

## KRUGER HAS ENOUGH OF WAR.

### Reported That He is Now Prepared to Enter Into Negotiations

### Which Will Bring to a Close the Hostilities in South Africa.

### The Battle About Mafeking Resulted in Severe Loss to the Boers, the Killed and Wounded Being Estimated at Seven Hundred, While the British Loss Was Very Small.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A special dispatch from Cape Town dated Sunday says that advice received there from Pretoria reports President Kruger as now being in favor of an unconditional surrender. It is added that it is expected the Executive Council will meet on Monday or Tuesday to discuss the advisability of such a step. The report, it is stated, must be accepted with reserve.

A private message from Ladysmith to-day says that a messenger who just arrived there from Pretoria says that the women are weeping and wailing on the market place. Three trains have been dispatched from Klerksdorp to fetch the wounded from Mafeking. It is estimated there are 700 killed and wounded, and it is stated at Pretoria that the British casualties are only eighteen.

### BOERS DRIVEN PELL-MELL OVER THE PLAINS.

GLENCOE CAMP, Oct. 22.—(Delayed in transmission.)—12:20 p. m.—The attack made by the Boer forces under General Lucas Meyers on the British position Friday enabled the British forces to score a signal success. The Boer column was driven pell-mell over the plains, losing over 300 killed and wounded. In addition, the British captured several hundred horses and made many prisoners, who are being well cared for. The Boer hospital has been taken under the wing of the British hospital corps, as the Boers had only a single doctor with a primitive staff, who was quite unable to cope with the wounded.

### As it has been raining all night long and the weather heavy and misty, it is hard to expect that the Boers will make another attack to-day.

### BOERS CAUGHT IN TRAP THEY SET FOR THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The British victories in Natal, following each other in quick succession, though accompanied by heavy losses on the side of the victors, bear striking testimony to the valor of the vanquished Boers. They appear to have fallen victims to the very plan on which they counted to drive the British to the sea. They have been beaten in detail by counter strokes carefully considered and brilliantly carried out in the face of courageous opposition, which has done much to increase British respect for the Burghers, whose splendid valor and determination is universally admitted, reached the highest level.

Fuller accounts of Saturday's battle at Elands Laagte emphasized the splendid gallantry exhibited on both sides and the superiority of the British in pitched battle, although the Boers fought with the greatest tenacity to the last, only yielding when further fighting was hopeless.

An armored train with the men of the Manchester Regiment appeared on the left at Ladysmith at daybreak Saturday in support of the Johannesburg Imperial Light Horse and Natal Field Artillery, with the object of reopening communication with Elands Laagte. The artillery took up a position above the town and shelled the railway station, from which the Boers ran out, whereupon the British mounted infantry, entering the place, released the English prisoners.

The Boers, numbering some 1,000 men, with three guns, occupied a commanding position. They poured such a well-directed fire on the British, and their scouts were so active that the British force steadily retired until reinforcements arrived, when the mounted infantry was sent to drive the Boers from the ridges on the right of the large force of mixed cavalry. In the meanwhile, swept over the plain and up the hill on the right. The lancers met with a heavy fusillade, while on the left a British battery opened fire with good effect. The British infantry, which had debarked from the railway train during the interim, advanced steadily over the plain and up the rocky ridge, previously cleared by the cavalry. The Boer artillery dropped shrapnel into the advancing columns, but the British finally scaled the hill whence overlooked the broad valley to three rocky hills forming the Boers' position, the camp being in the center.

The Boers had a battery of three large guns. The smaller hills were also strongly held. On the Boer right was the station in a valley on the British left. The latter's cavalry was on both flanks and a battery on the right was busy throwing shrapnel at the Boers' batteries.

The British infantry formed for the attack in extended order behind the brow of the hill, the Devonshires on the left, with four companies of the Manchester and some of the Gordons on the right.

At about 5 p. m. the infantry advanced through the valley as steadily as on a field day. Half way down the slope they met a terrific infantry and artillery fire.

The men fell rapidly and the wounded were carried to the rear, but, in spite of the steady work of the Boer guns and the sharpshooters concealed behind the rocks, the increasing fire of the advancing British infantry gradually gained the upper hand, and the Manchester and Gordons, edging toward the right, gained the top of the ridge, thus outflanking the enemy's left.

At 6 o'clock the bugles sounded the "charge," and the British swept ahead. The Boers fought to the last,

only attempting to escape when further fighting was hopeless.

In the meantime the Devonshires, pressing steadily up the left, were strongly opposed at the Boer camp and from the flanking hills, but carried both in the charge, with cheers and bugle blasts.

By 7 o'clock the British had gained the position, and "cease firing" was sounded. Three 12½-pounder Nordenfeldts were captured, with quantities of munitions.

The Boer dead and wounded among "rocks," who were numerous, were attended to as far as possible in the dark.

General French thanked the troops on the field, especially mentioning Colonel Ian Hamilton's splendid handling of the infantry.

The British bivouacked on the captured position Saturday night. Some estimates place the Boer losses at 600, but this is probably exaggerated.

Colonel Scott Chisholm, the only British officer killed, was formerly attached to the Ninth Lancers. He served with distinction in the Afghan war and organized the present Imperial Light Horse, a majority of whom are refugees from the Rand.

The death of General Viljoen is a severe blow to the Burghers, and the death of General Kock and the capture of General Pretorius will handicap the further movements of this column.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, made a statement in the House of Commons to-day, saying:

"The British victory sums up the position in Natal early this morning as follows: 'In the battle of Elands Laagte, October 21st, two guns were captured from the Boers, who lost heavily. 'A large column of the enemy appeared advancing from the northwest on General Yule, who consequently had fallen back from Dundee and was concentrating at Glencoe Junction. In this operation we gather in the wounded and medical attendants left at Dundee. 'General White was in position at Ladysmith and is being reinforced from Pietermaritzburg.

"The enemy appears to be in large numerical superiority.

### BRITISH VICTORY WAS AT HEAVY COST.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—An official dispatch from Ladysmith, the British headquarters in Natal, dated 10 p. m. yesterday, gives the following list of casualties among the prominent Boers in the battle at Elands Laagte:

General Viljoen, killed.

General Kock's son, killed.

Colonel Schill (German officer commanding the army), wounded and a prisoner.

Commander Pretorius, wounded and a prisoner.

Several Boer standards were captured.

The following is an official list of the British casualties at the battle of Elands Laagte:

### KILLED.

Imperial Light Horse—Colonel Scott-Chisholm.

### WOUNDED.

Imperial Light Horse—Major Sampson, Captain Orr, Captain Mullens, Lieutenant Curry, Lieutenant Shore, Lieutenant Barnes, Lieutenant Forbes, Lieutenant Campbell, Lieutenant Normans.

Second Battery Field Artillery—Captain Campbell, Lieutenant Manley, Captain Brooke, Seventh Hussars.

### WOUNDED.

First Devonshire Regiment—Captain Lafone, Lieutenant Gunning, Lieutenant Haley, Lieutenant Green.

First Manchester Regiment—Colonel Curran, Captain Melville, Captain Newbigging, Captain Pater, Lieutenant Danks.

### KILLED.

First Leicestershire Regiment—Lieutenant Gordon.

Gordon Highlanders—Major Denne, Lieutenant Pantnose, Lieutenant Murray, Lieutenant Bradbury.

### WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Colonel Dick Conyngham, Major Wright, Captain Haldeane, Captain Buchanan, Captain Mikeljohn, Lieutenant Findlay, Lieutenant Gilliat, Lieutenant Campbell, Lieutenant Hennessy.

The total number of casualties now stands at forty-two killed and 155 wounded.

The following casualties occurred among the rank and file:

Fifth Lancers—Two Sergeants and four troopers killed and thirty-five non-commissioned officers and men wounded; one man missing.

Twenty-first Field Battery—Three gunners wounded.

Forty-second Field Battery—Two gunners and a driver wounded.

First Devonshire Regiment—Twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

First Manchester Regiment—Eleven non-commissioned officers and men killed and twenty-six wounded.

Gordon Highlanders—Five non-commissioned officers and fifteen men killed, and sixteen non-commissioned officers and fifteen men wounded.

### PARLIAMENT PROVIDES SINEWS OF WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, made a statement on the question of the expenditures made by the Transvaal war. He said the expenditures for the year had been increased by the supplementary vote to a total of £12,295,000, but he added that there would be an increase of £3,000,000 over his estimated revenue. This would be a considerable contribution toward the unforeseen expenditures, and would leave about £7,000,000 to be provided. He thought there should be no addition to the fixed debt, but the former should be raised by a temporary addition to the floating debt. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, asked for power to raise £8,000,000 by treasury bills, the whole question of repayment and the question of fresh taxation to be left over the next financial year.

Sir Michael also pointed out that the present war differed from previous ones and that the estimates had been more carefully drawn up. No one could foresee what the total would be, but the success, and the colonies were loyal. Although there might be something in to-day's news giving cause for anxiety, yet he saw no reason to anticipate that the campaign would not be brought to a close within the period for which the estimates were framed. As British

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## CUSTODY OF THE IDAHO PRISONERS.

### The War Department Will Hold Them for a Time at Least,

### Though Secretary Root Believes the State Should Care for Them.

### Suggests That the Governor of Idaho Issue a Call for a Special Session of the Legislature to Deal With the Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Governor Steunenberg of Idaho had another conference to-day with Secretary Root respecting the maintenance of Federal custody of the miners who are now held as prisoners in Idaho by the troops. The War Department is anxious to escape the responsibility for the further care of these prisoners. On the other hand, Governor Steunenberg cannot see his way clear to accept their custody, as he has no sufficient force to take care of them. Secretary Root has suggested that the Governor issue a call for a special session of the Legislature to deal with the question. Meanwhile the War Department will continue for a short time at least to hold the prisoners.

Secretary Root on September 28th wrote to Governor Steunenberg protesting against the further employment of United States troops to guard the prisoners, saying:

"I am informed that they are now being used by the civil authorities of the State and county as a guard for certain prisoners—upward of a hundred in number—who have been arrested by the civil authorities upon warrants issued by the civil courts, and are held under such warrants or indictments found by the Grand Jury of the county; that these prisoners, or most of them, have been held for a number of months, and that during the period of their detention, the Court of Shoshone County, which is the court of jurisdiction to try indictments found by the Grand Jury, has twice convened and adjourned without bringing these prisoners to trial; that the next regular term of court will not be held until January of next year, and in the meantime, unless something is done to prevent it, these prisoners would remain in prison under guard of the troops of the United States.

"I do not wish in any way to make any suggestion relating to the administration of justice in your State, or to imply that the failure to bring these prisoners to trial has not been for perfectly good reasons in accordance with the law and practice of the courts of Idaho, but I am much disinclined to have the troops of the United States continued longer in the attitude of retaining in custody the citizens of a State who have remained so long without being tried, and I feel bound to urge that if it is not convenient to bring the prisoners to trial, you will substitute civil guards as their custodians and relieve the troops of the United States from further performance of that duty."

The reply of Governor Steunenberg, under date of October 10th, asserts that the withdrawal of the troops would result in a great loss of property and the loss of life in that vicinity.

"Covert threats," the Governor adds, "are constantly being made by those who engaged in the riot of April 29th, which resulted in the destruction of some \$250,000 worth of property and the assassination of two men, that as soon as the troops are removed they will gratify their revenge upon those citizens who have been assisting the State in the attempt to ferret out crime, and the history of that region convinces me that these are not idle threats or the boasting of irresponsible parties, but are the expressions of deliberate and well arranged purposes and plans.

"It should be understood that this is not a conflict between capital and labor, nor a question of wages, but it is a conflict between the State of Idaho and certain criminal organizations which seek to cloak themselves under the cover of labor organizations. These organizations were originally undoubtedly legal and proper, and were organized for a commendable purpose, but they have been taken possession of by men who utterly ignore all law, who are Anarchists in belief and practice, and by such men transformed into criminal combinations. We do not concede for a moment that those organizations in Shoshone, to which we are referring, are having anything in common with the great labor organizations throughout the country, and they are not in any way to be considered in that light. We are not in conflict with organized labor, as such, in any way whatever."

The Governor then gives a history of a series of crimes, consisting of murder and arson and the blowing up of mines, extending over a period of six years from 1892, no effort being made by the county authorities to discover and prosecute the guilty parties. He closes as follows:

"As to the guarding of prisoners, I will state that on November 1st the State will be able to release the troops of all such duties. This has been our desire from the beginning, and it has been our intention at all times to perform this service as soon as we could, and we have done so, insofar as it was possible.

"It should be stated here, however, that these men have not been held under and by reason of indictments upon the part of the State, but because they were men whom we could not permit to be at large under the present condition of affairs in that section. The men who were held under indictments found by the State Grand Jury, and whom we desired to try, escaped prison a few days before the regular term of the court, at which time all preparations had been made to try them.

MOSCOW (Idaho), Oct. 23.—The cases of Edward Boyle and others and Emil

## FOSBERG AND OTHERS SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY HERE TO-DAY.

### The Defendants are Charged with Interfering with the Running of a United States Mail Train and Conspiracy at Wardner on April 27th last, when the Bunker Hill mine was blown up with dynamite by a mob.

The indictment is against forty-two persons, whose names are given, and 400 others whose names are known. It is expected the trials will begin Thursday before United States District Judge Beatty.

Patrick Reddy of San Francisco is attorney for the defense, assisted by Peter Breen and Clay McNamee. United States Attorney Coulter will conduct the prosecution. Twenty-five Federal prisoners under the charge are in the stockade at Wardner, and eighteen are confined in the jail at Moscow.

### BANDITS STILL AT LARGE.

### Creep Through Lines of the Guards and Make Good Their Escape.

ATLANTON (Kas.), Oct. 23.—Notwithstanding the fact that fully 500 carrying arms surrounded the island between Atchison and Doniphan all last night, the two bandits who Saturday night killed one man and wounded another at Doniphan, and duplicated this crime here yesterday while being pursued by a posse, crept through the line of guards during the night, and, stealing a team, escaped.

The body of Policeman Robert Dickerson, who was killed near the log barricade by the robbers, was found at about 3 o'clock this morning. At the barricade this morning were found an empty cartridge box and a vest, but nothing to lead to the identification of the men. A pool of blood showed that one of the robbers had been badly wounded.

Hundreds of men are searching for the bandits to-day. The bandits seem to have provided themselves with plenty of ammunition, and they are cool and accurate in the use of their Winchester.

LEAVENWORTH (Kas.), Oct. 23.—The police have been on the watch for the bandits since 10 o'clock last night. It is believed from the brief description that the bandits are Jack Holly and Louis Priest, two of the three convicts who escaped from the United States Penitentiary on August 2d. They were sent to the prison cemetery to dig a grave, and there overpowered a guard and took his rifle.

### AT CAPE NEWE.

### Lieutenant Reports as to the Prevailing Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, has received from Lieutenant Jarvis a brief report dated St. Michaels, Alaska, September 30th, on the recent trip of the revenue cutter Bear to Point Barrow, in the course of which he says:

"At Cape Nome are some 3,500 men, with a possible addition of from 500 to 1,000 from Yukon River points. I think there will be ample accommodations for all desiring to go out, and also sufficient provisions for those who remain. There may be a lack of fuel, but except in case of fire destroying the buildings, I do not anticipate any suffering. Typhoid fever is prevalent, but the coming cold weather is expected to check it. Good order has been maintained, but there is a lawless element that it is desired to get rid of before the winter closes. I will co-operate with the military authorities and the United States Marshal to that end.

The East appeared in the United States Court and handed up a formal order for the remanding of Captain Carter to the military authorities.

Abram J. Rose, counsel for Carter, gave notice of his intention to appeal the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which will convene on October 30th. He submitted two sets of papers, one in the nature of appeal from the decision of Judge Lacombe, and the other a motion for a writ of error, stating that he had not definitely decided which form of motion to follow. He asked that the order remanding Carter to the custody of the military authorities be dissolved, and that the prisoner should not be removed from the jurisdiction pending the argument on appeal.

Colonel Cloud said that he was authorized to say that the military authorities did not contemplate any removal of the prisoner pending such appeal. Carter will therefore remain in custody on Governor's Island.

### UNIVERSALISTS.

### Biennial Convention Formally Opened at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The biennial convention of the Universalist Church was opened here to-day, after nearly a week of preliminary meetings. Charles H. Hutchinson of Chicago presided.

The first business taken up was a motion to ratify a new platform of principle by the acceptance of which the Universalist body gives up forever the Winchester confession of faith adopted by it in 1830. The new declaration is the result of a conference of Boston Universalist ministers, and was drawn up by the Chairman of their committee, Rev. George T. Knight, President of the Tufts College. It was adopted by the Universalist body at its last biennial convention in Chicago, but under the by-laws had to lie over two years for ratification.

Rev. Henry B. Metcalf of Pawtucket, R. I. moved its ratification. The ratification was voted, 132 in favor, 10 against.

### Congressman Harmer Seriously Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Congressman Alfred C. Harmer, who has represented the Fifth Congressional District for many years, is critically ill at his home at Germantown, a suburb of this city. Mr. Harmer is popularly known as "the father of the House."

He was stricken Friday evening with an acute attack of Bright's disease, after several months of ill health.

## LATEST FROM SEAT OF WAR.

### The Boers Boast That Dundee is Absolutely Cut Off,

### Asserting, Despite British Victories, the Situation is Still Uncertain.

### The Reticence and Brevity of Lord Wolsley's Communication is Also Taken as an Ominous Sign That General Yule Has Been Compelled to Abandon the Wounded and Prisoners at Dundee Because His Force is Too Weak to Hold the Position.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—No news yet received tends to dispel the apprehension caused by Lord Wolsley's brief summary of the situation. A Pietermaritzburg dispatch says that the censor now permits no message to be sent from the front. Other dispatches represent the Boers as boasting that Dundee is absolutely cut off, and assert that despite the British victories, the situation is still uncertain.

The Pretoria dispatch giving the report of General Joubert to the Government is not so confident as the report of the Britishers, and the reason why Commandant Erasmus failed to come to the assistance of Commandant Meyer cannot be fathomed. Had he done so the British victory might have been still more dearly bought. Probably Commandant Meyer, having arrived at the rendezvous first, thought to get all the glory of wiping out the Britishers himself, and opened the attack without waiting for the others. If so the Boers suffered badly because of his hastiness.

It appears, however, that the brilliant victory at Elands Laagte was productive of no effect for the relief of Glencoe, and the very reticence and brevity of Lord Wolsley's communication are only ominous. It seems to be worded to prepare the public for bad news, and it is only too likely that General Yule has been compelled to abandon the wounded and prisoners at Dundee because his force is too weak to hold the four and a half miles separating Dundee from Glencoe.

Probably General Yule believes he can better protect Dundee from an enemy advancing from the northwest by concentrating all his available strength at Glencoe, where there are now 3,500 men and three batteries. In the meantime efforts will be made to reopen the railway and to get reinforcements from Ladysmith.

It is expected that Commandant Erasmus has by this time joined Commandant General Joubert, and that their combined columns amounts to some 10,000 or 11,000 men, while the Free State Boers now threatening Ladysmith from the east and a column reported to be coming through Zululand must also be reckoned with.

In short, General Sir George Stewart White has been unable to follow up his successes, and is obliged to remain at Ladysmith, without being able to restore railway communication, which is probably broken at other points beside Elands Laagte. Thus the enemy, although their original plan, which was supposed to have been that of Colonel Schiel, failed, may fairly be credited with having isolated General Yule's brigade and divided the British forces in Natal. General Yule may find himself in a tight place, needing all his experience in Indian and Burmese fighting to extricate himself.

It is quite evident that the War Office has news which has been withheld from the public, and, if the situation as here sketched, is confirmed, Boer divisions may be expected at other frontier points.

Up to midnight the War Office was besieged with inquiries, the heavy lists of British losses causing much heart burning. Said a workman who was reading the list: "If this is the price of suzerainty, good God but we are paying in full."

It is regarded as not impossible that General White may yet be compelled to concentrate all the Natal forces at Ladysmith, and await the arrival of the army corps.

A dispatch to the "Times," from Colesburg, Cape Colony, says: "The situation (Monday) is grave. The Boers are 3,500 strong, and will be reinforced from Driekop. The defense is only possible. The town guard will retire on Newmarket as their appearance of the Boer force is estimated at 1,500 men. The fighting at Glencoe has been placid at Bethulle, the frontier town on the east London line, as a brilliant victory."

Interesting and gratifying accounts are supplied by the war correspondents of the battle of Elands Laagte, of which the following are extracts:

"The 'Daily Telegraph' says: 'General French commenced the action at 6:30 a. m. The enemy had only just finished coffee when they were surprised and nearly all our prisoners were caught in the vicinity of the captured train. The mining and railway officials escaped from the enemy and came in to us to the number of thirty-seven whites, besides many natives and coolies. Both of the latter class had been robbed and compelled to work by the Boers, the whites were treated fairly well, though they were made to take an oath to remain neutral, etc. A Boer Sergeant, a native of Cape Colony, hid his rifle and came in with twenty of his captives.

"The Manchester Regiment, with the characteristic hardness of British infantry, marched straight back at the enemy, too often careless of taking cover, despite the rattling, hissing and spitting of the Mauser bullets. Tommy Atkins says in effect, 'What, what, hide from yokes! Let 'em shoot!'

"Discipline has its drawbacks as well as its advantages, and our soldiers who have learned the Boer tactics are now capable of readjusting the mistakes of the past. The panorama was colored

## PEACE OVERTURES OF FILPINOS.

### General Otis Declines to Deal With Any Commission

### Unless It Represents Aguinaldo as Commander-in-Chief of Insurgents.

### Major Cheatham's Forces Rout Bands of Rebels Who Have Been Bothering the Americans Around Calamba and Angeles, Inflicting Heavy Loss—The American Losses Were One Killed and Three Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—General Otis' account of the last Filipino peace overture is as follows:

"Manila, Oct. 23d. 'On October 20th a message was received at Angeles under a flag of truce expressing the desire of Hon. President Aguinaldo to send a commission to Manila to arrange the difficulties connected with the delivery of Spanish prisoners and to discuss a matter of particular character. A reply was returned that a commission accredited by anyone other than Aguinaldo, General-in-Chief of the Insurgents, could not be recognized. There has been no further correspondence. OTIS."

### REBELS AGAIN ROUTED.

MANILA, Oct. 23.—(5:50 p. m.)—The Insurgents around Calamba and Angeles have bothered the Americans lately with their repeated attacks, which, like most of the Filipino attacks, consist of fooling a lot of ammunition to the rear of the enemy's camp from long range. Major Cheatham's battalion of the Thirty-first Infantry, a battery of the Fifth Artillery and a Gatling gun sallied out this morning from Calamba, drove the Filipinos from their trenches and pursued them for three miles, inflicting heavy loss on the rebels. One American was killed and three were wounded in the Twenty-first Infantry.

Lieutenant Ferguson, with twenty scouts of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, reconnoitering near Labao, encountered a party of mounted Filipinos. They killed six of them and captured eight, with ten rifles.

Four men from the gunboat Mariveles were lured ashore eighteen miles from Iloilo by a flag of truce, and the insurgents killed one of them, wounded one and captured a third. The gunboat was ordered to fire for fear of wounding the Americans.

The second battalion of the Nineteenth Regiment, Major Reece commanding, embarked for Iloilo to-day to reinforce the troops.

### DEATH OF CAPTAIN HOWARD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following telegram, confirming the report of the death of Captain Guy Howard, was received at the War Department from General Otis to-day:

"Manila, Oct. 23d. 'Captain Guy Howard, Assistant Quartermaster and Quartermaster of Volunteers, was killed yesterday near Arayat, while in a launch on the Rio Grande River, by concealed insurgents. His clerk, a civilian employe, and a native were wounded. Scouting detachments of the Thirty-sixth Volunteers encountered the insurgents southwest of Santa Rita, scattering them, killing five and capturing three. No other casualties. General Lawton is operating at San Isidro.

"The forwarding of supplies to that point continues attended with some difficulty, on account of lack of transportation, which will be supplied soon. The insurgents of Southern Luzon attacked Calamba, and were driven off. No casualties.

"This morning Kline, commanding at Calamba, vigorously attacked an insurgent force concentrating on his front, routed them from the trenches and pushed them three miles to the rear. Casualties are one private killed, one Corporal and three privates wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown."

### TRANSPORTS COMING HOME.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department to-day:

"Manila, Oct. 23d. 'The Columbia sailed for San Francisco October 19th, the Belgian King to-day and Siam, via Honolulu, on October 20th. OTIS."

### TROUBLE AT PANAMA.

### U. S. Consul Gudger Reports an Insurrection Having Broken Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from United States Consul Gudger, at Panama, stating that an insurrection has broken out there, and that martial law has been declared.

Mr. Gudger's cablegram was to the effect that the departments of Cundimamarca, Totima and Santander are in insurrection, though the city of Panama proper is as yet unaffected. The State Department has already called upon the Navy Department for a gunboat to proceed to Panama or some near by port. The Marblehead is now on the west coast, and if it can be reached it is probable that it will be ordered to go at once to Panama.

A Venezuelan force is coming over to assist the revolutionists. No Magdalena steamers are running.

### Brig Westaway Wrecked.

NASSAU (N. P.), Oct. 23.—The British brig Westaway, Captain Young, which sailed from Barbadoes September 22d, from Rumney and New York, stranded October 5th at Watling's Island, one of the Bahamas, and became a total loss. The crew has arrived here with the vessel's material. The brig Westaway was built in 1886, and was of 259 tons net.