Rebels Decline All Overtures

Colombian Emissaries Make Strong But Useless Appeals.

Panamaians Refuse to Entertain Proposals And Reyes Now Goes to U. S.

Colon, Nov. 20, 11.30 a.m.—The Panamaian commission, composed of Senor Arias, a member of the Junta; Senor Mendoza, the minister of justice; Senor Arosemena and Senor Zubieta, came here on a special train from Panama this morning and boarded the Canada immediately. The Colombians made a strong appeal to the Panamaians to re-enter the Colombian Republic, promising them concessions and protection. The Panamaians unanimously declined everything. Some of the Colombians showed ill-concealed anger, but there was no outbreak. General Reyes favored the most friendly negotiations, and the meeting passed amicably.

At its conclusion the Panamaians and the Colombians breakfasted together on board the Canada.

The Colombians appeared to be ignorant of the true state of affairs on the isthmus, particularly of the rapidity of developments and the friendliness of the protection of the United States.

They were informed of the signing of the canal treaty, and this morning Governor Melendez communicated to them a message he had received from the junta to the effect that the United States guaranteed the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Panama. These facts opened the Colombians' eyes to the truth, and affected their attitude towards the Panamaians. Last night some of the Colombians talked in a warlike manner. General Reyes discouraged them. He is said to be inclined to peace, and previous to sailing issued a number of decrees in Colombia advocating peace, tranquility and calmness.

The conference was continued informally until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a document was drawn up and signed by all the commissioners, setting forth the details of the conference.

General Holguin, of the Colombian commission, asked if the Colombians could do anything whatever to regain the isthmus, and Senor Arias answered that it was decidedly, absolutely impossible.

General Reyes is what is termed locally, "president in campaign of Colombia." The power which he was invested with was conferred on him by President Marroquin.

The representations emanating from Buenaventura of the conditions in the departments of Cauca and Antioquia, appear to have been exaggerated. The last reports from these departments do not bear out the sensational stories.

There have been a limited number of discussions on the part of the Liberals and other discontents in Antioquia and Cauca, of inaugurating a revolutionary movement.

General Reyes says he will proceed to Port Limon, and from there to Washington, but otherwise he is silent regarding his intentions.

Panama, Nov. 20.—It can be said authoritatively that the government of the Republic of Panama will not consider any proposition from the departments Cauca and Antioquia to join the republic. The reasons for such refusal are clear. Panama would gain nothing, but on the contrary might become involved in troublesome, if not dangerous war operations, as Colombia could attack Cauca and Antioquia by land. The news of the signing of the Panama canal treaty by Secretary Hay and Bunau Varilla was conveyed and was most joyfully received. The United States naval authorities on the Isthmus will not send a warship to Buenaventura unless instructed to do so by the authorities at Washington. Naval officers here consider that the presence of the British cruiser Amphion is sufficient for the protection of American and foreign interests.

Admiral Walker, U. S. N., says his presence on the Isthmus is in no way connected with the political situation.

He says he is looking over canal matters, particularly along the lines which General Black has been following, namely the checking of the work done daily by the French company.

The minister of foreign affairs says the Panama government has not received official advices from the departments of Cauca and Antioquia expressing a wish to join the republic.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The United States navy department today received a cablegram from Admiral Coghlan, at Colon, replying to an inquiry whether there was any truth in the report that the German steamers Markemania and Scotia had been stopped at Colon by the American men-of-war. Admiral Coghlan states that the Markemania stopped off Colon en route to Cartagenia to land passengers, but was not interfered with. The Scotia arrived about sunset three days overdue, was informed that no armed force would be permitted to land, but the vessel was not interfered with and only darkness prevented her getting alongside the dock at once.

Russia Defies The Nations

Bound to Obtain Trade Monopoly on Yalu Despite U. S. Treaty.

Times Correspondent Confirms Report of Keeping Yongampho Closed.

London, Nov. 20.—The Morning Post's Chefoo correspondent, who has just returned from the Yalu river region, learns that it is Russia's intention to soon occupy Shaho in force. The Russians hope to obtain a monopoly of the Yalu river trade despite the American and Japanese treaty with China. The commercial potentialities of Shaho are excellent. Navigation of the Yalu river, from Shaho to its mouth, takes ninety minutes.

The Daily Mail's Tientsin correspondent announces that the Japanese have occupied Wichu, at the mouth of the Yalu river, and that the Chinese government has withdrawn its note to the provincial governors advising them to prepare for war.

The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent has received telegrams from Seoul saying that the Russian minister has again successfully interfered to prevent the opening of Yongampho, consent to which the Korean foreign minister was on the point of communicating to the British, American and Japanese ministers Tuesday last.

The Times' correspondent says that a private letter from an official at Mukden states that the Russians have treated the native authorities with the utmost indignity, openly declaring that the reoccupation was intended as an intimation that Russian would not permit the exercise of treaty rights in Manchuria, and claiming that the United States and Japan had recently concluded a convention.

The Times' correspondent at Tokio confirms the statement of the Daily Mail's correspondent that the Russian minister at Seoul has been successful in preventing the opening of Yongampho.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—A despatch from Port Arthur notes a return of the bellicose tone of the Japanese press. It says Japan's agents appear to have met with some successes in China, and reiterates the report that the Chinese viceroys and governors have been instructed to collect funds and troops with all haste, because of a possible rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia, and adds that some of the viceroys have been ordered to take precautionary measures for the protection of the coast, "so as to avoid the mistakes of past years."

Mme. Loubet in her reception to Queen Helena, is said by M. A. P. to have displayed the most admirable sang froid, dignity and tact. She was exceedingly skilful in introducing the wives of the ministers and other ladies to her royal guest.

King Edward's Royal Welcome

King And Queen of Italy at State Banquet at Windsor.

Happy References of His Majesty to Former Reunions.

London, Nov. 18.—St. George's hall, a magnificent Norman gallery of Windsor Castle, in which many foreign sovereigns have been entertained, was the scene tonight of a state banquet, the first elaborate function marking the royal welcome to King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy. The function was in every way as brilliant as any witnessed in the famous hall on past occasions. There were one hundred and sixty guests, including the royal hosts and their royal guests, prominent statesmen from Great Britain and Italy, ambassadors from three continents and representatives of the army and the navy.

The guests were seated at a long table on which the famous service of gold plate and the masses of flowers formed a brilliant hue of color and light reflected from an incomparable display of jewels.

The guests were first received in the grand reception room by King Edward and Queen Alexandra and King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. At 8:45 the guests entered the banquet hall, King Edward with Queen Helena leading, and King Victor Emmanuel with Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales with the Princess Victoria, the Duke of Connaught with the Duchess of Argyle, Ambassador Choate with the Duchess of Connaught following in the order named.

Others of political importance present were the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff; Prince Alexander, of Battenburg; the French ambassador, M. Cambou; Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Alexander, of Teck; the Spanish ambassador, the Duc De Mamdas; the Turkish ambassador, Stefanaki Kusurus Bey; the German ambassador, Count Wolffmetter; Lord Londonderry, Lord Melbourne, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, Lord Milner, W. St. J. Broderick, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Arnold Forster and Joseph Chamberlain. The Premier, Mr. Balfour, was absent on account of indisposition.

In proposing a toast to their Italian Majesties, King Edward said: "Sire—It has given Queen Alexandra and myself great pleasure to receive you here as our guests in this old historic castle. History repeats itself. I remember as if it were but yesterday that your illustrious grandfather forty-eight years ago, came here as the guest of my beloved mother and my lamented father. At that time we were at war and our families fought together. Thank God, we art now at peace and the aim of our countries is to maintain it and to work together in the paths of progress and enlightenment. I have not forgotten the kind and cordial reception given me some months ago in Rome on the part of your Majesties and people, and I feel sure that tomorrow when you pass through the streets of London you will meet with a reception most gratifying to yourselves, and one which will give expression to the hearty feelings of friendship which my people evince towards you and your country. Let me now drink to the health of your Majesties, again thanking you for staying with us. I wish your Majesties, your family and your country all prosperity and happiness."

King Victor Emmanuel's reply he said: "Memories to which your Majesty refers live in my heart and in the hearts of all Italians since the historic and eventful period which led Italy to unity, and which tendered to England always greater and more powerful, feelings of sympathy and friendship, which now unite the two peoples. The feelings have continued to increase and they constitute a tradition for my government. They are important factors in Italian policy, which like the policy of your Majesty's government, is one of peace and civilization. I thank your majesty for your cordial welcome of me and of my Queen in this historic castle where everything breathes the glory of your ancestors and brings before me the image of the great and regretted Victoria. I drink the health of your Majesty, your Queen and the royal family."

At the conclusion of the banquet the royal personages and their guests adjourned to the state drawing room, where a Viennese orchestra played selections.

This morning King Victor Emmanuel and King Edward shot pheasants in the great park at Windsor while Queen Helena and Queen Alexandra visited Queen Victoria's tomb at Frogmore on which Queen Helena deposited a wreath.

Street Fight In Chicago

Mob of Strikers Wreck a Car And Injure Four Passengers.

Police Charge Crowd With Clubs And Revolvers And Melee Ensues.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Despite the united efforts today of the mayor and the aldermanic mediation committee to bring about a peaceable adjustment of the Chicago street railway strike, there is little change in the situation tonight.

A proposition from the company stating upon what terms it will settle the strike, will be considered by the strikers tomorrow.

A serious riot occurred this evening at 38th street and Wentworth avenue. A wrecking wagon manned by a nonunion crew and guarded by six special policemen, passed 37th street and Wentworth. A crowd quickly gathered and followed it. When 38th street was reached 200 men were around the wagon, which they were threatening to destroy and offering violence to the men. Just in the nick of time two cars, carrying eighteen regular police, came up. The crowd drew back and allowed the wagon to pass.

Soon after the wagon and cars carrying the officers had left 38th street, two cars came up from the opposite direction. As they were crossing 38th street the mob let fly a shower of stones, demolishing the car windows and causing four passengers on the first car to flee for their lives. The mob then swarmed upon the cars and had begun to bend the train crews when the two cars with the policemen and the crew of the wrecking wagon came hurrying back.

The mob, which had great increased by this time, was in an ugly temper and refused to move. The police drew their revolvers and clubs and charged at once. The mob used stones, while the police swung their clubs with vigor. There was a warm fight which lasted about two minutes and then the mob broke and fled in all directions. A number of those engaged in the rioting were arrested.

U. S. NATIONAL BANKS.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The United States comptroller of the currency has issued a call for the condition of national banks at the close of business November 17th.

SIR WILFRID'S NATAL DAY.

Montreal, Nov. 20.—Today was the 62nd anniversary of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's birth. He received personal congratulations from many friends previous to his departure for Ottawa at 4 o'clock. Congratulatory telegrams also came from many points in Canada.

ANXIOUS FOR STEAMER.

Overdue at Fort William and Was Disabled When Last Spoken.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 20.—Much anxiety is felt here for the safety of the steamer Erin, which left Fort William last Thursday. The vessel was seen by the steamer Samuel Mitchell last Tuesday with her machinery disabled and laboring in the trough of the sea, and asked for assistance, but the Mitchell could render none. The Erin belongs to Thorold, Ontario.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS REMINISCENT

The Memory of Alaska Award Causes Fear of an American's Threat.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Nov. 19.—There is considerable discussion in official circles here over United States Senator Lodge's declaration that the United States should secure St. Pierre and Miquelon, thereby making herself completely independent of Newfoundland, regarding fishery concessions, instead of allowing England to secure them. Official expressions of opinion are to the effect that Senator Lodge does not voice the feelings of the American people in this matter. It is pointed out that Newfoundland could just as completely cripple St. Pierre if it came into American possession as she is now doing in spite of France, through the operations of her bait act. Furthermore, it is urged, Great Britain and Canada would never allow the United States to secure such an outpost, dominating the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Newspaper comments indicate that the existence of a fear that Senator Lodge's utterances mean trouble along the lines of the recent Alaskan boundary award.

YALE-HARVARD GAME.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 20.—Thirty-eight thousand people will see the Yale-Harvard game in the new $250,000 stadium tomorrow. It is expected that barring flukes, Yale will win, and the betting odds are 3 to 1.

SUPPRESSING "LABBY."

Berlin, Nov. 20.—An edition of the Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung, of Essen, has been confiscated. The paper contained an article transformed from Henry Labouchere's London Truth, giving an alleged interview with the late Prof. Mommser, in which Emperor William was severely criticized. The newspaper is one of the leading National Liberal organs in West Germany.

DANGER TO NAVIGATION.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The hydrographic office here has given notice of the discovery of a great danger to navigation in the Pacific. This consists of a rock about forty to fifty feet high and five to six times as long east and west in latitude 32.44 north, logitude 139.41 east. The rock was discovered by Capt. Buford, of the transport Thomas.

The Countess of Limerick, the recognized beauty of Ireland, will appear in London during the winter in a series of piano recitals.

The Law Must Take Its Course

Alfred J. H. Frith Is to Be Hanged on Friday Next For Murder of Bailey.

Government Declines to Interfere With the Sentence of the Court.

It has been decided that the law must take its course, and Alfred J. Frith, who shot and killed Frederick James Bailey, on June 28th, in the oil stores at the Esquimalt naval yard, must pay the penalty of his crime on Friday next at the provincial jail, where he is now confined. According to a despatch received yesterday from the Ottawa correspondent of the Colonist the government had the matter of Frith's crime brought before them yesterday, and decided not to interfere, and the sentence of Mr. Justice Irving that Frith be hanged on Friday will be carried out.

Ratcliffe, the hangman, has left Montreal for Victoria and is expected to arrive here tomorrow. He left the East on Monday last.

Frith, who has been taking things in a most nochalant way, keeping up the marked coolness exhibited by him at the preliminary hearing, and in the trial at the Assize court, is now feeling his position more keenly.

THE MYSTERIES OF RADIUM.

The discovery by Professor and Madame Curie of what seems everlasting production of heat in easily measurable quantity by a minute amount of radium compound is so amazing that even now that many of us have had the opportunity of seeing with our own eyes the heated thermometer, we hardly are able to believe what we see. This, which can barely be distinguished from the discovery of perpetual motion, which it is an axiom of science to call impossible has left every chemist and physicist in a state of bewilderment. Added to this, Sir William Crookes, has devised an experiment in which a particle of radium keeps a screen bombarded forever, so it seems, each collision producing a microscopic flash of light, the dancing and multitude of which forcibly compel the imagination to follow the reasoning faculties and realize the existence of atomic tumult. Thanks to the industry and genius of J. J. Thomson, Rutherford and Soddy, Sir William and Lady Huggins, Dewar and Ramsay, and others in this country, besides Professor and Madame Curie, and a host of others abroad, this mystery is being attacked and theories are being invented to account for the marvelous results of observation, but the theories themselves would, a few years ago, have seemed more wonderful and incredible than the facts, as we believe them to be today. An atom of radium can constantly produce an emanation that is something like gas, which escapes and carries with it a wonderful power, but not the atom, the thing which cannot be divided, remains and retains its weight. The emanation is truly wonderful. It is self luminous, it is condensed by extreme cold and vaporises again; it can be watched as it oozes through stopcocks or hurrieds through tubes but in amount it is so small that it has not yet been weighed. Sir William Ramsay has treated it with a chemical cruelty that would well nigh have annihilated the most refractory or permanent known element; but this evanescent emanation comes out of the ordeal undimmed and undiminished. Not content with manufacturing so remarkable a substance, the radium atom sends out three kinds of rays, one kind being much the same as Rontgen rays, but wholly different in ionizing power, according to the experiments of Strutt. Each of these consists of particles which are shot out, and they have different penetrative power; they are differently deflected by magnets and also by electricity, and the quantity of electricity in relation to the weight is different; and yet the atom, the same atom, remains unchanged and unchangeable. Not only this but radium or its emanations or its rays must gradually create other bodies different from radium; and thus, so we are told, one at least of those new gases which but yesterday were discovered has its origin. And again just as these gases have no chemical properties, so the radium which produces them in some respects behaves in a manner contrary to that of all proper chemicals. It does not lose its power of creating heat even at the extreme cold of liquid air, while at the greater degree of cold of liquid hydrogen its activity is found by Professor Dewar to be actually greater. Unlike old fashioned chemicals, which when they are formed have all their properties properly developed, radium and its salts take a month before they have acquired their full power (so Dewar tells us), and then for anything we know to the contrary proceed to manufacture heat, emanations, three kinds of rays, electricity, and gases for ever. For ever; well, perhaps not forever, but for so long a time that the loss of weight in a year calculated is next to nothing. In a few thousand years one gramme of radium would evolve one thousand million heat units —sufficient, if converted into work, to raise 500 tons a mile high; whereas a gramme of hydrogen—our best fuel—burned in oxygen, only yields 34,000 heat units or one-thirty-thousandth part of the output of radium.—Engineering.

COTTON CULTURE IN GERMANY

Students to Study In Texas In Order to Be Ind pendent American Supply.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The German Colonial Society contemplates the sending of a number of young men to the Texas agricultural and technical schools to study the methods of growing and marketing cotton. The young men will spend a year on a cotton plantation and so acquire practical experience, which they will later employ in the German colonies.

The students will sign a contract to spend a number of years in the service of the German Colonial Society for the purpose of introducing the growth of cotton after the American system. The enterprise is the outgrowth of a suggestion by the German consul at Galveston, who undertakes to make the arrangements for the preparation of the students.

The secretary has just sent a Texan named Becker to Da Es Salaam, in German East Africa, to find new locations adapted to cotton growing. He will be the first American cotton expert to arrive there. The latest reports from German East Africa indicate that interest in cotton growing is spreading, and that many new communities are engaged in the industry.

The Colonial Society points to present speculation in the American market as a reason for seeking to, if possible, make Germany independent of the American supply.

Superintending Repairs.—As mentioned in the Colonist a couple of days ago one of the locomotives operated by the Lenora Mining Company between Mt. Sicker and Crofton is being repaired at the Albion Iron Works. F. G. Cole, an engineer at the Crofton smelter is here superintending the work. He is accompanied by Mrs. Cole.

Chamberlain's Remedies

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents

Chamberlain's Pain Balm.
An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostun, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2
for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3
for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 4/6 and 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "Therapion" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage 4 cents.

A FRANTIC FRENCHMAN.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Gabrielle Chabrias, known on the music hall stage by the name of Paquerette, was stabbed in a cab today by Chas. Bertreaux, also connected with the stage, and with whom the woman formerly lived. Though sixteen wounds were inflicted her condition is not considered serious.

Pietro Carton of Rome, has given $200,000 to found a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients, in memory of his two sons, who died of consumption.

EASY MONEY.

American Ladies Hold Bazaar in Berlin and Receive Emperor's Aid.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The ladies of the American colony here yesterday opened a two days' bazaar at the Kaiserhof, for the benefit of the American Women's Club of the American church. The bazaar was largely attended. Emperor William sent two large photographs of himself with his autograph. One of the photos was purchased for $20.

STROMBOLI ACTIVE.

"Lighthouse of the Mediterranean" Shows Increased Vitality.

Rome, Nov. 20.—For some time the volcano of Stromboli has been showing signs of increased activity, emitting considerable quantities of smoke, ashes and red hot stones, accompanied by loud detonations. The opening of a new crater was signalized by a tremendous report. The eruption continues, but it is at present impossible to judge of its volume or its consequences because of a thick cloud of smoke and ashes.

FIGHTING FOR THE FAIR MILLIONS

Mother of Late Mrs. Charles Charges Misrepresentation on Part of Agents.

New York, Nov. 18.—Fraud and misrepresentation on the part of the agents of the Vanderbilt and Oelrichs interests in the estate of the late Charles L. Fair, is charged by Mrs. Hannah F. Nelson, mother of the late Mrs. Fair, in a deposition filed today in the Supreme court by Bela D. Eisler, special commissioner appointed by Justice Barrett to take testimony of witnesses connected in any way with the automobile accident by which Mr. and Mrs. Fair lost their lives near Paris. Commissioner Eisler will sail today for Paris to take the testimony of ten witnesses.

Mrs. Nelson testified that after her husband's death she was induced to go to San Francisco, where the agents of Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jun., induced her to relinquish her claim to the $8,000,000 estate by alleging fraudulently that they had cablegrams showing that Mrs. Fair died instantly, and her husband survived her, which, if true, would destroy Mrs. Nelson's right to the estate. As a result, she says, she accepted $125,000 to sign over agreements relinquishing her rights.

On the steamship with Commissioner Eisler will be F. B. Candler, attorney for Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and H. T. M. Beekman, counsel for Mrs. Nelson will sail.

RUSSIA'S SECRET POLICY.

It is a singular comment on Russia's that the Macedonian insurgents are getting their supplies, and in large quantities from Odessa. Bulgarian business men in Odessa have subscribed a million roubles to buy arms and stores, which will be taken across the Black Sea in Russian ships, and smuggled through Bulgaria. In police ridden Russia these things are not unknown to officialdom, and only one inference can be drawn from the non-interference of the Russian government.

Prizes Presented.—To those who participated successfully in the different shooting contests during the season for No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment, prizes have been presented as follows: Sergt. J. Caven, a silver cup, the first prize in the competition among the first class shots; and Sergt. Anderson, a cup as the first prize for the contest in the second class. The two prizes offered by the company for the best attendance at drill and neatness in dress were presented to Corpl. Lawson and Bomb. A. Richardson.

There is no keener agony than that which results from the itching, burning, stinging sensations of eczema, salt rheum, tetter and other forms of

Itching Skin Disease.

In despair you feel that you could tear the skin from the flesh if it would only bring you relief and allow you rest and sleep. But in spite of the best efforts of leading physicians these torturing diseases often grow worse instead of better, until they seem to to almost incurable.

It is not claimed that Dr. Chase's Ointment performs miracles, and yet many of the cures brought about by this famous preparation are truly marvellous.

When Baby Millar became a victim of eczema her parents did everything that could be done to get her cured. Three doctors tried every means in their power, but without success, and then all sorts of remedies were used with the vain hope that something would bring relief from the disease that seemed to be burning up the living flesh.

This case, which is certified to by a prominent school teacher and Sunday school superintendent, further confirms the position of Dr. Chase's Ointment as first among all soothing and healing preparations.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is standard the world over, and it is for this reason that when a dealer offers you any other ointment he tries to make a sale by saying it is just as good as Dr. Chase's.

MARY MILLAR.

The record of cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment is unparalleled in the history of medicine, and you cannot afford to experiment with substitutes.

Mrs. Wm. Millar, St. Catharines, Ont., writes:—"My daughter Mary, when six months old, contracted eczema, and for three years this disease baffled all treatment. Her case was one of the worst that ever came to my notice, and she suffered what no pen can ever describe. I had her treated by three different doctors, but all to no purpose whatever, and all sorts of balms, soaps and lotions were tried with no beneficial results.

"Finally I decided to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to my surprise she began to improve immediately, and after regular treatment for a time the disease of so long standing completely disappeared. As that was four years ago, and not a symptom of this distressing ailment has ever shown itself since, the cure must certainly be a permanent one. At the time of this cure we were living in Cornwall, Ont., and the doctors there feared that if she was not cured of eczema she would go into a decline."

Mr. S. Richardson, jun., Superintendent Christ Church Sunday School, St. Catharines, Ont., writes:—"I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Millar and believe they would not make any statement knowing it to be in any way misleading or untrue."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Is sold by all dealers at the advertised price of 60 cents a box, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

In the Estate of James Angus, late of Victoria, B. C., Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the "Trustees' and Executors' Act" that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of said James Angus, who died on the 19th May, 1903, are requested on or before the 1st December, 1903, to send by post to the undersigned solicitors for Forrest Angus, the executor of the will of deceased, to whom probate was granted in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on 18th June, 1903, their addresses and descriptions with full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of any securities held by them. And notice is further given that after said 1st December, 1903, the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice, and that he will not be liable for said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of said distribution.

Dated 31st August, 1903.

CREASE & CREASE,
17 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Nitenat Lake, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post on the east side of the lake, about nine miles from the north end of said lake, marked "Otto Rosander's southwest corner," running east forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence east sixty chains, thence south eighty chains, thence west to the shore line of said lake, thence along the shore northerly to point of commencement.

S. M. LEIGH.

Dated Victoria, B. C., October 29th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Bulkley river, at northeast corner of land staked by one H. Kidd, running thence southwest along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about southeast 20 chains, thence back to Bulkley river, thence down said river to initial post.

ALBERT FREEMAN.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate on the northwest coast of Kai-en Island: Commencing at a post marked A. E. Johnston's S. W. corner, thence running east 80 chains thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore, thence along the shore to point of commencement, containing an area of 640 acres or less.

A. E. JOHNSTON.

Kalen Island, Sept. 28, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that I, Bickford Shatford, of Slocan City, B. C., intend within the time prescribed by law to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of the Province of British Columbia, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum upon the lands hereinafter described, commencing at a post at the southeast corner, marked Bickford Shatford's southeast corner post, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east to the post of commencement.

These lands are situated on the west side of the Parsnip river at the mouth of the Monchsiteea creek, in the Parsnip valley, Omineca District, British Columbia.

Dated the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D., 1903.

BICKFORD SHATFORD.
By, G. M. Gething, his Attorney.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following tract of land situated on Kai-en Island, commencing at a post marked "F. Parker's S. W. Corner," thence running east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence 20 chains to point of commencement, containing an area of 160 acres more or less.

F. PARKER.

Kai-en Island, Sept. 27, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 40 acres of pasture land at the S. E. corner of Lot 532, thence N. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains, thence S. 20 chains, thence W. 20 chains to point of commencement. Also 40 ares of pasture land commencing at N. W. corner Lot 532, thence W. 20 chains, thence S. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains, thence N. 20 chains to point of commencement.

H. R. ST. A. DAVIES.
"Marshmead," Chileoten, B. C.
Oct. 20th 1903.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one Albert Freeman, running thence southwest along said Freeman claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

R. H. KIDD.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of pastoral and agricultural land, as hereinafter described. Commencing at a post driven in south bank of Buckley river at N. W. corner of land staked by one R. H. Kidd, running thence S. W. along said Kidd's claim 80 chains, thence about N. W. 20 chains, thence back to Buckley river, thence up said river to initial post.

A. BAAR.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

We have just made arrangements to have a Telegraph Department which will be under the personal supervision of an expert, who has had experience in all kinds of telegraphing and telephone work.

It will pay you to write for particulars. Box. 514.
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LANTERN ENTERTAINMENT.

Ladysmith, B. C., Nov. 20.—A magic lantern entertainment took place at the Methodist church on Thursday evening. The series of illustrations were entitled, "Christ in Art," and proved to be very interesting to a large and appreciative congregation. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the trust funds of the church.

Butler—I know that butcher acts rather queerly at times, but the doctors say he is in full control of his mental faculties. Baker—Yes, but that cannot call for much of an effort, you know.—Boston Transcript.

He—Did you ever notice what small feet Fetcham has? She—No, but I've observed what small shoes she wears.—Cincinnati Tribune.