

NEWS

ROLL-
 pay for the em-
 Roi mine. The amount
 was \$24,000.

Milne, of London, ar-
 last night. Mr. Milne
 the Rossland-Kootenay
 the Kootenay and
 and will remain
 in connection with
 business.

MEET-
 Rossland Preceptory
 at Masonic hall. The
 session is election of
 conferring of degrees.
 The members in atten-
 dance of Nelson, who
 is preceptory.

of Trout Lake has been
 assistant teacher at the
 and will assume his du-
 tary post. Mr. Gordon
 certificate, the high-
 his province, and comes
 is recommended.

RATIONS-
 be started in the
 by Blue & Deschamps
 building destroyed re-
 the smaller machines
 up, but the big saws
 a considerable
 is being sawn. Log-
 in the timber limit
 are under way with a

FIGHT-
 assayer, will have a
 foot as the outcome
 front of his place of
 day afternoon. Two
 of each other, and
 mix-up a St. Bernard
 of the large lights in
 The dogs promptly
 it will be difficult to

CARLYLE-
 of Spokane has just
 pain. Referring to al-
 nes he says in the
 "W. A. Carlyle,
 of the British Amer-
 Rossland, is making
 as general manager of
 mines, 50 miles west
 miles inland and about
 from Seville. He is
 men."

COCK-
 between two refrigerator
 of the mixed freight
 train running between
 Nelson, on the Nelson
 railway, were derailed
 Erie. Up to a late
 reliable news as to
 accident could be ob-
 stained that no passen-
 although several had
 After the track had
 train proceeded on its

GIFT-
 O'Reilly, who has been
 choir at St. Andrew's
 months and who is
 ably known in the
 vocalist, was the rec-
 of a pleasing demon-
 steem in which she is
 number of friends gath-
 erance of Mr. Morgan,
 law, and presented her
 gold, the occasion being
 O'Reilly's departure for
 she goes today. Dr.
 W. F. McNeill were
 the party.

SPOKANE-
 spokesman-Review says:
 by which Miss Flott
 ame the bride of A. W.
 Drouin at the house of
 night. Mr. and Mrs. John
 tendent of the Le Roi
 and a number of peo-
 ple came to Spokane to
 money. James A. Waik-
 was best man and Miss
 of the same place, maid
 riding supper was served
 whom were: Gov-
 kinosh, Edwin Durant,
 Mr. and Mrs. P. Sul-
 land."

REAT-
 a representative of the
 measure of listening to a
 sacred portions of the
 at the concert on the
 of the Church of the
 The large choir has
 regularly for some
 night of the concert
 but our music-loving
 surprised and delighted
 manner in which the
 given. The large choir
 tion of Leonard's Mass
 and wonderful and trans-
 is one of those delight-
 which, in every part,
 nothing more inspiring
 that which precedes.
 trophy to another.
 the inlet of a higher
 which enables us to ap-
 our ideals, leaving be-
 berries of the daily grind.
 are well taken, and with
 active yet before the en-
 any improvements may
 The citizens of Ross-
 assured of a musical treat
 evening.

HILLS TO REOPEN.
 MARIE, Ont., Dec. 13.—
 eel mill will reopen De-
 a result of Mr. Clergue
 the contract for the
 smelting railway from
 Government.

AUTHENTIC COPIES OF THE DEMANDS

**Presented by the German and British Min-
 isters to the Venezuelan Government--Italy De-
 livers a Memorandum Similar to Those of
 Germany and Great Britain--British and Ger-
 man Goods to Be Boycotted--Demonstrations**

CARACAS, Dec. 13.—The following are authentic copies of the demands presented by the German and British ministers on Monday, December 8, before embarking at La Guaira.

FROM BRITISH MINISTER.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs:
 Replying to your excellency's note of the fourteenth instant I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from His Majesty's government to point out to the Venezuelan government, in writing, regarding the steamer *Barrigot*. The British government have given explanations and have shown that there exists no legitimate ground for complaint. Nor does His Majesty's government think that there is any reason to attribute blame to the authorities of Trinidad, who only acted conformably with instructions. I have the honor to further express that His Majesty's government regrets the situation which has arisen, but cannot accept your note as a sufficient reply to my communication, nor as indicative of the intention of the Venezuelan government to satisfy the claims which His Majesty's government have brought forward, and it must be understood that they include all well founded claims, which have arisen in consequence of the late civil war and the previous ones, and the ill treatment and imprisonment of British subjects, and also include an arrangement for the foreign debt. I have asked the Venezuelan government to make a declaration that they recognise in principle the justness of these claims, that they will immediately make compensation in the navigation cases and the cases above mentioned, and in those in which British subjects have been unjustly imprisoned or ill-treated, and that respecting other claims they will accept the decision of a mixed commission as to the amount and guaranty which should be given for payment. I also have expressed the hope that the Venezuelan government will defer to these demands, and not oblige His Majesty's government to take steps to obtain satisfaction.

I have added that His Majesty's government has been informed of the claims of the German government against Venezuela, and that the two governments have agreed to operate jointly for the purpose of obtaining an arrangement of all claims, and His Majesty's government will facilitate the immediate payment of a sum equal to that which, in the first case, should be paid to the German government. Any balance after the payment of urgent claims shall be held on account for the liquidation of claims which might be before the commission.

I have, moreover, instructions from His Majesty's government to state clearly that this communication must be taken as an ultimatum. (Signed) H. H. HAGGARD, British Minister.

GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

To His Excellency Señor Lopez Baralt, Minister of Foreign Affairs:
 Caracas, Dec. 13.—Mr. Minister: In the name of the government of His Majesty, the German Emperor, I have the honor to make the following communication to the government of Venezuela:

The Imperial government has been duly informed of the note of the minister of foreign affairs of Venezuela, dated the ninth of May last. In that note the Venezuelan government refused the demands of the Imperial government relative to the payment of German claims arising out of the civil wars of 1858 and 1860, and in support their refusal referred to arguments which they refused to forward. The Imperial government even after examining those arguments anew do not think they can consider that satisfactory. The government of the Republic argue, in the first place, that owing to the interior legislation it is not possible to arrange the claims of foreigners arising from the wars by the diplomatic intervention which is excluded by interior legislation. That doctrine is not in conformity with international law, since the question of judging whether such intervention is admissible must be appreciated, not according to the dispositions of the interior legislation, but in accordance with the principles of international law.

The Venezuelan government, with the object of making a demonstration of a diplomatic defence claim that this is inadmissible, relies on the twentieth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the Imperial government and the Republic of Colombia on the twenty-third of July, 1852. This argument is wanting in efficiency.

Firstly, because the treaty is valid only between the German Empire and Colombia, and because section three of the article puts an obstacle in the way of a diplomatic defence against the German claims arising out of acts committed by the Colombians or its organs. Likewise the affirmations of the Venezuelan government are not correct, that foreign claims consequent on the Venezuelan civil wars never have been arranged by a diplomatic course; besides like arrangements which Venezuela concluded with France in 1858 and with Spain in 1858, a formal agreement was signed on the sixth of February, 1856, between the German minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan minister, at the order of their respective governments, for the arrangement of the claims consequent on the Venezuelan civil war of 1859. Nor can importance be given to their ob-

jections of the Venezuelan government, that diplomatic defence of the present claim is inadmissible because an adequate road of settlement is open by the decree of the 24th of January, 1891, since the proceedings provided for by the decree do not constitute a guaranty for a just solution of these claims, as has been repeatedly said to the Venezuelan government.

Firstly, claims anterior to the 23rd of May, 1859 (which is the date of the rising headed by the present president of the Republic), are excluded, while Venezuela naturally will have to answer for the acts in forming governments.

Secondly, all diplomatic intervention against revolutions or by commission we must exclude an appeal to the federal high court alone being permitted. In spite of this, as has been, there were some cases where judicial employees depended on the Venezuelan government and when occasion has arisen they have been deprived of their offices without formality.

Finally, the payment of any claims which a commission might allow, about to be effected with certificates of a new debt of the revolution, to be created for that purpose, which, from what has been thereto seen, scarcely would have value in fact, the procedure implied by the Venezuelan government, has not led to a satisfactory settlement of the claims. In particular the few German claims which would be presented to the commission has been, in part, unseemly refused, in part reduced evidently in an arbitrary manner, and even the recognized claims have not been paid, but the injured parties have been asked to submit to a project of law to be submitted to congress. After the failure of several attempts to induce the government of the Republic to modify the decree in said points the Imperial government has been obliged itself to examine its subjects' claims, and immediately present to the Venezuelan government those which are found justified.

It is true that afterwards the Venezuelan government raised the possibility of obtaining a favorable solution by congress, but the law which was sanctioned by congress at the beginning of the year only repeats the insufficient provisions of the decree of January 24, 1891. Besides, it only comprises claims which could not be duly presented to a commission.

Afterwards the Venezuelan government conducted its correspondence in an almost offensive tone, and finally published the notes referred to, among which were some marked "Confidential," without the consent of the Imperial government, accompanying them with a memorandum couched in offensive terms.

In spite of the sincerity of the desire which animates the Imperial govern-

ment to maintain existing good relations with Venezuela, and although far from desiring not to respect the sovereignty of the Republic or to interfere in its interior institutions, it can only see in the proceedings employed by the Venezuelan government an intention to deny to the German claims the settlement due them in conformity with international law, it therefore believes itself obliged to contribute in a definite manner to their immediate satisfaction.

The Imperial government has consequently instructed me to pray the Venezuelan government to satisfy without delay the German credits, which, according to my note of the 31st of December last, amount to 1,718,815 bolivars 67 centimes. Furthermore, the manner in which the German claims consequent on the war have been treated by the government of the Republic has led the Imperial government to think that other claims of its subjects against the Republic also stand in need of support. To arrive at a just conclusion, therefore, German claims consequent on the present civil war and the credits of German houses occasioned by the construction of the slaughter-house at Caracas and the amount due the Great Venezuelan railway for interest, amortization of scrip of the five per cent Venezuelan loan of 1896, which were delivered in redemption of a guaranty of interest, justly should be considered in the same light. By order of the Imperial government I have to ask the Venezuelan government to make a declaration immediately that it recognizes in principle the correctness of these demands, and is willing to accept the decision of a mixed commission, with the object of having them determined and assured in all their details.

The Imperial government hopes the government of the Republic will satisfy the just demands of Germany, and not oblige the Imperial government itself to enforce their satisfaction. At the same time the Imperial government thinks it should not omit to mention that it has been informed by the British government of its claims against Venezuela. The two governments have agreed to proceed jointly to obtain satisfaction of all demands. (Signed) VON PILGRIMS BALTAZZI, German Charge D'Affaires.

The above documents have not been made public in Venezuela.

ITALY WILL TAKE A HAND

LA GUAIRA, Dec. 13.—The German cruiser *Vineña* yesterday captured near Guanta the Venezuelan gunboat *Restaurador*, formerly *George*, Gould's *Vineña*, and *Atlanta*. A crew from the *Vineña* was put aboard and the captured vessel was sent to Trinidad.

CARACAS, Dec. 13.—A new complication has arisen. It is feared that Italy will deliver a memorandum, asking for the treatment as demanded by Great Britain and Germany. Up to the present moment it is impossible to obtain definite information on this matter, but the Italian legation denies the delivery of any ultimatum. The news of the arrival of the British commodore, Montgomery, at La Guaira, has created excitement in Caracas, but up to 6 o'clock tonight the authorities have no knowledge of his designs.

In government circles it is believed that a notification of a blockade of the Venezuelan coast will be transmitted. It is learned from a government source that on the advice of Minister Bovea a calm and cool attitude for 24 hours more has been reached, and that if the Anglo-German forces disembark at La Guaira the troops at the fort in the newly occupied redoubts will not fire on them, the object being to obtain an answer from Washington to the proposal for arbitration made to Berlin and London.

President Castro has taken up a new attitude, strong in Venezuela's right. He ordered that reprisals are to cease, and yet he gave instructions that all the property of the British and German railroads and British telephone companies should be returned. The government will still retain control of the La Guaira railroad, but its administration will be left independent.

Patriotic demonstrations took place again yesterday and again today. Venezuelans have decided also to boycott all goods manufactured in Germany and Great Britain, and in all stores notices are posted declaring that henceforth the stores will refuse to sell goods coming from those countries.

At 10 o'clock this morning a special train left Caracas for La Guaira taking Alfred Blohm, a leading German merchant and banker of Caracas. The German consil accompanied him part of the journey. They are going on board the *Vineña* on a special mission to try and obtain Germany's acceptance of arbitration. President Castro gave them passports through. The initiative in this matter was taken by the Germans, not by the Venezuelans.

LA GUAIRA, Dec. 13.—The British steamer *Topaz* from Cardiff was seized by the rabble at Puerto Cabello Wed-

LARGE SUM OF CHRISTMAS MONEY SENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Over half a million dollars, or to be exact, \$616,618, is now in the strong rooms of the big ocean steamers *Kron-Prinz-Wilhelm* and *Umbria*, which cleared today for Bremen and Liverpool. This money is in the shape of 36,443 postal money orders, drawn by the New York postoffice on 15 countries of Europe and sent home as "Christmas money" by former residents of those countries who now make the United States their homes. Never before has such a gigantic Christmas shipment been made. In addition the regular mail pouches were packed with presents. The *Cyrric* will arrive here on Wednesday with 2000 sacks of like contents from the other side.

The captain and crew were held prisoners, but were released today, and the steamer will sail at noon tomorrow for Cienfuegos. The German cruisers *Falke* and *Panther* have arrived here, and the German training ship *Siosch* is cruising around outside on the lookout. The steamer *Prinz Wilhelm VI* entered the port at 2 o'clock today and discharged. She is now about to sail. Other ships which arrived off this port this morning will proceed without communication.

A commission composed of leading merchants of Caracas has arrived here and been on board the British cruiser *Charybdis*, and the German cruiser *Vineña*, on the departure of the commission to *Vineña*, sailed for an unknown destination.

The fortresses here have been evacuated and the soldiers have all left the town. The militia has been called out to maintain order.

All the drinking saloons and houses have been closed by order of the prefect. The United States gunboat *Maritza* arrived today from Caracas, and was anchored outside the harbor.

ITALY MAKES DEMANDS.

CARACAS, Dec. 13.—It is now stated Italy has handed to the Venezuelan government similar demands to those made by Germany and Great Britain for the payment of her claims. The immediate object of the German commission in coming to La Guaira is to try and induce the commodore to delay the blockade.

Popular demonstrations continue here, and the government is protecting the German legation, in which Mme von Pilgrim-Baltazzi is lying ill. It is impossible to remove her to the United States legation. Three thousand troops are in the neighborhood of La Guaira.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The foreign office here tonight had not received a proposition to arbitrate through any channel. While it said that Germany's claims are regarded as so clear and well grounded and that it is not easy to see how it should be left to arbitrate, still it is again reported that such a proposition would be taken into consideration if adequate reasons were presented.

The statement that the United States had given Germany and Great Britain its consent to the landing of troops in Venezuela is regarded as incorrect, because such a landing has not been the subject of negotiations.

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

Victoria and Vancouver Each Offer to Give Captain Bernier \$5000.

QUEBEC, Dec. 13.—Captain Bernier has received a telegram from Mayor Hayward of Victoria, B. C., offering him, on behalf of the city, five thousand dollars towards his North Pole expedition if he will build his vessel there.

A similar offer has been received from Vancouver also, but Captain Bernier says he will give preference every time to the old city of Quebec, but at the same time he says he cannot overlook offers of this kind at a time when he is in need of funds.

10,500 CARS OF HARD COAL

READING, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Reading company is taxed to its utmost to keep the coal traffic moving. Up to tonight the company transported about 10,500 cars of coal for the past week, or nearly 3,255,000 tons. All the collieries are working to their full capacity. Never before in the history of the anthracite regions has there been such activity. Soft coal is becoming scarce and the Reading company is having a hard time in getting a full supply.

CLOSE DOWN—NO COAL.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Dec. 13.—The American Mills company, manufacturers of woolen goods, today closed down their plant for an indefinite period on account of lack of fuel. Over 400 hands will be thrown out of employment.

A FAMOUS DISCOVERY.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 13.—William Chapman, who was dispatched from England in 1842 by Sir John Francis to prospect for slate and discovered the now famous slate belt line in Pennsylvania, died today of pneumonia after a brief illness, aged 57.

STEEL PLANT CLOSED DOWN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—The plant of the New Haven Iron & Steel company has been closed down owing to a lack of fuel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Bar silver 48.

Canada's Government of The Yukon Attacked

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette published the Klondike correspondent's bitter attack on the Canadian government's administration of the Yukon. He says:

"Now, after a reign of unexampled bribery and corruption, of a system of rules and regulations made apparently by the minister of the interior, Hon. Clifford Sifton, for the express purpose of creating litigation, exclusive franchises and other monopolies in mining and trade; of concessions amounting to thousands; of placer claims in some cases obtained by fraud and misrepresentation; of an export duty of 2 1/2 per cent levied on the hard-earned wages of the laborer; of general taxation without representation, the government has declined to allow parliamentary representation. The result is that this reign of despotism has caused the widest discontent. The decreased mining population has deterred legitimate capital from entering the country, thus promoting a feeling of distrust and instability in the out-side world."

"He urges English investors to refrain from Klondike investments until such time as reforms are being instituted by the Canadian government and the establishment of a stable and honest administration is secured."

The Morning Post published an editorial today on the fears of Americanization in Canada, and says:

"If American-born settlers in Canada are considered the advance guard of an invading army, what of Canadian-born citizens of the United States? There are not as yet 200,000 of the former, and of the latter there are more than a million, of whom the majority are French-Canadians."

"The presence of the French population in Canada, who would make any sacrifice to avoid the fate of the French colonists of Louisiana, is an assurance that the Dominion of Canada will never willingly exchange independence for the dubious benefits of American citizenship, even if the loss of sea power led to the shattering of the empire."

"Should the United States attempt a war of conquest we believe, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier believes, that the world would see an exodus from the United States of the loyalists. The French-speaking heroes are loyal to the traditions of British freedom."

The details of the trip of the teams of the Oxford and Cambridge lacrosse players to the United States next summer to play Harvard and Yale are almost completed. It is expected to take the way for the projected visit of the English team to Canada in 1904.

THE ALGOMA STEEL MILLS

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—Regarding the reasons given by the Clergue Company for closing down the Algoma steel mills, Mr. Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, says the public should know that it was not due to lack of patronage by Canadian railways. He says his company gave them an order for ten thousand steel rails last March, the first delivery of the rails, however, not to be made till the first week in September, then without accompanying angle bars ordered with the contract. The angle bars did not reach them until the third week in September. Altogether only 2500 tons have been delivered. The Canadian Northern was forced to place other orders elsewhere in order to continue construction work.

THE CROW'S NEST COAL COMPANY

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—Sir William Mackenzie is hopeful of the establishment of a direct steamship service between Canada and New Zealand in the near future.

The directors of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company yesterday allotted the remaining 40,000 shares of the company's stock authorized to be issued by a recent meeting of the shareholders. The stock was all taken by the present shareholders. The shares are \$25 each, which makes the capital now issued at \$5,000,000, all that is authorized. The new stock was issued at a premium of \$22.50 per share, so that the company's treasury will receive \$2,500,000 for the new issue.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—An Evening Telegram London cable says: The National Rifle Association's decision to alter the first and second class targets at Bisley has been promulgated. The first class target has been reduced in width from 15 feet to 10 feet. The second class "inter" increased from 30 to 32 feet, an dthe "Magpie" from 40 to 48 feet. The remainder of the targets remain unchanged, six feet square. Alterations will not affect the conditions governing the competition for the Palma trophy.

ENGLISH INVASION THIS TIME

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—The Star's London cable says: The Canadian government's arrangements here for next season's emigration are making rapid strides.

It is authoritatively announced today that an English syndicate of capitalists is being formed to secure from the province of Ontario a similar concession to that granted by the Dominion government to the United States syndicate, whereby two million acres of land was sold at one dollar per acre, with the view of taking into New Ontario 50,000 United States settlers within three years. It is stated that the British syndicate commands a large sum of money.

The Canadian government has approved of the scheme promoted by Rev. Mr. Barr for the colonization of British agriculturalists in Alberta. The scheme, it is expected, will lead a special party of two thousand to Alberta from England. Passages have already been arranged from Liverpool for more than 1000 early in the spring.

FIERCE SNOWSTORMS.

Continue to Sweep the Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Dec. 11.—Fierce snowstorms continue to sweep the Newfoundland coast. Four more schooners have been lost, one with her entire crew of 10 persons. The other three vessels have been driven to sea, and are believed to be in great danger. Trains and steamers are delayed, and there has been a number of fatalities throughout the colony.

THE DEAD MEAT TRADE.

GUELPH, Ont., Dec. 11.—At a meeting in connection with the Provincial Winter Fair last night Hon. John Dryden, provincial minister of agriculture, announced that a big aggregation of capital was interesting itself in the development of the dead meat trade with Great Britain in Ontario.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

He Guarded the Dead Body of His Mistress.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 11.—The body of Miss Frances A. Bartlett, guarded by a faithful Newfoundland dog, which attacked Chief of Police Maynard, the first person touching his mistress, was found in the woman's home here today. She had been asphyxiated by coal gas. Her brother was found unconscious in another room. Chief Maynard's wound is not serious.

CONTRACT FOR STEEL RAILS.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 12.—Clergue today was awarded the contract for rails for the first sixty miles of the Temicamung railway and for four miles of the siding at \$22 per ton. The Temicamung railway is being built by the Ontario government. The lowest tender was one from a German manufacturing establishment, represented by Lomer of Montreal. The price stipulated that if duty was imposed on steel rails the Ontario government should pay it.

THE SULTAN AT FEZ.

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 12.—The sultan arrived outside of Fez today. He is sending the bulk of his army against the pretender, who is still at Taza.

Mr. Tarte Replies to Speech of Mr. Fielding

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—Judgment was given this morning for the dismissal of the election petition against T. S. Carscallen, M. P. for Lenox. The liberals made an appeal.

Tarte pays some attention to Fielding's speech at the Halifax banquet in La Patrie tonight. He says:

"The preparation of the tariff is not with Fielding alone. It is the collective work of all those who, in a government, are able to participate in this difficult work."

"Public opinion will never consent to placing in the hands of one man the financial destinies of a country. The ridiculous doctrine that the minister of finance has the exclusive right to busy himself with the fiscal policy of the country was a pretext used by a great portion of the liberal press in the recent campaign which took place around the name of Hon. Mr. Tarte. Fielding represented that industrial enterprises are so far very little developed that he is therefore in need of his colleagues'

knowledge to aid him to reach conclusions that will tend to the protection of the great industries of the country. He was chosen as minister of finance not because he was a protectionist, but because he was less compromised, and because he had taken a less accentuated position than had Sir Richard Cartwright in the federal arena. The liberal party in the Maritime Provinces in the house of commons is, in a great majority, in favor of a lower tariff. Strange to say, however, the liberal party in the provincial arena is in favor of protection. It is therefore protection that will definitely triumph in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and in the rest of the country. Mr. Fielding is an excellent parliamentarian and a gentleman of agreeable manners and no one doubts his honesty. He is designated in ministerial circles as the successor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier if (which may it please God to avert) the prime minister becomes unable to lead parliament."