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HANNA DECLINES TO BE A DELEGATE.

Will Not Permit His Name To Be Presented.

GROSVENOR IN HIS PLACE.

Ex-Gov. Bushnell's Friends Try to Get Him to Accept.

To the Remark That Capital Might Be Made of the Fact That the Republican Convention Failed to Secure Him as a Delegate to Philadelphia, Senator Hanna Remarked Emphatically, "What Do I Care What the Democrats Say," and Pronounced a Philippic Against What He Objected To.

COLUMBUS, O., April 25.—The Republican state convention here today was of national significance. The delegates and alternates at large represent close personal as well as political friends of the president and the platform is just as it came from Washington with the addition of the anti-trust resolution and the omission of the Puerto Rican resolution.

The Hanna "State Goes Through." The so-called "Hanna" slate on delegates and alternates at large and the state ticket went through without any breaks. There was, however, opposition to Food Commissioner Blackburn because he was running for a third term and for other local reasons, and to Gen. Grosvenor for delegate from the friends of ex-Gov. Bushnell. The opposition, however, was unsuccessful. Attention was called to the fact that Gen. Grosvenor was a delegate at large four years ago and that he had been a district delegate to national conventions ever since the Republican party had existed. At this convention it was charged by some of the chairmen of the committee on resolutions, that he had brought the platform with him and had successfully resisted any material revision.

Hanna Would Not Have It. The efforts of the Bushnell men to substitute some one in place of Grosvenor made an unusually interesting scene, which reached its climax when J. Frank McGrew, ex-representative and son-in-law of former Gov. Bushnell, was speaking on his amendment to strike out Grosvenor and insert Hanna. McGrew suggested Hanna because he has heretofore opposed and said the Democrats would make capital out of the action of the Republicans of the state if Senator Hanna was not made one of the "big four." When Senator Hanna was finally called to the front of the platform the speech of the ex-representative caused the senator to proclaim emphatically: "What do I care what the Democrats say about me?"

In declining to be a delegate Senator Hanna delivered a philippic against what he termed "expedients." When Senator Hanna said he would not serve as a delegate there was a motion to strike out Grosvenor and insert ex-Gov. Foster. Mr. Foster stepped to the front of the platform and declined because he "would not want to break the excellent slate that has been brought to Ohio from Washington." The resolution making Foster, Nath. Grosvenor and Dick the delegates at large was offered by ex-Senator Mansie of Grosvenor's congressional district, and the Bushnell men charged that it was the Grosvenor plan to avoid balloting. As soon as this resolution was adopted Gen. Grosvenor offered a resolution just like it by which the four alternates at large were also selected in a bunch without any of the forms of presenting names or balloting.

The convention reassembled at 1 p. m. today. Reports of the committees were adopted, including one making the temporary organization permanent. The committee on credentials found the only contest in Washington county, and reported in favor of seating both delegations, with each having one-half vote. Ex-Representative Taylor, who led the opposition, insisted that this report would be like congress allowing Roberts of Utah one-fourth vote and his three wives each one-fourth. Taylor's motion to seat the delegates selected under the call of the state committee, and unseat the contestants, carried—yeas, 45; nays, 35.

The Platform Adopted. Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, from the committee on resolutions, then reported the platform, which was adopted. The platform reaffirms the declaration of principles adopted by the St. Louis convention in 1896, and continues:

"We cordially indorse the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley, whose signal achievements in war and peace, in statesmanship and diplomacy, mark an epoch in the history of nations and whose brilliant success justifies and the highest interests of the country demand the uninterrupted continuance, through another term, of his great but uncompleted work, confronting unprecedented requirements at home and unexampled responsibility abroad. He has met them with courage, fidelity and strength, which have given him an enduring place in the confidence and affection of his countrymen. Every pledge of his administration has been faithfully redeemed.

Record of the Administration. "It has dispelled a long business depression, restored the protection of American labor and industry; reawakened universal confidence; re-established prosperity unparalleled; assured to labor the steadiest employment and highest pay; opened new fields of enterprise and new markets for trade. It has brought the agricultural classes better conditions

CAPT. CHADWICK MAY BE COURT-MARTIALED.

Navy Department Has Called Upon Him to Explain His Attack on Admiral Schley.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. CHICAGO, April 25.—A special from Washington says: It is reported in naval circles that Capt. French E. Chadwick, who commanded the flagship New York and was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff in the war with Spain, has been asked to explain whether he was correctly quoted in the interview in the Brooklyn Eagle April 22, in which he is made to say, in effect, that Rear Admiral Schley had disgraced the navy, and other severe things about the commander of the flying squadron.

This action, reputed to have been taken in the matter of the Chadwick interview, is in line with the policy of the navy department in such cases. Should Chadwick admit he was correctly quoted and fail to furnish a satisfactory explanation for publicly criticizing his senior officer, the navy department will direct a trial by court-martial.

The trial would be sensational in its developments concerning Schley's conduct in the West Indian naval campaign and his attitude subsequently in the face of the charge against him by the navy department and officers who were with him off the south coast of Cuba.

EIGHTY FILIPINOS KILLED.

Three Detachments Sent Out From Nueva Caceres Rout a Force of Three Hundred.

MANILA, April 25, 6:20 p. m.—Officers who have arrived here from Nueva Caceres in a steamer, bring details of a fight on April 18, in which eighty Filipinos were killed.

The American outposts reported 300 natives assembled three miles from the town, and Gen. Bell sent three detachments of the Forty-fifth regiment with two maxims, who nearly surrounded the Filipinos, the majority of whom were armed with bolos and wore carabao hide helmets, coats and shields. The Filipinos were quickly put to flight, leaving the field strewn with armor. Their men were unable to shoot straight and the bolo men never got near enough to the Americans to do any execution. Therefore none of the Americans were wounded.

Lieut. Batch, with twenty men from the Thirty-seventh regiment, cornered fifty bolomen in a river and shot every one, the bodies floating away. One soldier had his head struck off by a bolo.

Gen. Bell's two regiments are hard working in clearing the country. The meet with many small squads of bolo men and last week killed a total of 125. A squadron of the Eleventh cavalry is about leaving Manila on board the transport Lennox to reinforce them. The insurgents keep the province in a state of terror, and are wreaking vengeance on natives who trade with the Americans, burning many villages, including the populous towns of San Fernando.

Gen. Bell has issued a proclamation declaring that he will retaliate relentlessly upon this guerrilla warfare ceases and that he will burn all the towns which harbor guerrillas.

In a fight at Sorogon, Albay province, on April 15, three companies of the Forty-seventh infantry, Capt. Gordon commanding, routed a large force of insurgents, mostly bolomen, killing fifty-three.

The plans of Gen. Otis have not been announced, but it is understood he intends to sail on the Meade or Grant early in May. He will be accompanied by his staff and will probably visit Hongkong and other ports.

No Mercy to Guerrillas.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. MANILA, April 25.—Gen. Bell has issued a proclamation that hereafter no mercy shall be shown Filipino guerrillas who persist in bushwhacking. The rebels are active in Luzon, and the past few days hundreds have been slain by the Americans.

EXTRA PAY TO ARMY MEN.

Four of Them Are Receiving Allowances Out of the Insular Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary of War Root today sent to the senate his reply to the resolution of April 22, as to whether officers of the United States army in Cuba or Puerto Rico have received any compensation in addition to what they were entitled to receive by law as salary and allowances, and if so, asking the names and ranks of the officers and the amounts received by them. The reply says that allowances have been paid four officers of the army who have been required to live in Havana and to perform important civil functions in connection with the administration of the government of Cuba as follows: The military governor of Cuba, at the rate of \$2,500 per year; the military governor of Havana, at the rate of \$5,000 per year; to the collector of customs for the island of Cuba, at the rate of \$1,500 per year; to the treasurer of Cuba at the rate of \$1,800 per year.

The report continues: "The names and ranks of the officers receiving the payment were: "As military governor of Cuba, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, until the 31st day of December, 1898, and Maj. Gen. Leonard A. Wood, U. S. V., since that time; as military governor of Havana, Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, as collector of customs of Cuba, Maj. H. M. Bliss; as treasurer of the island of Cuba, Maj. E. F. Ladd, U. S. V."

"No allowances have been made to any officers in Puerto Rico other than the statutory salary and allowances out of the treasury of the United States. "The payments specified were made out of the revenues of the island of Cuba on account of the government thereof, and they were made on that account for the reason that it was impossible for the said officers to properly perform the necessary duties pertaining to their positions without the expenditure of the full amount of such allowances, in addition to their statutory salaries and allowances out of the treasury of the United States.

"The said payments were authorized by the president of the United States upon the oral advice of the attorney general that the same were in all respects lawful."

Kansas Pops for Bryan.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., April 25.—The Populist state convention, called to select eighty-four delegates to the national convention at Sioux Falls, today instructed the delegation to vote solidly for William J. Bryan for president.

MOODY CREATES A SMALL SENSATION.

Attacks the Pneumatic Mail Tube Service.

CHARGES OF BOODLING.

Succeeds in Having the Appropriation for it Eliminated.

He Claimed the Sole Asset of the Company Was Its Contract With the Government at an Extortionate Rate, and That the Whole Contract Was Malodorous—He Claimed That a Former Member of the House Appropriation Committee Was a Stockholder in Concern and Interested in Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The house today put its heel upon the pneumatic mail tube service now in operation in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and if its action stands the whole service will be crushed out. The postoffice committee had recommended an increase of the appropriation for this service from \$225,000 to \$750,000.

The proposed increase was attacked by the appropriation committee under the leadership of Moody (Mass.), with such vigor and success that in the end the house voted 87 to 50 to strike the entire appropriation from the bill. Moody created a sensation by the manner in which he assailed the methods of the pneumatic tube company, and made the direct charge that a former member of congress, who was a member of the appropriation committee, had been a holder of stock and bonds in the company. He declined to disclose the gentleman's name. He added to the scandal by charging that a block of stock had been sent as a New Year's gift to a near relative of another member of congress, but to the credit of the member, he said, the dishonoring gift had been returned to the sender by the next mail.

Although the tube service was highly commended by other members, these revelations changed the sentiment of the house, which has several times voted for the tube service, into a decisive majority against its continuation in any form. Tawney (Minn.) offered as an amendment a bill to reclassify railway mail clerks, but it went out on a point of order.

Representative King Takes His Seat. William King, who served in the Fifty-fifth congress from the state of Utah, was sworn in as a representative of that state to succeed Brigham H. Roberts, who was denied a seat.

Without preliminary business the house

Continued on Page Two.

VICTORIA HOTEL MAN INSANE IN CHICAGO.

Found Wandering Aimlessly Around the Streets, Unable to Give an Account of Himself.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. CHICAGO, April 25.—A. H. Waters, proprietor of the Texada, said to be one of the leading hotels of Victoria, B. C., was picked up by the police tonight, wandering aimlessly about the city. He will be detained pending an examination as to his sanity.

Shortly after being arrested, Waters became violent, and physicians were called and administered sedatives. He is unable to give a coherent account of himself. The police are endeavoring to learn whether the unfortunate man has friends here. It is not known here how long he has been in the city or at what hotel he put up.

OVERDOSE OF BRYANISM.

Allen O. Myers Talks at a Kansas Banquet in a Particular Lurid Manner.

WICHITA, Kan., April 25.—Allen O. Myers, of Ohio, responding to a toast at the banquet of the Sunflower League of Kansas, following William J. Bryan, created a sensation by his utterances. Mr. Bryan did not finish his speech until after 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Myers drew a dark picture. The country was fast running to destruction, he said, and Mark Hanna, William McKinley and Great Britain were driving it. Then suddenly turning toward Mr. Bryan, the speaker exclaimed: "You may be elected, sir, by a million majority, but they will not permit you to take the presidential chair. Look at the fate of William Goebel in Kentucky. Men whose pastime is bribery find in murder an amusement. Ohio was bought in 1896; the country was bought; it will be bought again in 1900, and Mark Hanna's reward for it is a seat in the United States senate."

"The masses of the country would continue to permit the encroachments of the classes," concluded Mr. Myers, "until finally too late for a restoration of rights by the ballot. Then the sword and gun, violence, revolution—a new order of things."

MRS. LOTTRIDGE GOES FREE. Exonerated From All Blame for the Death of Wright.



CHICAGO, April 25.—Mrs. Anna Louise Lottridge was freed from custody and exonerated from all blame for the death of Millionaire Rufus Wright, by the coroner's jury today.

GEN. LOUIS BOTHA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOER FORCES.



It will be noticed that this portrait of Gen. Louis Botha, reproduced from a photograph taken by the New York Herald's correspondent with the Boers, differs considerably from the one published of the commander of the Transvaal forces. Instead of being a rather short, stocky built, bearded Transvaaler, considerably past middle age, he is shown to be a fine specimen of physical manhood, at least six feet tall, hardly more than 40, and totally different from the American conception of the typical Boer.

BOERS ARE EVADING ROBERTS' BIG TRAP.

Retreat Rapidly as the British Forces Advance.

ALL DEPENDS ON FRENCH.

His Cavalry Force May Succeed in Cutting Off Their Retreat.

Wepener Relieved, as the Boers Withdrew in a Hurry, Heading for Ladybrand, When the Relief Forces Got in Touch With Them—The Country Through Which French is Traveling to Try to Intercept Them is Very Rugged and It is Not Thought He Will Do More Than Capture Some Guns.

LONDON, April 25, 5 a. m.—It is now apparent that the chances of Lord Roberts catching the retreating Boers in a net are very slender. The Boers have everywhere retired at the first pressure of the British advance, and the hope that Gen. Rundle would be able to induce them to remain at Dewetsdorp until they had been forced to fight or surrender has been disappointed.

All Depends on French. No attempt was made to pursue the commandos retiring from Wepener. Everything now depends upon the progress of Gen. French's cavalry brigades, but they are entering a very difficult, hilly and practically unknown country. The cavalry have already had a long march over heavy and sandy roads, and nothing is known regarding the condition of the horses. In any case it is now a race between the federals and the forces of Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton.

Boers Will Probably Get Away. The slowness of the recent movements of the British infantry, and the previous experience of the ability of the Boers to move rapidly, with guns and baggage, over their own country, leads to a belief that Lord Roberts' enveloping operations will fail, and will have to be repeated further north. At the most, he will perhaps capture some Boer guns and baggage and hurry the retreating burghers.

Considerable results have been attained in the relief of Wepener and in the clearing of the southwestern corner of the Free State of Boers, but the Boer army, whatever its strength, has still to be dealt with.

Besides the casualties among the men, the Boers' bombardment of Col. Dalgety's position wrought great havoc among the horses and cattle. The garrison could have held out for another fortnight, but it is in no condition to render much assistance in pursuing the Boers.

Mafeking Pinned for Food. There is little news from other quarters. The inhabitants of Mafeking are now on a daily ration of two pounds of soup and two quarts of "skilly."

Roberts' Report. The war office has issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 25, 1:25 p. m.: "The enemy retired from in front of Wepener last night, and this morning fled northward along the Ladybrand road. Their number was between 4,000 and 5,000. The relief of Col. Dalgety was accomplished by Gen. Brabant.

Boers Recapture Boshof. A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, says the Boers have recaptured Boshof, the British retiring.

Another List of Casualties. The war office has issued Lord Roberts' list of the casualties prior to the occupation of Dewetsdorp, showing that Capt. Denny, of the Thirtieth Hussars, was killed and that a captain, two lieutenants and twenty-two men were wounded. Capt. Frothero, who was wounded at Karreterbro, has since died.

Capture of Dewetsdorp. Lord Roberts has telegraphed the following message to the war office: "Bloemfontein, April 25. "Dewetsdorp was occupied by Chermiside without opposition at 3:30 this morning."

Pole Carew Has Some Fighting. The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Bloemfontein, April 25. "Pole Carew's division reported at Rooodekop yesterday evening without casualties. The advance was covered by cavalry and horse artillery, which drove back the enemy with heavy losses, their dead being left on the ground. The mounted troops halted for the night at Grootfontein, and at 7:30 this morning were crossing the Modder river at Vaalshoek in accordance with my instructions to French to endeavor to place himself astride of the enemy's lines of retreat. French's arrival near the Modder evidently, however, alarmed the Boers, who evacuated their strong position near Dewetsdorp during the night, and it was occupied by Chermiside's division this morning. The mounted infantry under Jan Hamilton drove the enemy off the kopjes in the neighborhood of the waterworks without casualties on our side."

Gen. Lucas Meyer Dead. A dispatch from Durban, dated Tuesday, April 24, reports that Gen. Lucas Meyer is dead, but that the general is known to have been well on the previous day.

A Boer version of the recent British attack at Fourteen Streams says that two Boers were killed and four wounded. Little damage, it is added, was done to the camp, though it was vigorously bombarded.

The Ladysmith district is apparently