lishing additional fish hatcheries in this province.

Mr. Helmcken—To introduce a bill to amend the Investment and Loan Societies act.

Mr. Macpherson—For a return showing the amount assessed in each assessor's district for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 under section 22 of the mineral act, 1891, amendment act, 1893.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

Friday, March 20, 1896.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, prayers being read by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Mr. Cotton resumed the debate on the assessment act, saying he should be glad to hear some defence from the government of their proposal to increase the taxation at a time when the people found it very difficult, in some cases impossible, to pay the present taxes. He pointed out that it was evident that the government had only partially considered the measure before bringing it down, as the subsequent amendments fully showed. It would be much better to tax mining property the same as others, as it would be found a great deal of difficulty would be experienced in carrying it out. For instance it would be very difficult to arrive at a fair basis of valuing the mining output and in that way might work much hardship, especially in the small mines which are worked mainly by poor men who have to work under immense disadvantages. In fact almost the whole of the clauses nine to fifteen would have to be remodelled in committee. The talk about the marvellous outputs of Kootenay mines had been very wild, but the actual mines that had given good returns could be counted on one's fingers. Evidently the government looked upon Kootenay as a milch cow from which they could fill their pails, but it would be found better to nurse Kootenay for some years to come instead of squeezing out every dollar of taxation that could be obtained. As an example Mr. Cotton quoted the case of Colorado. When that state entered the union there was, he said, reading from a paper, a clause in the constitution that mines and mining property shall be exempt from taxation for a period of ten years from the date of the adoption of the constitution.

Mr. Eberts—Will you please read that again; you dropped your voice at a point there.

Mr. Cotton—All mines and mining claims shall be exempt from taxation, except the net proceeds and surface improvements, for a period of ten years from the date of the adoption of the constitution. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cotton proceeded to say that to tax Kootenay now, or for some years to come, would have the effect of hurting instead of benefitting it. He also asked if this tax covered the income and personal property tax.

Mr. Turner said it did.

Mr. Cotton said the whole thing was a shifting around and it was unlikely if the change would be any better. He also compared the general mining laws of Montana and Colorado with those of British Columbia, and closed by defending Vancouver from the charge of having received more than its share of the expenditure. As a matter of fact Vancouver paid three times as much taxes as Kootenay.

Mr. Graham also spoke, blaming the government for not having brought down the estimates with the bill, when if it was shown that there was a necessity existing for this taxation, and also that there was going to be a proper use made of it, it was possible that the opposition would change their views regarding the proposition.

Mr. Hume said that the provincial secretary had yesterday led the house to believe that there was a tax on coal mines, when such was not the case. None of the coal mines in this province are paying a tax. Mr. Hume was of opinion that the best thing the government could do would be to introduce a bill levying a tax on coal mines. (Hear, hear.) The whole drift of this bill seemed to be against Kootenay, which was looked to to pay all the taxes of the province. He perhaps represented as much of a mining constituency as the hon. member for West Kootenay, and he (Mr. Hume) had not received one letter from his constituents in favor of this bill. He did not say that his people were not in favor of taxation. They want to pay their taxes, but fair taxes.

Hon. Col. Baker wished to say that coal mines were taxed a royalty of five cents a ton.

Mr Kitchen—Did you ever collect that?

Hon. Col. Baker—We will do so when the coal mines come into operation under the act.

Mr. Hume—How much revenue have you received from these mines since 1884?

Hon. Col. Baker—None. There have been no mines working under the act since 1884; when there are, they will be taxed. (Laughter.) We cannot make a retroactive measure.

Mr. Kitchen—Why not tax coal mines already operating? I can find nothing in the act to prevent it. The crown grants are given on the coal mines the same as the gold mines and why not tax them just the same?

Mr. Forster said that very little was left to be said for or against the bill. There was one feature of it, however, which he would like to criticize for a few moments. It would be observed that the real estate tax was increased by ten per cent. While the rate on personal property was increased 50 per cent. What was the meaning of this difference? He thought he could explain by showing that in municipalities the government could levy personal property tax only. In districts outside of municipalities the government got the revenue from both sources. So that the government evidently had in view the desirability of raising more from municipalities than they could under a uniform rate of increase. But the discrimination was unjust. The average rate of increase outside of municipalities was less than 25 per cent., in municipalities 50 per cent. He felt he must protest against this injustice and unfairness. Referring to the mining tax, Mr. Forster said the government needed sympathy. They had been badly advised. Their counsellor in this case, the giant from Kootenay, did not seem to have a development of intellect commensurate with the measure of his muscle. The member for Kootenay should go to school until his education corresponded more nearly to his stature. That gentleman liked to accuse other members of indulging in windy talk, but when he was treating the house to that tremendous gust yesterday afternoon he blew the papers off his (Mr. Forster's) desk. Resuming his remarks on the mining tax, Mr. Forster said the government could not get as much from this one per cent. as they would by the ordinary means of taxation. He confessed he agreed with the government in their desire to obtain something more from the mines than they could by the ordinary assessment. But he did not believe this tax would accomplish the object. It might be better to employ the ordinary means of taxation and impose an income tax instead of this proposition.

Mr. Turner—You cannot levy income tax on property assessed for other taxes, Mr. Forster.

I can't see how that can be. Surely you can impose the income tax on incomes raised from real property, even though that property does pay real property taxes.

Mr. Turner—No.

Mr. Forster—Why, then, that reduces your income tax law to an absurdity. An income is derived from property, either real or personal, and all property is assessed therefore, according to your statement, you can't get any income tax at all. Mr. Foster closed by saying that he confidently anticipated that this question would come up again next year and that this arrangement would not give satisfaction.

The question was put and the second reading carried on a straight party vote.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced an act to make valid the tax by-law, 1894, and the tax by-law, 1895, of the municipal council of the corporation of the city of Kaslo. Read a first time.

The house then went into committee on the sheriffs' act, Mr. Kellie in the chair. The bill was reported complete without amendments.

The mineral bill was next committed, Mr. Hunter in the chair, and after considering a number of sections, rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented the estimates, and the house then adjourned.

The act to make valid the tax by-law, 1894, and the tax by-law, 1895, of the municipal council of the corporation of the city of Kaslo, introduced yesterday by Hon. Mr. Eberts, reads as follows:

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity of the tax by-law, 1894, of the municipal council of the corporation of the city of Kaslo, finally passed by the municipal council on the second day of February, A. D. 1895:

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the validity of the tax by-law, 1895, of the municipal council of the corporation of the city of Kaslo, finally passed by the municipal council of the 7th day of March, A. D. 1895:

And whereas it is desirable that all doubts as to the validity of the said tax by-laws should be removed:

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

1. This act may be cited as the City of Kaslo Validating act, 1896.

2. Notwithstanding any provision of the municipal act, 1892, or any of its amending acts, and notwithstanding any departure from the provisions of such acts, the rates settled, imposed, and levied by the tax by-law, 1894, and the tax by-law, 1895, of the municipal council of the corporation of the city of Kaslo, upon real property and upon improvements, are hereby declared to have been duly imposed for the years 1894 and 1895, and the taxes levied and collected thereunder are hereby declared to have been legally levied and collected as if such rates had been imposed by by-law duly and legally passed during each of the said years 1894 and 1895: Provided, however, that this section shall not affect any suit now pending in the supreme court or in any county court in this province.

RYCKMAN'S KOOTENAY CURE.

CURED HIM ACCORDING TO HIS SOLEMN SWORN STATEMENT.

After Throwing Away Money for Years the Great "Kootenay Cure" Appeared and He Ceased Dependance on Mechanical Appliances to Raise in Bed.

Dominion of Canada, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, To-wit:

I, Charles Sayer, clerk of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, province of Ontario, residence 119 Hannah street west, do solemnly swear that I have suffered very severely from Sciatica and Rheumatism for over two years. I have been attended by medical men and have taken many kinds of patent medicines, and in all have expended about $130 without being benefitted.

I have used four bottles of 'Ryckman's Kootenay Cure," and now feel that I am cured of Rheumatism and Sciatica. My general health has improved wonderfully, and I may state that for several weeks before taking the medicine I was unable to raise myself in bed without mechanical appliances.

(Signed.) CHARLES SAYER.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canadian Evidence Act.

Declared before me at Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, this 22nd day of February, 1896.

(Signed.) W. FRED WALKER.
Notary Public.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

LIBERAL CANDIDATE

Mr. Morrison Nominated by an Enthusiastic Convention at Westminster.

The Liberals Feeling Confident of Success at the Coming Election.

The Liberal Convention which met at New Westminster on Saturday to choose a candidate to contest Westminster district in the Liberal interest, at the forthcoming Dominion general election, was a most creditable and successful affair, representative, harmonious and business-like. There were sixty-one delegates and proxies present, from the following municipalities and districts:

Westminster City—Thos. Turnbull, R. C. McDonald, Geo. Kennedy, W. Manson, John Reid, Jas. Leamy, H. A. Eastman, A. Morrison and Jas. Gow.

Surrey—Chris. Brown, Dan Johnston, John Armstrong, A. A. Richmond, and C. C. Cameron and Duncan Brown by proxy.

Delta—John Oliver, Robt McKee, A. Gilchrist, A. Barber, and R. E. Kitson and P. Matheson by proxy.

Richmond—Capt. W. F. Stewart and A. B. Dixon, and B. W. Garret, B. B. Short, D. Rowan and Joseph Tilton by proxy.

Coquitlam—James Fox, and J. Morrison and J.D. Smith by proxy.

Maple Ridge—J. J. Wilson, Hector Ferguson, Adam Irving, and J. W. White, Arch. Baillie, and W. G. C. Clapcott by proxy.

Mission—M. DesBrisay, Fred Hughes, and G. Turner, G. Cox, and A. H. Howells by proxy.

Matsqui—C. J. Sim and D. McRae, and William Elliott by proxy.

Langley—W. C. Graham, W. McEwen, Robt. Shortreed, W. Bovill, W. E. Buckingham, and A. Deans.

Chilliwack—F. R. McDonald, A. S. Vedder, and T. E. Kitchen, Jas. Armstrong, Jas. Mercer, and W. A. Rose by proxy.

Abbotsford—W. McGillivray; John Michael by proxy.

Aldergrove—Thomas Warren.

South Vancouver—W. H. Whitely, by proxy.

The first session of the convention was called to order about 4 p.m. Mr. chairman, and Mr. A. Henderson, secretary.

The credentials of the delegates were then examined and certified by a committee appointed for that purpose.

After brief discussion, the convention by a standing vote, approved of the Liberal platform, and another resolution was unanimously passed pledging the convention to support the candidate chosen.

The convention then, on resolution, proceeded to take a nominating ballot, which resulted in placing the following names before the convention: A. Morrison, C. B. Sword, D. J. Munn, R. Balfour, John Oliver, A. Henderson, A. Ewen and Thos. Kitchen.

Mr. Oliver thanked those who had nominated him and withdrew his name.

Several of the delegates strongly expressed the opinion, from conversations had recently with those gentlemen, that neither Mr. Sword nor Mr. Kitchen would resign from the local house at this juncture, for the purpose of standing for the Dominion parliament, and doubts were also expressed by others as to whether Mr. Munn and Mr. Balfour, who were absent from the city, would accept the nomination.

On motion, the convention adjourned about six o'clock until 7:30, to give time to communicate by telegraph with Messrs. Sword, Kitchen, Munn and Balfour.

On resuming, two more names were put in nomination, those of Mr. A. Gilchrist, who thanked his nominator and seconder and withdrew his name, and Rev. George Buchanan, who was absent.

A telegram was brought in about this time from Mr. R. Balfour, who was at Chilliwack, declining to stand for nomination, and shortly afterwards, telegrams from Messrs. Sword and Kitchen, also declining to stand, Mr. Munn, who was understood to be on the way home from Kaslo, could not be reached.

While waiting for the telegrams, short stirring addresses on the Dominion political questions of the day were given by Messrs. Morrison, Henderson, Gilchrist and Oliver.

The first regular ballot on the candidates before the convention, which was in progress when the telegrams were receivd, rsulted in giving Mr. Morrison 31 out of the 61 votes in the convention. That being a majority of one of all the votes, he was put against the next highest candidate, Mr. Henderson, when the ballot stood: Morrison, 38; Henderson, 23. Votes were also taken for Morrison and Ewen, and Morrison and Munn, in both of which Mr. Morrison maintained his majority.

It was then moved by Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr J. J. Wilson, that Mr. Morrison's nomination be made unanimous, which was enthusiastically carried by a standing vote.

The chairman in tendering the nomination to Mr. Morrison, expressed his satisfaction at the decision arrived at, and, grasping that gentleman by the hand, said: "Mr. Morrison, on behalf of this convention, representing as it does, the Liberals of the electoral district of New Westminster, I have the greatest of pleasure in declaring you the standard bearer of the Liberal party and its principals in the coming contest, and rest assured of the warm, cordial support of the opponents of the government in ousting from power so corrupt a set of men as they have proved themselves to be. I know you will work hard till the evening of the election, and then I am sure we will welcome you as a hero on your well-earned victory."

The meeting cheered and cheered again Mr. Morrison as he faced the audience. He was quite overcome and for a few seconds found it difficult to express himself. He acknowledged the high compliment they had conferred upon him. It was the proudest moment of his life, but as he was not himself altogether he could not speak in his best vein. He was a Liberal of the Liberals, gloried in the principals of that great party, in whose ranks in the past had existed so many eminent men, and as their successors we have to-day such men as Hon. Wilfrid Laurier (great cheering) and others fighting the battles of the masses at Ottawa. In British Columbia there was ample scope for Liberalism and justice being done to all sections of the province. He hoped to be a pioneer from British Columbia to Ottawa to make matters purer and better than they were there. The responsibilities now thrown upon his shoulders involved loss of time and capital to him; but duty to his country's interests and the representative gathering which had made him the person of their choice demanded a sacrifice of these on his part, and that he was quite prepared to do. (Cheers and applause.) He asked for the cordial co-operation of all Liberals and those who were opposed to the federal government to place him at the head of the poll on election day. He would lose no time in visiting all sections of the district in order to meet the electors and make known his views to them, and ascertain their wants and requirements. At the furthest the election must take place within two or three months. He would be in Chiliwack on the 25th inst and hoped to have an opportunity of meeting many of the electors there on that occasion.

Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and the secretary, and with three rousingl cheers for the Queen and three for Mr. Morrison, the meeting broke up. When Mr. Morrison reached the sidewalk, a great crowd, which was awaiting his arrival, rent the air with cheers, which were heard for a long distance beyond the Liberal central committee rooms, which was gracefully acknowledged by the hero of the hour.

It was a splendidly managed gathering, and those who took a leading part in the proceedings felt that victory was within their reach.

ROSSLAND DISASTER

Detailed Account of the Explosion in the Center Star Gold Mine.

Stick of Dynamite Ignited From a Candle in the Hands of a Miner.

John R. Reavis, who arrived in Spokane Tuesday morning, gave the Review a graphic description of the frightful accident which occurred at the Centre Star mine on Saturday afternoon:

"The explosion occurred about 3 o'clock on Saturday. Two men, Shannahan and Collins, were at work in the face of the north crosscut. They had taken down the machine and carried it away about fifty feet and went back to get the powder, which was in a little chamber about fifty feet from the mouth of the tunnel. One of the men was digging out a hole in the end of the stick of powder with the end of his candlestick, in which to attach the cap and fuse. He had evidently neglected to extinguish the candle. The powder became ignited but did not explode. Both men ran out and told Peter Joyce, the fireman, who was sitting in the blacksmith shop, that the powder was on fire. Joyce started into the mine with Mark Brooke, and went to a point where he could see the powder blazing. Knowing the effects of the gass generated by the burning powder, he turned immediately back and started up the hill to the air shaft to give the alarm to the men who were at work in the interior of the mine. He told Brooke to remain behind as he would attend to it himself. Brooke and Shannahan stood near the mouth of the tunnel, and Collins, who was Shannahan's partner, went to the rear of the blacksmith shop expecting an explosion. Joyce had gone only a few yards when the explosion took place, blowing everything away from the entrance of the tunnel, destroying the buildings and timbering.

"Inside were five men. Two of them, Gibbons and Lynch, were found dead. As soon as it was possible to get into the mine the others were taken out, Gavigan and Dolan in a dying condition and McClements frightfully injured.

"Shannahan and Broke, who were outside, were frightfully injured by flying timbers, Shannahan dying shortly after. Brooke may recover.

"Oliver Durant and Mr. Reavis went through the mine on Sunday and ascertained that nearly all of the damage was done from the point of the explosion outward, otherwise there was very little injury to the mine. Some idea of the terrific force of the explosion may be gleaned from the fact that the steel pipe used for conveying air into the workings was broken at the place of the explosion, the track rails were bent and twisted, the flooring was badly broken and the timbers were torn down.

"There were five killed, Ed. Shannahan, Tom Gibbons, Dan Lynch, Joe Dolan and Gavigan. Jack McClements may recover. Dolan and Gibbons were car men. Mr. Reavis is of the opinion that there would have been no explosion but for the pecussion caps which were near the box of powder. The accident was undoubtedly caused by carelessness. Mr. Durant has always been very careful in cautioning his men to be careful in handling powder. Gold Commissioner Fitzstubbs arrived in Rossland yesterday to hold an examination, and to ascertain if possible the cause of the accident."

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

I CURE FITS!

Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. H. G. ROOT, M.C., 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

Mad as a March Hare

Are those that have been buying on credit and find what they might have saved had they bought from us for cash.

This system has many sterling qualities, and can put more silver in your pocket in a week than you think. Do you know how much money you will save? If you don't you ought to lose no time in making inquiries.

California Roll Butter, 40c.
Lemons, 15c. per doz.
Fresh Island Eggs, 15c. per doz.
Pratt's Astral Oil (not refilled) $1.40.
English Ale (imported), 10c. bottle.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

TEA, English Breakfast,

5 lbs. for 90c.
5 lb. box H. C. at $1.25.
5 lb. box M. M., $1.35.

Ceylon Blend Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb.
Young Hyson Tea at 40c and 50c. per lb.
Gunpowder Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb.
Japan Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb.
Oolong Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb.
Good Coffee at 25, 30, 35 cts.
Best Coffee at 40 cts.
11 lbs. Best Manitoba Rolled Oats, 25c.
5 lbs. Good Barley, 25c.
A number of best brands Flour at $1.10.
Baking powder, 1 lb. in lamp chimneys, at 25c. each.
White Star Baking Powder, 12 oz. can, 25 cts.
20 Bars Pendray's Electric Soap (name on wrapper) 65 cts.
Royal Crown and other Soaps at 5c. to 25c. per bar.

Toilet Soaps, at 10c., 20c., 25c. per box (great bargains).
Pratt's Best Oil, $1.45 per can.
Household Ammonia, 15c. per bottle.
Ham at 13 1-2 cts. per lb.
Dried Salt Bacon, 10 lbs. for $1.00.
Best Canned Corn at 10c.; Tomatoes, 10c. Beans, 10c.; Best Peas, 2 for 25c.; Gall. Apples, 30c.
Sapolio, Bird Seed, Corn Starch, Stove Polish, Blacking, Spices, Herbs, Yeast Cakes, Salt, Hops, Powdered Borax, Fry's Cocoa, all at 10c. per package.
Best Groceries at lowest cash prices.
Postoffice order does the rest for those out of the city.

HARDRESS CLARKE,

Corner Yates and Douglas streets.

A BATTLE AT LAST FOUGHT.

Spaniards and Cubans Have a Stand Up Fight—Cuban Loss.

New York, March 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

Maceo's band, now concentrated in Pinar del Rio, met the columns of Col. Hernandez and Col. Ynolan near Candelaria on Tuesday. Maceo has been joined by Bandera. Altogether the insurgents nearly 5000 strong, opened fire from the dense thickets on the troops under Col. Hernandez, as the latter was proceeding at a gallop. The Spanish leader threw out a strong skirmish line, consisting of the Tarlefa battalion and the Victoria squadron of cavalry and artillery. The insurgents were driven back, but rallied to a second charge. The Spanish troops met the onslaught firmly and compelled their assailants to retreat a second time. In the confusion the Spanish troops used their bayonets, killing and wounding many of the insurgents. Darkness ended the hostilities. Maceo met with a heavy loss. The highest ranking Spanish officers killed were Capt. Torrojas and Capt. Guerrero. The total Spanish loss was sixty killed and wounded. The engagement was the most serious that has occurred, being no mere skirmish, but a formidable contest of the contending forces. The lieutenant colonel commanding the Luchana battalion and the major commanding the two companies of the Tarlefa battalion led the charge in front of their men. They will be promoted. Col. Ynolan has been recommended by Wyler for promotion as a general of brigade. He was formerly a member of Wyler's staff.

The insurgents have disappeared from the railway lines running to Matanzas, Jovellanos, Union de los Reyes, Batabano and Guanajara, and the trains proceeded to these points this morning without obstruction for the first time in many days.

Do Not Do This.

Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

WILD WESTERNERS AT SEA.

Cattle Men Hold Disgusting Drunken Orgies on Board Ship.

New York, March 20.—One of the greatest orgies that ever took place on the Atlantic ended to-day with the arrival at New York of the Atlantic transport steamship Mobile from London. Thirty-one cattlemen from the west had engaged passage home. Before the ship left the Thames the men broke into the storeroom and took three cases of Irish and Scotch whisky. As soon as the ship reached the open sea the fun began. The men were all soon fighting drunk and they ran things to suit themselves. Sailors who were sent below to quell the disturbance were thrown out and it became evident it was as much as life was worth to attempt to check the infuriated men. Bottles, furniture, crockery and all portable decorations were thrown around the cabin and finally the men were locked below decks, and allowed to continue their debauch by themselves. The men were arrested at the pier. As direct proof that they stole the whiskey could not be furnished, they were allowed to go free, much to the disgust of the ship's officers.

THE SULTAN'S BLACK HEART.

W. W. Howard, of the Christian Herald, Tells a Fearful Tale.

New York, March 20.—W. W. Howard, who was sent to Armenia by the Christian Herald, of New York, in September of last year, to superintend the distribution of money of the Armenian fund for the benefit of the destitute in Turkey, has returned to New York.

"Of all the black spots in the world," he said last night, "the blackest is the heart of the Sultan of Turkey. It is he who has ordered the massacres, who is directly responsible already for the death by the sword and hunger of 50,000 people, and for the destitution of 400,000 more. It is he who ordered the murder of myself, the destruction of the whole provinces, the outraging of women and the abduction of young girls.

"The excuse is that the Armenians are in a state of revolution. The excuse is simply given for the purpose of hiding the real cause of the devil's work that is done. It is a crusade against Christianity.

"The Armenians are hereditary slaves of the Turk. The present trouble can only be stopped in two ways—either by the emigration of the Armenians to some other part of the world or the complete extinction of the people. At present I do not believe there are many massacres in progress for the reason that the country is covered with snow. When May comes the masacres will begin anew.

"There are in Armenia 100 or more missionaries. They have distributed the $40,000 raised by the Christian Herald and have relieved much suffering.

"I left here on September 28, 1895. I had been in Armenia once before, when I was the only one of fifteen correspondents for English papers who managed to reach the country.

"This last time a reward was offered for my head by the Turkish government. They said they thought I was coming into the country to head a revolutionary party. In the village of Nazaraber I had an encounter with bandits, and again many times in crossing the border I had to fight my way."

science

Science is "knowing how." The only secret about **Scott's Emulsion** is years of science. When made in large quantities and by improving methods, an emulsion must be more perfect than when made in the old-time way with mortar and pestle a few ounces at a time. This is why Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil never separates, keeps sweet for years, and why every spoonful is equal to every other spoonful. An even product throughout.

In other emulsions you are liable to get an uneven benefit—either an over or under dose. Get Scott's. Genuine has a salmon-colored wrapper.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

Why Waste Time and Money

making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the establishment of a public highway, as follows: Commencing at southern boundary of Lot 13, Range 1 west, Salt Spring Island, thence southerly through Lots 12, 11, 10, to northern boundary of Lot 9, thence east to lake, thence southerly to southern boundary of said Lot, thence west to Staff road.

Salt Spring Island, B. C., March 2nd, 1896.

mr51m A. A. LANGLEY.

Creamery.

ALL FARMERS and keepers of COWS in NORTH and SOUTH VICTORIA and ESQUIMALT DISTRICTS who would be willing to enter into contracts with a reliable DAIRY ASSOCIATION for a five years' supply of all the best, pure, full milk from their herds at twelve cents per gallon, paid in cash on the 10th day of every month, and all charges of milk from Farm to Creamery to be Paid by the Association, are required to write at once, stating their willingness to contract, also number of cows that would be kept and other information to

JOHN F. CHANDLER,
Garnham, P. O.,
Near Victoria, B. C.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp. L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

—Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street. *