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TO FORCE AN ISSUE

Object of the Philippine Insurgents Explained.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH AGUINALDO

Gen. Otis' Report to the Secretary of War.

INCIDENTS OF THE OUTBREAK

The Secretary of War has made public the report of General Otis in regard to the operations around Manila up to April 6. Many of the details were narrated in the report of Major General MacArthur covering the same operations, heretofore published in The Star. There is a difference, however, in the treatment of the general subject.

General Otis says he desires to correct the somewhat prevailing impression that the government of the United States is responsible, through deceit or wrongful action, for the present existing hostilities.

General Otis tells of the landing of Aguinaldo from an American vessel and of the insurgents taking advantage of the active hostilities between the United States and Spain to capture southern points and increase their strength.

Independence, General Otis says, was proclaimed by Aguinaldo in August, and as early as June he had warned the United States authorities against the landing of its military forces on Philippine soil without first obtaining his consent, because, as he expressed it, "the Philippine people might consider the occupation of Philippine territory by North American troops a violation of their rights."

General Otis adds: "When the United States forces landed from their transports near and to the south of Manila for the purpose of attacking the city the fiction that they were acting as allies of the insurgents and in furtherance of Philippine independence appears to have been conveyed by insurgent leaders."

General Otis describes Aguinaldo's efforts to strengthen his lines in preparation for hostilities with the United States during this time, and explains the growth of the insurgent independent movement.

Early in January, when General Otis was asked by conservative Filipinos to appoint a committee of army officers to meet an insurgent committee, by which peace might be maintained, General Otis refused to recognize any insurgent government, but was willing to negotiate with Aguinaldo or a commission appointed by him.

Aguinaldo's Reply.

Aguinaldo's response and General Otis' reply are set out in the following extract from the report.

Aguinaldo replied to General Otis from Malolos, January 9, 1899, as follows:

"I have been informed after the interview between the commissioners of my government and Mr. Craman, that there will be no inconvenience on your part, in naming, as commanding general, representatives that will confer with those whom I will name for the same object.

"Although it not being explained to me the reason why you could not treat with the commissioners of my government, I have the faculty of doing the same with those of the commanding general, 'who cannot be recognized.' Nevertheless, for the sake of peace, I have considered it advisable to name as 'commanding general' a commission, composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Florentino Flores, Ambrosio Flores and Manuel Arguileles, that they may together represent me and arrive at an accord, with those with whom you will name, with the object of using such methods as will normalize the actual situation created by the attitude of your government and troops.

"If you will deign to attend to said commissioners and through these methods come to some understanding, 'if only temporary,' that will insure the peace and harmony amongst ourselves, the Philippine public would reach a grateful glory."

Gen. Otis' Answer.

General Otis replied to Aguinaldo the same day as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of today and am much pleased at the action you have taken. I greatly regret that you have not a clear understanding of my position and motives, and trust that my explanation, assisted by the conference I have invited, will make them clear to you.

"In my official capacity I am merely the agent of the United States government to conduct its affairs under the limits which its Constitution, laws, precedents and specific instructions prescribe. I have not the authority to recognize any national or civil power not already formally recognized by my government, unless specially authorized to do so by the instructions of the executive of the United States. For this reason I was unable to receive officially the representatives of the revolutionary government and endeavored to make that inability clear to the distinguished gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to converse a few evenings since. You will bear witness that my course throughout my entire official connection with affairs here has been consistent, and it has pained me that I have not been able to receive and answer communication of the cabinet officers of the government at Malolos, fearing that I might be erroneously charged with lack of courtesy.

"Permit me now briefly, general, to speak of the serious misunderstanding which exists between the Philippine people and the representatives of the United States government, and which I hope that our commissioners, by a thorough discussion, may be able to dispel. I sincerely believe that all desire peace and harmony, and yet by the machinations of evil-disposed persons we have been influenced to think that we occupy the position of adversaries. The Philippinos appear to be of the opinion that we meditate attack, while I am under the strict orders of the President of the United States to avoid conflict in every way possible. My troops, witnessing the earnestness, the comparatively disturbed and unfriendly attitude of the revolutionary troops and many of the citizens of Manila, conclude that active hostilities have been determined upon, although it must be clearly within the comprehension of unprejudiced and reflecting minds that the welfare and happiness of the Philippino people depends upon the friendly protection of the United States. The hand of Spain was forced, and she has acknowledged before the world that all her claimed rights in this country have departed by due process of law. This treaty acknowledgment, with the conditions which accompany it, awaits ratification by the Senate of the United States, and the action of its Congress must also be secured before the executive of that government can proclaim a definite policy. That policy must conform to the will of the people of the United States expressed through its representatives in Congress. For that action the Philippino people should wait, at least, before severing the existing friendly relations. I am governed by a desire to further the interests of the Philippino people and shall continue to labor with that end in view. There shall be no conflict of forces if I am able to avoid it, and still I shall endeavor to maintain a position to meet all emergencies that may arise."

Gen. Otis says the negotiations between the two commissions reached no conclusions, as the insurgent members could not submit any formulated statement which they were able to maintain.

Insurgents Became Agressive.

In the latter part of January the insurgents became aggressive, interfering with the American troops, and finally led Gen. Otis to address another letter to Aguinaldo, calling attention to the arrest by Filipinos of some American soldiers and a newspaper correspondent and requesting an explanation. Gen. Otis' letter added:

"I am doing everything possible to preserve the peace and avoid all friction until the Filipino peeople can be made fully acquainted with the sentiments and intentions of the American government, when I am confident that they will appreciate the endeavors of the United States and will again look upon that country as their friend and protector. I also fully believe that the present unrest is the result of machinations of evil-disposed persons."

Aguinaldo replied that the men were arrested inside of his lines for breach of a decree forbidding foreigners to approach the insurgent lines.

Gen. Otis' report explains that the Americans were not outside our lines, and says he quotes the correspondence merely to show the efforts of the American authorities to maintain the peace. He next tells how the American soldiers were openly insulted and how the insurgents had continually labored to strengthen their lines, threatening to drive the Americans out of the island, and how, finally, on the night of February 4 the demonstration was made, as told by Gen. MacArthur, which resulted in the killing of a Filipino by an American sentry and the firing on the Americans by the insurgent troops. Gen. Otis concludes his report as follows.

"The insurgent army had thus succeeded in drawing the fire of a small outpost, which they had evidently labored with all their ingenuity to accomplish in order to justify in some way their premeditated attack. It is not believed that the chief insurgent leaders wished to open hostilities at this time, as they were not completely prepared to assume the initiative. They desired two or three days more to perfect their arrangements, but the zeal of their army brought on the crisis which anticipated their action.

"They could not have delayed long, however, for it was their object to force an issue before American troops then en route could arrive at Manila."

DEVICES FOR LIFE SAVING.

Methods Employed by Shipwrecked Passengers to Keep Afloat.

From the Philadelphia Times.

One of the chief features in connection with the recent disaster of the English channel steamer Stella was the curious method in which one of the passengers saved his life through an inflated foot ball tied about his waist acting as a lifebuoy. This, however, is not nearly so unique as most people imagine.

Some years ago a similar catastrophe overtook a steamer plying between Bristol and Jersey, which struck on some rocks off the Scilly Isles and speedily went to pieces. On board was an old lady who had been bedridden for a number of years, and who was going to St. Helier to spend the balance of her days. Naturally, the journey presented great difficulties to a person in her condition, and in order that the fatigue might be lessened somewhat she was provided with an air-tight bed, which regulated to a certain extent the oscillations of the vessel.

When the steamer struck, of course the old lady thought her last hour had arrived, but great was her surprise when it went to pieces to find herself floating out to sea on the air bed. In a short time she was picked up, and thus her life was saved through the bed, which, had it not been air-tight, would have left her no alternative but to have gone to the bottom.

The Barcarelle, a French merchant vessel, set out from Brest en route for Boston some years since, with no other than a cargo of bees. The insects were stored in wicker hives similar to those with which we are familiar in this country, fires being kept burning in the hold throughout the journey for the purpose of stupefying them. When nearing Boston the ship struck on one of the numerous small islands in the vicinity, and although it was broad daylight, a fog prevented the signals of distress being seen.

Quickly the steamer began to break up, and as it did so the hives of bees began to float out and cover the water; the struggling insects, too much overcome by the fumes, allowed themselves to be drowned, and were swept away by the waves. Soon it became apparent that those who wished to be saved must jump overboard and swim for the rocks. Those uninitiated in the art of swimming were given life belts, and followed their more fortunte brethren in their endeavors to reach terra firma.

Then a new difficulty presented itself; there were not enough belts, so it looked as if some would have to perish, when a bright idea struck one of those who had already plunged into the water. Swimming to one of the hives floating about everywhere, he turned it over and got inside.

The experiment proving successful, others followed his example, and soon the strange sight was seen of inverted bee hives containing human freights moving slowly through the gray mist. Occasionally one upset, and loss of life frequently followed, but there is no doubt that had it not been for the hives many of those in the fated vessel would not have been alive today to tell the tale.

A similar case is also to be found in the annals of maritime history, but in this instance hen coops took the place of hives. The cargo consisted of hens, ducks and geese, penned in coops, and when the ship foundered many of these floated about, such of the poultry as could swim making good their escape. Some of the passengers got astride the coops, and were thus kept from the fury of the waves, many saving their lives thereby.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

Two Famous Examples of It Were Bismarck and Garibaldi.

From the Philadelphia Times.

One is always afraid that when a man falls sudden'y in love he may fall out of it equally quickly, but among celebrated men of the century who have fallen in love at first sight and married happily are Garibaldi and Bismarck.

In Garibaldi's autobiography the story of his love is told. He relates how, feeling the need of some one who would love him, and believing women to be "the most perfect beings," he determined to seek a wife for himself. He was then pacing the deck of the Itanarica, and he chanced to look upon the houses of the Barra, a little hill at the entrance of the Laguna of St. Catherine, in Brazil. With the aid of a glass which he carried he saw a young girl, and he ordered the men to put him ashore. On landing he tried to find the house which he had seen from the ship, but failed, and, meeting an acquaintance, he accepted an invitation to take coffee at his house.

"On entering the house," says Garibaldi, "the first person on whom my gaze fell was the one who had caused my coming ashore. It was Anita, the mother of my children. We both remained in an ecstatic silence, gazing at each other like two persons who do not meet for the first time and who seek in each other's lineaments something which shall revive remembrance. At last I saluted her and I said: 'You must be mine.' I spoke but little Portuguese, and I said these audacious words in Italian. However, I seemed to have some magnetic power in my insolence. I had tied a knot which death only could break."

Bismarck's courtship was equally brief. Bismarck met and lost his heart to Fraulein Von Puttkammer at a wedding, and thereupon wrote to her parents and boldly demanded her. As at this time he was a wild youth, whose pranks were the talk of the country, it is not surprising that the young lady's father should say: "It was as if some one had struck me on the head with a heavy ax." However, Bismarck's love being evidently returned, the lady's parents invited him to visit them that they might know something more about him than report had told them.

At the time of his arrival the parents were ready to greet their guest with proper solemnity, and their daughter stood by with downcast eyes. Bismarck rode up, and, hastily alighting, threw his arms around his sweetheart's neck and kissed her before any one had time to protest. The result was a formal betrothal. The "Iron Chancellor" was fond of telling this tale, and he generally added to it the remark: "It is she who made me what I am."

CAPTURED BY LIZARDS.

An Unwelcome Cargo Brought by the Golden Sheaf.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The schooner Golden Sheaf arrived in port recently from Jamaica with a cargo of logwood and tied up at her wharf, so terminating a pleasant voyage of twenty-five days. In addition to the logwood the Golden Sheaf has passengers, something which might be regarded as rather unusual in a vessel hailing from the Black river district of Jamaica. However, those which swarmed the hold of the schooner are not human tourists. They are lizards and it is perfectly safe to say that a more remarkable collection has never before been brought to any port.

Lizards big and little and of medium size greet the inquisitive visitor to the diminutive vessel from the tropics. They have seized upon the Golden Sheaf as their legitimate home and there will likely be trouble in store for those who have to do with the schooner until she is rid of her queer occupants. Captain Chandlier has hauled in his stanch craft many a cargo of logwood before, so he is not complaining. He knows that the presence of the animals is a seemingly necessary adjunct wherever this valuable commodity is on board and he has become inured by association to their peculiarities. Not so the crew, as many of them have never before sailed a craft similarly loaded and are consequently unacquainted with the playful habits of the lizard, and they do not feel as much at home among them as the Golden Sheaf's captain.

The lizards secrete themselves in the logwood before it is loaded at Black river, possibly even before it is rafted down. They prefer that species of timber to any product of the tropical forest which is their home. They arrive on board unsuspected and may remain undetected until some mariner happens to step on one with his bare feet. After that nobody goes into the hold unless forced to.

Captain Chandlier says there are a thousand in the hold of the Golden Sheaf. At least there are present half that number. They are of a beautiful green color with ever-changing hues like those ascribed to the dying dolphin. In size they are above the average, with a body eight inches long and a tail giving an extra length of six. This tail, too, can be parted with very easily by the animal. It needs but a touch, the appendage is in your hands and the owner is gone. Their eyes are black and beady, and when they are directed full at an unlucky tar it is small wonder that he quakes in his boots.

How to get rid of the lizards is a question readily answered by Captain Chandlier, and that is simply to take them back. They will leave the vessel as sure as fate as soon as their home is sighted again. This strange fact received ample verification in the case of the brig Atalanta, formerly in the logwood trade between Carthagena and Philadelphia. She brought almost a million lizards into a certain port and all effort to dislodge them failed. It is said that at a loss the Atalanta was sent to Carthagena when there was no business for her. Four days after her arrival the last lizard had crawled off and disappeared. So the Golden Sheaf's only remedy is to return.

To Cure a Horse of Shaking His Head.

From the Trotter and Pacer.

In speaking of the pecularities of the colt Limerick, Ben Kenney told me that he cured him of the annoying habit of throwing his nose out and shaking his head by simply trimming all the long hairs out of his nostrils. The wind blew the hairs back in his nose and tickled him so that he couldn't keep his head still. Kenney said that he believed long hairs in the nose were just what caused so many horses to shake their heads when trotting against the wind. It is a new one on me, but it looks sensible and is worth remembering.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—CLERK'S OFFICE, House of Representatives, United States, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M. FRIDAY, JUNE THIRTIETH, 1899, for the delivery of two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less, of the best White Ash Furnace Coal (screened); also one hundred and fifty (150) cords, more or less, of the best Spruce Pine, and one hundred and fifty (150) cords, more or less, of the best Oak Wood, as may be needed at the House of Representatives during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900; said Wood and Coal to be delivered and stored in the vaults of the south wing of the Capitol, at such time and in such quantities as may be ordered by the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The Coal must weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and the Oak Wood must be cut in three (3) pieces. The Wood must measure 128 cubic feet to the cord. The right to reweigh the Coal at the Capitol and the right to reject any and all bids is reserved. The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal and Wood," and addressed to A. McDOWELL, Clerk, House of Representatives, U. S. A. McDOWELL, Clerk, H. of R. je1-law-4t

MAIL LETTING.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Postmaster of the House of Representatives until twelve (12) o'clock noon of June 28, 1899, for carrying all mails and mailable matter of the House of Representatives to and from the City Post Office, and to and from the respective residences of the Members of the House of Representatives, and for such other service connected with the House mails as may be required by the Postmaster of the House of Representatives during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by the names and addresses of responsible reliable persons as reference, touching the character and financial responsibility of the bidder. The Postmaster reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Full information will be furnished by the Postmaster of the House of Representatives. All proposals or bids should be marked on the back of the envelope: Proposal for Carrying the House Mail, and addressed to JOSEPH C. McELROY, Postmaster, H. of R. je1-law-4t

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, JUNE THIRTEENTH, 1899, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of anthracite egg coal. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. A. S. KENNY, Paymaster General, U. S. N. je1-law,2w

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING AN EIGHT-room school building, on northwest corner of 12th and D sts n.e., Washington. Office of the Commissioners, D. C., Washington, May 31, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TWELVE M., ON SATURDAY, JUNE SEVENTEENTH, 1899, for constructing an eight-room school building on lots 1, 2 and part of 18, square 985, northwest corner of 12th and D sts. n.e., Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposals and specifications, together with all necessary information, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Inspector of Buildings of the District of Columbia, and bids upon these forms only will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and indorsed on the outside: "Proposals for Constructing an Eight-Room School Building for the District of Columbia." JOHN B. WIGHT, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners, D. C. my31-6t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until TWO O'CLOCK P.M., SATURDAY, JUNE TENTH, 1899, for the purchase of a large quantity of useless paper, the sale of which is authorized by an act of Congress. The paper can be seen by applying at the office of the Superintendent, Treasury building, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of two hundred dollars ($200) as a guarantee of good faith, and include all expense incident to the removal of the paper from the Treasury premises, which must be done within thirty (30) days from the date of the acceptance of the proposal of the successful bidder. For the protection of the department, the check of the successful bidder will be retained until the completion of the contract. Bids must include the purchase and removal of all the paper regardless of the different qualities offered, at a stated sum per 100 lbs., or ton of 2,000 pounds. The paper will be weighed in the presence of an agent of the department, and settlements for deliveries must be made daily, either in cash or by certified checks. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Useless Paper." H. A. TAYLOR, Assistant Secretary. my24,27,je1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until TWO O'CLOCK P.M. SATURDAY, JUNE TENTH, 1899, for building areas, drainage, etc., at the U. S. Pension Building, Washington, D. C., in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the Pension Building and at this department. A certified check for $200 must accompany each proposal. Bond with approved sureties for the faithful performance of contract will be required of the successful bidder. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, to waive technical defects and to accept any part of any bid or reject the other part, if the interests of the government require it. Bids must be made on government blanks, and forms of proposal may be obtained at the department. Proposals must be submitted in duplicate, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Areas, etc., Pension Building." All bidders are invited to be present at such opening. E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary. my20,24,je1,3,5,8

STATIONERY—UNITED STATES HOUSE OF Representatives.—Clerk's Office, House of Representatives, U. S., Washington, D. C., May 17, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M., JULY THIRD, 1899, for furnishing Stationery for the House of Representatives during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. Blank forms of proposals, blank bonds and necessary information will be furnished on application to the Stationery Clerk. The clerk reserves the right to waive defects and reject any or all bids or parts of bids. Proposals should be addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery." Proposals and specimens must be delivered at the office of the Clerk of the House free of charge. A. McDOWELL, Clerk U. S. House of Representatives. my17-law4w

FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., POST OFFICE NOTICE. Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending June 3, the last connecting closes will be made from this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY—(b) At 9:15 P.M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT and BRITISH INDIA, per s.s. La Gascogne,* from New York, via Havre. Letters for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per La Gascogne." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per s.s. Spaarndam, from New York, via Rotterdam. Letters must be directed "Per Spaarndam." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. LUCANIA,* from New York, via Queenstown. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ITALY, per s.s. Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, via Naples. Letters must be directed "Per Kaiser Wilhelm II." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for SCOTLAND direct, per s.s. City of Rome, from New York, via Glasgow. Letters must be directed "Per City of Rome."

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers sailing from New York on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for GERMANY, and specially addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other parts of EUROPE.

American and White Star steamers sailing from New York on Wednesdays, German steamers from New York on Thursdays, and Cunard, French and German steamers from New York on Saturdays, take Printed Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mails.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

THURSDAY—(b) At 2:30 P.M. for JAMAICA, per steamer from Boston. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ST. DOMINGO and TURKS ISLAND, per s.s. New York, from New York.

FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA, per s.s. Alleghany, from New York. Letters for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per Alleghany." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for HAITI and SANTA MARTHA, per s.s. Alps, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for HAITI, per s.s. Prins F. Hendrik, from New York. Letters for VENEZUELA, CURACAO, TRINIDAD, BRITISH and DUTCH GUIANA must be directed "Per Prins F. Hendrik." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per s.s. Silvia, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for PORTO RICO, via Ponce; VENEZUELA and CURACAO, also SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA, via Curacao, per s.s. Caracas, from New York. (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS, per s.s. Pretoria, from New York. Letters for BARBADOS, GRENADA and TRINIDAD must be directed "Per Pretoria." (d) At 6:20 A.M. for DEMERARA direct, per s.s. Uller, from New York.

SUNDAY—(d) At 10:00 P.M. for COSTA RICA, per steamer from New Orleans.

Mails for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North Sydney, and thence via steamer, close here daily except Sunday at 12:00 M., and on Sundays only at 11:30 A.M. (d)

Mails for MIQUELON, by rail to Boston, and thence via steamer, close here daily at 3:15 P.M. (a)

Mails for MEXICO overland, close here daily at 7:05 A.M. (d)

CUBA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fla., Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 3:00 P.M. (f)

Via Miami, Fla., Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 A.M. (f)

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for CHINA, JAPAN and HAWAII, per s. s. China, from San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M., up to June 4th. (d)

Mails for CHINA and JAPAN, per s. s. Kinshiu Maru, from Seattle, close here daily at 6:35 P.M., up to June 8th. (d)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), NEW ZEALAND, HAWAII, FIJI and SAMOAN ISLANDS, per s. s. Alameda, from San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M., up to June 9th. (d)

Mails for CHINA and JAPAN, per s.s. Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, close here daily at 6:35 P.M., up to June 13th. (d)

Mails from CHINA and JAPAN, per s. s. Tacoma, from Tacoma, close here daily at 6:35 P.M., up to June 15th. (d)

Mails for HAWAII, per s. s. Australia, from San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M., up to June 23d. (d)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia), HAWAII and FIJI ISLANDS, per s. s. Warrimoo, from Vancouver, close here daily at 6:35 P.M., after June 12th and up to June 23d. (d)

Mails for the SOCIETY ISLANDS, per ship Tropic Bird, from San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 P.M., up