BROWNE'S
DYNE.
Y GENUINE.
nown Remedy for
nchitis, Neuralgia,
, Spasms, etc.
ame of the Inventor,
BROWNE.
ysicians accompany each bottle.
l Chemists.
T, LIMITED, LONDON

Year

cription of
the Semi-
Colonist'
reduced to
ear to all
in the Post-

to discount bills, notes and other negotiable instruments and generally to carry on business as bankers, financial agents otherwise:

(.) To lay out land for building purposes and to build and improve, to grant building leases, advance money to persons building on, or otherwise develop the property in such manner as may seem expedient to advance to Company's interest.

(.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or co-operation, amalgamation with, or purchase from, any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company; and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in, or securities of, adn to subsidize or otherwise assist any such Company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with such shares or securities;

(.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property, and any rights, patents, articles, or appliances or other rights or privileges which the directors may think necessary or convenient with reference to any of these objects, and capable of being properly dealt with in connection with any of the Company's property or rights for the time being, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of or otherwise deal with or turn the same to account;

(.) Subject to the provisions of any contract to which the Company may be a party, to sell the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, or any part of the property or assets, for such considerations as the directors may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company;

(.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the Company;

(.) To subscribe for, or underwrite, or guarantee the subscription of all or any part of the shares, stock or debenture stock of any company or corporation, either in England or elsewhere, and that upon such terms and conditions as the directors may think advisable;

(.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, in such securities, and in such manner, and from time to time be determined by the directors;

(.) To lend money to such parties, and such terms, as may seem expedient, in particular to persons having dealings with the Company, and to give any guarantee or indemnity that may seem expedient, and to discount bills, and to lend money and valuables on deposit, and to transact any of the business of a bank that may seem expedient;

(.) To obtain any Provincial Order or Act of Parliament or other Government sanction for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for modifying any modification of the Constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to take any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests;

(.) To raise, borrow or receive money on debt or otherwise at interest from any person or persons, or secure the payment of money (including liabilities of or over by the Company) in such manner and on such terms, as may seem expedient, and also by the issue of debentures, debenture stock, whether perpetual or otherwise, and charged or not charged on the whole or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital;

(.) To draw, accept, indorse, discount, and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, debentures, bills of lading, and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities;

(.) To remunerate any parties for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, any shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company, or the conduct of its business, and to remunerate any brokers or agents by commission or share as well as, or instead of, by fixed salaries;

(.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and either as principals, agents, trustees, contractors, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise:

(.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, enfranchise, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company;

(.) To pay or receive commissions for or in respect of the subscribing or underwriting or guaranteeing the subscription of any debentures, or stock of any company, and particularly to pay a commission or in respect of the subscription, guarantee or underwriting of the shares of the Company;

(.) To give to subscribers, guarantors, underwriters of any of the shares, debentures or stock in this Company, the right to subscribe at some future date, or at a postponed period, for shares at such price, either as part of the consideration of such subscription, guarantee, underwriting, or otherwise;

(.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects aforesaid.

KILLS SWEATHEART THEN SUICIDES

Tragedy, the Outcome of a Hasty Matrimonial Venture.

Batavia, N. Y., April 12.—Clyde Ore, thirty years old, fatally shot Addie Blossom, 23 years old, this afternoon and then killed himself with the revolver.

The tragedy occurred at the corner of Hutchins and Summer streets, about a block from the girl's home. Ore met her there at 5:30 this evening, and without a word drew a revolver and fired. His aim was true and the girl fell senseless with a bullet wound clear through the head. Ore walked a few steps further, drank the acid and sent a bullet into his brain.

Miss Blossom was carried to her home, where she died half an hour later. Ore, with the blood streaming from his wound, walked nearly a quarter of a mile before he collapsed. He died in ten minutes.

Ore and the girl became acquainted a year ago through an advertisement in a newspaper. He came to Batavia a month ago and began work as an enlarger of photographs. He pressed his suit vigorously with the Blossom girl, and arrangements for their wedding two weeks ago were made. On that day, however, a rival appeared, who claimed the girl was engaged to him. There was a disturbance at the Blossom home, and the girl's parents begged her to refrain from marrying Ore, and the minister, the Rev. Paul Hayne, refused to perform the ceremony.

Ore, whose home was in Wisconsin, left her, and it was supposed that he had gone home. It is now known, however, that he only went as far as Wellsville, N. Y., about fifty miles south of here. He returned today a short time before the shooting.

In his pocket was found a letter from Addie Blossom, in which she said she wanted to hear from him.

ASKS FOR PARDON.

Toronto, April 12.—T. C. Robinette, K. C., sent to the minister of justice at Ottawa today an application for the release of the persons sentenced on Saturday for ballot box stuffing. Pardon or release under ticket-of-leave is asked for.

ASSASSIN ATTEMPTS A PREMIER'S LIFE

Wounded by Would-be Murderer When Returning From a Requiem Mass.

Barcelona, April 12.—Premier Maura was attacked and wounded today by a would-be assassin armed with a dagger. Senor Maura's wound is not serious. The Premier had just returned from attending a requiem service celebration for the repose of the soul of the late Queen Isabella and was entering the palace.

Late tonight a semi-official report of the attack on Premier Maura was issued, according to which the assailant held concealed a knife with which he stabbed the Premier, but the force of the blow was broken and its direction diverted by the heavy lace on the minister's coat resulting in only a slight scratch under the sixth rib. A doctor attached to King Alfonso attended the Premier and prescribed a few hours' rest. His Majesty sent a messenger to enquire concerning the attack and as to the Premier's condition.

Joaquin Miguel Artao, the assailant, was employed as a domestic. He is an anarchist and when arrested attempted to suicide by dashing his head against a wall. He was badly injured. According to another account the Premier coolly drew the knife from his clothing and threw it on a seat in his carriage, after which he entered the palace walked up stairs and telephoned to Minister of the Interior Guerra, at Madrid, saying: "I have been stabbed. Do not be alarmed as the wound is not serious." Premier Maura is very unpopular in Catalonia, owing to his firm attitude in suppressing labor disorders. The attack was made just after he had distributed 3,000 pesetas to the poor.

The climate summary of the British Empire for 1902 presents some interesting facts. The highest mean annual temperature was 83.2 degrees at Madras, the lowest being 37.6 degrees at Winnipeg; the greatest mean daily range was 25.5 degrees at Coolgardie (West Australia), and the least was 8.6 degrees at Hong Kong. The highest shade temperature was 111.4 degrees at Adelaide in February, and the lowest was 36.1 degrees below zero at Winnipeg in January. The highest temperature in the sun was 117 degrees at Trinidad. Colombo had 117 inches of rain, and Coolgardie only 14.7.

STRONG SUPPORTER OF CHAMBERLAIN

Duke of Sutherland Thinks Ex-Colonial Secretary's Policy Will Prevail.

Winnipeg, April 12.—The Duke of Sutherland and party arrived in the city on a special train between six and seven o'clock this morning. The Duke stated that his object in coming to Western Canada was to secure needed rest and to see the country's development.

His Grace is financially interested in the C. P. R. and is a strong supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, not from political motives, however. He said he believed that Chamberlain's idea will prevail and that strong support will be given by the farming community of Britain to the proposal.

His Grace denied emphatically the correctness of the report that he would be Governor-General of Canada.

There was no public function given in his honor here, but Mr. Wm. Whyte entertained His Grace to luncheon at the Manitoba Club, the guests numbering ten.

The party leave this evening for the Pacific Coast and will return to the city on the 25th, sailing for home on the Oceanic on May 4th.

Stories of Popular Songs.

By J. Cuthbert Hadden.

(All Rights Reserved.)

I.—"RULE, BRITANNIA."

Southey said that "Rule, Britannia" would be the political hymn of this country so long as she maintains her political power. Wagner, the great composer, declared that the whole character of the British nation is expressed in the opening strain of the tune. Recent events—the war with the Boers—certainly tended to bring out that view, for the entire British nation seemed to find a peculiar satisfaction in proclaiming that Britons "never, never, never shall be slaves," and giving utterance to all the other grand sentiments which make our bosoms swell with patriotic pride.

It is certainly a fine tune, this of "Rule, Britannia." It was made by the famous Dr. Arne, who set a great many fine songs in his day. Arne was a humorist as well as a composer. A couple of vocalists called on him one morning. They had been debating as to which was the better singer, and not being able to settle the question they resolved to appeal to Arne. When they had finished he turned to one and remarked: "Well, sir, you sing very badly." The other concluded that he had won the wager—for there was a bet in question—and he said so to Arne. "Nay," retorted Arne, "for while he sings badly you can't sing at all." That was the man who wrote the tune of "Rule, Britannia." It is, however, like putting the cart before the horse to speak of the tune while as yet we have said nothing about the words.

Unfortunately, the authorship of "Rule, Britannia" is a debated question, and debated questions are hardly for discussion in a column like this. Still we want to know what can be said for one claimant or another. Briefly, "Rule, Britannia" was written either by James Thomson, the poet of "The Seasons," or by David Mallett, a venal hack scribbler of the time, upon whom Dr. Johnson poured his contempt in his Dictionary—of all places! Thomson and Mallet were both Scots, and Johnson hated Scots as the devil is said to hate holy water. Mallet's name (he was a Perthshire man) was originally Malloch; but when he went to London he found that the Cockney difficulty with the gutteral led to his being called Mallock; and as he did not like being called Mallock he changed his name to Mallet. It was this that gave Johnson his opportunity, and when he came to define the word "Alias" he did so: "Alias.—A latin word signifying otherwise; as Mallet alias Malloch; that is, 'otherwise.'" Moore, the poet, declared that when Johnson defined "Mallet" as "a thing with a wooden head" he had the Perthshire man in view, and I verily believe he had. Johnson was capable of anything when it came to dealing with natives of the northern half of the kingdom.

But to come more directly to our story. The difficulty in deciding between Thomson and Mallet lies in this, that "Rule, Britannia" first appeared as part of a work which they wrote together, and in which their respective shares are not indicated. The work in question was the masque of "Alfred," written in 1740 for an entertainment at Cliefden, which was meant to commemorate the accession of George I. and the birthday of the Princess Augusta. Thomson died eight years after this, and in the meantime nothing had been said about the authorship of the song. But "Rule, Britannia" had sprung into popularity—was, in fact, the one thing in the whole masque which had survived; and the suggestion of some is that Mallet obscured the issue and allowed it to be inferred that he, and not Thomson, had written the song.

Thomson was dead, and had left behind him no evidence one way or another. Mallet was thoroughly unscrupulous, and would not hesitate a moment about an impudent lie. He was not likely to be detected. To give him his due, however, Mallet did not directly claim the authorship of "Rule, Britannia." True, he published the whole of "Alfred" in an edition of his works printed in 1759; but that has nothing to do with the question, since, even so, Mallet admitted (still without specifying respective shares) that "Alfred" contained work from Thomson's pen. Moreover, while Mallet was still living—in 1762—"Alfred," including, "Rule, Britannia" as a matter of course, was also printed by Murdoch in his edition of Thomson.

Thus, the matter, so far as "Rule, Britannia" is concerned, stood in 1762 exactly as it had stood in 1740. Thomson left the authorship in doubt—so did Mallet. Neither directly claimed the song, and although several of their contemporaries must have known the facts they remained silent, with the result that the authorship of one of our finest patriotic pieces remains among the list of controversial subjects

Personally, I am inclined to favor Thomson. Thomson was really a poet; Mallet was at best only a poetaster. The internal evidence is, I think, on the side of Thomson. Thomson frequently dealt with patriotic themes, witness his "Liberty" and "Britannia," two productions which, in spirit, very much resemble the celebrated ode. He was an enthusiastic advocate of liberty, making constant appeals to freedom and Great Britain; while he was also a warm admirer of heroes and legislators. There is not a single image or idea in "Rule, Britannia" which does not occur, or recur, elsewhere in the general body of his poetry. Nothing like this can be said of Mallet. Still, it is dangerous arguing from internal evidence, and on the whole we must leave the question in what the poet describes as a state of "wavering vacillating doubt." One thing is certain: "Rule, Britannia" was written by a Scot—an "unspeakable Scot," if you identify him with David Mallet. There was nothing "unspeakable" about poor Jemmy Thomson unless it was his laziness. He used to lie in bed on winter days (sensible man!) and write with his hands through a couple of holes in the blankets; and everybody has heard of his eating the pears from the garden walls without taking his hands out of his pockets.

It was in 1745 that the general public first became acquainted with "Rule, Britannia." In the beginning of that year Dr. Arne altered "Alfred" into an opera, and had it performed at Drury Lane for the benefit of Mrs. Arne. The rebellion in the north was then exciting the public attention, and "Rule, Britannia" only required to be heard to be taken up at once. The air was adopted by Jacobites as well as Hanoverians, but of course the Jacobites parodied the words. Ritson mentions one Jacobite version which began:

"Rise, Britannia! Britannia, rise and fight!
Restore your injured monarch's right."

A second version is included in "The True Loyalist; or, Chevalier's Favorite." Here is the first verse:

"Britannia, rouse at Heaven's command!
And crown thy native Prince again:
Then peace shall bless thy happy land,
And plenty pour in from the main;
Then shait thou be—Britannia, thou shalt be—
From home and foreign tyrants free."

But "Rule, Britannia" did nothing for the Jacobites. An air like "The Marseillaise" might have made all the difference at Culloden if the followers of Prince Charlie had come under such an intoxicating influence.

"Rule, Britannia," strange as it may seem to us now, was at one time sung in church, just as the air of "Robin Adair" was used as a hymn-tune in the early years of the nineteenth century. A Church of England clergyman, writing in 1831, remarks: "Nothing need be said of the impropriety of adopting such tunes as 'Rule, Britannia,' and 'Britons Strike Home,' because, though they have worked their way into some dissenting places of worship, no instance has occurred of our churches"—i.e., the State Churches—"being profaned by their introduction." It is ever the enthusiasts who, as Rowland Hill put it, object to the devil having all the best tunes!

There is an extract from the Times of October 3, 1798, with the news of Nelson's victory in the battle of the Nile reached England: "Drury Lane.—After the play, the news of Admiral Nelson's glorious victory produced a burst of patriotic exultation that has been rarely witnessed in a theatre. 'Rule, Britannia,' was unanimously called for from every part of the house, and the performers came forward and sang it, accompanied by the audience. It was called for, and sung, a second time. The acclamations were the loudest and most fervent we ever witnessed. It must, indeed, have been a stirring scene!

Judge—You admit you sandbagged the man. Have you any excuse? Prisoner—Yes, your honor. De sandbag was me own property, and J. P. Morgan says a man has de right ter do wot he pleases wit' his own property.—Puck.

"Women always look for a chance to spend money," he observed, irritably. "Whenever they open a newspaper they begin to study the advertisements." "Well, Charley, dear," answered young Mrs. Torkin, "that is much safer than studying the horserace entries."—Washington Star.

"Why is the council summoned?" asked the Emperor of Korea, in order that we may be prepared for any emergency," answered the Prime Minister. "We are getting ready to change the name of our country from 'The Land of the Morning Calm' to 'The Land of the Cold Gray Dawn of the Morning After,'"—Washington Star.

Espiegle Leaves New Chwang

British Warship Leaves the Harbor After Detention By Russia.

Departure Removes a Cause of Embarrassment to The Authorities.

New Chwang, April 12.—Prior to the departure today of the British gunboat Espiegle, which has been stationed here during the winter, M. Grosse, civil administrator of New Chwang, visited the warship officially. The civil administrator and the Russian local authorities afterwards waited on the esplanade along the water front, while the gunboat steamed by on her way down the river. This official ceremony was in recognition of the cordial relations which have existed between the officers of the Espiegle and the Russian authorities.

The detention of the Espiegle after the time originally set for her departure is understood to indicate the unqualified acceptance by Great Britain of the establishment by the Russians of martial law at New Chwang, and to indicate Great Britain's agreement to the plan for the protection of British interests during the war.

The departure of the Espiegle removes a cause of embarrassment to the Russian authorities and enables them to put into execution a system of martial law consistent with the demand of the situation.

The Espiegle was the last foreign warship at New Chwang, the United States gunboat Helena having left here some ten days ago.

The last of the merchant steamers left New Chwang today, and the shipping companies have notified their agents to send no more vessels here, consequently it is expected that henceforth commerce will be practically at a standstill.

The streets of New Chwang are no longer lighted at night, and the movement of boats on the river at night is prohibited.

FREE FOODERS.

Anti-Chamberlainites Are Not Particular How They Suppress Opponents.

The following are the words of a song which was sung by Miss Ada Alexandra in her character of a Dutch girl, at the Northampton (England), Palace of Varieties on the opening night of her engagement last month. The length to which Free Fooders will go to suppress the truth and keep the facts from being known will be gathered from the fact that the song was suppressed after the first night:

Dutch fellows argue in a friendly sort of way;
You call yourself an Englishman, I heard one of them say,
"Don't see how you make it! The other one replied.
"I was born in England, so an Englishman am I."
The other said: "You're quite wrong, my friend,
I'll show you how Englishmen are made."

Their boots come from America,
Their hats from Germany,
Their clothes are made in Austria,
Their gloves in Italy.
Their watch and chain in Switzerland,
Their handkerchiefs from Japan,
Even their sticks come from Malacca,
So where's your Englishman?

Your bacon's from Chicago,
Your cheese they come from France,
Your butter comes from Holland,
So you don't stand a chance;
Your wheat is grown on foreign soil,
Your milk's in a Danish tin,
You get your tea from China,
So where's the Englishman!

"Now, you're quite right!" the other said,
"What you've said is true:
Where is the Englishman, you ask?
The question is not new.
They've dumped their foreign goods on us
As long as e'er they can:
But now that Chamberlain's begun,
You'll find your Englishman."

PLEIADES' BIG CARGO.

Six thousand tons of American freight, much of it for Puget Sound products, left Seattle at an early hour yesterday, sailing for the war zone of the Far East, as cargo of the Boston Steamship Company's Pleiades, Capt. F. G. Purington. The consignments of the Pleiades are for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, all Japanese ports.

On this voyage the vessel, in view of the war between Russia and Japan, will make no attempt to reach Port Arthur, Vladivostok or any other Siberian or Russian-China ports. She was in the harbor of Port Arthur during the first naval engagement between the Japanese and Russians, the only American vessel there at that time. On this voyage she goes no further than Japan, though some of her freight will be transshipped to Shanghai. Eventually a quantity of the Pleiades' cargo will find its way to the Japanese forces in the field.

The consignments are principally flour, salmon, nails, wire, horseshoes, condensed milk, machinery, beer, cigarettes, cotton and bicycles. She has a shipment of about 40,000 cases of salmon. No barley was taken by the Pleiades, though large consignments were made by other vessels of the line sailing in January, February and March.

The articles on the manifest most likely to be used as supplies for the Japanese soldiers are flour, salmon, condensed milk and tobacco. The horseshoes are probably intended for the cavalry.

ORIGIN OF PEARLS.

Part That Tapeworms Play in Their Creation.

For more than two thousand years the Gulf of Manaar, on the northwest coast of Ceylon, has been noted as the chief source of Orient pearls, which are found in the bodies of pearl oysters (Margaritifera vulgaris), more truly described, however, as pearl mussels.

The molluscs are fished up by native divers, though recourse will probably be made to dredging in the future. The alarming decline in this important fishery, the proceeds of which, amounting to hundreds of thousands of rupees annually, have long been an important asset in the revenue of the Ceylon government, recently resulted in Prof. Herdman, of Liverpool, being sent out to ascertain the cause, and, if possible, to suggest a remedy.

The first volume of his report has just appeared and the beneficial result of his valuable suggestions is already being felt. Mr. James Hornell, a well-known naturalist, has been associated with Prof. Herdman in the matter, and is continuing the work under the auspices of the Colonial Government. The most interesting outcome of the whole thing is the fascinating story which these experts tell us about the mode of origin of "oyster tears." Mr. Hornell has just ascertained the facts which make the story complete.

For nearly half a century it has been known that river pearls, which once were the object of important British fisheries, are caused by the irritation set up by parasitic worms, and forty years ago Kelaart proved that this is also true of the marine pearls of Ceylon. But it has been reserved for Herdman and Hornell to work out in detail the story of the parasite infesting the pearl oyster, adding one more romance to the fairy-tale book of modern science.

Living in Indian seas is a voracious sting-ray (Trygon), the intestines of which afford food and lodging to a peculiar little tapeworm (Tetrarhynchus). This unwelcome guest holds on for dear life to the lining of the intestine by means of two suckers and four long hooked tubes, projecting from its head. As in tapeworms generally, the hind end is made up of a series of flat joints, within which innumerable eggs are developed. The ripe joints pass out of the body of the fish, and from the eggs minute free-swimming embryos hatch out. Some of these pass between the shells of pearl oysters, burrow into the bodies of the unfortunate inmates, and there develop heads. But many other things must happen if they are to get the chance of growing into adult worms. One of the hereditary foes of pearl oysters is the rough-skinned trigger-fish (Balistes), which feeds on the sluggish bivalves, easily crushing their hard shells with its powerful chisel-ended teeth. If one of these fishes happens to devour an infested oyster the little parasites bore through the walls of its stomach and imbed themselves in its flesh, making it "measly." But the parasite has yet to reach the intended resting-place of its kind. Long-infected oysters, of course, yield the finest. The economic bearing of these facts is clear. Sting-rays and trigger-fishes alike must be carefully "preserved," otherwise the tapeworm will become extinct, and there no pearls, or at least none of the best sort. Some varieties are very possibly caused by parasites of other kinds. And small, inferior pearls may be formed round sandgrains or minute, hard particles due to inflammatory disease. In ignorance of the facts related, it was proposed not long ago to wage a war of extermination against the trigger-fishes because they devour pearl oysters. If the step had been taken the government pocket would have been sorely depleted. So after all natural history has its uses for "practical men," and it is a pity that our government does not generously endow scientific research in this important subject.

The secret of the Orient pearl, as now revealed, will suggest some curious reflections to society beauties, for as we have seen, some of their prized adornments are no more than the gorgeous sepulchres of premature deceased parasites, the tombs of baby tapeworms. It is really enough to make Cleopatra turn in her grave, for she swallowed a dissolved, pecul, dead tapeworm and all. Antony would surely have shuddered had he known the facts as we now know them.

LIBERAL SPLIT IN THE YUKON

A Political Sensation in the Far Northern Capital.

The Yukon Liberal Association has split asunder, creating a sensation in the Klondike country, says the correspondent of the Seattle Post Intelligencer. The old-line Liberals, fighting for party participation in the distribution of patronage, reorganized Wednesday night headed by Tom O'Brien. All the new officers are opposed to Governor Congdon. Fiery speeches were made charging Congdon with attempting to intimidate the party by sending civil-service employees and others to attempt to run the party. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action and warning civil servants from membership.

The Congdonites called a meeting last night. The O'Brien wing, 200 strong, captured the hall first, and kept the Congdonites out. The Congdonites, sixty strong, largely government employees, adjourned elsewhere, passed a vote of confidence in Congdon and the federal government and then adjourned.

F. M. Shepard, a government employee, and formerly secretary of the territory, has fled, taking the records with him. The police were given the case, but a search for him has been unavailing.

About the healing power of the air of the pine woods everybody knows, but to supply it in the form of medicine seemed almost beyond realization. After many years of careful study a scientific remedy now known as Catarrhozone has been produced which enables the sufferer to breathe into his lungs all the healing properties of the balmic pine woods air. This marvelous remedy has conquered catarrh. It unquestionably does cure it permanently.

You cannot fail to be cured by Catarrhozone, because it reaches and destroys the cause of the disease. You simply inhale the antiseptic vapor. It instantly spreads to every part of the breathing organs. The micro-organisms infecting the diseased tissues of your nose, throat and lungs die instantly. There is nothing left to cause inflammation. Any spots that are raw and sore are quickly healed by Catarrhozone and you are soon completely cured.

It is impossible to breathe through a Catarrhozone inhaler without at once feeling better. Your head is cleared of mucous discharge, your nostrils are cleansed of all putrid matter, the phlegm is removed from your throat. Every trace of catarrh is searched out of the system by Catarrhozone, which thoroughly disinfects and purifies every organ of the body.

Catarrhozone is the only natural remedy for catarrh. It cures by cleansing and purifying all diseased tissues, not by deadening the stomach by drugs. It is a clean, simple and satisfactory remedy that is endorsed by the clergy, and universally prescribed by the medical profession because it is scientific and absolutely certain to effect lasting cures.

Don't be misled into accepting a substitute for Catarrhozone, which alone can cure thoroughly. It is so powerfully healing that colds disappear in an hour, coughs in two hours and even chronic catarrh in a comparatively short time. Two months' treatment $1, sample size, 25c. At druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ontario.

Winnipeg Flooded By the Red River

Stream Flowing Down Main Street Threatens Great Damage.

Massive Steel Bridge at Oxbow Washed Out and Trains Held Up.

St. Paul, Minn., April 11.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Winnipeg says: At midnight the flood starting from the Red river is flowing down Main street and the barns of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company are being washed by a strong current and it is expected they will be swept away. The flood is rising rapidly and endangering the bridges. Since yesterday the Red river has risen 19 feet and people along its banks are fleeing to places of safety. The Assiniboine river is also rising rapidly.

At Oxbow, 180 feet of the C. P. R. massive steel bridge has been washed away, stopping transcontinental trains, which will not be resumed for several days. Four other bridges have also been washed away at Oxbow, as well as a number of houses along the river bank. Portage, La Prairie, Selkirk, Emerson and Brandon all report much damage. Telegraph service to the west is paralyzed. A family of Indians have been reported drowned near Brandon, but the report is not confirmed.

ST. BARNABAS' BAZAAR.

New Sunday School Room Opened With Entertainment Yesterday.

The St. Barnabas' church bazaar opened in the new Sunday school house yesterday afternoon at 2:30, and continued until eleven in the evening. A large number of purchasers and friends visited the bazaar, particularly during the evening, the room being packed all night long. The room was very prettily decorated with flags, bunting, pictures, etc., and the different stalls surrounding the room were regular works of art and reflect the greatest credit on the young ladies in charge. All were so tastefully arranged it would be hard to discriminate, but the handkerchief stall, in charge of the young ladies, certainly carried off the palm. It was most artistically arranged, being made completely out of handkerchiefs. The work of the bazaar rested chiefly on the young ladies of the Sunday school, Miss M. E. Turner being their president.

Archdeacon Scriven opened the evening's proceedings with a very interesting and pleasing address, after which a very clever musical drill was given by scholars of the Sunday school's tiniest members. The little ones went through their drill remarkably well, their time being perfect. Rev. E. G. Miller sang a couple of songs, and Mr. Longfield looked after the music. Financially, the bazaar was a great success. It will likely be continued tomorrow afternoon.

It's pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Colonel Alden J. Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times, denies that William R. Hearst owns the Times. Mr. Blethen says that the stock of that paper is owned exclusively by members of the Blethen family, who came to Seattle in 1896 with less than $3,000 in cash, and are now worth $400,000. Colonel Blethen also says no member of the Blethen family has any money for over three years, although he frankly admits that for a time that time the Blethens found it necessary to borrow a few dollars occasionally from the Scandinavian-American bank of Seattle. An assertion by a previous contemporary that Mr. Hearst owned the Times was responsible for Colonel Blethen's taking the public into his confidence about his private financial affairs. "Pin headed falsifier" and "scoundrel" are the vigorous terms applied by the Colonel to the author of the report, who happens to be John O'Brien Scobey, editor of the Daily Olympian.

Poultry Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Pet Stock and Poultry Association was held last evening. The matter of choosing a judge for the next annual show, to be held on January 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1905, came up, and after some discussion it was decided to write and endeavor to get Mr. C. J. Hinde, a California judge, to come and judge here. He will judge the Seattle show during the week previous. The treasurer reported that there was a balance of cash in hand, after everything had been paid, of $81.15, which, with $22.90 deducted, the balance in hand the year previous, showed that the sum of $58.25 had been cleared at the show held last January. It was resolved to pay one-half of the money subscribed towards the purchasing of coops to the donors, viz., $60, which will leave a balance in hand for current expenses of $21.15. On account of the poor attendance, the matter of electing officers was left over until the regular meeting next month, when, it is hoped, that there will be a full and representative attendance.

REAL THING.

"What is your idea of a model husband?" asked the fair leap year maid.

"A model husband," replied the woman who had been up against the matrimonial game three times, "is a man who writes checks and dresses as his wife dictates."—Chicago News.

MONTREAL IS ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT

Still in Doubt as to Whether There will be the Usual Flood.

Montreal, April 12.—While the ice in the river below Montreal has retty well passed down there is considerable left above the city, while that in front still remains solid. The authorities are still anxious lest there be a flood. Since noon the water has been rising, and if it continues to do so, it will only be a question as to whether it will get high enough to do damage before the ice gives away.

Verdun is still partially flooded, but conditions there are much better than on Sunday and Monday.

Below the city, Vianville is the worst flooded section, the locomotive works being cut off from the remainder of the place.

The transmission lines of Shawnigan Water & Power Company have been carried away by the ice and the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company is without its usual supply from that source. As it has a large reserve from its other sources of supply no inconvenience is being experienced.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

THE ROMANCE OF LAND MOVEMENTS

By Dr. Andrew Wilson, Author of "Science Stories," &c.

(All Rights Reserved.)

The recent disasters in the West Indies have naturally excited widespread interest amongst geologists as well as amongst the general public. Scientifically speaking, both volcanoes and earthquakes rank themselves as part of a series of phenomena to which the term "movements of the earth's crust" may be applied; for it is an undoubted fact both actions are intimately associated with disturbances of that portion of the earth which we are accustomed to term the habitable globe. Naturally also, earthquakes and volcanoes are closely related for the reason that both take their origin from the internal heat of the earth, which, of course, is a remnant of the universal heat in which our planet was born. There remains, however, a certain series of phenomena to which the term slow movements of the earth's crust may be applied. These are sufficiently interesting to warrant a brief description of certain of the more prominent examples of such actions.

THE SLOW CHANGES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

If their occurrence may be described as of much less obstrusive nature than the earthquake or the volcano, their reality is nevertheless quite as strongly marked. Practically the real difference between the earthquake and the slow movements of the earth's crust is one not of kind but simply of degree. An earthquake, in other words, will effect in a moment changes of the earth's crust which may require very lengthened periods of time on the part of the slow movements to bring about. Nevertheless it is obvious that the three phenomena themselves all indicate to the geological mind the great fact that the apparently stable crust of the earth is really in a condition of more or less constant alteration and change. In some localities subsidence is the prevailing feature, whilst in others elevation of the strata is noted to take place. One very important preliminary consideration may here be noted. Where man's observation has long enough existed to convince him of apparent alterations in the relative levels of land and sea, a question might arise regarding the exact nature of the phenomena he has noted. Popularly speaking, it would appear at first sight very much more reasonable to assert that either a retirement or an invasion of the sea would account for the alteration perceived say on coast lands. A little reflection, however, will convince us that the ocean may be considered in the main to be a non-altering quantity, and that such consideration will easily convince us of the truth of this remark. The sea practically remains on the same level. Therefore when an alteration is found to take place on a sea coast, unless we are prepared to prove that on the opposite shore a similar alteration has taken place, and to the same extent, we must set the burden of the change on the shoulders of the land and not on those of the ocean. Suppose for example what represents an actual event, namely, the case of submerged forest, comes in enough round many of our own coasts, and also of those of other countries. Here extending below water mark we find the stumps of trees. It is obvious that these must have grown on what once was dry land. If we assume that the forest was in reality submerged by the ocean, this would necessitate our supposing that a rise of it may be 20, 30 or 40 feet. If a sea took place, this rise implying not merely a tidal wave but a permanent alteration in the sea level. Suppose that such an event took place on the north coast of the English Channel, the cliffs whereof we were due to the sea's rise we ought to be able to show that a similar rise had taken place on the French side, seeing that the water must always maintain its own level.

THE EARTH CHANGES, NOT THE SEA.

Apart from the impossibility of thus accounting for the changes in the apparent level of land and sea, we have to reckon upon the immense additional body of water which would be required to effect the change in question. There is not a shadow of evidence to lead us to suppose that any such material change in the bulk of our oceans is at all possible. Therefore we are left with the reasonable theory that the change represented in the submerged forest has been due to a partial and local subsidence of a part of the coast, carrying the old forest gradually below the surface of the waves, an action continued slowly and without much disturbance of the trunks of the trees themselves.

Assuming that the land is the seat of these slow movements and not the sea, we may proceed now to note certain interesting examples of such actions. Curiously enough we find Celsius, the great Swedish naturalist, giving his opinion at the beginning of the eighteenth century that the Baltic Ocean and North Sea together were gradually subsiding. He further insisted that as far as regards Sweden the rate of the depression of the sea amounted to about forty inches in a hundred years. Referring to proofs in support of his contention, he added that rocks on the shores of the Baltic once existing in the shape of sunken reefs and dangerous to navigators, had gradually appeared above the surface of the sea. Also it was known that certain towns which in former years had been seaports were now found inland, islands also having been joined to the mainland and fishing grounds rendered in this way useless. No doubt the observations of Celsius were correct as regards details, only he erred in crediting the sea as the seat of the changes in question. If today we consult a map on which the coasts said to be rising and sinking in the world are figured forth, we discover that while the western coast of Norway and also the Swedish coast in the Gulf of Bothnia may be said to exhibit evidences of the rising mentioned by this author, the most southerly part of Sweden is actually proved to be at the present time subsiding. It therefore must be clear that the changes in question must be credited to the land and not to the sea, seeing that in coasts bordered by the same body of water we have the double movement represented. We find an example of a coast which has been elevated in the case of Chili, the elevation following rapidly on earthquake action itself. The southern coast of England, as well as that of Ireland, and the north coast of France, are in a state of depression. Tracing the North African coast, for example, we find evidence of rising extending from Gibraltar to Tripoli, but from the latter point onwards to the Red Sea we have evidence of sinking. The south coast of Greenland is also an area which is marked by depression.

THE SEE-SAW OF CONTINENTS.

Of this latter phenomena we find several interesting proofs. Danish investigators many years ago showed clearly that part of the west coast of Greenland extending for a length of six hundred miles from north to south, was gradually sinking. The evidence indeed points to the fact that for four hundred years at least, and probably for a far longer period, the coast of Greenland has been sinking from Igaliko to Disco Bay. The proofs of this submergence have been found in the fact that old buildings constructed on low islands have been submerged and the Greenlanders take care to build their huts some distance from the coast line. Another interesting proof of this submergence in Greenland is afforded by the fact that some of the earlier Moravian missionaries fixed strong poles in the sea beach close to the doors of their huts for the purpose of mooring their boats. Today these poles are practically seen still to hold their places, but are far out at sea, the land meanwhile having sunk and the sea flowed in upon it. The Italian coast, however, probably furnishes us with more numerous and more distinct examples of these slow movements of land within a comparatively limited area, than possibly any other part of the earth's surface. There, as indeed is found elsewhere in the world, marks of sea action on cliffs are met with high above the present level of the sea. Also there are found in such situations the burrows in the rocks made by shell fish whose natural habit it is to bore into stone and to live in the burrows thus made. There is a very interesting case of elevation of the earth's crust found in the Foroa Islands situated off the coast of Italy.

THE ALTERATION IN A CENTURY.

It appears that the largest island of this group is known as Palmarola. This latter area of land is cleft in twain split in two by the hollow which exists in a semi-circular form, sloping to the beach and open to the west side. The lowest part of this hollow contains many stones and boulders. These are seen to be marked with the remains of Serpulae tubes, these last being the limy tubes made by certain sea worms for the purpose of protecting their bodies. They are familiar to every person who has paid any attention whatever to the animal life of the sea side. In 1786 Dolomieu visited the Ponza Islands. He describes Palmarola as being then divided into parts by a narrow canal or space of sea, which he states was of the dimensions such as would allow a barge to pass through it. This writer also constructed a map of these islands. He shows the canal clearly enough. It lies in the position of the semi-circular depression already alluded to, this depression as we have seen being part of the island itself, and now above high water mark