

GEN. JOUBERT IS MASSING FORCES

Supposed Intention of Boers Regarding Campaign of Defense.

ROBERTS GETTING READY.

Boer Rising—Boers Gone from Ladysmith—General Description of the Situation.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, March 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The extent to which Gen. Joubert and his forces are not yet clear, but they are covering Bloemfontein by a long defensive line on the hills south of the Modder river. Their tactics are the same as those which were employed in the Tugela when the Dutch commandos covered a distance of 18 miles, but the country is less favorable for their system of defense. There is no river in front of them, and Lord Roberts has four mounted brigades with heavy artillery, with which their line can be varied.

The seventh division, under Gen. Buller, has not yet been in action, but will probably have the brunt of the fighting at Bloemfontein, but it is probable that a frontal attack will be avoided and that Gen. French's brigade will take a long circuit northward so as to shut off a retreat toward the Vet river.

PROBABLE BOER PLANS.

The Dutch forces, if defeated, will fall back upon Winburg, and the high hills between Ventersburg and Senekal, between the Vet and the Vaal rivers. This is described by South Africans as the most formidable defensive position in the Free State, and lateral railways lead up behind it at Bethlehem and Komatje. The Vaal river is a commanding position, and the Witwatersrand ridge, which Johannesburg is the key, lies to the north.

Lord Roberts has sent a strong body of infantry toward Vryburg and is thinking it will naturally be reinforced and converted in due time into a turning column against that strong position.

The results of the Dutch concentration are disclosed in the facility with which the district south of the Orange river is not being cleared. Gen. Gatacre's army is not strong, since an entire brigade was called back to reinforce Lord Roberts's corps, yet he has been able to take possession of Stormberg without a struggle. The Boers had retreated from that natural fortress to the north and left the road open to Burgersdorp. The occupation of Stormberg gives to Gen. Gatacre the control of the railway westward to Mafeking and enables him to advance rapidly toward the Orange river.

BOERS AWAY FROM LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith, March 5.—There are no Boers within twenty miles of here. Many of supplies are available and the troops are quickly recovering their strength. Many of the voters have been granted furloughs.

CAPE DUTCH RISING.

Cape Town, March 6.—Nearly the whole of the Dutch population of the district and Kenhardt district are in rebellion. Many of the Dutch from neighboring districts are reported to have joined them, notably Piet Molenaar, who will lead the rebels.

ROBERTS GETTING SUPPLIES.

London, March 7.—Lord Roberts still remains in the neighborhood of Oostfontein, while stores, remounts and fresh troops stream towards him from the Cape. The British are reported to have improved in the minor spheres of the campaign. Natal is clear of Boers and Cape Colony is nearly so.

The Boers seemingly are pursuing the course commended by the British and are concentrating to resist the British main army. Various messages from correspondence with Lord Roberts report that the enemy are increasing continually on the front, extending as far as the Orange river, eight miles, and as another says, eighteen miles. The lowest estimate of their numbers is from Boers from eight to ten thousand men, with small bodies advancing north and south of the British lines.

Each army is on both sides of the Modder river. Although the Boers have mounted eight guns on the tops of kopjes and appear to be in a strong position for inspection, the British scouts report that they are diligently using pick and shovel. Military opinion is that their present position merely screens more easily defended ones deeper in the region.

None of the military experts endeavor to fathom Lord Roberts's plans, but it is suggested that he is quite willing to give the Boers time to assemble all their men in order to deliver a smashing blow more effectively.

TREAT PRISONERS WELL.

Mr. A. G. Hales, the Daily News correspondent who was captured by the Boers in February, was released at Bloemfontein and put through the lines near Stormberg. He telegraphs that the Boers are demoralized, but adds that they have been treating the British wounded splendidly.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Modder river, dated Monday, March 6, and describing the Boer position in the neighborhood of the Orange river, says: "The Boers seem to be busy intrenching. They have mounted eight guns on high kopjes. It is marvelous how they dig these weapons into such positions."

It is reported here that at a recent emergency meeting of the Free State had at Bloemfontein, a radical difference of opinion developed, the majority favoring peace at any price, but the minority, including President Steyn, advocating a fight to the end.

An Orange river, Cape Colony, dispatch says: "The recent British victory over the rebels Dutch, many of whom are in the neighborhood of Douglas, are reported disheartened and about to return to their homes. The command in the neighborhood of Britstown has been given carte blanche by President Steyn to raise as many recruits as he can, and to do so as much as possible. The rebels in the neighborhood of Kenhardt are particularly aggressive, acting on the supposition that the troops of Lord Roberts are fully occupied in the Free State."

A dispatch to the Standard from Oostfontein, dated Sunday, March 4th, says: "Gen. Buller is reported to be in supreme command of the Boer forces here."

UNCLE BEN NOT PRO-BRITISH.

New York, March 6.—A special to the President Harrison has been received by many public men of Indiana in regard to the Boer-British war, and he has been expressing his sympathy for the Boers, although he has been reported to be publicly endorsing the Boer cause.

Gen. Harrison contends that there is no occasion for gratitude on the part of this government toward the Boers. He thinks the British were guilty of inhuman practices during the Revolutionary war, and that their attack on this nation in 1812 had no justification from any international standpoint, while the conduct toward the Union during the Civil war was also reprehensible.

"He sees no occasion for enthusiasm over the friendship of the English during the war with Spain, as it was a war against cruelty and clearly for humanity. There was no reason why the British or any other enlightened nation should not have been with America on this proposition."

"If the British were suppressing cruelty in South Africa or remedying conditions that interfered with human government, the United States would be justified in lending its sympathy. On the contrary, Gen. Harrison thinks, here is a republic fighting for its home and its own government, a cause as just as the Americans had in their great war of the eighteenth century."

BULLER PRAISES HIMSELF.

Durban, March 6.—Gen. Buller, in a general order regarding the relief of Ladysmith, says:

"Two forces during the last few months have striven with conspicuous gallantry and splendid determination, to maintain the honor of the queen and the country. The Ladysmith garrison for four months held that position against every attack with complete success and endured many privations with admirable fortitude. The relieving force had to force its way through an unknown country, across unfathomable rivers and on almost inaccessible heights a fully prepared, well armed and tenacious enemy. By the exhibition of this courage, the Ladysmith garrison, accomplished its object and adding a glorious page to the history of the country."

"Ladysmith was successfully relieved and the soldiers and soldiers' colonial and home born, who had done this were united by one desire and inspired by one patriotism."

The order congratulates both forces on the martial qualities displayed and thanks them for their determined efforts. Gen. Buller also sympathizes with the relatives and friends of the gallant comrades who have fallen.

To Turn Down Kasson.

New York, March 7.—A special to the Journal of Commerce from Washington says:

The present indications are that all of the reciprocity treaties proposed by John McKinley and the state department, will fail of ratification.

UNNATURAL HUNGER

A Sore Sign of Hidden Dyspepsia.

"It was necessary to eat dinner at 11 o'clock," says Mrs. C. F. Ollman, 1321 Preston St., Rockford, Ill., "in order to have strength to prepare the noonday meal for the family."

"While I was drinking coffee I felt so faint at 11 o'clock that I was unable to proceed with the work until I had lunch. If I missed the 11 o'clock meal, I was attacked with a severe sick headache."

"My complexion at that time was a sight, great blotches appearing on my face, and I was so nervous I could sleep but a few minutes at a time, and would wake in the morning more tired than when I went to bed."

"Our grocer called my attention one day to Postum Cereal Coffee. This was about three years ago. I immediately took the use of coffee and took up Postum, having it prepared properly. The change produced remarkable results. In a week or two I was able to leave off the 11 o'clock lunch and take my dinner in the regular way with the rest of the family. My blotchy complexion disappeared and a natural complexion took its place. Now I can go from morning until night without a meal, if I desire, and no headache or inconvenience of any kind appears. I sleep sound as a baby, and my kidney trouble, which was more than serious, has entirely disappeared."

"A lady friend was recommended to try Postum, and a short time after, told me she was disgusted with it for it had no taste. I asked her if she boiled it carefully fifteen minutes after the real bubbling commenced. She said no, and in reply to another question, said she used only one heaping teaspoonful to the cup. I explained to her that she must use two heaping teaspoons to the cup and let it boil long enough. The next time I saw her she said she used Postum regularly and liked it very much indeed, and that it had made a great change in her health and the health of one or two members of her family."

It seems plain from this experiment, that one is justified in the inference that coffee is an actual poison to many human beings, and sets up all sorts of diseases. The remedy is plain enough,—to abandon the coffee and use Postum Food Coffee, which is sold by all grocers at 15 and 25 cents a package.

Russia to Suez Korea.

New York, March 7.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Odessa says:

Among the officers of the volunteer fleet of cruisers who recently returned here from the far east, there is a strong belief that the enormous warships being formed at Port Arthur, Dairen and Vladivostok will be utilized soon as a

SOVEREIGN AS A WITNESS.

Knights of Labor Leader Tells of Idaho Riots.

No Talk of Blowing Up Mill—Heard Explosions—Severely Condemns Military and State Officers.

Washington, March 6.—At the Coeur d'Alene investigation today James R. Sovereign, formerly state workman of the Knights of Labor, said he was in the Coeur d'Alene district during the demonstration against the Bunker Hill mines and was editor of the official organ of the miners' organization at Wallace, Ida. He attended a labor meeting at Gem, Ida., the night before the blowing up of the mill, and later that night attended a meeting at Wallace, but there was no talk of blowing up the mill.

He never heard that any demonstration was contemplated against the mining property. The next morning, while standing in front of his office, a man on horseback rode by and said, "Sovereign, they are coming."

He asked who were coming, and the horseman answered, "The Canyon Creekers."

He saw a train with a number of men aboard going down to Wardner. There were conflicts, rumors of what was going on at Wardner. He went down on the noon train and reached Wardner in time to hear the three explosions when the mill was blown up. He saw many men, some with Winchester rifles, and there was considerable firing.

To avoid the confusion he stepped on an engine. While on the engine a man with a revolver boarded the cab and demanded that the train be brought to a stop, and this was done. Meanwhile there was some shooting into the mine of the mining camp.

The train then proceeded to Wallace. There was no excitement there, and the same quiet prevailed at Wardner, Kellogg and other points.

Mr. Sovereign told of his appearance before the coroner when many soldiers and several lawyers identified with the mining interests were present. As the military were in control, Mr. Sovereign applied to military headquarters for a pass. He said he told the major in command that he was president of a Montana mining company. Thereupon the officer showed excessive affability and said the military forces proposed to take care of the mine operators. He heard he was to be arrested, but this never occurred.

Mr. Sovereign said he had advised that the soldiers be used to assist the local authorities, but not to enforce martial law. Instead of that, martial law was enforced with extreme severity. The conditions were less acute, he said, than in Chicago during the great strike, and yet the military system adopted was far more rigid.

Mr. Sovereign described scenes at the "bull pen." He said he heard negro soldiers use obscene language against the imprisoned miners. When the men were arrested they wore light clothing, though the weather was very cold, they received no additional clothing. The witness stated that while one of the miners was in the "bull pen," a party attempted to force an entrance to the room of a miner's wife. The man committing the offense was arrested by a local constable, but afterwards released by the soldiers.

When asked who was the responsible official in charge of affairs, Mr. Sovereign said there was no difference between Governor Steunenberg, General Merriam, Captain Edwards and Auditor Sinclair. "They all had Krag-Jorgensen behind them," he declared. He added that one of the mine officials had given the order to "fire" at the time the dove miner, Johnson, was shot. Mr. Sovereign will continue tomorrow.

Only One Unidentified.

San Francisco, March 7.—Of the hundreds of bodies of dead soldiers received at the Presidio from the Philippines, only one remains unidentified. It is supposed to be that of Private Thomas Bryant of company H, First California regiment, and if his mother can be found it is believed she can make this surmise a certainty.

Russia to Suez Korea.

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Among the officers of the volunteer fleet of cruisers who recently returned here from the far east, there is a strong belief that the enormous warships being formed at Port Arthur, Dairen and Vladivostok will be utilized soon as a

coercive lever for compelling the Japanese to abandon their pretensions and acquisitions in Korea.

The commander of one of the cruisers expresses his conviction that Russia in the far eastern peninsula will have become so absolutely dominant that the Japanese will feel morally constrained to give up the struggle and retire from the many important enterprises they are now prosecuting in Korea, and that will open the way for the gradual assumption of a Russian protectorate.

New Labor Union.

New York, March 7.—A new labor organization known as the Excavators' union, newly incorporated with 10,000 members, is about to enter into combat to control the mental work connected with the building of the underground tunnel. This union is opposed to the Laborers' Union Protective society, which has 20,000 members and is conducted by men who have directed labor movements for many years.

The point of difference between the two organizations lies in the fact that the Laborers' Union Protective society demands 20 cents an hour for work, and double pay for overtime, while the Excavators' union wants only 25 cents an hour, and 27½ cents an hour overtime.

The Excavators' union is composed almost entirely of Italians.

To Compromise Carnegie Trouble.

New York, March 7.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie Steel Co., left this city for Pittsburgh last evening. He came here to consult Andrew Carnegie about the litigation in which the Carnegie Co. and Mr. Carnegie are involved as a result of the suits brought by H. C. Frick and other Mr. Schwab and Mr. Carnegie were in consultation the greater part of yesterday. Neither would talk about the conference.

The time allowed for Mr. Carnegie and the Carnegie Co. to file an answer in the suits in question will soon expire, and it is believed the conference was in relation to the wording and general nature of the answer. While neither Mr. Carnegie nor Mr. Schwab would talk about the matter, it was persistently rumored that the troubles between Mr. Frick and his associates and Mr. Carnegie would be compromised and suit discontinued.

Mis-kourians Have Three Conventions.

Kansas City, Mo., March 6.—The Democratic State committee, which met here today to decide upon dates and places of meeting of the coming year, was unanimously refused to accept the resignation of Chairman S. B. Cook, who gave as his reason for resigning that he was a candidate for nomination for secretary of state.

It was decided to hold three conventions this year, one to name a State ticket, including governor and other State officers; another to select delegates to the national convention, and a third to nominate judges. The national convention will be held in Kansas City June 16th, and the judicial convention at Sedalia July 17th.

Besides the national Democratic convention, Kansas City will therefore entertain the big State convention of both parties, the Republican committee already having decided to meet here on May 15th.

Wants a Jury Trial.

New York, March 6.—Counsel for Miss Olga Nethers: gave out information today that on his application, Justice Furman issued an order in the "Sapho" case, served on the district attorney, to show cause why the case should not be tried before a jury. The order is returnable tomorrow. The defendants in the "Sapho" case filed with the court chamberlain yesterday \$2,000 in cash as surety for their appearance at the trials.

SAYS WOMAN SPOKE FALSELY.

Col. Chinn, Accused of Shooting Goebel, Asks Damages.

Frankfort, March 6.—Col. Jack Chinn, the turkman and politician, who was with Democratic Gov. William Goebel when the latter was shot, has filed a suit for libel against Mrs. Kate M. Banta, wife of a merchant of this city.

The first paragraph charges that defendant, in the presence of various people, declared that she saw Chinn "shoot Goebel from behind," and that by this libelous declaration she has been damaged in the sum of \$25,000.

The second count says that the defendant, Kate M. Banta, at numerous other times and places in Frankfort, spoke and published these following false, slanderous and malicious words of and concerning the plaintiff: "He, Jack Chinn, shot and killed Goebel."

That said words were spoken falsely and maliciously, and for the purpose of charging the plaintiff with having fired the shot that caused William Goebel's death.

WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA

Japanese Common People Would Like It, but Have Little Power.

JAPAN HAS NOT THE MONEY

Russia is Not Ready Yet—Events Which Indicate Continuance of Good Relations.

[Early Dispatches.]

New York, March 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Yokohama says:

No one of the legations in Tokio nor any of the Japanese officials will acknowledge that war with Russia is imminent. It is well known in diplomatic circles that at present Japan and Russia are working secretly to obtain concessions in Korea against other nations, but this does not mean that a clash between Russia and Japan is not coming in the future.

Japan is the only serious obstacle in the way of the Russian eastern policy. Japan must have Korea, which already is flooded with Japanese coolies who are really soldiers.

Russian transports pass through Nagasaki constantly loaded with troops for Port Arthur.

The Japanese common people have a great hatred for Russia and would welcome war without counting the cost, but they have little power.

Japan has not money for war and Russia will yield to Japan as long as the trans-Siberian railroad is incomplete.

An American engineer who has been over the road reports that it cannot be used effectively for nine months.

Rumors of an impending war originated in Shanghai, not in Japan, and were based on generalizations, not on facts.

Russia is now changing her representatives throughout Japan and would not do so if she expected an immediate outbreak.

As during the last three years, a crisis resulting in war might arise at any moment, but for the present it is not at hand, and in my opinion, Russia can prevent it until she is ready.

Princess Salm-Salm.

Chicago, March 7.—Princess Agnes von Salm-Salm, who is in Chicago for the purpose of raising money for a corps of trained nurses and physicians to assist the sick and wounded Boer soldiers, will take a prominent part in the pro-Boer meeting tomorrow night at the Auditorium, to be held under the direction of the German newspaper editors of this city. The princess said she would be at the speaker's table and deliver an address.

Rome Heeds Cuban Sentiment.

New York, March 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rome says:

The congregation of the propaganda all reconvened the appointment of Monsignor Sharetto to the bishopric of Havana, in consequence of the opposition to the Italian prelate manifested by the Cubans, and probably will recommend his promotion to a higher see. Mr. Sharetto has asked to be recalled to Italy.

Chicago's Episcopal Bishopric.

Chicago, March 7.—Bishop and Mrs. Benjamin W. Arnett were tendered a farewell reception at Quinn Chapel, Wabash Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, last night. The bishop has served the limit of four years as official head of the fourth Episcopal district, and until the general conference meets his future location will not be known. It is said that there is a strong probability of his being assigned to the first district, which includes the New England States. The successor to Bishop Arnett will also be chosen at the next conference.

Among those whose names will be considered are: Dr. T. W. Henderson, a former pastor of Quinn Chapel, now manager of the publishing department in Philadelphia; Rev. J. M. Townsend, also a former pastor of Quinn Chapel, and Dr. M. M. Moore, of Washington, D. C., who is financial secretary of the church.

The reception was made the more auspicious by the presence of four bishops, all of whom made brief talks. These were Bishop B. W. Arnett, Bishop Abraham Grant of Philadelphia, Bishop W. J. Gaines of Atlanta, Ga., and Bishop B. F. Lee of Wilberforce, Ohio. The exercises were held in the Auditorium, followed by a banquet and after dinner speeches, Rev. George W. Gaines, presiding elder of the fourth district, was toastmaster.

Texas Republicans Wrangle.

Waco, Texas, March 6.—The Republican State convention met here today with a large attendance. William McDonnell and Henry Ferguson, the latter colored, were placed in nomination for temporary chairman, and a radical vote ordered. There was a great deal of wrangling, and it seemed for a time that a split in the convention was inevitable. It was one of the hottest political battles for chairmanship ever fought in the State. A vote by districts was ordered, resulting in McDonnell's election—429 to 342. J. C. Kolb was elected secretary by unanimous vote. It required four hours to complete the vote for chairman, after which the convention adjourned until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Both sides are having a caucus tonight, and it is hard to forecast what tomorrow will bring forth.

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SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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No mercurial or pill poison in CASCARETS, but an absolutely harmless, purely vegetable compound. Pleasant, palatable, potent. They taste good and do good. Get the genuine C.C.C. Any druggist, 10c, 25c, 50c. Take one now and

RELIEVE ADMIRAL WATSON

Allegation that Friction With Officers Was Connected with Change.

His Health is Not Good—Why Admiral Remy was Given the Asiatic Station.

New York, March 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

It is said that there has been some friction between Rear Admiral Watson and officers of his fleet. Commander E. D. Taussig was summarily detached from the command of the Bennington and ordered home for alleged criticism of the commander-in-chief, though it is said that Commander Taussig was not insubordinate. There has also been friction between the rear admiral and the bureau of navigation relative to his chief of staff.

Rear Admiral Watson several months ago desired Commander C. C. Cornwall to act as his chief of staff and assigned him to the duty, but the department disapproved his action. Only recently the department ordered Captain Charles M. Thomas to command the Brooklyn. Rear Admiral Watson transferred Captain James M. Forsythe from the Baltimore to the Brooklyn, and, it is said, gave an explanation as to his action in compliance with a request made by the department.

The bachelor officers of the fleet have also complained because the married officers whose wives were in Manila were all allowed to remain on shore without procuring permission from the commander-in-chief one or two nights a week, while the order of the rear admiral required the younger unmarried men to be on their ships after 1 or 2 o'clock at night, and not to remain on shore without written permission.

Rear Admiral Watson's health was such that he was temporarily relieved from command several months ago, though the fact was not made public. The Baltimore will probably return home under the command of Captain G. F. Wilde, who now commands the Oregon, and who has been two years on the Asiatic station. Captain Thomas will probably be transferred to the Brooklyn, and Captain Forsythe to the Oregon. Officers whose tours of duty at sea are about expiring will be brought home in the Baltimore. These changes will not be determined until Rear Admiral Remy reaches Manila.

Rear Admiral Remy, the successor to Rear Admiral Watson, was selected by the department because of his well known ability and particularly because of his work at Key West during the war with Spain. Though senior to Rear Admiral Sampson, he accepted without protest the order of the department assigning him to command the naval base at Key West and placing him under that officer's command.

The department has never forgiven his subordination, and Secretary Long has been anxious for an opportunity to show his appreciation. Rear Admiral Remy applied some months ago for the command of the Asiatic station, so that the orders issued to day will meet with his wishes.

Rear Admiral Watson's dispatch to European waters led to the rumors that the European station was to be re-established, but Secretary Long said the report was erroneous. The secretary has not determined who will succeed Admiral Crowell as president of the retiring board, but Rear Admiral B. F. Day, a member of the board, will act as president pending the department's decision.

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