

## The Break Up of China

Lord Charles Beresford's Views on Her Future—A Business Document.

The Open Door Policy Should Be Maintained in the Far East.

Lord Charles Beresford's long-promised, anxiously-expected report (Harpers & Co.) is pre-eminently a business document. It is excellent in that it gives facts and the views of men on the spot, Chinese, Japanese and English. The distinguished author has, it is true, drawn his own conclusions, but he has also set forth in full the evidence upon which those conclusions are based, so that all men who read can judge for themselves. That is the peculiar importance and value of the report.

Briefly put, Lord Charles's recommendations are two—that the policy of "the open door" should be maintained in the Far East, and that China should be regenerated by European aid. It has been said by Lord Charles's critics that he has found in the Far East what he started out to find—that his conclusions after his visit to China are precisely the same as the ideas with which he started. But it is certain that he was inclined before his visit to the policy of "spheres of interest" which is as much as saying the partition of China between the powers, and that he has changed his mind because the British are in a minority in the Far East hold with singular unanimity that the policy of "the open door" is

Essential to England as a power.

Wherever Lord Charles went he heard from distinguished Chinese the melody of the "open door." England was "a friend of Russia." It is the result of the withdrawal of our ships from Port Arthur last spring. Our firmness against France in the case of Fushan, and the fact that we are a distinguished Italian ally, has made England in the eyes of the "continent" ten times as great a power as she was in the early days of 1895. Had perhaps scarcely fitted to the Far East when Lord Charles was making his visit. For it is certain that, through the tremendous strength with which public opinion expressed itself, England was able to stand up against Russia and France combined, and this ought to have been the East that England when united is not afraid of Russia, or, indeed, of any power that exists.

"But what would Russia say?" urge the Pekin authorities, when Lord Charles suggests the reorganization of the Chinese army. We know what Russia always said when Poland or when Turkey attempted to reform. It is her policy to keep the weak powers upon her frontier weak; to prevent them from opposing the disruption of her empire, to swallow them slowly, deliberately, piecemeal; but to defend their fragments from other would-be swallows. Russia is averse to any power that exists.

A Strong China

as England is eager for it. That is what Russia will say.

So the Viceroy of Nankin tells the admiral the name of China the name of Russia is most feared, and that Russia will never allow China to go to England for assistance in drilling her troops. "British prestige," adds Lord Charles, "was at low ebb all through China at the place I visited; not one, but every Chinese authority I spoke to continually referred to the fear with which Britain regarded Russia."

Manchuria he considers is practically lost. It has been virtually annexed by Russia, and there is absolutely nothing to prevent the Russian troops from marching yet further into Pechili when the fearful hour comes. We have only Russian promises as to the future of British trade there, and what their value is the instance of Finland makes plain to all but the wilfully blind. "The merchants throughout China were most determined in their opinion that, though Russia might keep the door open in Manchuria until the completion of the Siberian railway, when Russia has her hold on Manchuria strengthened, preferential rates will be imposed in favor of Russian trade. The British merchants begged of me to impress as forcibly as I could, that that assurance with regard to the future liberty of trade and commerce in Manchuria were of no value whatever under present circumstances."

And it is true. "The open door" in Manchuria can only be maintained by the perpetual threat of war. But does not this fact make it clear that, whatever England might have done in the spring of 1898, it is now too late to uphold "the open-door policy"? And it must also be remembered that "the open door" threatened to involve us with three great European powers—Russia in Manchuria, Germany in Shantung, and with France in the south, bringing once more into existence that most dangerous Triple Alliance which banished Japan from Liao-Tung. Had the United States been ready to support us it might have been otherwise. But Lord Charles Beresford

Sees Clearly

enough that the people and government of the United States are not ready. Their defection leaves only one course—to stake out, define, and wall in the British sphere of interest in the Yangtze basin. That, it seems to the writer, is the policy of the hour, however preferable at the first "the open door" may have been. We are confronted by a totally different set of conditions.

In the south Lord Charles utters a note of warning against the designs of France. She claims Kwang Si and Kwang Tung, including the hinterland of Hong Kong, though Britain has 80 per cent. of the trade of these provinces. If she obtains this there she will stifle our competition, as she has done in Madagascar and Indo-China. Her agents have declared that she will further demand Sze-chuan, in the Yangtze Valley, while her ministers have already asserted certain rights in Yunnan, which also lies in the Yangtze basin. She pretends that by the Yangtze is meant only the lower course of the

river for the distance of about 1,000 miles from the sea. "This," says Lord Charles, "is a very important point; it adds one more to the international complications likely to lead to war if the sphere of influence policy is ever adopted in China." Therefore the more reason for clearly defining our sphere.

The chapters on Chinese military organization are most instructive. There is evidently no chance of maintaining an effective army unless

The Pacification of Generals can be stopped. A general at Pekin told Lord Charles:

"That he commanded 10,000 men. I ascertained that he actually commanded 800. His method is common to China. He receives the money to pay and feed and clothe 10,000 men. If his army was to be inspected he hires coolies at 200 cash (5½d.) a day to appear on parade. This is well known to the inspecting officer, but he receives a douceur to report that he has inspected the army and found it in perfect order."

Soldiers were seen engaged in target-practice with bows and arrows. They do not even trouble to hit the target. "The merit" consists in the position or attitude of the Bowman when discharging his shaft! Fourteen different patterns of guns are carried by the Chinese "troops," among them the old smooth-bore power musket used by England at Waterloo and the old muzzle-loading Enfield. At Wuchow, however, more novel weapons were employed by the Chinese soldiers, as Mr. Hoel's consular report records. Bird-guns, fowling guns, and lanterns were the offensive arms of this redoubtable force.

In the arsenals there was hopeless mismanagement. Lord Charles found that breech-loading guns were being made with the most modern machinery, and that 12 in. and 9.2 in. guns were being turned out galore, though there was nowhere to mount them and no powder with which to load them. A Mr. Krupp charged with Chinese powder blew off the breech and

Killed Thirty Men, but no one seems to have cared. The whole picture is terrible, and proves how hopeless it is to expect that China, if left to herself, will be able to organize a decent army.

In trade we have the old story—the advance of the all-conquering American and the defeat of English industry. At Newchwang the import of American sheetings rose from 32,000 pieces in 1893 to 160,000 pieces in 1897; the British import fell from 11,000 in 1893 to 10,000 in 1897. The import of American plain cotton goods into China rose by 121 per cent. in quantity between 1897 and 1897, while that of British cottons declined 32 per cent. For the Peking-Shanghai railway American engines have replaced English. The former cost £1,850, and are delivered in fourteen and a half months; the latter £2,300, and are delivered in twenty-four months.

In view of the Hankow affair, it would perhaps be best for British merchants who wish to trade on the Upper Yangtze to obtain Russian naturalization. Security is the first necessity of the trader, and facts show that security cannot be obtained with British nationality at such places as Hankow.

All with whom Lord Charles Beresford talked viewed the political situation with extreme uneasiness. The sign that the disruption of China has been arrested, and the horizon is covered with clouds.—H. W. Wilson in the London Daily Mail.

## How to Be Well.

Paine's Celery Compound Will Overcome All Your Troubles and Dangers.

Well people have pure, clean blood, strong nerves, active liver and healthy kidneys.

If you are a sufferer from headache, or show signs of any skin disease, your blood is surely charged with impurities, and needs cleansing by that grandest of all blood purifiers—Paine's Celery Compound.

If you are nervous, suffer from prostration, sleeplessness, mental depression or dependency, be assured your nervous organism needs repair and tonic. Your best and truest medicine for this work is Paine's Celery Compound.

If the liver is inactive, if you suffer from constipation and defective digestion, your only effective helper is Paine's Celery Compound.

If you have backache, if the urine is thick or bricky in color, your kidneys need immediate attention, or Bright's disease may end your life. Paine's Celery Compound cures all forms of kidney disease, and will give health and vigor to all other important organs.

The ablest physicians in America are continually recommending and recommending Paine's Celery Compound for the troubles and dangers that have been referred to, and thousands of thankful letters from Canada's best people prove fully all that is claimed for the marvelous medicine.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns for which it is not equalled. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

WOMAN MURDERED.

Keen, N. H., May 31.—Mrs. Louise Chastor, a French-Canadian, was shot this forenoon. The police are searching the woods in the vicinity for Mrs. Chastor's husband, who is charged with committing the deed.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

## Scientists For Alaska

The Steamer George W. Elder Chartered by a New York Millionaire.

Many Noted Men in the World of Science to Go North

Steamer George W. Elder is expected to sail from Seattle on Thursday with a party of eminent scientists, headed by E. N. Harriman, of New York, the charterer of the vessel, who are going to Alaska to examine the natural resources of that territory. The Elder has been specially fitted out for the use of photographers, geologists, and for chemical and microscopic analysis. Most of the leading institutions of learning in the United States will have a representative in the expedition, which will be absent about two months. The steamer will touch at various points on the Alaskan coast, and members of the expedition will study the resources and capabilities of the country.

This promises to be the most notable expedition in the interests of science that was ever made in Alaska. Alaska has long been a prominent object, with its fertile soil, its rich mineral resources, and its strategic position. It has become of more than usual moment lately, he decided to gather about him a host of prominent men, with his family, and cover the country thoroughly. The trip will be of national importance and several representatives of the government will be present to report by it.

The Elder will be equipped so that much scientific work may be done on board. She will carry many guides, packers and bearers, so that all sorts of explorations may be made inland. To a great extent each member of the party will work independently, having an outfit and servants placed at his disposal, and having only to notify Mr. Harriman of the nature of the experience he desires and name a place at which he will rejoin the ship.

As for the route, all that has been decided as yet is that the steamer will make the inside passage to Sitka, thence to Cook Inlet and around the head of the Gulf of Alaska, and thence to the Yukon. Even these plans may be modified to meet the wishes of members of the party, or to follow up some line of investigation which may suggest itself later. Almost every branch of scientific research will be represented, and Alaska will be scanned and sounded from every point of view.

Among the men who have accepted Mr. Harriman's invitation are Dr. C. Hart Merriam, of the Smithsonian Institution, who is chief of the United States biological survey, and Dr. William H. Dall, the noted conchologist. Dr. Dall has made many trips to Alaska and has published many works on that region of great scientific value.

Two other noted members of the party are Dr. William T. Rees, director of the Missouri botanical garden at St. Louis, and Prof. Gilman, the government geologist. From the American Museum of Natural History of New York, will go Frank M. Chapman, ornithologist, and John Rowley, taxidermist. The Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, will be represented by Prof. Daniel G. Elliot, a zoologist, who makes a specialty of mammals. Prof. Emerson of Amherst College; Prof. C. H. Gilbert, of Stanford University; and Prof. John Muir, of California, will be members of the party.

It is probable also that the expedition will be accepted by two mining experts—W. B. Devereaux, of Colorado, and J. H. Hague, of New York. Dr. L. R. Morris, of New York, and G. B. Grinnell, of New York, are hunters of wide experience, are members of the party. Mr. Grinnell will probably make some study of the Indians and Dr. Norris will be the physician of the expedition.

Prof. Pritchard, of the United States coast survey; Prof. Cortile, botanist of the United States department of agriculture; Charles Keeler, custodian of the California Museum of Science; E. S. DeLonghough, of Yale University, and Prof. Henry Ganett, topographer and geographer for the government, will also be members of the expedition. There are two other names expected to join the party. These are Edwin Gifford and Louis Agassiz Puertes. The latter makes a specialty of birds.

The representative of the University of Washington, who has already been in place in the party, is Chapin Starks. Edward S. Curtis goes as photographer for the expedition.

One of the researchers now talked about is the search after the black bear, said to be the largest of the bear kind except the polar bear. The skull, if not the whole skeleton of this bear, is greatly desired for the American Museum of Natural History of New York.

This trip is to be free to the scientists who participate. The cost will be enormous, but Mr. Harriman and his friends will say nothing of the amount of money to be lavished on the work, and apparent of the size of the sum necessary bothers him but little.

FEARS FEVERS AT DAWSON.

Poof Conditions Which Threaten the Klondike Capital.

A Dawson correspondent, writing under date of April 15th, says: With the return of spring to Dawson come renewed fears of pestilence and death. Intelligent sanitary measures are being adopted. Health Officer Good has posted public notices throughout the town forbidding all persons to gather in or take water from the Yukon at any place nearer than a mile above the city. The same notice contains a warning to the public, counselling the use of boiled or distilled water only for drinking purposes. The Yukon council is planning a system of drainage for the flats upon which the city is situated and an ordinance has been passed requiring the inhabitants to use the utmost care in cleaning their premises prior to the breaking of the river. Notwithstanding all these precautions physicians predict an unusual prevalence of typhoid owing to the accumulated filth of winter, which now encumbers the site of the city. Despite all these doleful predictions, the death rate is not sensibly increased over that of last year. Dawson will be a comparatively healthy place this spring.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

To all who have felt the evil effects of dizziness, headache, and general debility, Dr. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are meeting with enormous sale and unparalleled success in this district. Backaches and aching limbs are fast becoming a thing of the past where Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are known. One cent a dose, 25 cents at box, at all dealers.

PITY THE WOMAN

Who's a Nervous Wreck—But Glory in a Remedy That Will Cure Her, as South American Nervine Did This One.

Mrs. James A. Publicover, Lunenburg, N. S., was a wreck from stomach troubles and nervous prostration. After she had tried many remedies, and was treated by best physicians, only to be disappointed in a cure, she was recommended to use South American Nervine. She did so, with the result that today, after years of suffering, she is a cured and happy woman and proclaims this great remedy saved her life.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall, & Co.

son will be a comparatively healthy place this spring.

Outsiders will experience difficulty in conceiving a state of filth so great as here exists. During the winter all the household waste is dumped upon the snow and before the door of almost every cabin grows a "glacier" of filthy water, tin cans and other refuse, frozen into a mound which, when the sun warms it, becomes a menace to health. Already the stench of decay is apparent in the air of the flats to a dweller on the heights when he descends to the lower levels. It is said that in former years, during the first weeks of summer, a blue vapor could be seen hanging low over the marshland, where the city is built, during half the morning and that this deadly vapor bore the infection of typhus and other malarial diseases.

## Trials of Argonauts

Letter From a Gold-Hunter Dated From the Liard River.

Tells a Story of Adventure, Drowning, Famine and Violence.

Writing to his brother, Neil C. Coutts, of Toronto, Mr. Alex. Coutts, now in Dawson City, gives some idea of the terrible hardships and dangers men are willing to undergo in the search for gold. Mr. Coutts left with a party of 17 from Leamington a year ago last February, but subsequently separated from the main party and is now journeying alone. This is the same man who sent out by the Pedernalar Gold Mining Co.—whose trials and privations were reported in the Times some days ago. Here is what he says in part. The letter is dated from Liard River P. M., B. C. Feb. 1.

"I have only received one letter from you, and that was dated March 9, 1898. I got it New Year's day. I expect there is a number of other letters on the way, but I don't expect I will get them, for there are no mail carriers, only the people travelling up the river, and I expect to move on before they will reach here."

You have an idea of the route by which I came up the Liard river. I went on till the river froze over; then I went to work and put up a shanty for myself and made it as warm as I could. So I am here yet. Winter set in about October 10. There is about four or five feet of snow here, and it is snowing nearly every day. It is sometimes very cold here, the thermometer registering from 20 to 30 degrees below zero."

There are about 100 people camped along here, some five, some fifteen miles below me on the river bank. "I may tell you the misfortunes of a number of fellows that I got acquainted with on the way up here. First, five people were drowned; this was away down the river early in the summer. Next, a man, the name of Macneil, (or McNeely) from Sault Ste. Marie. He was found dead in a tent on the bank of the river, about 100 miles below here. He had a book in his hand, and it was the name of Macneil. He had been travelling up the river last winter. His partner had left him to die. This winter a fine young fellow broke through the ice and got wet up to the middle. It was 26 below zero at the time; he was seven miles from his camp. By the time he got there both feet were frozen terribly bad. They drew him on a toboggan 24 miles to a doctor. He has lost all his toes. Perhaps he will lose his feet. They were a party of five. Another of the same group was examining a large Colt's revolver in the shanty one night and it accidentally went off, shattering lodging in the man's head and killing him instantly. Next was a boy who got his eye torn out in the bush. His eye is entirely out. His partner put him out as he was very short of food. Suppose he threw him out of the shanty to starve to death. The people held a meeting and settled it by arbitration. I went to the meeting. They called on me to be one of the arbitrators. There were four of us. We agreed to give the boy one hundred pounds of flour. So he got it. They talked of shooting and one thing or other, but no one was hurt."

Next there were four or five drowned in the rapids. Seven men left their outfits about 200 miles below me here, took packs on their backs and started overland through the mountains. They got lost; when they came to my shanty they were pretty hard-looking pickles. They said they had lived three days on two red squirrels; shot a loon and lived two days on that; had a little dog and a cat, and made dog food. They were almost gone when they saw a silver-type bear. It made for them; it was within twenty feet of one of them when they shot it. That saved their lives. They ate it and it did them till they came to my shanty. I gave them something to eat and started them on the river."

On the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire, the 300 acres have been divided among the lucky sons of the vikings to whose tenacity and industry the success of the enterprise is due. It is being subdivided into ten-acre lots under the supervision of President Hansen of the colony and Mr. Jacobsen is interviewing the deputy minister of agriculture in regard to the feasibility of cultivating Jerusalem artichokes, and other vegetables upon the redeemed territory.

The colony has this year lost several families, the cause of removal in most instances being that they had not sufficient capital to see them through the experimental stage of settlement. Some countrymen who visited Cape Scott a year ago, and who made a very cursory examination of the conditions governing the settlement, have returned emigrating thither very materially by contributing unfavorable reports to some of the Danish and American papers. Some of the facts, to which they draw attention, Mr. Jacobsen admits, are correct, but their deductions therefrom are very erroneous. The value of some of the comments upon the country may be gathered from the fact that one man who went up to report on it never left the ship, saying that a place that had no better wharf than that at Cape Scott could not possibly have much of a future.

Several well-to-do families are emigrating from California this summer and are bringing ample stock with them to commence farming on a substantial basis. There is also some talk of erecting a cannery on St. Joseph's river, which swarms with salmon, but the project is as yet in but an embryonic state. If you have had the grip take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will brace you up, purify your blood, and overcome all bad effects of the disease.

## Why do Some Women Grow Homely so Soon?

That's a question we ask ourselves every day as we watch the daily crowd in great cities, in villages and towns. Women nowadays begin to lose their good looks before they are twenty-five; the lustre leaves their eyes, and the color their cheeks, and in its place comes dullness, sallowness, muddiness, or any unhealthy pallor—and presto! beauty is gone.

Wives and daughters, you do not take proper care of yourselves, that's why your good looks vanish. Our grandmothers and great grandmothers were wiser in their generation than are we today. They did not allow themselves to be so driven as we are, for their steady, continued health gave them strength enabling them to keep abreast of their work when it was finished, a left them tired, but happy, not as we find ourselves today, bilious and constipated and generally forlorn.

Their secret will be found in the regular use of such healthy, prominent among them being preparations of clover tops and clover roots. These kept their digestion in good trim, and so made their blood pure and muddiness, and their faces strong. That's why they were so nimble on their feet, and could do their own housework till they were three-score and ten!

Karl's Clover Root Tea revives the use of this wonderful plant in our generation; its formula, prescribed by a famous German physician, is printed on every package. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Why not try this grand remedy? We guarantee your cure of money refunded. Write to S. C. Wells & Co., 52 Colburn Street, Toronto, Ont., and they will mail you a sample free of charge. Sold throughout the United States and Canada at 25c. and 50c., in England, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.



## The Obstruction



To the sidewalk will be removed in a few days, and our lady friends will be able to visit us without the annoyance of clanking over bricks and mortar. Patience is a jewel, and is required in large stock where new buildings are being erected.

Manitoba Rolled Oats, 7 lbs., 25c Golden Cornmeal, 10 lb. sack, 20c Rye Meal, 10 lb. sack, 40c Rye Flour, 10 lb. sack, 40c Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lb. sk. 35c

Don't overlook our GOLDEN BLEND TEA—40c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

## Dyking the Sea

The Scandinavians of Cape Scott Reclaiming the Sea Bottom.

Three Hundred Acres Redeemed by the Thrifty Settlers.

The Scandinavian colonists at Cape Scott have during the past winter given ample demonstration that they are the sons of the dwellers along the North German ocean by constructing on a small scale works which have made their race famous. The first impulse of Scotsmen upon forming a new settlement is said to be the formation of a Caledonian Society. The instinct of the Scandinavian been to be to commence dyke construction as soon as his cabin is built.

In a talk to-day with Mr. Jackson of Cape Scott, who is in the city on a short business visit, a Times man learned that the settlement there have reclaimed over 300 acres of land. A dyke of logs has been built across the head of the bay and by filling in with earth, and shutting out the encroachments of the aggressive sea, the thrifty colonists have made a very substantial addition to the acreage of the territory.

The work has been done on the corporation plan, each able bodied member of the settlement working for the general good through a long and wet winter. At such return of the tide the rising sea poured in over the half built wall and submerged the land in process of reclamation, often discouraging even the hardy Danes. Acre by acre the stubborn sea was forced back and finally, just when the opening spring was bringing milder weather, the work was completed.

On the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire, the 300 acres have been divided among the lucky sons of the vikings to whose tenacity and industry the success of the enterprise is due. It is being subdivided into ten-acre lots under the supervision of President Hansen of the colony and Mr. Jacobsen is interviewing the deputy minister of agriculture in regard to the feasibility of cultivating Jerusalem artichokes, and other vegetables upon the redeemed territory.

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If you have had the grip take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will brace you up, purify your blood, and overcome all bad effects of the disease.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Over 76,000 Tons Shipped During the Month of May.

Nanaimo, May 31.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding that the shipments from Union are below the average this month and that coal mining at Wellington is on the decrease, the shipments for the month show up well on the average.

The following is a list of the foreign shipments of the different ports for the month ending May 31:

New Vancouver Coal Co.'s Shipping.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
2—S.S. Titania, San Francisco.	5,020		
3—S.S. Wyfield, San Diego.	4,000		
3—S.S. Mag's, Port Townsend.	10		
4—S.S. Homer, San Francisco.	3,220		
4—Ship J. W. Coleman, Vancouver.	300		
6—S.S. Siam, San Francisco.	4,550		
14—S.S. San Mateo, Port Los Angeles.	4,350		
16—S.S. Titania, San Francisco.	5,210		
22—S.S. Siam, San Francisco.	4,400		
22—S.S. Wyfield, San Francisco.	4,690		
27—Rk. Agate, St. Michaels.	850		
29—Rk. Willcott, San Francisco.	3,500		
29—S.S. Titania, San Francisco.	5,170		

Total 46,120

Wellington Colliery Co.'s Shipping.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
1—Rk. Star of Russia, Honolulu.	2,900		
1—S.S. Bristol, San Francisco.	2,550		
5—S.S. Wellington, San Francisco.	1,550		
5—S.S. Wellington, San Francisco.	1,000		
5—S.S. Orinda, San Francisco.	100		
9—Rk. Bristol III, Mary Island.	1,750		
10—S.S. Willamette, San Francisco.	2,900		
12—S.S. Alpha, Mary Island.	50		
17—S.S. Bristol, San Francisco.	2,500		
17—S.S. R. Holyoke, New West.	100		
21—Schnr. Tom, Seattle.	300		
22—Ship Lancing, San Francisco.	4,500		
22—S.S. Wellington, San Francisco.	2,550		
25—S.S. Alpha, Vancouver.	150		
29—S.S. Bristol, San Francisco.	2,600		
29—S.S. Martha Wilkes, Rampart City.	1,750		
29—Barge Cordoba, Comox.	1,750		

Total 26,324

Union Colliery Co.'s Shipping.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Tons.
6—S.S. Cottage City, Mary Island.	100		
6—S.S. Wellington, Nanaimo.	1,400		
10—S.S. Bristol, New Westminster.	1,200		
13—S.S. Willamette, Mary Island.	118		
20—Rk. Oregon, St. Michaels.	2,300		

Total 4,118

Cheamuns Lumber Saw measurement.

2—Rk. Orion, Calcutta. 3,368

"HIS MONEY IN THE STREET."

Catarh Remedies Cost Him Hundreds and No Cure—Two Bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarh Powder Cured Him.