BROWNE'S
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TOOLS
HOSE, ETC.
rdware Co., Ltd.
Victoria, B. C.
P. O. Drawer 613

NOTICE.

reby give notice that sixty days late I intend to make application Hon. the Chief Commissioner of and Works for permission to pur- the following described land, situ- n Kalen Island, Tucks Inlet: Com- g at a post marked John A. Mac- s N. E. corner, thence running 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, north 80 chains, thence east 40 to place of commencement, con- 320 acres more or less.
JOHN A. MacINTOSH.
n Island, B. C., April 23rd, 1904.

MINERAL ACT.

ificate of Improvements. Notice— Imperial and Dunbuttul, fractional l claims situate in Victoria mining n of Victoria district. Where locat- Mount Sicker, B. C., V. I. Take no hat Harry Smith, agent for The Sicker & B. C. Development Co., ree miner's certificate No. B 79,599, sixty days from the date hereof, y to the Mining Recorder for a cer- of improvements, for the purpose aining a Crown grant of the above And further take notice that ac- nder section 37, must be commenced the issuance of such certificate of ements.

NOTICE.

notice that sixty days after date make application to the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands and Works rmission to purchase the following ed land situated on Kalen Island ncing at a post near the boundary the Indian Reserve on Kalen Isl- arked L. M. C., northwest corner ake being situated about 80 chains the northern shore line of Kalen ns, thence north 20 chains, thence chains back to the place of com- and running south along the In- eserve line 20 chains, thence east nent, containing 160 acres, more or

L. M. CLIFFORD,
n Island, April 12, 1904.
(Per J. C.)

NOTICE.

eby given that sixty days after intend to apply to the Chief Com- er of Lands and Works for per- to purchase the following describ- t of land situated on Kalen Is- mmencing at a post near the south- corner of the land applied for by Moore and marked F. G. Vernon's est corner, thence running south ns, thence east 40 chains, thence ighty chains, thence west 40 chains point of commencement and con- about 320 acres.
F. G. VERNON,
(Per J. R. S.)
Island, April 13, 1904.

NOTICE.

eby give notice that sixty days ate, I intend to make application Chief Commissioner of Lands and for permission to purchase the fol- described land situated on Kalen Tucks Inlet:
encing at a post marked L. M.'s rner, situated close to the bound- of the Indian Reserve on Kalen about 80 chains from the northern e of Kalen Island, running south ns, thence east 80 chains, thence 0 chains, thence west 80 chains e of commencement, containing s more or less.
L. MORROW,
Per C.
Kalen Island, 23rd April, 1904.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

John and Happy John No. 1.

e in the Alberni Mining Division, ot District, on the north side of the Canal, west of the Monitor Group. otice that I, Arthur W. Harvey, r Alvin J. Engvik, Free Miner's te No. 79595, intend, 60 days from hereof, to apply to the Mining for Certificates of Improvements urpose of obtaining Crown Grants bove claims.
rther take notice that action under 37 must be commenced before the of such Certificate of improve-
this 22nd day of Feb., A. D. 1904.
ARTHUR W. HARVEY.

Agreement To Erect Distillery

Royal City Completes Negotiations With Syndicate For New Industry.

Joint Committee Arranging For Formal Opening of New Bridge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, May 17.—Each year has seen some substantial evidence that New Westminster is naturally an ideal manufacturing locality, but the most satisfactory is the latest deal by which a large distillery is to be established here. For some time negotiations have been in progress with the result that the promoters considered the advantages of the old town on the Fraser as superior to those of other places, and today signed an agreement with the city. Under this the new concern will only pay nominal taxes and will doubtless become one of the city's best customers for water and electric light. The site chosen comprises about sixty acres on the outskirts of Sapperton, to which a special water main will be laid, and alongside of which runs the Vancouver-Westminster section of the V. V. & Y. railway, hence the shipping advantages by rail and water will be all that could be required.

Manager Morrow of Prescott, Ont., who is here to complete negotiations, is here now for good and will personally superintend the erection of the huge buildings. According to the plans these will include at first a building three stories high and of considerable size, besides four other not small erections and the manager's residence. Tenders for clearing the site will be called for tomorrow and the first orders for material will include a million and a half of brick and 150,000 feet of lumber. Nothing but white labor will be employed and the capacity at the outset will be 1,500 gallons per day for eight months of each year. The agreement is good for twenty years.

A joint committee from the Board of Trade and city council is now engaged in mapping out a programme in co-operation with the provincial government for the celebration proposed to be held in connection with the opening of the Westminster bridge. Of course the exact date has not yet been named, but it will likely be early in July. It is proposed to ask His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to drive the last (gold) spike. A procession of all available river craft through the draw, the running of the first train and vehicles over the bridge and the illumination of the entire structure by fireworks and electric lights, are suggestions now under consideration.

The Ladies of the Maccabees entertained their supreme officers last evening, though the first rain for a fortnight rather interfered with the lawn party features.

Clerical and lay delegates are arriving from all parts of the province to attend the British Columbia Methodist conference. The sessions will be unusually interesting and there should be a record gathering.

A man named Burgess will appear in the Police court Thursday, charged with placing obstructions on the interurban tram line. He had been ejected from a car a few hours before. The watchfulness of the motorman prevented possibly a bad accident.

Sixteen Chinese were "gathered in" by the police as the result of a raid on a gambling den. They were remanded.

The Czar's Long Journey

(Continued From Page One.)

The Emperor was arrayed as he would be if going into battle. He rode a mettlesome chestnut stallion with a plain saddle cloth like that of an ordinary trooper, and wore a simple dark green field uniform with the white cap of a colonel of infantry, with not even the Order of St. Andrew on his breast. Though the drums rolled and bands blared and the crowds cheered, the Emperor rode up and down in front of the line with a business air. When the inspection was finished the bands were massed, in accordance with Russian practice, the troops wheeled and the review began.

First came the foot soldiers, swinging along with their arms at right shoulder, as if going into action; then followed six squadrons of impressive Cossacks, wearing black astrachan shakos and sitting high on their small, black but hardy mounts, whose famed endurance is due to the wild blood of the steppes. They carried black lances as if for a charge. Owing to the pressure of time the field artillery and machine guns did not participate in the review. Instead His Majesty called all the commanding officers down to the captains around him and talked to them earnestly and spiritedly of the empire's great interests which were at stake in the Far East, arousing the greatest enthusiasm. Then again he passed before them, stopping his horse at every few paces and speaking personally to them of the duty of acquitting themselves well. His words evoked cheer upon cheer and shouts of "We will do the best we can for Your Majesty," the majority of the soldiers making the sign of the cross as they said this.

In the meantime the crowd became so frantic that they broke through the lines and rushed pell mell across the field. The Emperor forbade the police to interfere with the people. When all was over His Majesty rode good naturedly among the people, addressed here and there a veteran with a medal on his breast, asking him where he served, and seeming pleased when the veteran proudly replied that he had gone through the horrors of the Shipka pass under the Emperor's father, then Czarevitch, or participated in the storming of Plevna. Not a few said they would like to serve again under Nicholas Alexandrevitch.

dressed the Emperor as "little father," dressed the Emperror as "little father," who, in reply, always called them "my children." No better insight could be had into the relation to the Emperor to his subjects than was afforded by this scene. Afterwards the Emperor entered a carriage and drove down through the flag-decked streets to the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, whereat he attended a Te Deum and prayed for the victory of the Russian arms.

At 4 o'clock he departed for Pollava, where tomorrow, in Alexander square, at the foot of a column erected to the memory of Peter the Great's success in turning back the Swedish conquerors, he will review another division of the 13th Army Corps. He will then go to Koursk Kalag Orel, Tamroro Rissan and to several other places on his way to Moscow, completing the review of all the troops of the 10th and 17th Army Corps.

Repeatedly since his departure from St. Petersburg the Emperor has talked of his great desire to go to the front, and he said he would assuredly go if the succession to the throne were assured.

While the Emperor Nicholas was saying farewell and giving heart to the troops in the south today the Empress was busy at St. Petersburg working for the comfort of the sick and wounded. Her Majesty today visited the warehouses where medicines and luxuries for the Far East are being prepared for shipment, and fully inspected a car loaded with various classes of supplies. After giving encouragement to the officers engaged in the work, Her Majesty spoke personally to a number of the humbler workmen, assuring them they could feel that whatever they were doing in aiding their comrades in the field was almost as much help to the fatherland as though they actually were at the front fighting.

WESTERN FUEL COMPANY.

The Western Fuel Co. is pushing on the work at the new pithead near Departure bay with all possible speed, says the Nanaimo Free Press. The visitors who go over that way for their Sunday constitutional see great changes every week. The boiler houses are up and the great smokestack may be seen in position from almost any part of the city. A huge water tank has been constructed on the top of a lofty scaffolding. Over the site of the shaft which was abandoned, the foundations have been laid of the big building where the screening is to be done and into which much of the hundreds of tons of machinery now piled up close at hand will go. The pile-driver has been brought around and will at once begin the work of driving the piles, which are now receiving their copper sheathing on the Green.

The new shaft is now 47 feet down. Having been commenced at a lower elevation than the first shaft, it has reached a point much below that at which the trouble was experienced with water, and no further difficulty of that sort is anticipated.

The boring operations on Newcastle island have been abandoned.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES UNDER DISCUSSION

Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the House Defends Policy of Two Nation Standard.

London, May 17.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, defended in the House of Commons today the expenditure for the navy, and said the necessity for the maintenance of a two-power standard had not changed. He trusted the country would not be involved in another great war, but if it occurred he hoped the house would not be unwilling to pay what was necessary to defend its honor. The chancellor pointed out that Great Britain was now building sixty-three warships against the same number for France and Russia. Mr. Chamberlain added that he entirely differed from those who thought the result of the Russo-Japanese war would be to wipe out one of the great nations of the world.

Built in 1232, and made famous by Burns, the old bridge of Ayr has been ordered to be closed, being unsafe for traffic. The repairs will cost £5,000.

Snake skin is one of the latest fads in London. Purses, belts, collars, visiting cards and many other things are made of it, and it is also used for trimming dresses.

THE DUTY OF A CITIZEN.

BY DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH
Under-Secretary of State for the British Colonies.

The difficulty of treating so large a subject as the "Duty of a Citizen" in a short and popular paper is so obvious that no apology is needed for the cursory nature of these observations. Let me premise, however, that it is my wish to avoid party considerations, or any remark which could be construed as bearing on the controversy which is now engaging Englishmen's minds so much. My desire is to look broadly at the circumstances under which the British Empire has grown to its present proportions, and to glance at the characteristics of the people and the conditions under which they live.

For that purpose it is scarcely necessary to go back further than to the renaissance of England's activity in the eighteenth century. We have been reminded that Great Britain is the only considerable survivor of a family of great Empires which arose out of the contact of the Western States of Europe with the New World—a world laid open by the discoveries of the fifteenth century. There were once a Greater Spain, a Greater Portugal, a Greater France and a Greater Holland, as well as a Greater Britain. But from various causes these other Empires have dwindled into insignificance. War disposed of many of the national possessions, but it would be a mistake to assume that the hoisting of a flag or the marking out of territory—even when it is unchallenged or the challenge can be met—spells the making of Empire.

When the action epitomises conquest, it is at best only a beginning. We must remember also that the history of various portions of the British Empire is widely different. It cannot be said, for example, that Britain gained or now holds India merely by force of arms. Australian territory was comparatively empty when British settlers went to occupy it by the aid of their resourcefulness. In many other parts, more populated, enterprise had to go hand in hand with sagacity in adaptation. But everywhere you find the same distinguishing mark—a warm regard for the traditions of home life combined with a sturdy spirit of self-reliance. Historians dwell on the fact that Great Britain is an extension of the English State, and not merely of the nationality. It sounds a trite observation, but the comparative failure of other nations to colonize is explained by their inability to carry into other parts of the world what may be called an excellent working model in the mental picture of the British system.

The most marvelous of British achievements is their rule in India. I mention it in the first instance because it brings out in a peculiar degree the strength of the British people, and the capacity which has been developed in them for administration. I will remember when I was travelling in India meeting a Rajah who expressed amazement that Lord Curzon should have cared to undertake the task he is now performing. The Rajah had paid a visit to England, and had been received at the beautiful country seat of Lord Scarsdale—Lord Curzon's father. "How is it," he asked, "that anyone with such a lovely home and every means of enjoyment should choose to come to India and spend twelve hours a day working in an equatorial climate?" In so far as Governors and officials—it may be at modest duty on the outposts of civilization—maintain that sense of devotion to duty, the conviction is brought home that the British have a genius for this service. The races whose affairs they direct are led to think themselves well served. And the dependencies are studded with illustrious examples in greater or less degree. The demand that this life in many cases makes, as compared with the life of softer civilization at home, can be appreciated by anyone who reads the excellent tales of travel that are now available narratives which also show a rich satisfaction of achievement. The British people who have thus helped to build up the Empire have had the characteristic of "going through" with a thing, whatever the personal sacrifice it involved. It is this resolve which has been their secret of success—and, whatever the sacrifice, they have found satisfaction in the performance of the task. Thus it is not so much by force of arms as by character and capability that the British Empire has been made. In India the British army is only about 74,000 rank and file, and the population is 231,000,000.

Another remarkable instance of British capacity for administration is afforded in Egypt. We see there how in very recent years civil government has been built up under circumstances that were at the beginning complicated and embarrassing. The cautious, but firm, development of the law tribunals which have commended themselves in the eyes of the natives; the spread of an educational system which includes technical instruction; and the sagacious financial administration, destroying corruption and encouraging thrift, are already producing encouraging results. Then there are the great engineering feats, the irrigation works, the extension of the railway across the country, the sanitary work, and the spread of medical instruction. All this has been done steadily and consistantly, with consideration for native prejudices, moving along the line of least resistance, but always moving and winning respect.

There is another matter which should be mentioned, although there is no need for me to dwell upon it. This is the part which Great Britain has played in the emancipation of the slaves. The work of Clarkson, Wilberforce and others in arousing public opinion is made familiar in every school book, and Britons are glad to remember how in 1833 Parliament sanctioned the abolition in the British colonies at a cost of £20,000,000 sterling.

This brings me to the social changes which have been wrought so as to enlarge the rights of British citizenship. There has been great widening of the rights of civil and religious liberty. The religious tests which gave rise to so much bitterness have yielded to a larger breadth of sentiment. The universities have been opened to men of all views, the religious tests to civil service appointments have been swept away, and men have been enabled to feel that they have a fair field for rivalry for the prizes of administrative and higher public life. The old grievances and prejudices have been cut away. Then there is the factory legislation, which began with a prohibition of the awful state of things that prevailed in the collieries and mines in the early part of last century, when women and children worked underground. Step by step the responsibilities of citizenship in the employment of fellow-creatures have been marked on the statute book, its later development being in the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts. Further than that, the British legislature has established that it is the right of every citizen to be educated. With that provision for the free elementary education is associated a ladder to any able clever scholars to rise to the higher positions of life. Much remains to be done, but the fact that the state undertakes to equip so far as it does every child born in the United Kingdom, to protect it in so many ways during its tender years, and further to safeguard to a certain extent the health of the workers, represents a very different condition from that which obtained a century ago. Then people passed through all the stages of their life unable to read or write, with their natural intelligence untrained, largely at condition from that which obtained a century ago. Then people passed the mere casual circumstances

This movement for the amelioration of the life of the people has been accompanied by an enlarged distribution of the privileges of government. I regard a sense of duty and the performance of duty as the measure of a citizen's claim to such privileges. His powers are fitly extended as he shows himself capable of using them for the benefit of the community at large. Thus in recent years there has been a development of the principles of local government throughout the country. The old administration of Quarter Sessions in affairs of local government has given place to County Councils, who have exercized their functions generally with discretion. Their recognition of what was expected of them was indeed so satisfactory that it facilitated the schemes for the creation of Rural and Parish Councils which placed further authority in the hands of the people in the various localities, and has encouraged public spirit in these localities.

Lastly, I must advert guardedly to the sense of responsibility shown by British parliamentarians when their convictions call for serious risk or actual sacrifice. There have been conspicuous examples of that lately by men of differing opinions, who have given up high positions of honor as Members of State, and by Members of Parliament who have cheerfully braved the displeasure of their constituents. The same fearlessness and indifference to the gratification of personal ambition has been shown by politicians of opposing opinions, and it speaks well for the tone of British public life. Whether we look, therefore, at the Imperial Parliament at home or at the work of the servants of the Empire in distant parts of the world, we have ground for the belief that the qualities which have worked to the building up of the British Empire are still characteristics of the people of both high and low degree.

New Chwang is Now Outflanked

Russians Compelled to Abandon Town By Kuroki's Turning Movement.

Army Landed on Liaotung Gulf and March on Kai Ping.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—The complete withdrawal of the Russians from New Chwang is believed to have followed the strategic command of the port by the columns sent westward by General Kuroki. The exact conditions under which the evacuation was brought about are not known here, as all the official despatches have been forwarded to the Emperor. The foreign office is not advised as to whom the administration of New Chwang will be handed over to, but the authorities express confidence that the Russian commander arranged for the safety of the foreigners before his departure.

General Sakharoff reports to the general staff under today's date as follows: "General Samponeff reports at 11:30 o'clock last night that the Japanese confined their efforts to feints at landing in the neighborhood of Siungyuecheng and Kaichau. Their vessels opened fire on the town of Siungyuecheng, on the Liaotung Gulf, on our scouts and the coast. The Japanese squadron left after 5:30 o'clock, proceeding southwest, and several of its vessels remained visible on the horizon until dusk."

General Kuropatkin telegraphs to the Emperor under date of May 16, as follows: "On May 10 our Cossacks encountered a force of the enemy composed of one battalion of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry belonging, apparently, to the Japanese Guards' division, near Kuandiansian, and the fusillade lasted for an hour and a half. The fire of the Japanese infantry and cavalry was poor. We had one Cossack wounded, one horse killed and another wounded and two Cossacks missing.

"On May 15 the Japanese vanguard occupied Haihaments, in the valley of the Patoe river; Tsangtae, in the valley of the left branch of the same river; Shitsiafuan, and Hitvouchen, in the valley of the River Aikuandsian.

"There were Japanese at Siuyen on May 15. On May 14 the Japanese occupied Polandien with a detachment of two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry.

"On May 14 and 15 the Japanese reconnaissances had not pushed beyond four and a half miles of the section of Wafandian. On May 15th there was no advance of any considerable force of the enemy to the north of Polandien. No fresh report has been received regarding the Japanese raid on Kaichau."

London, May 16.—Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon arrived in London this morning and had a great reception. Premier Balfour and other ministers, and many relatives and friends of Lord and Lady Curzon crowded the railway station. Lord Curzon drove directly to Buckingham palace, where he had an audience with King Edward. The viceroy received a hearty welcome from the crowds along the route.

C. P. R. Wharf Contract Awarded

Messrs Armstrong & Morrison Secure the Building of Important Work.

Operations Will Probably Commence Within a Week or Two.

In reply to a telegraphic enquiry from the Colonist as to the letting of the contract for the new wharf for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Victoria harbor, Mr. R. Marpole telegraphed last evening from Vancouver that the contract had been awarded to Messrs. Armstroug & Morrision of Vancouver and New Westminster.

Captain Troup on being asked when work was likely to begin on the new wharf replied last night that the matter lay with the contractors, but there was every probability they would commence active operations within a week or two at the most.

The proposed wharf has been described exhaustively in these columns several times, but it may suffice to say that the structure will be in every way worthy of the C. P. R., and a thorough credit to Victoria harbor. The amount of the contract cannot be learned, but it is well understood that a most substantial piece of work is to be done on the wharf. Messrs. Armstrong and Morrison are noted throughout the province for their successful handling of large contracts, and no doubt they will sustain their reputation in the present instance.

Messrs. Armstrong and Morrison said last night to a Colonist representative that nothing definite could be said at present regarding the commencement of the Victoria wharf.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The evidence against Edward Moore, charged with having received and been in possession of stolen property, was insufficient, in the opinion of Magistrate Hall, and the man was released. That was the result of a long hearing in the Police court which lasted all yesterday morning and well on into the afternoon.

Edward is the brother of Andrew Moore, who, with Patrick Rairden and Patrick Dunn, was Monday sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary for the burglary of Mr. Lancaster's clothing store. The prisoner's story was that he is a fireman, and has been in Victoria some five weeks, part of which time he has been out of work. He sailed from England several years ago to New Zealand; then he went to Australia, later shipping to San Francisco, whence he came to Victoria with his brother and Dunn. On the night of the robbery he claimed to have been at the Grand Pacific, in a drunken condition, until 11 o'clock, when he went to his cabin and turned in. He had no knowledge of the robbery and was not aware that the sack of stolen clothes found on the premises on the following afternoon had been brought there.

The magistrate remarked that the prisoner's story was partially corroborated by the evidence of Detective McDonald and Officer Carson. The evidence against the man was insufficient and the probability was that his story was true. The case was accordingly dismissed.

Immigrants With Capital Coming

Pleasing Intelligence Is Received From Agent General in London.

Hundreds of Most Desirable Class of Settler Now Bound For Province.

The department of immigration received yesterday from Hon. Mr. Turner, agent-general, London, England, a very pleasing notification, which was to the effect that upwards of 250 persons, directly known to the agent-general's office, have left London bound for British Columbia this spring, with the intention of settling in the province. The majority of those immigrants possess some capital, but in many cases they have from $10,000 to $50,000, which, it is understood, they will probably invest in farming lands and other real property throughout the province.

As may be gathered from a perusal of the London newspapers, a great many more of those most desirable immigrants have intimated their intention of "moving West," to settle and found homes. It is this class that makes the most desirable kind of settler in any country, and they could not possibly come to a better part of the empire than British Columbia in quest of homes and the free, independent life which has so much charm for the genuine Anglo-Saxon man or woman.

The activity of the agent-general and his able assistants is producing gratifying results, and the wisdom of establishing Hon. Mr. Turner in London as agent-general is now apparent to everybody.

THE MAN IN CHRYSANTHEMUM LAND.

There's a brave little berry-brown man
At the opposite side of the earth.
Of the White, and the Black, and the Tan,
He's the smallest in compass and girth,
O! he's little, and lively, and Tan,
And he's showing the world what he's worth.
For his nation is born, and its birth
Is for hardihood, courage and sand.
So take off your cap
To the brave little Jap,
Who fights for Chrysanthemum Land.

Near the house that the little man keeps
There's a Bug-a-boo building its lair,
It prowls, and it growls, and it sleeps
At the foot of his tiny back stair.
But the little brown man never sleeps—
For the Brownie will battle the Bear—
He has soldiers and ships to command.
So take off your cap
To the brave little Jap
Who fights for Chrysanthemum Land.

Uncle Sam stands a-watching near by,
With his finger aside of his nose—
John Bull, with a wink of his eye,
Looks around to see how the wind blows—
O! Jolly old John, with his eye
Ever set on the East and its woes.
More than hoeing their own little rows,
These wary old wags understand.
But they take off their caps
To the brave little Japs
Who fight for Chrysanthemum Land.

New he's given us Geishas, and themes
For operas, stories and plays,
His silks and his chinas are dreams,
And we copy his quaint little ways;
O! we look on his land in our dreams,
But his value we fail to appraise,
For he'll gather his laurels and bays,
His cruisers and columns are manned,
And we take off our caps
To the brave little Japs
Who fight for Chrysanthemum Land.

—E. Pauline Johnson, in Hamilton Spectator.

Czar Reviews Departing Troops

His Majesty Takes Leave of Reinforcements Bound For Far East.

Enthusiastic Reception By the Populace and Brilliant Function Held.

Belgorod, Russia, May 17.—Emperor Nicholas bid farewell this morning to the Thirty-first artillery brigade, which will leave in a few days for Manchuria. The ceremony occurred in the midst of scenes of great enthusiasm. The journey of the Emperor here was in the nature of a triumphal procession. Crowds of peasants stood along the railway tracks saluting with the soldiers guarding the road, the passing imperial train.

In anticipation of His Majesty's arrival, Belogrod was in gala attire. The railway station was bright with colors, and the streets were decorated with bunting and flags, with occasionally a triumphal arch stretching across. An immense crowd patiently stood from early morning awaiting the arrival of the Emperor. When the train stopped a deafening shout of welcome arose.

On alighting from the cars His Majesty was met by the Grand Duke Sergius, acting grand master of ordnance, and then from the crowd of brilliantly uniformed officers on the platform stepped out the governor of Koursk, in which government Belgorod is situated, who presented his report. Not far away a guard of honor from the Grivoronmsk reserve regiment was drawn up. The Emperor approached the guard, saying: "How do you do, my children," to which the soldiers responded stentoriously, "We wish good health to your Majesty." After an inspection of guards the Emperor received deputations from whom he accepted bread and salt. He also addressed a few words of appreciation to the author of a musical composition dedicated to the Emperor

On leaving the railway station the Emperor was received with loud cheering by the populace. He entered a carriage and was driven to the monastery where, after a reception of the clergy, he paid his devotions before the miraculous icon of St. Nicholas. From the monastery the Emperor proceeded through a line of boys from the monastery schools amid the cheers of assembled crowds.

The review of troops began immediately after the Emperor's arrival. The men looked strong and fit, and satisfied His Majesty, who closely inspected the troops complimenting those with whom he was particularly pleased and receiving a loyal response.

A FAMILY TROUBLE.

In the County court yesterday suit was brought by the sheriff against R. McFadden, manager of the Vancouver Meat Market, to recover the amount of a judgment secured some six years ago in Ontario by the defendant's brother. The amount is quite small and the judgment and these later proceedings are the result of a dispute between the two brothers, or, in other words, of a family quarrel which, as usual, is being pushed to the furthest limits.

From the evidence given it appears that the defendant five years ago accepted from his wife the sum of $175—the savings she had accumulated—and left Toronto to come to British Columbia to engage in some business. It was understood between husband and wife (and a rather informal document to that effect was put in) that the business thus engaged in and the profits thereof should belong to the wife. Mr. McFadden came to Victoria, and, in partnership with another man, who has since sold out his share, took over the Vancouver Meat Market. The money was banked in his wife's name and he secured from Mrs. McFadden a power of attorney at the bank to draw checks in her behalf. It was further shown in evidence that during the last five years the business has paid handsomely and that Mrs. McFadden is now the owner not only of the business but of considerable city property purchased with the profits. There are no liabilities, Mr. McFadden practically having paid cash all the time.

Mr. W. J. Taylor, who appeared for the plaintiff, in a long cross-examination of both Mr. and Mrs. McFadden, endeavored to show that the alleged ownership of the business by Mrs. McFadden was fraudulent; that, as a matter of fact, Mr. McFadden, and he only, appeared in all business transactions, and that the alleged arrangement existed only for the purpose of defeating the judgment secured against him in Toronto.

Mr. Belyea, who appeared for McFadden, combatted this view, and argued that the agreement between husband and wife was perfectly valid.

His Honor Judge Harrison, after hearing the principal witnesses, expressed a strong dislike to giving any judgment in the case. If that judgment went against the defendant it would be a serious matter for the McFaddens, who had acquired, evidently by much industry, a competency from next to nothing. He wished that some arrangement might be entered into between the parties, as the amount involved was trivial, and the consequences of the suit might be otherwise.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

Delimiting the Alaska Line

Chief Astronomer King at the Coast Arranging For Despatch of Parties.

A Gang of Men to go North on The Princess May Next Week.

Mr. W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion of Canada, has arrived from Ottawa at Vancouver, to arrange for the despatch of parties to go north to delimit the Canada-Alaska boundary according to the finding of the London tribunal.

"We will have three parties in operation," Mr. King said in an interview, "two up the Chilkat river and one up the Stikine, and three American parties will work in conjunction in the same neighborhood. These will be under the direction of Mr. O. S. Tittman, of Washington, superintendent of ocean and geodetic surveys. Mr. C. A. Biggar, C. E., of Ottawa, will be chief of the Canadian party here, and Mr. White Fraser, of Dawson, will come down to assist in the work. It is expected that the men, who will continue their operations until prevented by the snowfall next winter, will delimit one-tenth of the distance this season. That does not mean that it will take ten years to complete the marking of the boundary line, but by joint surveys it will be completed in some three or four years. From Mount St. Elias northward to the Arctic ocean the line has already been laid along the 141st parallel, according to treaty. This portion of the boundary was not in dispute. From St. Elias east and south around the coast strip to the head of Portland Canal, a distance of 550 miles, the boundary will have to be marked by the surveyors. All that will require to be laid off is that portion of the boundary which crosses rivers, valleys, and plateaus, in other words, through which travel is possible and prospecting probable. Mountain peaks will be assumed as boundary points wherever such have been marked on the map accompanying the finding of the tribunal."

It is expected that the men will go north on the Princess May, which departs for Skagway on the 20th instant. After that Mr. King will return to Ottawa, as neither he nor Mr. Tittman will go to Alaska this year.

Mr. King has had a great deal of experience in outlining the boundaries of the Dominion. He began his scientific work in 1872, when he was appointed computor and sub-assistant astronomer on the International Boundary Commission to determine the line from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. Under the convention of 1892, he was appointed Her Majesty's commissioner in regard to the marking of the boundary between Alaska and the Yukon, and between Maine and New Brunswick. In 1899 he was commissioner for the survey of the boundary in the region of Lynn Canal under the modus vivendi of October 20 of that year.

Mr. J. J. McArthur of the Survey Department of the Dominion government is resuming his operations of relocating the 49th parallel between British Columbia and the states of Idaho and Washington. This will be the third season spent in the work. The old monuments of the original survey are being replaced by monuments of aluminum bronze.

ABEEL ON BAIL.

New York, May 17.—James N. Abeel, who posed as "J. Ogden Goelet," and who was recently convicted of forgery in the third degree, was today released on bail in the sum of $5,000.

TO SEARCH FOR ISLANDER'S GOLD

A Seattle Company Starts After The Wrecked Steamship's Treasure.

Ever since the notorious Capt. Kidd supposedly buried his treasure, many a strange expedition has been sent to the far corners of the world on a search for the hidden gold. But this morning, says the Seattle Times, an treasure-seeking expedition set out from Seattle, guided neither by fable nor fancy. The men on board know where the fortune lies and they believe they have it in their power to raise the gold from the bottom of the sea, where it has lain in its iron-bound boxes within the hull of the lost steamship Islander for the last three years.

The Neptune Salvage Company of Seattle will make a determined effort to raise the $30,000 that sank beneath Alaskan waters when the ill-fated Islander went down. The Neptune Company has had the scheme in mind for many months. It has gone about its work of preparation sytematically and well. It has left nothing undone that could possibly stand in the way of success, and when the expedition set out this morning it was perhaps the best equipped one that ever started in search for lost treasure.

Five years ago a Milwaukee man invented a Neptune diving machine for deep sea purposes that, it is said, is a success. It was recently purchased and shipped to Seattle. About three months ago the Neptune Salvage Company began the construction of a gigantic barge which was completed only a few days ago.

The work was done on the tide flats immediately south of the Hammond Milling Company of this city, and when the barge had been completed the diving machine and other apparatus was loaded on board. Towed by the seagoing tug Henry Finch, the barge started on its journey of 1,000 miles to the northward.

Ever since the Islander went down men have made desperate efforts to secure the Klondike gold that sank within her. The Canadian Pacific Railroad, the corporation that owned and controlled the wrecked steamship, at one time sent an expert diver to the scene and many unsuccessful attempts were made to reach the submerged hull. The water was too deep, however, and that and similar attempts came to nothing.

With the Neptune diving machine, it is said, a man may go down to even greater depths than would be necessary to reach the side of the Islander. And if that proves true, barring accidents, the present expedition should be a success, it is generally believed.

For some reason the expedition has been shrouded in no little mystery. No stir was made about the arival of the Neptune apparatus nor the building of the barge. The expedition was quietly formed and the departure of the tug and barge this morning aroused no comment along the water front.

Incidentally the Neptune company will investigate thoroughly the condition of the wreck and the position in which it lies on the bottom of the sea, with a view eventually to raising it to the surface.

We will buy you a bottle of Liquozone. if you are sick---we'll pay your druggist ourselves for it and show you how to get well.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone. And we have spent $500,000 in the past four months to buy a million bottles and give them to a million sick ones. Don't you realize that this product must be of wonderful worth to humanity? Won't you see what it means to you?

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process which requires immense apparatus and 14 days' time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone represents the virtues of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas. The process by which these virtues are concentrated into liquid, stable form, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research for more than 20 years.

The result is a product which does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. But oxygen is a gas, and unstable; while Liquozone is fixed and concentrated. It gets an excess of oxygen virtues into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. The result is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

Kills Inside Germs.

But the great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known that will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is practically helpless in any germ disease. Liquozone is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetal matter. Liquozone is certain destruction to germs, yet to the human body it is the most helpful thing in the world. There is no other way to end the cause of any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

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Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Trouble	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula
Dandruff—Dropsy	Syphilis
Dyspepsia	Stomach Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Throat Troubles
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tuberculosis
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele.
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