## **BATES IN MINDANAO**

Peaceful Occupation of Five Northern Cities.

CASUALTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Native Losses Far Greater Than oe of the Americans-Aguinaldo Said to Be in Singapore.

MANILA, April 3, 6 P. M.—General John C. Bates has peacefully occupied Surigao, Cagayan, Iligan, and Misamis, in the Isl-and of Mindanao

and of Mindanab

A number of rifles and cannon were
captured. The presence of the gunboats
Yorktown, Manila and Panay prevented resistance at Cagayan. Insurgent atrocities in Cagayan and Ca-

marines Provinces continue. Spanlards Chinamen and natives have been mur

### LOSSES IN THE PHILIPPINES. Natives Have Not Made Any Gains

Since the First of the Year. WASHINGTON, April 2.—General Otis has cabled to the War Department, probably with a view of correcting erroneous impressions that exist in this country as to the state of the insurrection in the Philippines, a summary of the rise of development of the campaign since the first velopment of the campaign since the first of the calendar year. His figures go far toward offsetting the belief that exists in some quarters that since the addition of guerrilla methods of warfare, the insur-gents have inflicted more substantial losses upon the American armies in companies with the punishment which they have themselves received.

A significant sentence in the report dif-A signuscant sentence in the report dif-ferentiates insurgents and ladrones, show-ing that Otis has taken cognizance of the fact that a considerable number of hos-tiles are not soldiers under the rules of

tiles are not soldiers under the rules of war and may not expect the same treatment. The report, which is dated Maniia, April 3, is as follows:

"Since January 1 124 skirmishes in the Philippines have been reported, mostly light affairs. Our casualities were 10 officers and 18 enlisted men killed, 13 officers and 151 men wounded. Insurgents and ladrones loss in killed and left on the field, 1426; captured (mostly wounded), 1451; small arms secured, 3051; pieces of artillery, 165: large captures of other insurgent property. gent property.
"A number of important insurgent off

cers are surrendering and the situation is gradually becoming more pacific. "OTIS."

### IN NORTHREN LUZON.

### Experiences of a Small Band

Search of Aguinaldo. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The War De-partment has made public a number of reports of the movements of small expereports of the movements of small expeditions which started from Bangued January E last, on a scout through the mountains of Luzon in search of Aguinaido. Coionel Hare, of the Twenty-third Infantry, had heard that an insurgent General was in the neighborhood and be-lieved that it might be Aguinaldo. So he started on the trail with Captain Ashburn, of the First battalion of his regi-ment, and 40 men, and was out five days as far as Bacooc.

This little expedition was characterized by many acts of daring and gallantry which form the subject of the reports. At one point near Doninlay, the insur-gents had prepared an ambush. The soldiers knew of it and deployed, attacking the insurgents from the front and both flanks, killing one Lieutenant and nine men and capturing five prisoners and a lot of ammunition. One man wounded was the American casualty list. The wounded man, Sergeant-Major Wilson, is recommended for a medal of honor, as were also First Lieutenant Jeffers and these enlisted men:

poral G. C. Burke, Company M. A cer-tificate of merit is also recommended for Hospital Steward A. M. Coffey.

Colonel Hare pays special tribute to the bravery of Sergeant-Major Wilson, characterizing his act as one that "simp'y exhausts imagination." With six or seven men he charged straight through the rocky gorge under heavy fire from the insurgents at a distance of 40 yards. Col-

exhausted the magazine of his Krag and then saw a man not 30 yards from him. He was too far off to be sure of his aim with his pistol, and he had no time to reload, so he made a dash for the man with his revolver. That is when he was shot in the hip. Then Lieutenant Jeffers charged up the trail with seven mer s summit he had a personal endith three of the bandits. He sho dead, knocked the other down with the butt of his revolver, while the man be-hind threw his gun over Jeffers' shoul-

### Philippine Commissioner's Speech a Farewell Banquet.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—General Luke F. Wright, of the Philippine Commission, was tendered a farewell banquet by 200 distinguished men at the Peabody Hotel. After thanking his friends for the sentiments ex-General Wright spoke on the question of expansion, and reviewed the purchase of Louisiana and the taking in of Florida, Texas, California and Alaska

We may assume, therefore, if there is any force in the doctrine of practical cor whatever additional territory the people of the United States think they need and can rightfully acquire, they may constitution ally take. In each instance the question e of expediency, and not of pow be determined upon a consideration of all the attendant advantages of the transac

am not—a thick-and-thin expansionist. It would be both foolish and immoral for us to pursue a policy of greed and aggression, especially against our weaker neighbors. On the other hand, it would be equally fool'sh and short-sighted to fall by negotiation or purchase, any

speaker said that the argument against imperialism seemed to him irrelevant, as it sets up a man of straw to be knocked down. The only imperator to whom our allegiance is due is the will of the sovereign people, expressed in a man-ner they have subscribed. General Wright said it has always been his belief that the Island of Cuba should be a part of the United States. It is so situated, a glance at the map will show, as be the key to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. In our hands, the former becomes, as it ought to be, an American lake. It commands the Nicaragua Canal when built. Continuing, the speaker said:

"I do not subscribe to the doctrine that wherever the flag once floats it must float forever; but I do say that whenever the flag is rightfully raised it should never be furied in violation of the dictates of duty and honor. To abandon these is-lands now, to my mind, would be a blot up-on our good name among mankind for all time. When all opposition to our author-ity is at an end, and not before, the question as to how the islands can be question as to how the islands can be best governed becomes at once and always not only a legitimate, but a highly im-portant topic for discussion. There shall be upon this, as upon all other important

full and free interchange of

"Permit me to say that I take it we are all agreed that whatever is best for those, our new wards, is to be first considered. Humanity, justice and sound policy alike dictate this. We are further agreed that so far as it is in our power to give it, they shall have the same civil and religious liberty, same rights of person and property that we ourselves enjoy; and finally, that we are of one mind, that as speedily as can asfely be done, they should have representative government on the lines adopted for our other territories. Just how far we can at once go in that direction and just what instrumentality of government shall be presently operative can only be determined after intelligent and honest investigation and in the nature of things must largely depend upon the attitude towards us of the Filipinos themselves.

"These and other grave considerations har the United States from throwing off the burden of the Philippines if it be a burden. The path of duty lies plain before us and we cannot honorably recede if we would."

General Wright closed with an affection-

General Wright closed with an affection-ate good-bye to his friends and asso-

May Enlist Filipino Musicians. WASHINGTON, April 2.—In reply to a able message received at the War De-artment some time ago from General tis, at Manila, asking for authority to enlist native Filipino musicians in the vari-ous regimental bands in the islands, Ad-jutant-General Corbin has sent the follist native Fill

owing cablegram:
"Secretary of War authorizes enlistment
of competent native musicians in regi-

### Aguinaldo in Singapore.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A special to the Record from San Francisco says:

News from the Philippines received by the transport Sheridan shows that Aguinaldo is in Singapore. Singapore papers make mention of the fact and publish a short interview with him

### A GEOGRAPHICAL BLUNDER.

### The Large Tocantins River Is Not Part of the Amason System.

remarkable blunder with regard to a remarkable blumber with regard to one of the large rivers of South America has been common in school and other geographies for years, and has given an incorrect impression of the mighty stream correct impression of the mighty stream ar whose mouth the City of Para stands. near whose mouth the City of Para stands. The Tocantins River has been regarded as merely a tributary of the Amazon, instead of being, as it is, an independent river basin. A geography just published in England, for example, says that "the Tocantins forms a part of the Amazon system, being only divided from it by some islands." Another British school geography published last year gives the area of the Amazon basin and includes the Tocantins in it. The French geographies likewise make the Tocantins a part likewise make the Tocantins a part of the Amazon system.

Writers on geography are only just be-finning to treat the Tocantins as an inde-endent hydrographic basin. It rises far to the south, and has a tributary, the Araguaya, which is even larger than the Tocantins. The joint streams form one of the great rivers of the continent, with a width, for a long distance, of two or three miles, but the river is so impeded by rapids that it is not avantable for navigation with the continuation of the con tion until it widens into the great estuary on which Para stands. Not a drop of water from the Tocantins River mingles with the Amazon until both rivers are lost in the ocean. The Tocantins reaches the Atlantic about #0 miles east of the nearest delta branch of the Amazon. The chief reason why the erroneous identification of the Tocantins system with the Amazon basin has so long been perpetuated seems to be that the Tocantins basin is closely related with that of the first Amazon tributary to the west, inasmuch as both flow from the same slope and in the same

men and capturing five prisoners and a lot of 'ammunition. One man wounded was the American casualty list. The wounded man Sergeant-Major Wilson, is recommended for a medal of honor, as were also First Lieutenant Jeffers and these enlisted men:

John C. Sammons and Frank Miller, Company B: F. A. Murphy, Company D: J. A. Syzmore, Company C: Ray Brunstine, William Smith, Paul Jenkins and J. R, Hawkins, Company A, and Corporal G. C. Burke, Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the the Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the the Service of the Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the the Service of the Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the the Service of the Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the Company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the company M. A certainty of the Amazon and the service of the called the Gem. giving the optnions of the royal family on President Kruger, called the Gem. giving the optnions of the royal family on President Kruger, called the Gem. giving the optnions of the royal family on President Kruger, called the Gem. giving the optnions of the royal family on President Kruger, called the Gem. giving the optnions of the royal family on President Kruger, culled from an album belonging to the belong to the same system. It is not uncompanied to the Service of the Called the Gem. An interesting item appears in a periodical called the Gem. An interesting item appears in a periodical called the Gem. Service and called the Gem. Service and called the Gem. Service and called tributary of the Amazon, and the the waters of Lake Dilolo flow both to the Congo and the Zambesi, that the Orinoco and the Amazon and the Congo and the Zambesi, belong to the same systems. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the Tocantins is a part of the Amazon sys-tem because it has a water connection through the little Breves River and small-er streams with the Amazon. Naturalist Bates and other explorers declared that very little water from the Amazon enter old of a larger water junction between the two river systems a little further south. This was a blunder, due to the small progress exploration had made, for the river of which Bates spoke is a long trough, filled with Tocantins water, with

a few little tributaries of its own. Geographical writers are just beginning to give the Tocantins its proper place as an independent river system. The Move-ment Geographique, of Brussels, had a long article in its last number, pointing out the blunder. M. Reclus, in his de-scription of the Tocantins, in the Univer-sal Geography, several years ago, treated the system as a distinct basin, and was one of the first geographical writers to give a correct idea of it.

Louis Hoepker, a representative St. Louis brewing company, was in the city yesterday. In conversation with the officials of the Oregon Hopgrowers' Association he said that brewers are not resociation he said that brewers are inclusive sponsible for the low price of hops. So far as brewers are concerned, they are desirous that hops should be sold at a price that will make the industry profitble to the growers. He says that the growers can blame themselves for the growers can blame themselves for the low prices, for in their eagerness to sell their product they underbid each other and thus established a price below the actual value of the hops. The browers do not ask for a reduction of the price at first demanded. All they would ask in any event is that the price be maintained at a uniform standard. Mr. Hoepker explains that if his company buys a supply of hops at 12 cents and the next day a plains that if his company buys a supply of hops at 12 cents and the next day a rival brewing company is offered the same grade of hops at 10 cents, his company has been injured. They do not complain at being required to pay 12 cents themselves, but want all brewers to pay the same price for the same grade of goods.

Mr. Hoepker expresses the opinion that growers make a serious missake in styling the same price for the same grade of goods. growers make a serious mistake in giving agents a large number of samples to send to Eastern dealers. This practice encour-

to Eastern dealers. This practice encourages the cutting of prices and eventually works against the grower. He says the brewers are interested in the prosperity of the hopgrowers, for the hop industry distributes money among a large number of people who buy beer.

On his return to Missouri Mr. Hoepker will take with him a pair of Chinese pheasants. He says repeated efforts have been made to establish the pheasants in that state, but after a year or two sportsthat state, but after a year or two sports men kill them and they must be started anew. The pair to be taken by Mr. Hoepkar will be kept in an enclosure and protected until the birds have multiplied in sufficient numbers to warrant their be-

CAPE TOWN, April 1.—At a mass meeting held today, at which 30,000 people were present, a resolution was passed amid great enthusiasm, declaring a solemn conviction that the incorporation of the South African Republic and Orange Free State into the Queen's dominions alone would secure prosperity and public freedom in South Africa.

## SANNAS POST DISASTER

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH CONVOY.

It May Not Prevent the Advance of Roberts' Army-The Field Marshal's Report.

LONDON, April 2.—Fuller news of thedisaster to the British Army in the neighboshood of Sannas Post does not tend
to improve matters from a British point
of view, but with the dispatches so mystifying, it is impossible accurately to portray the present situation or foretell the
ultimate issue of Lord Roberts' attempt
to retrieve the defeat. The War Office has
posted a dispatch from Lord Roberts,
reading as follows:
"Bloemfontein, April 2.—10:30 P. M.—In

nfontein, April 2.-10:30 P. M.-II

continuation of my telegram of March Si there has been considerable delay in get-ting accurate returns of the casualties, as ting accurate returns of the casualties, as the action took place 22 miles hence, the telegraph cable has been interrupted several times, cloudy weather has interfered with signaling, and although there has been no engagement since, the force is continually in touch with the enemy. There were many acts of conspicuous gailantry displayed during the day. Q battery remained in action under fire at 1206 yards for some hours, the officers serving the guns as casualities reduced the detachments. Several gallant attempts were made to bring in two guns, the teams of which had been killed, but at each attempt the horses were shot. The each attempt the horses were shot. The Essex, Munster, Shropshire and North-umberland Mounted Infantry, Roberts Horse, covered the retirement of the guns from the position to the crossing of the drift, found by the cavalry two miles further south, and withstood the deter-mined attacks of the enemy, who in some cases advanced within 100 yards.

"Q Battery of the Royal Horse Artil-lery was suddenly surrounded in the drift and the officers and men were all made

and the officers and men were all made prisoners without a shot being fired. But Major Taylor and a Sergeant Major succeeded in escaping in the confusion. Five guns were captured at the same time. Further details tomorrow."

Lord Roberts dispatch seems finally to dispose of the early report of the recovery of the guns, and the fact that the Boers remain in occupation of the water works is taken as an indication that they intend to make a stand sufficiently long to cover the withdrawal of the guns and wagons to a place of safety, although the absence of definite information regarding the movements of General French makes the movements of General French makes it difficult to estimate their chances of adding this crowning success to the blow

already inflicted.

A dispatch from Masseru, Basutoland, dated Monday, April 2, says the Earl of Roslyn, who is acting as war correspondent for the Dally Mail in South Africa, and who left there April 1 on his way to Thabantchu, has probably fallen into the hands of the Boers. Messages from Springfontein suggest the

fact that the press messages are keenly censored, indicating an early advance northward, although there is a question whether the loss of guns and convoy will not delay the Commander-in-Chief's move-

has induced the authorities to promise to are not going to St. Helena.

Driver Bradly, of the Canadian Artillery, died April 1, as the result of an

A dispatch from Pretoria announces the arrival of 28 prisoners, mostly residents of Ladybrand, who were selzed when the

The German liner Koenig has again reached Lourenco Marques, this time hav-ing on board 257 passengers, bound for the

faults myself, how can I judge another."
The Queen wrote: "May God guide him and all of us out of our troubles and diffi-

The official list of casualties sustained by British officers, near Bloemfontein waterworks, is as follows: Killed-Northumberland Fusiliers, Major Booth; Roberts' Horse, Lieutenant Crowler; Booth; Roberts Horse, Lieutenant Crowler; Army Medical Service, Lieutenant Irvine. Wounded—Artillery, Colonel Rocherfod and five others; Royal Horse Guards, Lieutenant A. V. Meade; Roberts' Horse,

Lieutenant A. V. Meade; Roberts' Horse, three; Mounted Infantry, four. Missing—Artillery, Captain Ray; Tenth Hussars, Lieutenants D. R. H. Anderson, Pelham and C. W. H. Crichton.

## THE REPORTS DIFFER.

Discrepancies in the Account of Convoy Affair. NEW YORK, April 3.-A dispatch to

Tribune from London says: There are some curious discrepancies in mofficial reports of Colonel Broadwood's mishap. According to two corresp the Boers were under command of General Grobbeler, while another names Reich-man as the commandant. Then again, the Chronicle's account says that two guns are reported to have been recap-tured, while the Times indicates that the

It is interesting, too, to note that while Lord Roberts speaks of the loss of sever guns, the Boers themselves say that they have captured only six. Of the five guns that are known to have been saved, four did not fall into the hands of the Boers simply owing to the fact that when the drivers were shot the horses stampeded out of action, but instead of galloping to-ward the Boer lines, they made off in the direction of Bloemfontein, and the arrival

direction of Bloemfontein, and the arrival of the Ninth Division compelled a detachment of Boers which had been sent in pursuit to beat a hasty retreat. Indeed, it seems that except for General Coiville the whole of Colonel Broadwood's column would have gone under. He forced the Boers back and evidently without much consistion, as by the time without much opposition, as by the time he had got his artillery in position the only resistance that was offered to the advance of his infantry came from guns firing shrapnel at too long a range. According to the Chronicle the Boers cut off the water supply of Bioemfontein and destroyed the pumping gear, as well as the field telegraph, before they retired.

The British losses in artillery in the present war have been exceptionally heavy. Altogether 22 guns have been captured by the Boers, who on their part

The water works were, however, new, and

## CAPTAIN REICHMAN IDENTIFIED

Boer Commander Is a United State NEW YORK, April 1.—The Journal and NEW YORK, April 3.—The Journal and Advertiser assumes that the American named Reichman, said to have been in command of the Boers at the Bushman's Kop ambush, was Captain Carl Reichman, U. S. A. The Journal and Advertiser says: Captain Reichman was detached from command of a company of the Severseenth Infantry when ordered to South Africa on January 5. He was sept to the Capacity. Infantry when ordered to South Africa on January 5. He was sent to the Cape to report on all military operations, and is virtually a United States representative. He reached the front about four weeks ago, and, like the French and German attaches, is believed to be helping the Boer forces in whatever way he can. Captain Reichman was born in Germany. He came to America in 1881, and the same year joined the United States army as

passed through the successive grades of Private, Corporal, Sergeant and Second Lieutenant, and after obtaining a commission, his promotion was rapid. At the beginning of the Spanish War he was made Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain of Volunteers, and was in the Santiago campaign. On his promotion to a Captaincy in the regular army, he was assigned to active duty in the Philippines. He served at the front there for several months. Captain Reichman is a graduate of Heidelberg University.

Today, and Drive to Dublin, Seven Miles Distant.

sity.

A Washington dispatch said last night that the War Department had received no report recently from Captain Reichman. The report that he was fighting with the Boers was a startling announcement to the Department. Captain Reichman is still officially connected with the United States Government, and such an act of his might bring on grave diplomatic difficulties. The cables giving this report were handed at once to Adjutant-General Corbin. LONDON. April 3.—Queen Victoria, who left Windsor Castle last night en route for Ireland, arrived at Holyhead at 9:10 A. M. today. The authorities of the place, officers of the warships in the harbor and a guard of honor awaited the arrival of Her Majestey. When the Queen alighted, she was presented with the usual address of welcome. She gave her reply to Lord Denbigh, who handed it to the officials.

Later, the Queen embarked on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which, piloted by the Irene, escorted by the royal yacht Osborne and cruisers Gallata and Australia, steamed out of the harbor for Kingstown.

man is one of the most conservative offi-cers in the army. That was one of the reasons why he was sent to the Trans-If Captain Reichman has joined in the if Captain Reichman has joined in the fighting, without first resigning from the United States army, he will be liable to court-martial on his return. If he does not return, he will be dismissed from the service in disgrace, if it be found true that he joined the Boers while still holding a commission under the United States.

"Such a thing as this is inconceivable,"

Reichman's Position in Boer Army. WASHINGTON, April 2.—War Department officials do not believe the story that comes from South Africa to the effect that Captain Carl Reichman, Seventeenth Infantry, was one of the leaders of the Boers at the last fight between the Boers at the English at the Bloemfontein water. Boers at the list light between the boers and the English at the Bloemfontein water works. Adjutant-General Corbin would not even discuss the possibility of the story being true. Reichman's brother of-ficers, men who know him well, say that it is very probable that Reichman occu-pled some conspicuous point of vantage covery in uniform by the British was the basis of the supposition that he was one of the Boer leaders.

### Kipling's Poem on Joubert.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The next issue of Harper's Weekly will contain a poem by Rudyard Kipling, on General Joubert, which was sent by cable from South Africa. Two of the three verses follow: se that bred, with those that loosed th

He had no part whose hands were clean of

one, Telling old battles over without hate. Noblest, his name shall pass from sire to sor

England's Demand on Portugal. LISBON, April 3.-In the Chamber of Deputies today the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Velga Bierao, announced that Great Britain had demanded of Portugal consent to transport British troops through Beira, in accordance with exist-ing treaties. Portugal has notified the Transvani Government of its decision. The Minister asserted that the relations be-tween Great Britain and Portugal were

Boers Hold the Waterworks, BUSHMAN'S KOP, Monday, April 2 .-The Boers are still occupying the water-works, which the British shelled yesterday afternoon, the Boers replying.

Cape Parliament Prorogued. CAPE TOWN, April 3.—Parliament was further prorogued today. The Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, has returned here.

## BRYAN ON THE PHILIPPINES

### To His Efforts Ratification of the Treaty Was Due.

PORTLAND, April 3 .- (To the Editor.) Senator Hoar some short time since pub-licly mentioned the fact, which we all re-member, that at the time the peace treaty was before the Senate for ratification. najority of the Senate was in favor of its amendment by incorporating therein a like declaration regarding the Philippines which Congress had made regarding Cuba, acknowledging their right of self-govern-ment and disclaiming any intention of exercleing sovereignty, and that such majority would have made such amendment but for the fact that Colonel Bryan left his post of duty, and, hurrying to Wash-ington, persuaded enough Democrats to favor the treaty as it now stands, to se-cure its ratification, thus giving our Government sovereignty over the islands.

To be sure that interference on his part was the very height of impertinence, and could not possibly be condoned, except upon the hypothesis that the Colonel really believed that the caudal appendage of the great Democratic party and of our great republic also has been entrusted to his hands by an all-wise Providence, to used by him as a sort of steering apsponsible for the nonamendment of the treaty, and was, therefore, responsible for the unfortunate results following, and now after having been responsible for the establishment of our legal covereignty over the Philippines, he deliberately advises the abandonment of such sovereignty by turning the government over to the Filipinos, what would have been done at the outset but for his interference.

Mr. Bryan, who has been instrumental in getting our Government into trouble in the matter of the Philippines, and who now proposes a remedy out of it, is pursuing the very policy of the quack doctor, who always endeavored, no matter what the complaint, to throw his patient into fits as je "was just h-l on fits," and is exercising a species of wisdom which has never been excelled in all history, except in the case of the wise man recorded by

And he was wondrous wise; He jumped into a bramble brush And scratched out both his eyes; With all his might and main He jumped into another bush And scrutched them in again.

Davis' Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The resigna-tion of Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was accepted today by Secretary Hitchcock by direction of the President. The resignation, it is under-stood, was sent directly to the President by Mr. Davis but was referred to the Secby Mr. Davis, but was referred to the Sec stary of the Interior to be accepted by im in the regular course. Secretary litchcock refused to make public the text of the letter of resignation or that of the acceptance of it.

Reform in Mexico's Army. CHICAGO, April 2.—A special to the Record from Monterey, Mexico, says: General Bernardo Royes, the new Secretray of War, will soon inaugurate im-Mexican army. At present the army is argely made up of criminals who are sentenced to do military service. General Royes will abolish this practice of forced service, and establish that of voluntary sentences of results. The estimates will

ARRIVED AT KINGSTOWN IN PELITING RAIN.

Will Land From the Royal Yacht

swithout first forwarding a resignation to the War Department. I have been asked several times today whether he had resigned. I cannot believe that he would take part in the Transvaal battles without first leaving the United States army. As I have said, such a thing is inconceivable under military law. Captain Reichman is one of the most conservative offi-DUBLIN, April 4, 12:20 A. M.—In spite of the rain that was falling and the huge puddles of water under foot, the arrival of Queen Victoria, in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, off Kingstown, was the occasion for much enthusiasm, although the did not take an organized form own. occasion for much enthusiasm, although this did not take an organized form, owing to the fact that Her Majesty came several hours ahead of schedule time. It had been officially announced that the Queen would reach Kingstown at 5:30 P. M. Tuesday, instead of 2 P. M., but at the latter hour the Victoria and Albert loomed up through the haze and rain and was greeted with the thunder of 21 guns from each ship of the British Channel Squadron.

Thousands had poured into Kingstown regardless of the petting rain, which luck-

Thousands had poured into Kingstown regardless of the pelting rain, which luck-ily ceased about 5 o'clock, and they braved the cold winds and mud until midnight. the cold winds and mud until midnight. The celebrations were confined to an illumination of the war vessels, and to a
few fireworks here and there. A shining
shamrock stood out against the blackness
of Dublin Bay, and fom the jackles clustered on the decks of the squadron came
strains of "God Save the Queen," which
were taken up with a will by the patient
crowd on shore, and when "Soldiers of the
Queen" floated across the qu'et water, the
spectators on Kingstown pler joined in
with equal fervor. Although all political
conditions are represented in Kingstown,
there was no attempt at a counter demonstration. In fact, the evening's fireworks, stration. In fact, the evening's fireworks, singing and cheering were not marred by any hostile note, and the entry of the Queen into Dublin today (Wednesday) will probably be a repetition of similar friendly

conditions.

In Dublin itself, seven miles from Kingstown, the epithet "Dear Dirty Dublin" was never before presumably better justified than yesterday. Dublin was bedraggled, its finery, which rivalled London's jubiles decorations, drooping sadly in the steady rain which, according to weather prophets, will be repeated today. However, last evening, when the showers ever, last evening, when the showers coased, illuminations, such as Ireland had never seen, lighted up the streets and were viewed by crowds so dense that in several thoroughfares traffic was impos-

The castle was gay with a dinner party, including the leading Irish nobility, and a spirit of good-natured revelry prevailed over every quarter of Ireland's capital.

Will Disembark Today. The Queen will disembark some time be-fore noon today, and will drive from Kingstown through the city, reaching the Viceregal lodge about 2 in the afternoon. Another sword-bearer has been secured in the place of James Eagan, who for nine years was imprised for redition offeres. years was imprisoned for political offenses. By the exercise of tact, political consider-ations have been either kept entirely in

ations have been either kept entirely in the background or banished entirely.

Of the Dublin evening papers yesterday, the Telegraph, which belongs to the Freeman's Journal, alone strikes a note which approaches the discordant. It says:

"Political considerations must chill tomorrow's reception. The Nationalists have too much respect for the rights of minorities to interfere with individual expressions of opinion, but the anti-British passion will never the out until the applies. sion will never die out until the aspira-tions of Ireland are satisfied by reparation of the fraud and wrong perpetrated

"While deprecating any manifestations of disrespect, it must be known that those who do make a demonstration in hor the Queen's visit are not in any way what-ever Irish Nationalists, and do not represent Irish Nationalist sentiment."

## ODD FACTS IN POLITICS.

on the Lord Mayor of Dublin

the National party, this is rather severe

## Only One Prominent Chairman Eve ern Votes Cast for Jeff Davis.

There is some interesting history in connection with National conventions of politician of the new generation may not be familiar, says the New York Sun. Only one man who presided over the deliberations of a National convention has been nominated for the Presidency while he was present in the convention. This Horatio Seymour in Democratic National Convention in New York in 1868. He vacated the chair when the sentiment of the convention turned to him, but he was virtually present when nominated, appearing afterwards to declare that he could ing later.
Only one man since the birth of the pres

ent Republican party has been the nomi-nee of his party and elected Presiden after he was the presiding officer of the National convention of his party. Gover-nor McKinley was the permanent chair-man of the Minneapolis convention, in 1892, which nominated Harrison and Reid. He was nominated four years later at Only four members of the present United

States Senate have been permanent present content of the present o and Arthur at Chicago in June, 1890. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was perma-M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was permanent chairman of the convention which nominated McKinley and Hobart at St. Louis in June, 1896. Donelson Caffery, of Louisina, is the fourth. He was president of the Sound Money Democratic Convention which nominated Palmer and Buckner at Indianapolis in August, 1896. He is also the only former ex-Confederate who has served as permanent chairman of who has served as permanent chairman of a National convention.

a National convention.

Horatio Seymour, who presided over the
National convention of his party in New
York in 1888, by which he was nominated,
was also permanent chairman of his party's convention which nominated Mc-Clellan and Pendleton at Chicago in Au-gust, 1864. Mr. Pendleton was present in gust, 1894. Mr. Fendleton was present in the convention which nominated him, and accepted the honor in the convention. In the Democratic National Convention which nominated Franklin Pierce and W. R. King at Baltimore in June, 1852, of which John W. Davis, of Indiana, was reconstructed by the convention of the convent permanent chairman, Jefferson Davis re-ceived 11 votes from the Illinois delega-tion for Vice-President. It is a curious bit of political history that the President of the Confederacy should have receive such a vote from a Northern state.

In the Democratic National Convention which nominated Buchanan and Breckin-ridge in Cincinnati, in June, 1856, four can-didness were placed in nomination—Bushortest nominating speeches ever deliv-ered. The four speeches made exactly 77 words. Breckinridge was present when he was nominated for Vice-President, de-

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roof of this is a trial. Weak and unhealthy kidneys are reponsible for more sickness and suffering han any other disease, and if permitted o continue fatal results are sure to follow. Cidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes purfy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver translations are a sallow yellow comcauses indigestion, stomacii and trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you plexion; makes you may have plenty

as a cloudy appearance, of if small par- ton, N. Y. clined in a speech and later accepted. The which nominated Cleveland and Stevenson permanent chairman of this convention was John E. Ward, of Georgia. It is the custom to select as permanent

n of a National convention a man who is in office at the time. The Democonvention have observed this cus tom less frequently than the Republicans. In the convention which nominated Cleve-land and Hendricks at Chicago, in July, 1884, W. F. Vilas was presiding officer. In the convention which nominated Cleve-land at St. Louis, in June, 1888, P. A. Colling, of Boston, who has never held any important elective office, was permanent chairman.

It is a common political error to refer to the Chicago convention which nom-inated Garfield and Arthur as that which had the longest session. That convention was in session seven days. The Charles-ton convention, of 1900, in which the Demoton convention, of 1989, in which the Demo-crats met, was in session in that city 10 days. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, was permanent chairman. As is known to political students, that convention failed to nominate, and adjourned to meet at to nominate, and adjourned to heec at Baltimore two months later, on June 18. There it nominated Douglas and Johnson, the latter of Georgia. But there was an other Democratic convention, held by the seceders from the Charleston convention. which also met at Baltimore a few days later, on June 23, and nominated Breckin-

idge and Lane. The Republican National Convention of the same year met at Chicago in May and nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, was perma-nent chairman of that body, and Horace Greeley appeared as a delegate from Ore-

Another Republican National Conve Another Republican National Convention preceded the Lincoln and Hamilin convention four years. It met at Philadelphia in June, 1856, and nominated Fremont and Dayton. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, was permanent chairman. This was the first Republican National Convention to nominate candidates for the offices of President Victorial Conventions. dent and Vice-President, although it was a continuation of a preliminary conven-tion held at Pittsburg in February of the same year, where, strictly speaking, the Republican party first met in National

convention.

The Republican National Convention which renominated Grant and selected Wilson for Vice-Presidential candidate, met at Philadelphia in June 1872. Thomas presiding Settle, of North Carolina, was presiding

officer.
In the next Republican National Convention, which met at Cincinnati, Hayes vention, which met at Cincinnati, Hayes and Wheeler were the nominees. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was perma-

nent chairman.

In the next convention of the same party at Chicago, in 1880, both candidates were selected from the delegates. Garfield was chairman of the Ohio delegation and Arthur was a delegate from New York. Both ecame President. There is no similar is ident in the history of either political

John B. Henderson was permanen chairman of the convention which nom-inated Blaine and Logan at Chicago, in

Morris M. Estee was permanent chair-man of the convention which nominated Harrison and Morton, at Chicago, in 1888. McKinley, as has been noted, was per-manent chairman of the convention which renominated Harrison and named Reid as Vice-Presidential candidate at Minneapo-

In the Democratic National Convention

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and waste away.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for 24 hours, forms a sediment or settling or Swamp-Root is pleasant to take, and is for sale the world over at druggists' in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Bingham-

permanent chairman.

In the convention which nominated Bryan and Sewall, at Chicago, in 1896, Senator White, of California, was permanent chairman, and Bryan was, the sec-ond Democrat present in convention to receive the nomination for first place, the

The time consumed by the principal National convention is as follows: Democratio—Charleston, 1990, ten days; New York, 1968, six; Baltimore, 1848, five; Baltimore, 1852, five; Chodmatt, 1856, five, Republican—Chicago, 1890, seven days; Chicago, 1890, seven days; Chicago, 1890, three; second Lincoln convention, Chicago, 1891, two; first Grant convention, Chicago, 1893, two; second Grant convention, Fhiladelphia, 1872, two; McKiniey convention, St. Louis, 1896, two. Seven of the principal Democratic conventions were held in June, two in July, ventions were held in June, two in July, two in August, one in April, one in May. Ten Republican conventions were held in

June and two in May Walked Blindly Into the Tran. LONDON, April 4.—The Cape Town cor-respondent of the Times, telegraphing

Monday, says: "Apparently there was not a man ahead of the convoy with orders to look out, but the escort trotted quickly behind, and only covered that something was wrong af-

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