been given for many years to Oregon men, it was in no sense an Oregon appointment, and it was promised to him long time ago by the president, without any suggestion as to having the Oregon delegation agree upon it. That was when the charges were first made against Ivey. Afterward, when Ivey came here and it became known that Governor New York had a vacancy, the matter was again taken up, and in accordance with the promise previously made, Senator Simon made the recommendation.

There is talk about how the members of the delegation have previously agreed upon appointments of Oregon men, but it is recalled that Governor New York has appointed solely upon Simon's recommendation, none of the other members joining him.

One Vacancy in the House.

According to the records of the house, there is at present only one vacancy in that body, caused by the resignation of Governor Smith, of Maryland. There have been a number of vacancies by death, but they have been filled. Those who have died are: Dingley of Maine, Greene of Nebraska, Baird of Maryland, Bland of Missouri, Danford of Ohio, Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, and Settle of Kentucky. Reed of Maine, and Hooker of New York, have resigned, and these vacancies have also been filled. Sherman has not resigned, and does not intend to. The story that he was to accept the secretaryship of the senate was a part of the blind guesswork that often occurs in Washington.

The status of Roberts and Wheeler is peculiar. Roberts is a member-elect and recognized as such, but he has not yet taken the oath of office. Wheeler, on the other hand, has taken the oath of office, but he has not yet taken the oath of office. The time congress met drew his salary on the certificate of the clerk of the house. Since that time he has drawn no salary, as the speaker refused to certify his name as a member-elect. It is understood that he will receive certificates to the sergeant-at-arms from the time he was first appointed in the army. There is no vacancy in his case, and he is not a member-elect. The status of Roberts and Wheeler is peculiar. Roberts is a member-elect and recognized as such, but he has not yet taken the oath of office. Wheeler, on the other hand, has taken the oath of office, but he has not yet taken the oath of office. The time congress met drew his salary on the certificate of the clerk of the house. Since that time he has drawn no salary, as the speaker refused to certify his name as a member-elect. It is understood that he will receive certificates to the sergeant-at-arms from the time he was first appointed in the army. There is no vacancy in his case, and he is not a member-elect. The status of Roberts and Wheeler is peculiar. Roberts is a member-elect and recognized as such, but he has not yet taken the oath of office. Wheeler, on the other hand, has taken the oath of office, but he has not yet taken the oath of office. The time congress met drew his salary on the certificate of the clerk of the house. Since that time he has drawn no salary, as the speaker refused to certify his name as a member-elect. It is understood that he will receive certificates to the sergeant-at-arms from the time he was first appointed in the army. There is no vacancy in his case, and he is not a member-elect.

### AMERICANS WERE AMBUSHED

#### Pack Train Attacked by Filipinos, With Some Loss.

MANILA, Jan. 21, I. A. M.—Thursday, a pack train escorted by 50 men of company C, Thirtieth Infantry, Lieutenant Ralston commanding, was ambushed by insurgents near Liza, province of Laguna, and two Americans were killed, four wounded and nine are missing. The insurgents fired three volleys at close range, and the escort was obliged to retreat after killing 19 of the insurgents. Several animals of the pack train were killed and their packs looted.

General Otis' Account of It.

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The status of Roberts and Wheeler is peculiar. Roberts is a member-elect and recognized as such, but he has not yet taken the oath of office. Wheeler, on the other hand, has taken the oath of office, but he has not yet taken the oath of office. The time congress met drew his salary on the certificate of the clerk of the house. Since that time he has drawn no salary, as the speaker refused to certify his name as a member-elect. It is understood that he will receive certificates to the sergeant-at-arms from the time he was first appointed in the army. There is no vacancy in his case, and he is not a member-elect. The status of Roberts and Wheeler is peculiar. Roberts is a member-elect and recognized as such, but he has not yet taken the oath of office. Wheeler, on the other hand, has taken the oath of office, but he has not yet taken the oath of office. The time congress met drew his salary on the certificate of the clerk of the house. Since that time he has drawn no salary, as the speaker refused to certify his name as a member-elect. It is understood that he will receive certificates to the sergeant-at-arms from the time he was first appointed in the army. There is no vacancy in his case, and he is not a member-elect.

#### UNITED MINERWORKERS.

#### Voted Down a Resolution of Sympathy With the Boers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—The convention of the United Mineworkers of America today voted down two important resolutions. The first one provided that hereafter all national conventions be held in mining towns. The second was one sympathizing with the Boers of South Africa. A free-offer resolution was tabled, a resolution favoring weekly payment of wages was voted down.

Ryan, of the scale committee, filed his report and the scale proposition was debated. Ohio miners have demanded an increase of 20 cents per ton; West Virginia, 15 cents; Illinois, 15 cents; Pennsylvania averages 15 cents; Indiana, 15 and 20 cents.

John Mitchell denied officially today the report that he is a candidate for the position now held by ex-President Hatchford on the national industrial commission.

#### Will Accompany Randall.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Captain Willis P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, and First Lieutenant Howard R. Hiko, Ninth cavalry, have been ordered to this city. They will accompany Colonel George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, to Alaska. Captain Richardson is acting adjutant-general of the department, and Lieutenant Hiko is aid-de-camp to Colonel Randall.

#### Treatise on Bubonic Plague.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An interesting and valuable brochure, giving a complete history of the bubonic plague, together with means which have been adopted for its prevention, has been prepared and made public by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the marine hospital service.

#### Mexicans Defeated the Rebels, Killing 200 and Capturing 3000.

NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 20.—News was received from the south this morning that General Lorenzo Torres had engaged the Yaquis at Macoyata on Thursday, killing over 200 and taking 3000 prisoners. Further reports will appear as the Yaquis who have been held as prisoners of war by the Yaquis for the last six months were rescued by the victorious Mexican troops and are now with General Torres. It is expected that this last important victory of General Torres will have the effect of scattering the Yaquis and will result in ending the war.

#### Expect a Volcanic Eruption.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 20.—A letter from Strawberry valley, near Hemet, Riverside county, where the recent earthquake was heavy, says that smoke and steam are pouring from between the rocks and boulders of the basin of Mount Pisgah, and that the people of the section are looking for an eruption of the volcano of hundreds of years ago. It is said that ever since the shako the

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