

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

England's Reply to the United States
Adverse to Arbitration—American Blow.

Idea of Americans as to What
Would Be Involved in a
Rupture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's letter regarding a final and definite statement of Great Britain's purposes concerning Venezuela is in Washington, having been delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, to night. The ambassador said that Lord Salisbury's letter would be presented to Secretary Olney to-morrow.

The absence of the President from Washington may operate to delay proceedings by the state department, for Secretary Olney will hardly feel justified in making a forward movement at this stage of the case, which is now commonly regarded as at least approaching a critical point, without advising fully with the President. As the latter has promised congress to communicate in a special message the nature of Lord Salisbury's reply, it is probable that the Venezuelan boundary dispute is adverse to the proposition to arbitrate the title to the lands lying westward of the Schomburg line.

There was a pretty general discussion of Venezuelan affairs among the members of the house to-day. The general opinion among those who will have the conduct of foreign affairs in the house is that Lord Salisbury's reply will be a diplomatic evasion of the main issues, and will be couched in the most friendly terms, and, while expressing a willingness to arbitrate as to a portion of the disputed territory, will deny the right of the United States to ask Great Britain to arbitrate as to territory the ownership of which Great Britain claims is hers beyond dispute.

The considerations involved in an open breach with England or anything approaching an open breach are gigantic. Credits would be shaken. The question of the tariff is infinitely of more importance to Great Britain than the ownership of a few gold mines in Venezuela. Above all things, it is thought that England will not by any act of hers aggravate an anti-English feeling in this country or give cause for the most delicate acts of diplomacy can prevent it, for a war agitation.

England dreads an unfavorable tariff legislation. A tariff induced by hostility to England growing out of England's encroachments in this hemisphere, which had aroused the resentment of the American people, would send 2,000,000 Englishmen to bed without their supper. Such material considerations England never overlooks. The loss of our commerce stopped the war of 1812.

GROSS LYING.

(From the Spectator, London.)
Do they suppose realize what they are doing? Do they realize that there is great danger in inflaming the public mind by false statements and by gross exaggerations of the truth so that the people will be unable to take a calm view of our foreign relations? We find in a Tacoma dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer an illustration of what we mean. That dispatch states that the Canadian government has let a contract for the carriage of mails from Juneau to Forty Mile creek, and that it is alleged to be a gross outrage on this country because both points of the route are in Alaska. The Tacoma correspondent of our contemporary may be as ignorant of the geography of Alaska as he pretends to be, or he may be a simple ordinary every day liar, like the man who sent out from Tacoma to the Eastern papers the other day a story of how the people of Juneau were armed and ready to defend themselves against the British troops when they came down the Yukon.

"I feel ashamed," said a prominent Juneau business man to the Times the other day, "when I read such things. Every man in Juneau knows that Canada has made and intends to make no claim to our town, and we know that the case does hope to show she is entitled to the head of the Lynn canal, which, however, is a very different matter." The statement that Forty Mile creek is in Alaska is one of those half truths that are worse than a direct falsehood. Forty Mile creek rises in Alaska and unites with the Yukon in Canada. This has been settled by the Canadian surveys made by Ogilvie and confirmed by the United States survey made by direction of Gen. Duffield, and there is no more doubt about the outlet and a few miles of the course of Forty Mile creek being in Canada than there is that Seattle is in the state of Washington. We say it is a disgrace that the American public is being lied to in this fashion, and that it is especially infamous that a newspaper which has every facility for learning the truth, which in fact only eleven days ago published a map completely contradicting the statement of its correspondent, should prostitute itself to such disreputable work.

NOVA SCOTIA CONSERVATIVES.

ANTIGONISH, N. S., Dec. 7.—(Special.)—At the Conservative convention here yesterday, Joseph A. Chisholm, who was defeated at the by-election last spring, was nominated to oppose Mr. Chisholm. Mr. Chisholm said the Dominion government was pledged to remedial legislation and could be relied upon to pass it. Ministers Dickey and Tupper were present and spoke. Mr. Dickey held that though the school question was in dispute at Manitoba, it was largely a question of sentiment elsewhere. Sir Charles Tupper attacked Mr. Laurier and charged him with cowardice and insincerity on the subject of the Manitoba schools.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—At the criminal assize court this morning, Justice Falconbridge passed two heavy sentences. Fred G. Scott, convicted of forgery, was given five years in the penitentiary. William Currie, convicted of setting fire to farmer Hugh Ferguson's barn, in King township, in this county, was sentenced to fifteen years.

John L. Sullivan, Paddy Ryan, Parson Davies and Joe Chynowski gave an exhibition in the auditorium this evening.

Merchants with special ruling, etc., on their blank books, should inspect the line of samples of home industry at The Colonist Bindery.

DURRANT'S ONLY REFUGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Yesterday, which was fixed for Judge Murphy's decision on the motion for a new trial in the case of Theodore Durrant, the crowd was as large as during the trial. Judge Murphy overruled the motion for a new trial. He said if he thought any injustice had been done the prisoner or any error had been made which affected his rights he would not hesitate to grant a new trial, but he was satisfied that the prisoner's trial had been fair and impartial, and that the jury's verdict had been in accordance with the law and evidence. Durrant being ordered to stand up, rose, pale and aching, but impassive as ever. The Judge expressed his entire concurrence with the prisoner's advice the condemned to seek repentance and forgiveness in a divine source, now his only refuge. The sentence pronounced was that Durrant be kept in close confinement by the sheriff in the county jail and within ten days be delivered to the warden of San Quentin state prison, there to be kept in close confinement until such day, to be afterwards fixed, when he should be hanged at San Quentin until dead. Durrant heard his sentence without twitching a muscle, and at the judge's defiance. Then he sat down, made some remark to his father and smiled.

SAID PASHA'S FLIGHT.

The Sultan Suspecting His Fidelity
Desired to Get Him in
His Clutches.

Safe Within the British Embassy, He
Can Smile at His Master's
Rage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.—That Said Pasha, president of the council of state and formerly Grand Vizier, should with his twelve-year old son have taken refuge in the British embassy was not at all surprising. It appears that the Sultan yesterday sent a special messenger to Said Pasha, who has considerable influence with the ambassadors, cordially inviting him to occupy a chalet within the grounds of Yildiz park, the weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued to-day, shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Total reserve, increased £317,000; bullion, increased £1,733,434; other securities, decreased £304,000; other deposits, increased £891,000; public deposits, increased £227,000; notes reserve, increased £1,588,000; government securities are increased £1,000,000; the proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.33, is now 60.58 per cent.

CABLE NEWS.

Germany's Anxiety to Control in Samoa—Storm in British Channel.

Nicaragua's Railway Settlement Proposals Accepted by the British Bondholders.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs to that paper the suggestion that Germany's anxiety to secure sole control in Samoa may stimulate her desire to avoid a tariff war with America. The correspondent adds: "The tone of the more responsible newspapers with reference to President Cleveland's complaint of German restrictions on American food products and American insurance companies is significantly moderate and conciliatory, and although the American grievances are regarded as ill founded, there is little disposition to resent the form in which the President uttered them."

At a meeting of the London bondholders of the Nicaragua railway the meeting accepted the scheme of settlement of the debt arranged between the committee of bondholders and the Nicaraguan government.

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EASTERN SITUATION.

Strict Watch on British Embassy to
Prevent Escape of Said
Pasha.

No New Developments—Grave Charges
Against Armenians Made
by the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—The news of the flight of Said Pasha and the reports that he had taken refuge with Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, caused profound excitement. The Turks admit that the fact that so distinguished a person and so well known a patriot as Said Pasha should have taken refuge with a foreign power is proof of the gravity of the situation. It is acknowledged on all sides that unless the palace clique can be broken up by government by the Sublime Porte will be rendered impossible. Sir Philip Currie's conduct in affording shelter to Said Pasha has been praised by persons cognizant of the facts who are controlled by political influences and the hope has been expressed that he will not withdraw his protection.

At a meeting of the ambassadors, resolutions were adopted, and it is believed that action will be taken to the effect that the powers will support the British embassy in the event of its agreeing to accept the office of Grand Vizier, but it is not probable that he will again take up the duties of that office after seeking refuge from the wrath of the Sultan. Since last Wednesday a strict watch has been kept upon the British embassy by Turkish detectives, the officials fearing that Said Pasha might try to board one of the gunboats. It is understood that Sir Philip Currie has lodged a vigorous protest against this system of espionage. There has been absolutely no charge reported in the question of the guardships. This subject has been under discussion during the past few days, the powers asking the Sultan to issue firmans for the passage of these boats through the Dardanelles. The Sublime Porte taking the position that an extra guardship might have a tendency to cause trouble among the Turkish population of Constantinople, and that their presence there is not necessary under existing conditions.

Official reports say a number of Armenian brigades, disguised as Georgians, and armed with Martini Henry rifles, recently attacked in the vicinity of Sakardagh a party of Muslim travellers, and captured sixteen of them, two of them women. Official advices add that after cutting off the ears and gouging out the eyes, the disguised Armenians killed men with the utmost atrocity and carried off the women.

CAPTAIN D. B. JACKSON.

SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—D. B. Jackson died without a will, and his estate in Washington is estimated to be worth \$250,000, bringing in a yearly income of \$10,000. His son, Henry F. Jackson, has applied for letters of administration, and stated in his petition that he was a resident of the state of Washington and that he was a citizen of the United States. The estate of Captain Jackson is estimated to be worth \$250,000, bringing in a yearly income of \$10,000. His son, Henry F. Jackson, has applied for letters of administration, and stated in his petition that he was a resident of the state of Washington and that he was a citizen of the United States.

HAMILTON, Dec. 5.—Ald. Brown has dropped out of the mayoralty contest, leaving in the field Mayor Stuart, Ald. Colquhoun and Geo. E. Tucker.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

Telegraphic Communication in Germany Stopped by Storms—Bimetallic Conference.

Nansen's Polar Expedition—Alexander Dumas' Estate—Railroad Building in China.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Advices to the Standard from Berlin say that a regular hurricane raged in Germany for forty hours and stopped all telegraphic communications. From Paris it is reported that the mails are much delayed. The bridge in the petroleum harbor at Mannheim has been much damaged. Dispatches from Vienna report a terrible storm and great damage to property. There were two violent earthquakes at Laibach, Austria, yesterday morning (Thursday).

A dispatch to the Times from Paris says that the French bimetallic league has convened an international conference from December 10 to December 12 to agree upon the terms of an appeal for an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver as money metals. Representatives of England, Belgium and Germany will attend. The Paris correspondent says that Count von Mitrach, leader of the agrarians, Dr. Otto Arendt, editor of the Deutscher Volksheft, the organ of the bimetallics, and Count von Kerdorf, the silver champion, will be present.

The Times this morning prints a letter from Hall Caine, containing a synopsis of the draft of the copyright bill, which has been recommended to the government of the Dominion of Canada.

A Chinese Imperial edict published here orders the building of a double line of railway from Peking to Tientsin, the rails to weigh eighty-five pounds per yard. The estimated cost of the road is three million taels.

The Austrian budget which was presented to-day for 1894, shows a surplus for that year of 20,000,000 florins. This is the most favorable balance ever reached in Austria and was brought about in spite of the withdrawal of 24,000,000 florins for currency reforms. The funds at the end of 1894 amounted to 211,400,000 florins.

The Independence Belge denies the statement published in New York that Minister Ewing has informed the government at Washington that Belgium will grant the extradition of Russell, Killoran and Allan, alleged to be the post office thieves who escaped from Ludlow street jail, New York, on July 4 last. The Independence Belge adds that the extradition of these men has never been demanded by the United States.

The wife of Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has received a letter by carrier pigeon at Christmas to the effect that her husband's expedition is doing well. Dr. Nansen's expedition in search of the North Pole sailed on his vessel, the Fram, on June 24, 1893, and since that time speculation has been rife as to its outcome. Further details of the report from the expedition will be awarded with deep interest.

Alexis Pasha, a member of the Turkish ministry, without portfolio, is dead. It is reported that Alexander Dumas left a fortune of 3,000,000 francs, or nearly \$60,000,000.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have taken their departure from Madrid, continuing their tour of Spain. The fire at the town of Marletad, on Lake Wener, in Sweden, was quenched this afternoon. The damage amounted to one million krona (about \$70,000). Many people were injured by the flames and 600 out of a population of less than 2,500 are left homeless.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Removal of the Wreck of the "San Pedro" Under Consideration by the Government.

Financial Outlook Improving—Senator Murphy's Funeral—West Huron Election.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Chief Inspector Adams of the Kingston penitentiary, has just returned from visiting the leading penal institutions of the United States with a view to securing pointers for designing new reformatory buildings in Glangary county.

The differences between Father Whelan and the Ottawa university authorities will be settled by a church court. Archbishop Duhamel was instrumental in stopping the legal proceedings.

By the death of Senator Murphy in Montreal to-day, there are now ten vacant seats in the Senate.

Father Lacombe is again presenting a scheme for a reservation for the half-breeds.

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—The department of marine is considering steps for the removal of the wreck of the steamer San Pedro, which is reported to be a menace to navigation. The owners will likely be instructed to move the wreck within a given time; failing to do this the work will probably be done under government auspices and the cost charged to the owners of the vessel.

The West Huron election will probably come off on January 9.

The financial outlook continues to improve. The revenue for the five months increased \$1,344,000; the expenditure decreased \$1,800,000.

Lord Aberdeen returned to the capital to-night.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Adolphe Caron will represent the government at Senator Murphy's funeral.

The annex to the Geological museum has been condemned as unsafe and the specimens had to be removed.

Rev. G. P. Merrick, of Holloway prison, England, has compiled statistics which show that crime is not very remunerative. In 372 cases of house breaking, which "have employment" to 488 men, the average "earnings" were only \$63.50. Four hundred and twenty-two pickpockets had to divide the proceeds of 364 successful attempts, the average taking being \$32.75. Defrauding pays better. In 369 cases of this sort, each partner received, on an average, \$731.75. But as there is a long time of inaction before each case, criminals are among the worst "paid" individuals.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sir Charles Tupper sailed from Liverpool to-day by the steamer Campania, and should arrive at New York before next Saturday, from which port he will immediately proceed to Ottawa. His return to Canada gives rise to many rumors. Great Britain has manifested a disposition to assume one-third of the subsidy required to secure a twenty knot service between England and Canada. Sir Charles Tupper, as Canada's representative, will be called upon to act for the Dominion in framing an agreement and arranging the details of the scheme. Premier Bowell therefore cabled Sir Charles Tupper desiring a prior conference between Sir Charles and the Dominion government in order that the views of the latter might be made known to their representative in London. Similarly it was thought desirable to have a conference with him at the same time on the Pacific cable scheme before the colonial conference to be held in London. His stay in Canada, he said before leaving, will be brief, and he expressly disclaimed the attachment of any political significance whatever to his visit.

NO MORE PROCRASTINATION.

The Powers Will Force the Passage of the Dardanelles—They Will Not Recede.

Turkish Officials Report Tranquillity in Disturbed Districts—More Terrible Outrages.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times will to-morrow print a dispatch from Constantinople which says that the embassies have received instructions from their respective governments that the guardship question must be pushed home, and that it is impossible for the powers to retire from the positions which they have assumed.

The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Vienna, which says that 63 Armenians were butchered at Zilb, and 57 at Hassan Kaleh, with every accompaniment of ingenious cruelty. This correspondent affirms that even in Constantinople the aspect of affairs is far from reassuring.

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News affirms that Germany has been much more active in endeavoring to settle the Armenian difficulty and to maintain the unity of the powers than is generally believed. "It was upon Germany's advice," says the dispatch, "that the Porte entered negotiations for the arbitration of the Zilkoun insurgents, which, however, proved fruitless."

The Daily News has a dispatch from Constantinople, which will be published to-morrow, to the effect that the embassies have unofficially informed the Sultan that if the firmans for the extra guardship are refused the Dardanelles will be forced by the powers.

To-day's news is that 200 Armenians have been killed in Caesarea. A massacre has occurred at Hassan Kaleh in the village of Erzeroum, where the Armenian monastery was sacked and burned and the monks, nuns and other inmates killed. A feeling of alarm still prevails.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the secretary of the Armenian relief association as follows: "I still hope in the indispensible of the powers to make themselves utterly ridiculous before the world."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5, (via Sofia, Dec. 5).—The following statement regarding the situation was obtained to-day from a high official:

"Although the statement that the powers have presented an ultimatum to the Sultan on the extra guardship question is incorrect, it is true that there have been further representations by the ambassadors, which have resulted in a fresh interchange of views, and there is a strong feeling that the delay of the Sultan will not be allowed to continue much longer."

Mail advices from Jeddah, the seaport town of Mecca, dated November 25, say that the Turkish authorities there have made several arrests of the chiefs of the Bedonins with a view to force the tribes to surrender those persons who made an assault upon the British consul and vice-consul, the Russian acting consul and the French consul and secretary there on May 30 last. The Bedonins as a reprisal are trying to capture several Europeans to hold as hostages. It is feared that unless a settlement is arrived at the caravans during the coming pilgrimage season to Mecca will be attacked by Bedonins and there will be much bloodshed. The whole country is now unsafe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Turkish legation to-day received the following cablegram from the Sublime Porte: "With the exception of the incidents of small importance that took place at Marsovan and Zeitoun perfect tranquillity reigns at the vilayets of Diarbaker, Samsat, Trebizond, Hcdjaza, Consta, the islands of the Archipelago, Brusa, Bagdad, Van, Beyrout, Erzeroum, Casamoni, Adana, Mossoul, Yemen, Crete, and at the Sandjaks of Jerusalem and Imdid. Thanks to the measures taken by the imperial authorities the inhabitants of Diarek and Artidabad, who suffered during the disorders in those villages, got back their stolen cattle and articles."

ROME, Dec. 5.—The Tribune publishes information from Naples that a squadron of five Italian men-of-war is anchored at Gaeta and is under orders to be in readiness to proceed to Turkish waters.

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HE FEARED SAID PASHA.

Secret of the Sultan's Emity—British Blue Jackets to Protect the Embassy.

Christians All Over Turkey in Danger of Massacre—Their Houses Plundered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: "In detailing the appointment of Grand Vizier Said Pasha asked the Sultan's permission on the ground of bad health to retire and live quietly abroad. This rankled in the Sultan's mind and induced a paroxysm of anger and Said Pasha, who is neither a novice nor a coward, is persuaded that the Sultan would have killed him had he entered the Yildiz palace. The secret of the whole business is that Said Pasha is so popular and so highly esteemed that it is feared that he might join the malcontent party. He has always been regarded as the most anti-English of all the official Pashas. Muni, the new ambassador to Paris was formerly the head political spy. The story is current here that the Sultan has returned to his youthful habit of dram drinking."

The Standard has a dispatch from Constantinople which says that after Said's first refusal of the office of Grand Vizier he was imprisoned for a week at the Yildiz palace. The Daily News Constantinople correspondent says: "Said Pasha's proclivities are Russian and surprise is expressed that he did not take refuge at the Russian instead of the British embassy. It is stated that the Sultan questioned him as to the origin of certain seditious placards, and on his professing ignorance His Majesty reproached him with being at the head of the revolutionary movement. He has the reputation of being a most upright and single-minded minister."

Special dispatches from Constantinople allege that H. M. S. Imogene and Cockatrice have landed blue jackets at Pera to protect the English embassy.

A dispatch to the Chronicle says: "It is stated that the ex-Sultan Marad has not fled from Constantinople, but has been secretly killed by the Sultan's entourage on account of his illegal tendencies." The Graphos's Odessa correspondent says that Admiral Keeppoff, commander-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. It is supposed that the summons is in connection with the Armenian question.

A Daily News dispatch says: "The Circassians from Sivas, under Miral Bey, arriving at the Angora frontier produced orders from the val of Sivas to devastate all the Armenian villages. The Angoran officials thereupon excluded them. At Gemlik, near Caesarea, Turks and Christians united and barricaded the streets, and repulsed four attacks of the Circassians. The rising at Caesarea was arranged for November 15, but was forbidden by the government until Saturday last."

The Daily News also has letters from Marsovan which say: "As far as can be learned, the Turkish troops did not share in the massacre, but rather tardily checked it, and placed a cordon around the city on the following day to exclude the hundreds of villagers."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5, via Bulgaria, Dec. 6.—A letter received here from Marsovan, dated November 19, states that previous to the message leaving there a report was current that the Turks were authorized to kill the Christians for four hours. The Armenians, however, were assured that they had nothing to fear, but nevertheless they were butchered the next day by the Turks, who, while at prayer, were alarmed by a report that the Armenians were attacking the Mosque, and rushed out of their houses with arms in their hands they began murdering the Christians and looting their residences. The Calmakian patrolled the town and did their best possible to stop the bloodshed. The exact number of persons killed is not known, but there is no doubt that many people were massacred."

ROME, Dec. 6.—A despatch received here from Constantinople reports that the British, Russian, French and Italian consuls at Erzeroum have signed a memorandum declaring that the massacre there was not provoked by the Armenians. This memorandum has been presented to the Porte. No news has been received from the interior of Armenia since November 26 owing to a fall of snow and the consequently impassable condition of the country.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—A letter from the Southern coast of Asia Minor, the writer of which is in the immediate vicinity of Adana, Mersin, Tarsus, contains a description of the situation in that locality. The writer says: "Christians all over Turkey live in daily fear of massacre. Bloody outbreaks have already taken place in various quarters. The houses of the Christians in Marash have been plundered by the Turks and Circassians. Five Christians were killed outright and some two hundred wounded. Among the killed was the leading native Protestant in all that district. A man who had labored there for fifteen years in building up the theological seminary of the American board."

In Adana and Tarsus the Christians are kept in a agony of fear, not knowing what moment a massacre may begin. The towns are armed to the teeth, threatening the Glavars, and isolated Christians have been killed. Others have been beaten and robbed. It has seemed for days to those that these were but the prelude to worse things. The reserves are being called out, and with such rigor is the order executed that it is apparent the Turks are preparing for a great war. The parting of the soldiers from their families increases the excitement among the Moslems and their hatred of their Christian neighbors. Indeed we all believe if the Maribhead had not been in port at Marzin for the past three weeks with the prospect of staying while the trouble lasts, there would have been a repetition in these cities of the scenes in Constantinople, Trebizond and Marash. Meanwhile we are very anxious for our friends in Hadia and other places in the interior."

MONTAGUE ON LAURIER.

ORANGEVILLE, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—Minister Montague, speaking here in support of Conservative candidate Willoughby, of Cardwell, said that Mr. Laurier had been a minister of the crown for one year under Mr. Mackenzie, and during that time had demonstrated that he had the least possible ability to manage a department of the Canadian government. With all respect to Mr. Laurier, he said, there never was a minister in control of a department who had proved to be a greater failure than the man they were now asked to make premier. "His chief act was the introduction of a bill defining the size of a barrel. Mr. Laurier, he said, was utterly without power for our affairs, and his followers knew it."