

PHANTOM SHIP

-OR-
The Flying Dutchman.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

CHAPTERXXVII.—(Continued.)

"We are Hollanders," replied Philip. "A part of the crew of the vessel which was wrecked?" inquired he.

"Yes!"

"You have nothing to fear; you are enemies to the Portuguese, and so are we. We belong to the island of Ternate—our king is at war with the Portuguese, who are villains. Where are your companions? on which island?"

"They are all dead," replied Philip. "May I ask you whether you have fallen in with a woman who was adrift on a part of the raft by herself; or have you heard of her?"

"We have heard that a woman was picked up on the beach to the southward, and carried away by the Tidore people to the Portuguese settlement on the supposition that she was a Portuguese."

"Then God be thanked, she is saved," cried Philip. "Merciful Heaven! accept my thanks. To Tidore you said?"

"Yes; we are at war with the Portuguese, we cannot take you there."

"Not but we shall meet again."

The person who accosted them was evidently of consequence. His dress was, to a certain degree, Mohammedan, but mixed up with Malay; he carried arms in his girdle and a spear in his hand; his turban was of printed calico; and his deportment, like most persons of rank in that country, was courteous and dignified.

"We are now returning to Ternate, and will take you with us. Our king will be pleased to receive any Hollanders, especially as you are enemies to the Portuguese dogs. I forgot to tell you that we have one of your companions with us in the boat; you picked him up at sea much exhausted, but he is now doing well."

"Who can it be?" observed Krantz; "it must be some one belonging to some other vessel."

"No," replied Philip, shuddering. "It must be Schriften."

"Then my eyes must behold him before I believe it," replied Krantz.

"Then believe your eyes," replied Philip, pointing to the form of Schriften, who was now walking toward them.

"Mynheer Vanderdecken, glad to see you. Mynheer Krantz, I hope you are well. How lucky that we should all be saved. He! he!"

"The ocean has then, indeed, given up its dead, as I requested," thought Philip.

In the meantime Schriften, without making any reference to the way in which they had so unceremoniously parted company, addressed Krantz with apparent good humor and some slight tinge of sarcasm.

"What do you think of him, Krantz?"

"That he is a part of the whole, and has his destiny to fulfill as well as you. He has his part to play in this wondrous mystery, and will remain until it is finished. Think not of him. Recollect, your Amine is safe."

"True," replied Philip, "the wreck is not worth a thought; we have now nothing to do but to embark with these people; hereafter we may rid ourselves of him and strive then to regain my dearest Amine."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

When Amine again came to her senses she found herself lying on the leaves of the palmetto in a small hut. A hideous black child sat by her, brushing off the flies. Where was she?

She was taken to the Portuguese fort and turned over to the commandant. He subsequently released her under the promise that she would marry him—provided her husband was dead. She sailed for Goa, unexpectedly meeting her old pastor, who was returning from the far East.

We must now again return to Philip and Krantz, who had a long conversation upon the strange reappearance of Schriften. All that they could agree upon was that he should be carefully watched, and that they dispense with his company as soon as possible. Krantz had interrogated him as to his escape, and Schriften had informed him, in his usual sneering manner, that one of the sweeps of the raft had been allowed to get adrift during the scuffle, and that he had floated on it until he had gained a small island; that on seeing the perouca, he had once more launched it, and supported himself by it, until he was perceived and picked up. As there was nothing impossible, although much of the improbable, in this account, Krantz asked no more questions. The next morning, the wind having abated, they launched the perouca, and made sail for the island of Ternate.

It was four days before they arrived, as every night they landed and hauled up their craft on the sandy beach. Philip's heart was relieved at the knowledge of Amine's safety, and he could have been happy at the prospect of again meeting her had he not been so constantly fretted by the company of Schriften.

As soon as they arrived at the principal port and town of Ternate, they were conducted to a large cabin, built of palmetto leaves and bamboo, and requested not to leave it until their arrival had been announced to the king.

The peculiar courtesy and good breeding of these islanders was the constant theme of remark of Philip

and Krantz; their religion, as well as their dress, appeared to be a compound of the Mohammedan and Malay.

After a few hours they were summoned to the audience of the king, held in the open air. The king was seated under a portico, attended by a numerous concourse of priests and soldiers. There was much company but little splendor. All who were about the king were robed in white, with white turbans, but he himself was without ornament. The first thing that struck Philip and Krantz when they were ushered into the presence of the king was the beautiful cleanliness which everywhere prevailed; every dress was spotless and white as the sun could bleach it.

Having followed the example of those who introduced them, and saluted the king after the Mohammedan custom, they were requested to be seated; and through the Portuguese interpreters—for the former communication of the islanders with the Portuguese, who had been driven from the place, made the Portuguese language well known by many—a few questions were put by the king, who bade them welcome, and then requested to know how they had been wrecked.

Philip entered into a short detail, in which he stated that his wife had been separated from him, and was, he understood, in the hands of the Portuguese at Tidore. He requested to know if his majesty could assist him in obtaining her release, or in going to join her.

"It is well said," replied the king. "Let refreshments be brought in for the strangers, and the audience is broken up."

In a few minutes there remained of all the court but two or three of the king's confidential friends and advisers; and a collation of curries, fish, and a variety of other dishes was served up. After it was over, the king then said: "The Portuguese are dogs; they are our enemies—will you assist us to fight them? We have large guns, but do not understand the use of them as well as you do. I will send a fleet against the Portuguese at Tidore, if you will assist me. Say, Hollanders, will you fight? You," addressing Philip, "will then recover your wife."

"I will give an answer to you tomorrow," replied Philip. "I must consult with my friend. As I told you before, I was the captain of the ship, and this was my second in command—we will consult together." Schriften, whom Philip had represented as a common seaman, had not been brought up into the presence of the king.

"It is good," replied the king; "tomorrow we will expect your reply."

Philip and Krantz took their leave, and on their return to the cabin, found that the king had sent them, as a present, two complete Mohammedan dresses, with turbans. These were welcome, for their own garments were sadly tattered and very unfit for exposure to the burning sun of those climes. Their peaked hats, too, collected the rays of heat, which were intolerable; and they gladly exchanged them for the white turban. Secreting their money in the Malayan sash, which formed a part of the attire, they soon robed themselves in the native garments, the comfort of which was immediately acknowledged. After a long consultation it was decided that they should accept the terms offered by the king, as this was the only feasible way by which Philip could hope to recollect possession of Amine.

In ten days all was ready, and the fleet, manned by seven thousand men, made sail for the island of Tidore.

But it met with disaster, Philip and Krantz being among those taken prisoners by the commandant of the Portuguese fort on island of Tidore. This is the fort to which Amine had been taken.

CHAPTER XXIX.

As every one descends upon the want of comfort in a prison, it is to be presumed that there are no very comfortable ones. Certainly that to which Philip and Krantz were ushered had anything rather than the air of an agreeable residence. It was under the fort, with a very small aperture looking toward the sea for light and air. It was very hot, and moreover destitute of all those little conveniences which add so much to one's happiness in modern houses and hotels. In fact, it consisted of four bare walls and a stone floor, and that was all.

For three weeks they remained in the fort, every day becoming more intimate with the commandant, who often communicated with Krantz, when Philip was not present, turning the conversation upon his love for Amine and entering into a minute detail of all that had passed. Krantz perceived that he was right in his opinion, and that Amine had only been cajoling the commandant that she might escape. But the time passed heavily away with Philip and Krantz, for no vessel made its appearance.

"When shall I see her again?" soliloquized Philip one morning, as he lilted over the parapet, in company with Krantz.

"See who?" said the commandant, who happened to be at his elbow.

Philip turned round and stammered something unintelligible.

"We were talking of his sister, commandant," said Krantz, taking his arm, and leading him away. "Do not mention the subject to my friend, for it is a very painful one, and forms one reason why he is so inimical to the sex. She was married to his intimate friend, and ran away from her husband; it was his only sister, and the disgrace broke his mother's heart, and has made him miserable. Take no notice of it, I beg."

Some days after this conversation, as they were all three seated at table, a corporal entered, and, saluting the commandant, informed him that a Dutch sailor had arrived at the fort, and wished to know whether he should be admitted. Both Philip and Krantz turned pale at this communication—they had a presentiment of evil, but they said nothing. The sailor was ordered in, and in a few minutes who should make his appearance but their tormentor, the one-eyed Schriften. On perceiving Philip and Krantz seated at the table he immediately exclaimed: "Oh, Captain Philip Vanderdecken, and my good friend Mynheer Krantz, first mate of the good ship Utrecht, I am glad to meet you again."

"Captain Philip Vanderdecken!" roared the commandant, as he sprang from his chair.

"Yes, that is my captain, Mynheer Philip Vanderdecken, and that is my first mate, Mynheer Krantz, both of the good ship Utrecht; we were wrecked together, were we not, mynheer? He! he!"

"Sanguis de Vanderdecken! the husband! Corpeo dei diavolo—is it possible?" cried the commandant, panting for breath, as he seized his long sword with both hands and clinched it with fury. "What, then, I have been deceived, caloted, laughed at!" Then, after a pause—the veins of his forehead distending so as almost to burst—he continued, with a suppressed voice: "Most noble sir, I thank you; but now it is my turn. What, ho, there! Corporal—men—here, instantly—quick!"

Philip and Krantz felt convinced that all denial was useless. Philip folded his arms and made no reply. Krantz merely observed: "A little reflection will prove to you, sir, that this indignation is not warranted."

"Not warranted!" rejoined the commandant, with a sneer; "you have deceived me; but you are caught in your own trap. I have the paper signed, which I shall not fail to make use of. You are dead, you know, captain; I have your own hand to it, and your wife will be glad to believe it."

"She has deceived you, commandant, to get out of your power, nothing more," said Vanderdecken. "She would spurn a contemptible, wretched wretch like yourself were she as free as the wind."

"Go on, go on; it will be my turn soon. Corporal, throw these two men into the dungeon; a sentry at the door till further orders. Away with them! Most noble sir, perhaps your influential friends in Holland and Spain will enable you to get out again."

Philip and Krantz were led away by the soldiers, who were very much surprised at this change of treatment. Schriften followed them; and as they walked across the rampart to the stairs which led to their prison, Krantz, in his fury, burst from the soldiers and bestowed a kick upon Schriften, which sent him several feet forward on his face.

"That was a good one—he! he!" cried Schriften, smiling and looking at Krantz as he regained his legs.

There was an eye, however, which met theirs with an intelligent glance as they descended the stairs to the dungeon. It was that of the soldier Pedro. It told them that there was one friend upon whom they could rely, and who would spare no endeavor to assist them in their new difficulty. It was a consolation to them both; a day of hope which cheered them as they once more descended the narrow steps and heard the heavy key turned which secured them in their dungeon.

(To be continued.)

Her Parting Thrust.

In the course of a call at a very jolly place the other afternoon a girl was inspired to relate a good story. It met with such success that she was inspired to tell another, and yet another, all the other callers keeping up their appreciation—all the other callers but one, that is to say. The exception was a woman who looked as though she hoped her rigidity would be mistaken for hauteur, and who was evidently of very conservative notions. With visage grim and never a smile did she listen to the young woman's anecdotes, until it flashed through the latter's mind that she had somewhere heard that among the antediluvian races it wasn't considered good form for a woman to tell good stories. At last this woman rose to go. To everybody but the girl she bowed and said: "Very glad to have met you." To the girl she observed, and in precisely the tone she would have complimented a poodle for its parlor tricks: "I've enjoyed your stories so much."—New York Evening Sun.

Teach Your Children to Play Alone.

I believe that every child should be encouraged, if not required, to play alone during some part of the day. Any close observer of children will note an unexplained tendency to silliness when a number of them are at play together. There are likewise dangers in an oversupply of adult society. Children are more influenced by indirect suggestion than we are apt to realize, and we may keep them by us too closely, and thus affect unfavorably their will power and their independent development.—Elaine Goodale Eastman in the May Woman's Home Companion.

AGUINALDO AGGRESSIVE

Assembling a Large Force of Filipinos in Front of San Fernando.

PERSONAL COMMAND OF THE ARMY

American Soldiers Sleep on Their Arms—Transport Runs Aground and Large Amount of Cargo Thrown Overboard—Fighting Evidently Not Over Yet.

MANILA, June 24.—Aguinaldo does not seem to be satisfied with the attempt of the insurgents to retake San Fernando and he has taken command of General Luna's army and has massed the largest rebel force yet mobilized, bringing 2,000 men from the Antipolo region. He is exceedingly troublesome. Last night his men wounded two members of the Seventeenth regiment. General MacArthur's men are constantly on the alert to repel any attacks by the rebels, sleeping upon their arms. The general sincerely hopes that the Filipinos will give him another chance for a battle, for the soldiers really enjoy an opportunity to fight them when they can do so without wading through swamps to reach them.

Railway trains between Manila and San Fernando have been stopped for several days, while permanent repairs were being made to the bridges along the route, but today traffic was resumed.

The transport Centennial, which has arrived here, had an exciting experience while rounding Point Engano, on the northern coast of Luzon, on its way to this port. It struck a rock on Wednesday and remained fast for several hours, during which time it was surrounded by swarms of natives in canoes, who became menacing. Captain Eagle, who commanded the transport, was compelled to throw overboard 100 tons of supplies in order to lighten the ship sufficiently to get it afloat. Before this was effected the Filipinos had towed the cases ashore and were fighting over the spoils. The cruiser Baltimore recently grounded at the same point, but the natives feared to approach it.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The war department has received no official dispatches relative to the grounding of the transport Centennial on the north end of Luzon and the loss of 100 tons of supplies which were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. According to the records here the Centennial carried 1,800 tons of supplies, and it is believed they were all the property of the subsistence department. The commissary officer at Manila has been queried to know whether it is desirable to immediately replace the supplies which were lost. The Centennial was a chartered ship and not one of the regular government transport fleet.

Troops for Africa.

LONDON, June 24.—The Shropshire regiment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation for Cape Town.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Outlook says: "The tension is extreme. Business is at a standstill and the general feeling is that England must promptly bring matters to an issue. The league will have no difficulty in preventing meetings supporting Sir Alfred Milner's attitude, the desire being to refrain from embarrassing the imperial authorities.

The Orange government is urging the Transvaal to make further concessions. Many people consider that Sir Alfred Milner's franchise proposals are useless without the granting of twelve seats in the mining centers and the right to speak English in the Volksraad. Otherwise it will be impossible to select representative men. Falling these concessions the Johannesburgers say they prefer a treaty providing security and judicial and educational reforms.

Plotting Against Cabinet.

PARIS, June 24.—The new cabinet ministers took possession of their offices today. The prefect of police, M. Blanc, had a long interview with the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, during the day, and it is asserted he handed the latter his resignation. The progressive republicans have held a meeting under the presidency of M. Milne. Considerable diversity of opinion was developed. One faction decided to oppose the new cabinet, owing to the presence of M. Millerand in the ministry. The socialist deputies are also at variance regarding the entry of General de Gallifit into the cabinet and a portion of that party has decided to found a new group, to be entitled "revolutionary socialists."

Otis Needs Good Stenographers.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—There has been a call made by General Otis upon the war department for four expert Spanish court stenographers for service in the Philippine islands. They must be familiar with the Spanish and English languages, able to translate from Spanish into English and from English into Spanish and experts in taking dictation in the Spanish language and transcribing same with typewriters.

Exporting Gold.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. will ship \$1,000,000 in gold tomorrow. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will also ship \$1,000,000 on tomorrow's steamer. This makes the total for Saturday so far announced \$4,000,000.

Ireland on Americanism.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: Mgr. Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, has made some highly interesting statements on the subject of "Americanism" to the editor of the New Era. Some extracts from the interview give a clear idea of what "Americanism" really is.

Mgr. Ireland says: "If by Americanism we are to understand the theological errors condemned in the pope's letter there has been and is no such thing in America.

DREYFUS' COMING IS IN DOUBT.

Military Officials Are Ignorant Regarding Arrival of the Sfax.

BREST, France, June 24.—The inhabitants of this port are absorbed in the pending arrival of Dreyfus. The question on every one's lips is, "When will he arrive?" but no one seems able to reply. The town, however, seems perfectly calm. Along the favorite parade, the Cours Dajot, on the cliff overlooking the splendid harbor, in which half a dozen picturesque old three-deckers are lying moored alongside modern cruisers, were a few groups of sailors and marines gazing seaward.

When questioned they admitted that they were watching for the French cruiser Sfax, bound for French Guiana with the famous prisoner on board, but in the same breath expressed the belief that it would not arrive in the daytime. They think the warship will be kept outside the harbor until night and that then Dreyfus will be landed inside the arsenal. This is the general opinion of the townspeople, who are eager to witness the landing.

The military and civil authorities profess to know nothing about the matter, not even if the Sfax is coming to Brest.

A representative of the Associated Press called at the maritime prefecture this afternoon and had a conversation with the port admiral, Barrera, who was typical of French politeness, but who displayed most praiseworthy ignorance. He said:

"Up to now I have received absolutely no instructions. I am awaiting orders from the new minister of marine. I cannot even say Dreyfus will be landed here. In any case, he cannot arrive yet," and, taking a map, he traced the course of the Sfax from the Cape Verde islands, which it left Tuesday, adding:

"You see it cannot have passed the Canary islands before yesterday. It will not arrive here at the earliest until Sunday, or perhaps Monday."

The prefect of police also told the Associated Press representative that he had not received any instructions regarding Dreyfus. The French first class cruiser Tage, now lying in the harbor, has been instructed to put to sea on Sunday evening, and it is thought it has been ordered to meet the Sfax and have Dreyfus transferred to it. But Admiral Barrera says the Tage is simply going to sea for the purpose of experimenting with carrier pigeons. No doubt a big crowd will be present to witness the landing of Dreyfus if he is allowed to be seen, but no disorders are expected.

A detachment of secret police has arrived here from Paris and has been distributed about the town.

OXNARD ANSWERS HAVEMEYER.

Denies Many of His Statements—Agrees With Him on Few Points.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Henry T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Producers' association, has prepared a reply to H. O. Havemeyer's recent argument before the industrial commission at Washington. He flatly denies many of Mr. Havemeyer's statements and accuses that gentleman of seeking to destroy the American beet sugar industry in order to foster the refineries that handle foreign raw material, besides attempting to divert public attention from the sugar trust by attacking the tariff.

In conclusion Mr. Oxnard says: "I will not dispute Mr. Havemeyer's claim that 10 per cent is sufficient protection to the sugar refining interests which he represents, but I do assert that he cannot make the American people believe that the industries of this country and business prospered during the years we were struggling under the Wilson law, when the average protection amounted to 40 per cent ad valorem. If Mr. Havemeyer had said that keen and losing competition in business led to the formation of trusts he would be right, for the tariff has nothing to do with the formation of trusts."

Schley a Doctor of Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The honorary degree of LL. D. was today conferred by Georgetown university on Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley and George W. Melville, Major General Joseph Wheeler, Hon. W. Bourke Cockran of New York, Dr. Samuel Bussey, District of Columbia; Dr. Daniel Brewer, Illinois, and Hon. Thomas H. Herran, United States of Colombia, General Wheeler, Dr. Brewer and Hon. Thomas Herran were unavoidably absent.

Re-enlistment at the Front.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—General Otis has called the war department saying that he had selected Sergeant Major Bell of the Twentieth infantry as adjutant of the First volunteer regiment, to be organized in the Philippines. He asked authority for the appointment, which has been granted. The adjutant will have the rank of captain. This is the first move in the direction of organizing the skeleton regiments in the Philippines, so far as the department is informed.

Population of Kansas.

TOPEKA, June 24.—Thus far the state board of agriculture has received assessors' returns from seventy-two counties in Kansas, and it is interesting to note that fifty-seven of these report an increase over 1898 in population of 29,172, while fifteen show a decrease of 3,375, leaving a net increase for the seventy-two counties of 25,797, equal to nearly 2 per cent on the state's entire population of one year before.

Sheep Shearing Commences.

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 24.—The sheep shearing season has commenced in those parts of the Hills where sheep raising is carried on. It is rather late, owing to the difficulty in getting shearers as soon as they are needed. The clip will be unusually large this year on account of the cold winter. The sheep ranges are in a fine condition and large numbers of sheep have already been brought in this season and have commenced to fatten. The prospects are that this will be the best year for lambs that the Hills has seen for some time.

THE REVIEW OF TRADE

Feature of Week Is the Better Showing of Railroad Earnings.

THE TRADE BALANCES ARE GOOD

Iron Again Appears the Absorbing Interest, Factories Being Unable to Fill Orders—Failures About Half of Year Ago—Indications Are Quite Favorable All Round.

NEW YORK, June 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say today:

The outgo of more gold this week, \$4,000,000, so far reported, makes it clear that Europe is in need. The French ministerial crisis has been grave and prolonged, the collapse of German speculation in industrial stock threatens some trouble, but perhaps the South American uncertainty causes most disturbance. Whatever the cause, Europe needs money and cannot claim its own from the west this year, but must borrow. Exchange and trade balances show that this country is not called upon to pay, but the money is worth more to lenders abroad than it is here. Home finances are most satisfactory. Revenue falls behind expenditures for the fiscal year less than \$100,000,000, and but for \$230,000,000 war expenses, the revenue exclusive of that from the war taxes exceeds ordinary expenses.

Trade balances, in spite of exports from New York, 19 per cent less than last year's, and imports 26 per cent greater, still promise a large excess of exports for June. Nor is there any substance in the idea that large foreign sales of securities are moving gold. The best evidence attainable shows that in January and February about \$8,250,000 worth of securities came to this side, and since February, not more than \$4,000,000 in excess of shipments. In character, transactions have been of the trading and not of the investment sort. Stocks here have weakened, but almost exclusively in the industrials, which foreigners do not touch. These declining \$2.08 per share on the average this week, while railroad stocks have averaged a decline of only 29 cents per share. Earnings for the first half of June are better than for any previous month this year, 10 per cent larger than last year, and 11.3 per cent larger than in 1892, and the granger roads gaining most largely over last year in spite of the reduced movement of grain.

In the great staples, there is a turn for the better. Exports of wheat, flour included, for the week, have been 3,643,672 bushels, against 2,800,660 last year, and in three weeks, 6,504,262, against 11,005,798 last year. Corn exports also continue large, 2,527,860 bushels, against 2,574,723 last year. A sharp fall in cotton also encourages exports. These are facts which preceded orders for goods exports this week, and do not result from them, but show the prospect of a larger outgo of merchandise in coming months. Wheat receipts at the west, 15,600,688 bushels for the last three weeks, against 3,463,779 last year and 4,540,549 bushels in the same week in 1897, show an extraordinary movement from the farms for the season, indicating no suspicion there of shortage. The fall of 2 cents in wheat and in cotton from 6.31 to 6.12 cents, indicates that speculation based on the hope of short crop is decreasing.

Textiles are much behind in prices, though woollens are steadily rising and are 6 per cent higher than at their lowest in March. The goods are in much stronger demand and wool has advanced from 18.01 to 18.76 cents for domestic, taking the average of 100 quotations by Coates Bros., though the buying is largely speculative. In cotton goods the advance has been small, and, though business is excellent, the demand fairly matches the supply.

The great gain in volume of business might seem of questionable safety, were it not greater in iron production, resulting from an actual excess of demand over supply and not from speculation. Bars are stronger by \$3 per ton at the east, though iron is \$1 per ton easier at Pittsburg, but a difference of \$5 per ton in favor of steel makes the demand for iron larger. It is interesting that a 10,000-ton order for plates for two American liners, to be built by the Cramps, has gone to Chicago, eastern works being too full. Orders for finished products show no decrease in quantity and for most lines, as for rails, are quite often refused, speedy deliveries being impossible.

Failures for the week have been 178 in the United States, against 285 last year, and eighteen in Canada, against eleven last year.

Dakota Troops are Praised.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The report of Thomas H. Barry, adjutant general of the department of the Pacific, to General Otis concerning the operations of the brigade commanded by General Owenshine on February 5, consisting of the Fourteenth infantry and First North Dakota, was made public today. These troops marched through jungle and mud, and without faltering, drove the enemy from strong positions. He commends General Owenshine and the men under him. A report from Major Frank White, commanding the First battalion of the North Dakota volunteers, was also made public. He says the men performed their duties satisfactorily.

Holding Mail of Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The postmaster general has ordered that mail matter addressed to members of the following regiments be withheld at San Francisco, indicating that they are all to be mustered out of the service very soon: California heavy artillery, Utah artillery, First California infantry, First Colorado infantry, First Idaho infantry, First Montana infantry, Thirteenth Minnesota infantry, First Nebraska infantry, First North Dakota infantry, Second Oregon infantry, Tenth Pennsylvania infantry, First South Dakota infantry and the First Wyoming infantry.