

REAL WARFARE AGAIN.

BOERS SHOW DESPERATE COURAGE IN THE LAST DITCH.

CALLS FOR KITCHENER AND MORE RIGOROUS MEASURES IN SOUTH AFRICA.—SMITH-DORRIEN'S FIGHT.

(Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.) [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Nov. 11, 6 a. m.—Fresh details of the engagements in the Transvaal show that the Boers are fighting with remarkable courage and energy. De Wet's battle with Le Gallais and Delisle was most stubbornly contested, and the guns were abandoned only after a display of desperate valor. Smith-Dorrien's fighting with Boers near Belfast lasted forty-eight hours, and his rear guard was only saved by brilliant defense, conducted by the Canadian Dragoons, whose gallantry vied with the valor displayed by the Canadian contingent at Paardeberg. The Boers were heavily reinforced in these operations, and not only hung persistently upon the rear and flank of the British column, but even charged on their horses in front at close quarters. This may be the courage of despair, but it commands respect.

The Boers are losing men day by day, but now that they are broken up into small bands without artillery or transport they have marked facilities for carrying on a hopeless struggle. While they carry little food with them, every farm is a storehouse for them, where they can obtain supplies and fresh horses. How they contrive to obtain supplies of ammunition is a mystery. Their stubbornness in refusing to yield to the British cannot be explained by the illusions of Mr. Kruger's mission in France or by the hopes that Bryan's triumph might have been helpful to them. They are fighting like men who have nothing left to live for and are resolved to die game. While this final exhibition of genuine Dutch courage commands British respect, there is no turning back from the relentless pursuit of the scattered bands.

Sir Alfred Milner has sounded a fresh warning against secession in Cape Colony, and the military critics at home are crying aloud for Kitchener and scientific measures of dealing with the guerrillas. As the Boers cannot continue the struggle without obtaining food, horses, arms and recruits, rigorous policies are advocated by which they may be virtually isolated, starved out and run to earth. One of the military journals suggests that every fresh recruit from Natal and Cape Colony caught with arms in his hands should be tried by court martial and shot. Other suggestions are that every enemy found in a British uniform or making foul use of the white flag or Red Cross should be hanged. It is also urged that the districts must be swept of any cattle, horses and sheep; that farmhouses must be burned and the seditious population emptied, so that raiders will be unable to carry on their war. General Kitchener is expected to do all these things, since mild measures have been tried without effect.

The Boers on their side are reverting to real campaigning, and are abandoning train wrecking and marauding operations, so that the application of stern measures by General Kitchener will seem less justifiable. The last stage of the war is deplorable from every point of view, and the campaign as a whole is a sorry sequel to the Peace Congress at The Hague. I. N. F.

ROBERTS TELLS OF FIGHTING.

SHARP NATURE OF THE GUERRILLA WARFARE NOW GOING ON IN AFRICA.

London, Nov. 10.—Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Johannesburg under date of November 8, reports to the War Office as follows: General Knox states that he takes no credit for the very successful engagement of November 6, which was due, in the first instance, to the determination of Le Gallais never to lose touch with the enemy, and secondly, to the able way in which De Laet handled the firing line after Le Gallais and Ross were wounded. Smith-Dorrien reports that the two days' fighting was very hard. His force consisted of 250 mounted troops from the 5th Lancers, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and Mounted Rifles, two Royal Canadian Artillery guns, four guns of the 8th Battery and 900 infantry of the Suffolk Shropshires.

The Boers were met soon after starting from Belfast, and hung on the front, flanks and rear until the Koomati River was reached, where they stood at a very strong position. From this they were forced to retire by a wide turning movement by the Suffolks and the Canadian mounted troops around their flank. All the first day Boer signal fire was kept up, and before morning they were strongly reinforced. Our casualties the first day were six killed and twenty wounded, chiefly of the Shropshires, who fought splendidly. The next day the Boers tried to seize the strong position on the bank of the Koomati, from which they were beaten out on November 6, but were prevented by Colonel Evans with the Canadian mounted troops, and two of the 84th guns galloping two miles and seizing it in the nick of time. The rear on the return march was defended by Colonel Lessard, with the Canadian Dragoons and the Royal Canadian guns under Lieutenant Morrison.

Smith-Dorrien says no praise can be too high for the devoted gallantry these troops showed in keeping off the enemy from the infantry camp.

In the afternoon an event unprecedented in this war occurred, when some two hundred mounted Boers suddenly charged the British within seventy yards, when they were stopped by the Canadian Dragoons. During the fight sixteen of the Canadians fell into the hands of the enemy, who treated them kindly and released them after removing their own arms. The Boers were compelled to lie on their faces in order that they might not see how heavily the Boers had suffered. Our casualties were two killed and twelve wounded.

ILL TREATED IN LOURENCO MARQUES. A CHICAGO MAN REACHES PARIS AND TELLS A TALE OF WOE.

Paris, Nov. 10.—Dr. H. L. McAuley, of Chicago, who has arrived in this city from the Transvaal, says that he intends to present a claim for \$100,000 damages against the Portuguese Government for imprisonment at Lourenco Marques.

TAKE A RECORD.

See How Many Friends Are Hurt by Coffee. It would be just as reasonable for a temperance advocate to drink a little diluted whiskey as to drink coffee for one who is truly an intemperate as the other, and persistence in the use of coffee brings on a variety of chronic diseases, notorious among which are dyspepsia, heart palpitation (and ultimately heart failure), frequently constipation, kidney diseases, many cases of weak eyes and trembling condition of the nerves.

Only a small percentage of the great variety of diseases which come from an unbalanced nervous system, caused by the persistent daily use of the drug caffeine, which is the active principle of coffee, when they hit the facts evidence about coffee is that the victims to the habit find great difficulty in giving it up. They will solemnly pledge to themselves day after day that they will abandon the use of it, when they know that in a short time, just as they grow to despise themselves for their lack of control.

Any one interested in this subject would be greatly surprised to make a systematic inquiry among prominent brain workers in America. There are hundreds of thousands of our most prominent people who are suffering from the effects of coffee and are using Postum Food Coffee in its place, and for the most excellent reasons in the world. Many of them testify that ill health, nervous prostration, and consequent inability to work, has in times past, pushed them back and out of their proper standing in life, which they have been able to regain by the use of good health, strong nerves, and great vitality, since coffee has been thrown out and the Postum food in its place.

Marques as soon as he can lay his case before the State Department at Washington.

He says he is one of the few Chicago members of the Red Cross who refused to tear off the badge of the organization and shoulder a rifle in behalf of the Boers. Throughout the war, Dr. McAuley alleges, he stuck to the ambulance and tended both the Boer and British wounded. Dr. McAuley is incensed at the treatment which he declares Americans received at Lourenco Marques, being singled out for arrest among all the refugees. He himself was thrown into prison for six days, being finally shipped off to Europe, via Trieste, without a charge being made against him or being placed on trial. All his surgical instruments and personal effects, to the value of \$700, disappeared during his incarceration. The authorities, Dr. McAuley further asserts, refused to permit him to communicate with the United States Minister at Lisbon.

Dr. McAuley scolds the idea that the Boers are beaten, and says there are many surprises yet in store for the British in South Africa. He will sail for home next week.

BULLER ANSWERS HIS CRITICS.

SHOWS EMOTION AT THE HONORS CONFERRED UPON HIM.

Southampton, Nov. 10.—This city was in gala attire to-day, and thousands of visitors from London and elsewhere participated in the ceremony of conferring the freedom of the city upon General Buller. A civic and military escort led the way to the scene. General Buller's carriage was covered with flowers. Lady Buller accompanied her husband.

Replying to the address on the presentation of the freedom of the city, the General exhibited great emotion, and answered his critics vigorously. He declared that when the history of the war was fairly written it would be found that the British army in South Africa had confronted difficulties far greater than any army operating against an equally civilized enemy had ever previously experienced. He cited the Boers' superior range of vision and familiarity with the Kafir language and country.

On his arrival at Aldershot General Buller will be received by Major-General Sir William Francis Butler, in command of the district, and other dignitaries.

THE BOXERS AGGRESSIVE.

A SERIOUS MOVEMENT OF THE OUTLAWS REPORTED—FIGHT WITH THE FRENCH.

Paris, Nov. 10.—General Bailloud, commanding the French forces in China, announces in a dispatch received here to-day that a serious Boxer movement is reported south of Pao-Ting-Fu.

He reports that the French troops attacked an entrenched village on October 20 and drove out the Boxers, despite the latter's artillery. Three Frenchmen were killed and several wounded.

TYPHOON STRIKES HONG-KONG.

A BRITISH RIVER GUNBOAT SUNK—LOSS OF LIFE AMONG NATIVES.

Hong-Kong, Nov. 10.—A typhoon struck the town last evening and raged until morning. A British river gunboat was sunk, but her crew are reported to be safe. Great damage and loss of life occurred among the native craft, but it is impossible as yet to ascertain the full extent.

During the typhoon the British gunboats Tweed and Firebrand and the coast defence Ironclad Wivern were in great danger, as they were dragging their anchors and the Firebrand was shipping heavy seas and rapidly filling. All fired distress signals, and the British torpedo boat destroyer Otter proceeded to their assistance. It was a dangerous undertaking, owing to the furious sea that was running and the great masses of floating wreckage. The Otter succeeded, however, in saving the crew of the British dispatch boat Sandpiper, with the exception of one man; and, the weather moderating, she also saved the other vessels mentioned. Another hour of the hurricane, and all would have been lost.

THE TROOPS AT KOWLOON, WHO WERE HOUSED IN TENTS AND TEMPORARY MAT SHED BARRACKS, WERE IN A PITIABLE PLIGHT.

The tents and temporary mat sheds collapsed, and the men and animals were exposed to the fury of the storm. The hospital roof was stripped off, but luckily there were no casualties. An Admiralty dredge in the Canton River was capsized and two of her crew were drowned. Many houses were blown down, causing twelve deaths.

The British dispatch boat Robin is proceeding to the scene of the wreck of the Sandpiper, and it is reported she is also going to Nol-Pink to interview the magistrate there with regard to the anti-foreign placards which have been posted.

KWANG SU REFUSES A DEMAND.

WILL NOT PUNISH TUNG FU HSIANG—MINISTERS MAKE NO PROGRESS.

Peking, Nov. 10.—Li Hung Chang has received a note from Emperor Kwang Su declining to accede to the demand for the punishment of Tung Fu Hsiang, and consenting only to the banishment of Yu Hsien. The note has not yet been formally communicated to the Ministers.

Although the Ministers affirm that their meetings are perfectly harmonious, they practically disagree upon all the questions considered, they have not yet proceeded beyond the most elementary subjects. The question of indemnity, for instance, was not even discussed. It is of such magnitude that they seemingly are desirous of putting off its consideration as long as possible, and the negotiations are likely to be greatly protracted before anything will be ready to present to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. The present desire of the Ministers is, first, to contract a preliminary treaty acknowledging a few principles, such as indemnities and the security for the future of the lives and property of foreigners, leaving the other questions to be negotiated separately by each Power. There is every probability that the negotiations will last for years.

The best informed persons do not believe the Chinese Court will return to the capital while any foreign troops remain in Peking.

STAMPING OUT THE REFORMERS.

Hong-Kong, Nov. 10.—The Canton papers report the execution of Chu, a prominent leader of the Triads, and the arrest of Yeung Heung Po, a prominent Reformer.

The officials are doing their utmost to stamp out the Reform movement.

GERMANY'S BILL IN CHINA.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The estimates of the cost of the German China expedition, presented to-day to the Federal Council, provides for 152,000,000 marks and a force of 863 officers and 18,789 men.

RUSSIA'S ACT A WAR MEASURE.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Peking, dated November 9, says that, as the Russian seizure of territory on the left bank of the Peiho is regarded as a temporary war measure, the British Minister has refrained from protesting against the action taken.

RUSSIA YIELDS THE RAILWAY.

Tien-Tsin, Nov. 9.—As a result of the British representations to the St. Petersburg Government, Russia is officially handing over the railway to Peking to Count von Waldersee, who will give it up to the British owners.

MISS LIND IN "THE GAY PRETENDERS."

London, Nov. 10.—Miss Letty Lind signalled her return to the legitimate stage to-night in George Grossmith, Jr.'s new comic opera, "The Gay Pretenders," at the Globe Theatre. The music of the opera is by Claude Nugent. Both Goldsmiths, father and son, were in the cast. The music and the libretto both appear to be smartly done. The costumes were divided between John Coburn and Miss Jeanne Douste. The costumes were bright, and the plot was prettily staged, but the success of the piece necessarily rests to a permanent success.

Miss Letty Lind, who never appeared to success as a singer, was, unfortunately, limited in her vocal efforts, and had no chance to show her skill as a dancer, for the part is a mystery which the audience failed to solve.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S VIEWS.

COMMANDER REPORTS ON AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NATIVES GRADUALLY COMING TO WELCOME AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY—THE GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Major-General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the army in the Philippines, and Military Governor of the islands since May 5, 1900, has submitted his report to the War Department. A considerable part of the report relates to events previous to the date when he assumed command, and he publishes some of the correspondence and proclamations of the Filipinos obtained before that time. He refers to the change of Aguinaldo's plans in abandoning his army organization and starting a guerrilla warfare. The conditions of the country have afforded advantages for such a policy, he says, as they have enabled the insurgents to appear and disappear at their convenience. At one time they are soldiers, and immediately afterward are within the American lines in the attitude of peaceful natives. A widely scattered formation of Filipinos quickly followed the guerrilla warfare, which led to a corresponding distribution of American troops, there being fifty-three military stations in the archipelago on November 1, 1900, and 413 stations on September 1, 1900. This resulted in a large number of minor affairs, many of which did not assume the dignity of a regular combat, though the casualties between the dates named were 268 Americans killed, 750 wounded and 55 captured, the Filipino losses in the same time being 3,227 killed, 694 wounded and 2,864 captured.

General MacArthur says the extensive distribution of troops has strained the soldiers of the Army to the full limit of endurance. The apparent desultory work has demanded more of discipline and as much of valor as was required in the period of regular operations against concentrated field forces of insurgents. General MacArthur speaks in the highest terms of the service rendered by the troops amid all labors and hardships.

NATIVES DECEIVED BY THEIR LEADERS.

"The Filipinos," says General MacArthur, "are not a warlike or ferocious people. Left to themselves a large number of them would gladly accept American supremacy, which they are gradually coming to understand means individual liberty and absolute security in their lives and property. They have been maddened, however, during the last five years by rhetorical sophistry and stimulants applied to national pride, until power of discriminating in matters of public concern or private interest has been almost entirely suspended. As a substitute for all other considerations the people seem to be actuated by the idea that in all doubtful matters of politics or war men are never nearer right than when going with their own kith and kin, regardless of consequences." This condition, he says, has raised difficulties and obstructions in pacification.

The effort to institute municipal government under American auspices carried the idea of exclusive fidelity to the United States, but this met with difficulties where Filipinos were placed entirely in control, and secret municipal governments were organized in various towns under insurgent auspices to proceed simultaneously with the American governments and often through the same personnel. Presidents and town officials acted openly in behalf of Americans and secretly in behalf of the insurgents, and, paradoxical as it may seem, with considerable apparent solicitude for the interests of both.

Wherever there is a group of insurgent forces, contiguous towns contribute to their support and render great assistance in secreting the soldiers and helping them to escape. The report says the success of the guerrilla system depends on complete unity of action among the native population. That there is such unity is frankly acknowledged, but how it is brought about, General MacArthur says he is unable to ascertain. Intimidation accounts for the condition to some extent, but fear would not be successful as its only motive. He adds: "It is more probable that the adhesive principle comes from ethnological homogeneity, which induces men to respond for a time to the appeals of consanguineous leadership, even when such action is opposed to their own interests and convictions of expediency." He says that this statement applies to the entire archipelago, excepting the portion of Mindanao occupied by Moros and the Jolo group. The Moros seem entirely satisfied with present conditions.

General MacArthur quotes captured correspondence to show the efforts of the insurgent leaders to intimidate and control the people. He declares that the guerrilla bands could not exist but for the support they receive from the towns. He says that the education of the Filipinos will tend to secure their submission, but indicates that this will take a great deal of time and patience and an adequate force.

FUTURE OF THE ISLANDS.

In closing his report General MacArthur, after speaking of the establishment of a republican form of government in the islands, says: "In the light of existing conditions it is difficult to realize that there is any possibility of such a future for the islands, especially as so many of the conditions are such as to make the establishment of a large American military and naval force too apparent to admit of discussion. On the other hand, however, there are many encouraging conditions to sustain such a practice. For example, in the Philippines there is no dynasty to destroy, no organized system of feudal laws to eradicate, no principles inconsistent with the republican form of government, and the Filipinos have solidly insinuated themselves into the national life, to displace, no adverse aspects of nature to overcome. On the contrary, nature, which is ever present in the islands, has nourished into existence several millions of sensitive and credulous people, without allegiance to any existing ideas and aspirations, which by some unfortunate perversion of thought they conceive to be threatened by America. These people, fortunately, are intelligent, generous and flexible, and probably will yield quickly and without abatement to the influence of the great and thoroughgoing informed of American institutions and purposes.

As a future thought in the same direction, it may be suggested that the Army races are making their way back into the old continent, which, as a consequence, is likely within a generation more to become the theatre of gigantic political activities. Up to this time the practical effect of republican institutions has not been considered in this connection, but the rapid extension of republican civilization in these islands, and the possibility of thought, probably, necessarily must exert an active and potential influence upon the affairs of Asia, which, under the inspiration of American ideas transmitted through the Filipinos, may yet exhibit the greatest of political wonders. A rather broad conception perhaps, but one well calculated to fix the attention of the most casual observer and to warm the fancy of the most indifferent.

REPORTS OF SUBORDINATES.

Accompanying General MacArthur's report are the reports of the various staff officers under his command. Major Miller, quartermaster, speaks of the difficulties of transportation, and says the native ponies have proved the most successful.

Major Dravo, the commissary, reports on the supplies of the Army, and says that the problem of supplying fresh meat is most difficult. This is secured mostly from the naval refrigerating ships. He says the losses of stores have been abnormally large, the total loss aggregating \$116,781, of which \$113,969 was condemnations of goods reported, and the balance stolen in transit from Manila to outlying posts.

Colonel Greenleaf makes a report upon the health conditions, showing that in June, 1900, out of a total of 63,284, there were 5,563 sick, or 8.79 per cent. Regarding the mortality of the Army, he says: "The number of deaths in the Army has steadily increased, and a diminution of the death rate can scarcely be expected. The number of men shot from ambush by small guerrilla bands and those killed at any previous time, and who were more debilitated by the tropical service, the more marked will become the ratio of deaths. For the six months from January 31 to July 31, 1900, there died 24 officers and 971 enlisted men, whose deaths were due to tropical diseases, were killed in action, and 3 officers and 45 enlisted men died of wounds, the other deaths occurring from various diseases. This is an average of 4.7 daily.

Colonel Greenleaf says that the war has impoverished the native population, and the native Army has drawn all available medical supplies and native physicians, and there has been great suffering among the outlying residents. He says there is a scarcity of medical officers in the Philippines. Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, of the Signal Corps, says there are in operation in the island 3,141 miles of land and cable lines, with 315 offices in direct communication with Manila.

Major-General Lloyd Wheaton reports on the conditions of the Department of Northern Luzon, while Major-General John C. Bates makes a report regarding the Department of Southern Luzon. General Robert P. Hughes reports as commander of the Department of the Visayas, and General William A. Kobbe reports on the operations in Mindanao and Jolo. These reports relate chiefly to the military operations in their departments.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM NOME.

ENTIRE FLEET WILL RETURN IN A FEW DAYS TO ESCAPE ICE.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 10.—The next ten days will doubtless witness the return of the entire Nome fleet of sail and steam vessels. Probably before this time the last boat has left the camp for Seattle. The steamer due to arrive are the Oregon, the Centennial, the Santa Ana, the Portland, the Nome City, the Aloha, the Bear, the McCulloch and the Seard. There are about six sailing vessels out. As three of the fifteen are Government vessels, fifteen hundred is probably a conservative estimate of the number of persons on the twelve passenger carriers. The Portland was the last vessel sailing on the return trip. She had left Nome for Dutch Harbor for a cargo of one thousand tons of coal, which she hoped to be able to deliver at Nome, the threatening ice blockades a day prior to the sailing of the Kimball, which reached port on Thursday.

The Oregon left Nome on October 28 for Port Clarence, expecting to return and sail for Seattle a week later. The Nome City is expected on Sunday, and the Santa Ana and the Centennial on November 15. The Santa Ana, which lost two of her propeller blades, is being conveyed by one of the United States revenue cutters, probably the Seard, prior to the sailing of the Kimball, which reached port on Thursday.

MONTANA DESPERADO CAPTURED.

ONE SHERIFF DEAD, SEVEN DEPUTIES WOUNDED, BESIDES THE MAN FIRST SHOT.

Big Timber, Mont., Nov. 10.—After a running fight, in which three deputy sheriffs were wounded, Sheriff Kellogg and a posse captured the desperado last night robbed and probably fatally shot Frank Beaver near Logan, and then killed Sheriff Young and wounded four deputies who attempted to arrest him at Springdale. Two miles west of Big Timber a deputy sheriff challenged a man, who proved to be the fugitive. The latter immediately opened fire. Other deputies came up, and after a long chase, in which dozens of soldiers were fired, the desperado was finally surrounded and overpowered. None of the deputies wounded to-day are fatally hurt.

BEGINNING HIS JOURNEY TO CHINA.

A SPECIAL DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE EASTERN TROUBLES.

Dr. L. L. Seaman, of this city, is now on his way to China on special service. During the Spanish war Dr. Seaman held the rank of surgeon-major and did much effective and valuable work with the American troops both in Porto Rico and in Cuba. After the treaty of peace with Spain was signed he went to the Philippines on a special mission and spent several months there with our soldiers. Yesterday he departed for San Francisco, leaving New-York by the Southwestern Limited on the New-York and San Francisco route.

Sheridan will sail from San Francisco on November 16, and Dr. Seaman expects to be on his way to China by the end of the month. He may possibly make a short stay in the Philippines, but he intends to join the hospital ship Matine, now in Chinese waters. He will be absent several months. Before his return he will probably visit a number of Chinese cities.

Dr. Seaman has been an extensive traveler. He has been in China three times already and is familiar with Chinese affairs. He has been around the world twice and has spent a great deal of time in the East. His elder brother, John Seaman, is one of the most prominent and influential merchants in Shanghai and was for years president of the important American-Asiatic Association in that city. In the case of one of his visits to China Dr. Seaman obtained a highly interesting interview with Li Hung Chang, which was published in the Tribune. Dr. Seaman has been studying for years the problem of feeding armies in tropical climates with rations so made up as to give the best results, and to keep the soldiers in the most robust health and at the topmost pitch of efficiency. He has published a number of papers on the proper food for armies, and is a frequent subject. At the International Medical Congress in Paris last summer he read a treatise on soldiers' rations in warm climates.

CORRUPTION IN MANILA.

NATIVE POLICE AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS WITH METHODS WORTHY OF TAMMANY HALL.

Harold Martin in The Independent. The native police force of Manila comprises 475 Filipinos, including officers, and they are notoriously corrupt. They are not only the most corrupt and lawbreakers. Gambling is an appalling vice against Manila, and every Filipino, and American troops both in Porto Rico and in Cuba. After the treaty of peace with Spain was signed he went to the Philippines on a special mission and spent several months there with our soldiers. Yesterday he departed for San Francisco, leaving New-York by the Southwestern Limited on the New-York and San Francisco route.

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Harold Martin in The Independent. The native police force of Manila comprises 475 Filipinos, including officers, and they are notoriously corrupt. They are not only the most corrupt and lawbreakers. Gambling is an appalling vice against Manila, and every Filipino, and American troops both in Porto Rico and in Cuba. After the treaty of peace with Spain was signed he went to the Philippines on a special mission and spent several months there with our soldiers. Yesterday he departed for San Francisco, leaving New-York by the Southwestern Limited on the New-York and San Francisco route.

Sheridan will sail from San Francisco on November 16, and Dr. Seaman expects to be on his way to China by the end of the month. He may possibly make a short stay in the Philippines, but he intends to join the hospital ship Matine, now in Chinese waters. He will be absent several months. Before his return he will probably visit a number of Chinese cities.

Dr. Seaman has been an extensive traveler. He has been in China three times already and is familiar with Chinese affairs. He has been around the world twice and has spent a great deal of time in the East. His elder brother, John Seaman, is one of the most prominent and influential merchants in Shanghai and was for years president of the important American-Asiatic Association in that city. In the case of one of his visits to China Dr. Seaman obtained a highly interesting interview with Li Hung Chang, which was published in the Tribune. Dr. Seaman has been studying for years the problem of feeding armies in tropical climates with rations so made up as to give the best results, and to keep the soldiers in the most robust health and at the topmost pitch of efficiency. He has published a number of papers on the proper food for armies, and is a frequent subject. At the International Medical Congress in Paris last summer he read a treatise on soldiers' rations in warm climates.

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