

and by those who believe we will be over- cautious. Those who
DRAD THAT WE WILL MOVE
 too rapidly would simply have us to go skin deep in reform, to stand perfectly immovable as it were. On the contrary those who fear that we will not go far enough, would have us simply to go practically into a revolution. What between immovability on one side, and revolution on the other, there is another sound course and that is the true principle of reform; the principle of a step by step, and which moves gradually. British reform which was very careful not to inflict any unnecessary hardship on any industry and in the language of the resolution which I have quoted to you, "While not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people." To-day in the streets of Montreal you meet upon every hand men with very long faces. I do not know whether their anxiety is absolutely genuine, or whether it is put on.

PERHAPS IT IS GENUINE.
 and perhaps it is put on also. These people say to you, "If the Liberals get into power, and perhaps they will next time, they are going to abolish protection, and by abolishing protection they will create a panic, and certain disturbance of values that will bring on a financial crisis." Now, sir, if that reasoning means anything it would simply mean this: That reform would be forever impossible, and that if it be the misfortune of a country to be saddled with a vicious system—I do not care of what kind, economic, political or any other—then nobody should dare to touch that system, because the process of reform would cause some displacement of interests. But, gentlemen, there is a way, and a way of reform. There is, I say, a way and a way of reforming, and, as I told you a moment ago, I am here speaking on behalf of the Liberal party. I told you that I, and also all my friends, are liberals of the English school, and we are willing to go for precedents to the old land, which has passed through that ordeal before us. In 1846 Sir Robert Peel carried England over from protection to free trade, and he did it by a gradual process which avoided all disturbances of values and which avoided all financial crises. That is a precedent which, good for England, is good for Canada, and which ought to be still more sensible for Canada to adopt than it was for England, because the interests involved are not so great in Canada to-day as they were in England then, and the step was a much longer one than the step would be here. The step in England was all the way from protection to free trade, whereas we propose in Canada to go from protection to a revenue tariff. Under such circumstances the duty is plain for the Liberal party. I have exposed here exactly what we want. Upon the question of principle there can be no compromise. We stand here against protection and in favor of a customs tariff based upon the principles of revenue and nothing else. That is a position well understood, and I believe that under such a system all parties, all classes and all interests, the farmers, the manufacturers, the merchants and the shippers of produce will know exactly where they stand and will be in a better position to do business than they are under the shifting process of a protective tariff. The Conservatives have always another argument against us, and their last and supreme argument is always the loyalty question. I take the newspapers of the Conservative persuasion, and they are full of insinuations against the loyalty of the Liberal party. In the last century old Dr. Johnson used to say that patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel. In this century in Canada I have no hesitation in saying that loyalty is the last refuge of a Canadian Tory. Gentlemen, I resent any such imputation as that. Let my opponents come on with that accusation, and I will be only too glad to face them, but for insinuations of that kind there is nothing to meet them with but absolute contempt. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am of French origin, as you all know. The blood flows in my veins of that great nation which excited in turns the admiration, the love, the pity and the hatred of Europe, but never its indifference. At the same time I have stated over and over again that though I am of French origin, and though I am proud of my origin, I love England and I love British institutions. I have stated that over and over again, and I must repeat it once more, perhaps, in the city of Montreal, I love England.

I LOVE BRITISH INSTITUTIONS.
 And why? Because under British institutions, under the banner of St. George, my fellow-countrymen and myself, the French origin, have found far greater freedom than we could ever have hoped for had we remained subject to France. If I wanted examples or precepts of Art I would go to France; if I wanted philosophical counsels I would go to Germany;

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but for means of government, for all economic principles, I would go to the common sense, Old England. It is from that land that I take my theories, and upon that platform—between friend and foe, speaking here to-night—upon that platform, exemplified, as I have told you, the Liberal party of Canada will fight the next battle whenever the next battle may come.
 Gentlemen, when will the time of that come? That I do not know. I am not in the secrets of the false gods that sit at Ottawa. But, as you know, it is in Scripture, the death will come like a thief in the night, and the government at Ottawa, represents death in the same sense in Scripture that death will come like a thief, and it may come again. I grant you, gentlemen, that the government have the constitutional power to apply to his excellency the governor-general for dissolution, but they have not the power to do that from mere caprice. They have that power when they show cause adequate. Why, sir, it is not for cause adequate that the Conservative party dissolution. We are uncertain now as to when a dissolution is going to be. The business world, the business community, is interested to know whether they shall have a session of parliament or a dissolution. The fate has been trembling in the scale. We do not know exactly what is to take place; but we know this: That the question debated to-day in Ottawa is not whether there is cause adequate or not, to go to the country, but the only thing to-day debated in Ottawa is whether or not it would be to the advantage of the Conservative party to have a dissolution now or to have the elections later on. If the Conservative party see that it is for their advantage to go to the country immediately, then they will not be at a loss to invent a pretense for dissolving parliament. In 1891 they obtained a dissolution from His Excellency Lord Stanley by actual

DECEIT AND FALSEHOOD.
 Yes, deceit and falsehood. They represented to Lord Stanley, the representative of Her Majesty, that the resolutions they had obtained from Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state in Mr. Harrison's cabinet, an invitation to reopen negotiations for the renewal of the old reciprocity treaty of 1854. It was a falsehood, for which they had afterwards to eat humble pie at Washington. When Sir Charles Tupper went to Washington a few months later he had to meet Mr. Blaine and he had to admit to Mr. Blaine that indeed the statement of the Canadian government was untrue. Mr. Blaine had never given such an invitation. They obtained the dissolution in 1891 on a falsehood, but with that falsehood they snatched a verdict from the people of Canada. I say this because I think it is an outrage upon our free parliamentary institutions that the people to-day should be left in the dark as they are as to whether there is to be a dissolution of parliament or not. Let it be known or not whether there is to be a dissolution, I do not care. Whenever it comes we shall be ready for the fray. We shall fight a fair battle, and we will win. Understand me, I do not wish to be guilty of such a low thing as boasting. There is nothing so uncertain, as Sir John Macdonald would have you believe, as a horse race and a cock fight. But all the signs to-day are that the people of Canada are determined to have a change at Ottawa. Whenever the time comes we shall be ready for the fray, and we will accept the verdict of the people of Canada with the confidence which was manifested in the resolution of which I read an extract a moment ago. Gentlemen of the city of Montreal, I have now exposed to you what is the policy of the Liberal party of Canada. Let it be as plain as it can be. It is a programme for a customs tariff upon a basis of revenue and nothing else. That is the issue upon which we intend to fight, and that is the issue upon which I invite the cordial co-operation of the whole city of Montreal, and the whole people of Canada at large.

Buckwheat Straw for Fodder.
 Not many of our feeders have confidence in buckwheat straw as a food for prize animals. Yet many beasts would thrive well on buckwheat straw, and what they can pick up in the barn yard, if given Dick's Blood Purifier, because it gives good health, good appetite, good digestion. Try a box on your horse which is not thriving.

Brief Local.
 The Salvation Army food depot was opened yesterday morning, the wants of a number of men being cared for.
 The revision of the Esquimaux voters' list, known as No. 11, took place on Monday at the office of E. Baynes Reed, J. P., at Esquimaux. Archer Martin represented the Liberals, H. F. Drake the Conservatives and Mr. Wootton, revising barrister, was also present. Several mistakes were found and alterations were made.
 In the city police court yesterday afternoon William Jackson of the Delmonico, and John Cook of the Bee Hive, were charged with conducting gambling houses. Jackson's case was proceeded with yesterday, Constable Perdue testifying that on several occasions when he visited the Delmonico saloon he saw a number of men playing "Black Jack." There was no "kitty," but the proprietors, one of whom he understood to be Jackson, made an indirect profit by supplying drinks to the players. The police contended that the game was one of chance, with an advantage to the dealer. William Jones, another witness, held that the game combined both skill and chance. The magistrate promised to give judgment in a week in the Jackson case, and remanded the Cook case until to-morrow.

Relief in Six Hours—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great Specific Kidney Cure." This new remedy is of great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure take our remedy, sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

THE CONVENTIONS ARE OVER

Dairymen Have a Full Discussion of the Vexed Tuberculosis Question.

Strong Committees Appointed to Take the Matter Up—Some Good Papers.

The convention of dairymen and fruit growers is over, and most of the delegates have left for home. The meetings were very successful, and while the attendance was not as large as hoped for, it was still very good. There were a number of matters of great importance before the two bodies, and the discussion was at all times very interesting. The farmers of British Columbia are an intelligent lot of men, but handicapped by disadvantages of transportation and other difficulties they have a rather uphill fight before them. They are, however, going about the work in an intelligent, energetic way, and it will not be long before British Columbia consumers will buy the bulk of their flour, butter, cheese, and berries, the vegetables within the borders of the province. Few promises can be held out to sufferers from the ravages of tuberculosis, but a concerted effort will be made to get the Dominion government to take the matter up and settle it on some established basis.

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
 The Dairymen's Association convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the board of trade rooms. There was a very good attendance, particularly of local dairymen. J. R. Anderson was called to the chair in the absence of any of the officers.

The chair called attention to the fact that acts giving authority for the incorporation of butter and cheese factories, and to prevent fraud in the sale of milk to the same had been passed but had not yet been presented to. They were similar to the Ontario act.

The secretary announced that the committee on tuberculosis was not ready to report and wanted more time.

Mr. Hutchinson said that they had better appoint another committee. Mr. McRae said if they were not going to take the matter up the local milk men who were being kept from their work would withdraw.

Mr. Cunningham said the most important matter before dairymen at present was tuberculosis. He had gone carefully into the subject, read many authorities, yet he felt that he was hardly prepared to express an opinion on the subject. Mr. McRae and the speaker were the only ones who attended the committee meeting but did not feel like taking the responsibility of reporting. He believed the committee should be formed anew.

A number of letters on the matter of having travelling dairies, some to British Columbia were read. The department promised to send one this summer and Prof. Robertson promised to come in the early spring.

Mr. McRae said that they did not want a travelling dairy brought here until the tuberculosis matter was settled. It would do no good to bring it here as the business was almost entirely broken up. He could not buy a cow or sell one even if the government inspector did not take the animal's temperature was being specially singled out. He had had the finest herd in the province and was selling more milk than his own cows gave as he bought from other farmers. Fifty of his cattle had been killed, his trade had fallen off and his credit was gone. He was under suspicion from every consumer. He and all the dairymen wanted the thing settled.

Mr. Deans denounced the inspection as a farce and the test by temperature was a worse one. Mr. McRae had been very unfairly treated.

Mr. Evans also denounced the tests and inspections and said he had been unfortunate with them himself. He had had a cow killed that was apparently very healthy.

Major Mutter, M. P. P., blamed the farmers themselves for not getting their rights and possibly compensation. They were divided and if they did not combine and make their way nothing would be done for them. "This was a representative meeting and an active committee should be appointed to take the matter up with the department. He believed that the owners of cattle should be compensated for any cattle destroyed. He closed by urging that a committee be named.

Mr. McRae did not think much of delegations to the local government. He did not care particularly about compensation but he did want all farmers treated alike. Let the island be quarantined and every diseased animal destroyed. Then they could get a chance to recover.

Mr. Booth, M. P. P., said that there was no exact knowledge on the subject and advised that they move slowly. There was no danger from beef as infected when it was cooked. He believed that requiring bills of health for dairymen and animals for breeding should be required. He did not believe the provincial government could undertake to compensate everybody who lost cattle. His belief there had always been tuberculosis as there had always been diseased pork. Harm had already been done by going to the government too early.

Hon. J. H. Turner said the government had acted in the matter only after strong representations from all over the province. This disease, with another affecting hogs, were detected about the same time and the latter had been stamped out. In response to a large number of people of the province they had put this act upon the statute books. When Mr. McRae had first called on him he had pointed out to him that there was a Dominion statute providing for compensation. Mr. McRae applied to the Dominion government but got no satisfaction. The speaker and Mr. Davies had also taken it up at Ottawa but the government there finding the disease rather formidable had deferred putting

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the act in practice. There had been a long delay and it had been agreed that Mr. McRae should be paid for any cattle found healthy after they were destroyed. He felt that it was for the dairymen themselves to say whether the disease should be wiped out. He thought the Dominion government should be asked to pay the indemnity. He regretted the case of Mr. McRae very much but some of the cattle were badly diseased. The people could not be blamed for their repugnance to milk from such cattle. It was in line too with food inspection which was becoming general. He believed the government was only doing its duty, and invited the farmers to come to the government and submit what would be fair to all.

Senator Macdonald wanted to know if Mr. Roper had passed an examination, why he favored some herds, and if he inspected swine?

Mr. Turner said Mr. Roper was a very practical man and the inspection had been found very complete. He had not passed any technical examination the speaker said. At McRae's place Mr. Roper condemned 47 cattle and 45 of the matter were afterwards shown to be diseased. The inspector had been checked by the government pending this meeting, but the speaker was not aware that he had resorted to any favoritism. The inspector also inspected swine.

Dr. Crompton said he was directed by the medical society to look into the subject and examined the cattle killed, but had been declined permission to even see the cattle that had been killed. He did not regard Mr. Roper as competent and believed an expert should have examined every one.

Mr. Turner said that in almost every case there had been an expert present.

Mr. Sobin said that he had seen all of Mr. McRae's cattle after death and believed 30 of them were not diseased.

Col. Prior wanted to know if there was a slaughter house inspection, and Mr. Turner replied that it was a city matter which on the recommendation of Dr. Duncan would very likely receive attention at an early date.

Col. Prior said that the Dominion government had never carried the act out as the money had never been voted. He promised to do his best in the house for the farmers. He advised that they take Major Mutter's advice and make the proper representations. Col. Prior said he did not know whether Mr. Roper was competent or not.

Mr. Evans said he did not think much of a man who had to kill a cow to sell milk. He was wrong with her. His criticism of Mr. Roper was stopped by the chairman.

Mr. Booth said tuberculosis could be detected by the tuberculin test and any man intelligent enough to apply the test and take the animal's temperature was sufficiently practical. He believed there was a great deal in the idea that high-feeding produced the disease.

Mr. Cunningham believed the Dominion government assumed the responsibility when it stopped imported cattle at the boundary line and quarantined them for several months, and that they should apply to that government for aid. As to the cause of disease he was inclined to blame poor housing as well as over-feeding to increase the milk product. The speaker read a clipping from an eastern paper on the subject and quoted a number of instances.

In answer to Major Mutter Mr. Sobin said that he felt sure 30 of the cattle killed at Mr. McRae's were well. There was no veterinary surgeon present.

Mr. Deans blamed the government for carrying out the quarantine feature of the Dominion act. The British Columbia inspector did not work under the act but still Mr. Turner had advised Mr. McRae to let the Dominion act.

Senator Macdonald supported what Mr. Cunningham said about proper housing and asked Dr. Crompton if it was safe to eat beef from cattle suffering from tuberculosis. The doctor said that he did not care to speak professionally.

The manner of proceeding was being discussed when the convention adjourned for lunch at one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session there was a further discussion as to tuberculosis. Mr. Bostock believed the quarantine should be enforced, and there were arguments that the government exclusively should handle tuberculosis, and that the provincial government was in a false position in the whole matter and did not have the authority to kill any man's stock. Finally Major Mutter's motion for the appointment of a committee to make a full investigation of the subject and report to the minister of agriculture was reached and passed, with an amendment from Mr. Allan to make the committee consist of nine.

The committee appointed was as follows: Hewitt Bostock, convener, C. E. Renouf, George Rodgers, George Deans, Thomas Cunningham, E. A. Wells, Thos. Kidd, Major Mutter and John Sloggett. The committee will hold its first meeting to-day at the department of agriculture. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Thomas Cunningham; vice-president, Hewitt Bostock; secretary-treasurer, A. H. B. Macgowan.

R. H. Caswell read a paper on "The Care and Handling of Milk," and gave a very interesting exhibition of the working of the Babcock tester. G. Hadmen read a very interesting pa-

per on "The Advantages of Co-operative Dairying," and E. A. Wells read a paper on "Dairying."
 At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in August at some place to be designated by the president.

IN THE CAUSE OF CHARITY

Ladies of the City Give a Most Enjoyable Dancing Party at Assembly Hall.

Was in Aid of Protestant Orphans' Home and Was a Complete Success.

Victoria has had many affairs social, but the present generation can hardly recall such a really enjoyable event as the ball given by the ladies of Victoria in aid of the P. O. Home at Assembly Hall last night. It serves to show what good hard work on every detail can accomplish. First of all the thanks of all who attended to the ladies of the committee should be recorded. However, for several weeks of constant work they were rewarded with an attendance that surpassed their expectations, and made their success complete. It is a task to attempt to decorate a hall the size of the Assembly, but it was accomplished in a manner that surprised everyone. Flags, bunting and evergreen worked in running and festooned designs almost hid the walls and ceiling. A very attractive feature was a series of "cozy corners" with rockers and easy chairs, just the thing for a quiet chat, or a point of view for a patient wall flower, an individual very scarce, by the way, last evening. A noticeable thing was the number of well-gowned women present, some of the costumes being extremely rich and attractive. The gathering was an extremely representative one. His Honor Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, several members of the local and Dominion governments, many officers of the army and navy were present.

The floor was in splendid condition for dancing, and the music won praise from everybody. The latter consisted in most instances of popular airs arranged for dancing by Mr. Finn, who is to be congratulated. One waltz called the "Pillingski," that won favor was an arrangement of "The Soldier's Sweetheart," "Whose Little Girl Are You," "Down to the Gate." The miscellaneous lancers was also good. The entire programme is worthy of reproduction: Lancers—Alamo; waltz—Ermine; schottische—The Skirt Dancers; waltz—Santiago; polka—Hornpipe; waltz—The Bowery; schottische—Curly Headed Coons; waltz—Chestnuts; lancers—Loomis Collegs; waltz—Pillingski; schottische—Wardleigh; Deux Temps—Washington Post; waltz—Molly, I and the Baby; lancers—Echoes of the Minstrels; schottische—Mamie; waltz—Symposium; waltz—Remembrance of Naples; schottische—Dancing in the Barn; waltz—Haunts of the Nymphs; waltz—Danube Waves.

The supper was far above the average supplied by the best caterers. There was an abundance of most of different kinds, excellent pastry, fruits, jelly and wine. It was well served and the dining room was very prettily arranged and decorated. Light refreshments such as chart-cup, lemonade, cake and ice cream were served throughout the evening in separate apartment.

The affair will net the P. O. Home a very respectable sum, the expenses having been made light by liberal donations and by the fact that the ladies did nearly all of the work usually done by paid help. Those of the committee were: Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. I. W. Powell, Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, Mrs. James L. Raymer, Mrs. Bryden, Mrs. Harry Yates and Mrs. Lowen.

From 12 to 2 o'clock to-day lunch was served at the hall.

West Algora Election.
 Port Arthur, Jan. 29.—In the West Algora election for the Ontario legislature to-day the majority so far for Comtee Liberal, is 25. The indications are that Comtee is elected by 75 majority.

RAT PIT AT THE SHOW.
 A Rattling Exhibition Will Close the Dog Show To-Night—Performing Dogs.

The Dog and Dog Show closes to-night. The attendance has not come up to the expectations of the management, although the show is a good one, and the dog exhibit is the best that has ever been seen in Victoria. Judging on the poultry concluded last night, but the lists have not yet been made out. Davidson Bros, the jewelers, have offered a silver pitcher for the hand-somest male and female dogs in the show. Judging for this prize will take place this evening. The attendance to-night should be large. A treat is in store for all those who attend and there will be an exhibition of performing dogs, and the show will be closed with a rat pit. The pit will be in the largest of the judges' rooms and around the improvised pit will be room for a large number of spectators. Each dog will have a chance with five rats, and a timekeeper will take the time the dogs kill the rodents. Prizes will be given to the dog killing the largest number of rats in a given period of time. Any kind of dog can compete and the entry will be placed at the sum of 25 cents. This novel feature should ensure a very large crowd.

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OF THE ARMENIAN

A Newspaper Correspondent Investigates—Reports Cautiously to Its Character.

Conspiracies at Root of Morals of Kurdish Frontier.

London, Feb. 3.—A letter received here from the special agent of the Associated Press sent to Armenia to investigate Armenian atrocities still in Armenia. For he is readily understood, the correspondent is without newspaper man well known and he was instructed to partial investigation of Turkish cruelties.

The correspondent speaks more in Constantinople for Armenia, during which he investigated the reports on then continuing his journey letter has just reached here has been posted by a true at Tiflis, Russia. It contains authentic news from Armenia and says:

"Whatever secrets may smothered in the past, seem beyond dispute, from heard from many lips, the ed stories of atrocious but horror in the Sassoon village least a reasonable foundation and that the investigation will numbers than with the terror."

But from what the correspondent in the latter part of his report two sides to the Armenian question, and that is upon the spasmodic wild Turk, or upon the ingenious revolutionary conspirator that it is still the innocent. The Turks declare that they are not to be blamed for the Armenian massacres upon Turkish men at what is already known methods, it is quite like serton is true. For instance, reported that as a means of Turks to commit atrocities down upon them, the wretched world, Armenians had cartridges into the bodies of men and women, and then, and that in the case of a hole was made just in the chest from the insidious of gunpowder, which was as a sort of a bomb, known at the embassies, and probably they had admitted in reports to the ministers.

The correspondent also imparts truth of the Sassoon village probably never heard lead tell no tales. A complete list of the facts obtained from Constantinople, as usual, Trebizond, and that this is what happened.

"Certain Armenian peasants number of several thousand their herds and flocks were under contract to graze on the borders of Kurdistan, living in mere tents which they inhabited over summer pasture season, homes being far down the hills were under contract to graze on the ridge of the Kurdish bandits. A shrewd villagers were ready their homes with their a band of Kurdish bandits searching for a winter Comtee Liberal, is 25. The indications are that Comtee is elected by 75 majority.

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