

BRITAIN'S HAND SHAKES CASTRO.

LONDON HEARS OF POSSIBLE TERMS MADE.

Halifax Receives Word That the Nova Scotia Schooner Harry Troop Has Been Seized by Venezuelan Government --- British North American Squadron to Assemble in Gulf of Para.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 28.—(Special)—Word was received here today that the Nova Scotia three-masted schooner Harry Troop is held by the Venezuelan government. The schooner was chartered by a New York firm and loaded there in April. She cleared for Bolivia, and her cargo is said to have included fire arms and ammunition.

On July 6th, she was reported at the mouth of the Orinoco River awaiting orders and since then word of her seizure has been received at New York. It has also been learned that part of the ship's cargo is being used by Venezuelans against the insurgents under General Matos, and she is not even allowed to unload and depart. Owners of both vessel and cargo think they will have an action against somebody.

The British first class yacht Columbine is en route for Orinoco, and H. M. S. Estomac is already there. It is expected the whole British North American squadron will shortly assemble in the Gulf of Para and that vigorous measures will be taken to protect British interests.

The Associated Press learns that important steps were taken in London today with the view of satisfying all the financial and diplomatic claims of foreign powers and bondholders against Venezuela. It is maintained that if the contemplated action meets with approval Germany and Great Britain will have no cause to take the vigorous steps now contemplated.

The details of the suggested settlement have not yet been made public. It is expected that the Anglo-American bank, the attitude of the United States will be ascertained. Besides the state department will be put in a position to be able to judge of the value of Venezuela's offer and her good faith in the matter. It is explained that President Castro has hitherto had no opportunity of taking up the question of national finances, but while he was himself engaged in suppressing the revolution he sent to Europe the secret delegation referred to with the view of accomplishing what was regarded as impossible of execution at Caracas. Secrecy was also regarded to be imperative in view of the fact that it had been known that Venezuela contemplated a new financial settlement, he would have been inundated with claims of every description and the dealings with the bondholders would have become twice as difficult.

The details of the plan which will be communicated to the state department are carefully guarded, but the Associated Press is in a position to announce that the main feature is a unification of all the outstanding government and government guaranteed loans upon a basis of security much greater than has been hitherto offered. It is strenuously denied that the present movement is due to any desire on the part of Venezuela to "open for time" with Great Britain and Germany, and in proof of this it is pointed out that the secret mission left Venezuela before her relations with Great Britain and Germany had assumed the present acute aspect. Should the United States government give its moral support the plan will be submitted to American bankers. The Venezuelan delegation believes that it is not too late to secure the necessary facilities from Europe to bring about a settlement satisfactory to all parties concerned.

There are 1,470,000 over the age of 16 resident in the United States who cannot speak the English language, exclusive of 72,000 Indians. The largest number of non-English speaking persons is found in New York, where there are 250,000. Pennsylvania, Illinois and Texas follow.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED STOCK—There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late Thomas Ross, Elmview Farm, Sussex, N. B., at 10 o'clock, a. m., on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 17 cows, 1 heifer, 3 year olds, 1 heifer, 2 year olds, 2 heifers, 1 year old, 2 heifer calves, 2 months old; 1 bull, 18 months old; 8 bulls, 12 to 17 months old; 4 bull calves, 2 weeks to 3 months old, all registered. Arrive 1-3-11-dw

ADAMS SEEKS PROTECTION OF DETECTIVE

New Brunswicker in New York Gets Threatening Letters.

WAS IN RECENT TRAGEDY

It Was in His Office That Texan Killed Two Men, and He Had a Close Call -- Now He Receives Messages Which Keep Him in Anxiety.

The following taken from the New York Herald of Thursday, referring to John J. Adams, a Miramichi man, will be read with interest. It will be remembered that Mr. Adams some time ago came near being the third victim of a murderer in his office in Wall street, an account of which occurrence appeared in The Telegraph. The Herald says—

Former Representative John J. Adams, of the law firm of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre, has recently been in receipt of letters and postal cards which have caused him so much concern for his personal safety that he has engaged the services of a private detective agency, and also laid the matter before the police.

It was in Mr. Adams' office on October 17 last that William C. Turner shot and killed W. J. Mallard, Jr., and Albert Hamilton and then put a bullet through his own brain. Mr. Adams narrowly escaped, and naturally the receipt of letters during the last few days from a man who was a former client and who has been in a sanitarium for mental trouble caused him some apprehension.

Mr. Adams is said to have been so wrought up over the matter that he has hardly been able to attend to business. A reference which he was to have held yesterday was postponed, and Mr. Adams could not be found at his office during the afternoon.

So far as could be learned the communications to which Mr. Adams took exception were three or four postal cards and several letters, the tenor of which indicated ill will, although nothing that might be considered a direct threat was made. Mr. Adams has at various times acted as counsel for William H. Riker, at one time a partner in the drug firm of William H. Riker & Son, and who was sent to Bellevue Hospital on August 26 last to be examined as to his sanity. He was taken to a sanitarium at Stamford (Conn.) but was released about a month ago. Mr. Riker now lives with his father in West 116th street, near Manhattan avenue.

Mr. Riker "Mum."

When seen there last night and asked about the letters and postal cards, Mr. Riker replied, laughing— "If an 'mum'." "But have you recently written to John J. Adams?" "Refuse to say," was Mr. Riker's answer. "Are you on friendly terms with Mr. Adams?" "Decline to answer," said Mr. Riker. "Have you received a letter warning of a complaint, or a warning regarding these letters?" "If you ask me if I have personally received a complaint or protest, or warning from John J. Adams, George J. Vestner, Mr. Gordon or any other person, my answer is, No, I have not had any one come to me personally and dare to say to me what you imply."

Mr. Riker detailed the above question and reply. When asked who Mr. Vestner and Mr. Morgan are and what they have to do with the case, Mr. Riker shrugged his shoulders and declined to explain. Mr. Vestner and Mr. Morgan are with the firm of Cantor & McIntyre. Mr. Riker said that he had been accused of many things, and had been sent to a sanitarium, but that there had been no occasion for it. Two men were loitering about near Mr. Riker's residence yesterday afternoon. At Mr. Adams' office it was said that he was momentarily expected all the afternoon, but he did not appear. When John E. McIntyre, one of Mr. Adams' partners, was asked about the letters and postal cards, he replied— "That is a matter I prefer you should see Mr. Adams about."

Mr. Adams had not reached his home at midnight.

VALUABLE ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

If your child comes in from play coughing or showing evidence of an approaching attack of Croup, sore throat, or sickness of any kind, first thing do out your bottle of NERVILINE. Rub the best antiseptic neck with NERVILINE, and the internal uses of ten drops will revitalize in every case every two hours. This will prevent any serious trouble. No liniment or pain reliever equals Polak's NERVILINE, which is a necessity in every household. Large bottles cost only 25c.

Since 1861 the population of France has increased only 1 per cent, and in the rest of Europe by 120 per cent.

PRESIDENT JARVIS, IN ANNUAL ADDRESS TO BOARD OF TRADE, TALKS ON TAXATION.

He Also Urges That if Government Aid Be Given Grand Trunk Transcontinental Scheme the Line Be All-Canadian, Passing Through New Brunswick, and Providing Its Own Terminal Facilities Here—Business of the Board.

At the annual meeting yesterday afternoon of the St. John Board of Trade, the following were present: W. M. Jarvis, president; John Sealy, J. H. McRobbie, James Osborne, of the C. P. R., Secretary F. O. Allison, W. Frank Hatheway, G. Fred Fisher, James A. Seeds, D. J. McLaughlin, T. H. Somerville, H. B. Schofield, H. A. Austin, J. Alfred Clarke, T. H. Estabrook, Chas. F. Kinnear, J. N. Sutherland, J. Hunter White, Edwin Peters, W. N. Fisher, Colonel Markham, John Bullock, E. A. Smith, J. A. Lislely, J. W. V. Lowry, S. S. Hall.

The Council's Report.

Secretary Allison read the annual report of the board council which referred to the growth of the winter port business here, expressed hope for the construction of the dry dock, told of the Toronto board of trade conference and the maritime board meeting, told of the board's position in the last matter given to preferential trade, referred to the new business possibilities in South Africa, told of action to secure a South Shore service, spoke of safeguards in respect to the arrangement for a Donalson line steamer berth, told of trans-Atlantic subsidy requests, the creditors' relief act, industrial arbitration, adoption of the Atlantic standard time, civic taxation, Navy League and other business dealt with during the year.

The death of Francis Fufts and Joseph H. Seaman were referred to. There had joined 46 members during the year, 16 withdrew, leaving the present membership 187.

The election of president and vice-president resulted in the re-election of W. M. Jarvis and John Sealy, respectively. W. E. Hatheway moved that the report of the old council be laid before the present council. He had been told of one of the members of the old council who had been in the building of an abattoir, that it wanted a 40 years franchise. He trusted the new council would consider this.

W. S. Fisher seconded Mr. Hatheway's motion.

While the counting of ballots for the election of a new council was in progress, President W. M. Jarvis gave his annual address.

Address by President Jarvis.

Mr. Jarvis thanked the members of the board for again offering him the position of president. They would see from the report that the city council had not done what had been done, but much of it had been done quietly and did not appear at the time. He always felt grateful to the city council for its interest in public affairs, and if there were occasions when it was found necessary to withhold information while negotiations were going on, he hoped they would understand that this was always done with regret.

Taxation.

Speaking of civic taxation, the speaker said members of the board generally had refrained from accepting the invitation of the recently appointed committee of the city council to express their views. They had felt that it would be useless to do so. More than three years ago they had obtained through the district commissioners the information required to reach sound conclusions on this important question. In 1901 an act had been passed authorizing the city council to appoint a commission with power to secure such information under oath. Instead of seeking this information, the city council had appointed a committee of their own number and invited expressions of opinion. It was not opinions they wanted, but facts on which correct conclusions might be based. Those opinions might be as crude indeed as those with which some of those attending the committee had been credited. He hoped wrongly, but the newspapers were usually accurate in their reports. It had been stated that one prominent gentleman had given it as his opinion that the property should be assessed on the basis of value from labor or from skill and that received from real estate and personal securities alike. Fancy the amount of taxes levied this year in the city was \$415,754, or after deducting for the poll tax and license fees, \$389,980. The taxes paid in 1922 were \$415,754, or after deducting for the poll tax and license fees, \$389,980. The difference was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total income from labor or skill, 3,827,700; Personal property, 8,065,500; Real estate, 15,251,000; Total, 27,144,200.

Now, supposing that personal property gave an average return of five per cent and real estate of six per cent, the income or revenue figures would stand as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. From labor or skill, 3,827,700; From personal property, 406,275; From real estate, 796,668; Total, 4,830,643.

And the ratio required to distribute over this valuation the \$389,980 now levied by percentage would be 7.75, or in other words the artisan now taxed on \$400 income and required with his poll tax to pay \$31.25—and that was too much—would be expected to pay—he could never do so—even without the poll tax—\$31. The clerk with an income of \$1,000 would be called on for \$77.50, and the professional man with an income of \$2,000 would be asked for \$155. Surely this was somewhat crude.

Then again some one had given him his opinion that personal property should be valued more sought out—ignoring the fact that the present pressure upon the description of property was already forcing it out of the community and instead would the real estate be worth without the personal property and the income which was enabled people to utilize it and to pay for its use? And every dollar of personal property or of income that was, by unwise pressure of taxation or unjust license laws, driven out or kept away from St. John, was just so much of a detriment to the real estate.

There was, he believed, no city in

Canada where personal property and income was made a basis of taxation to such an extent as in St. John. At Montreal an entirely different system prevailed. And, while over the province of Ontario, the assessment laws generally made personal property and income taxable, the assessors appeared to minimize their estimate to a wonderful tax extent. The latest figure he had from the Ontario cities were those of 1909. Let us compare some of them with the figures for St. John. There was a competition in trade and manufactures between cities just as there was between individuals. Could anyone pay altogether these figures for the trade and manufactures of St. John, represented very largely in taxation values by the personal property and incomes, were not handicapped in the race? But there was another and even a more alarming feature. He had pointed it out in his address before the Maritime Board of Trade last year. The taxation ratio in St. John was 1.25. But this ratio was not spread over the wider surface of the province, but was concentrated in the two latter largely taken into account. With the exception of a few non-residents, who escaped the personal property tax, the rest of the population upon real estate, personal property or income fell upon the same individuals. While therefore the rates in other cities might be apparently higher it was in reality much less. He had pointed out in 1909 that, while at Halifax the apparent rate was 1.75 as against 1.25 at St. John, if both cities were brought down to the one basis of real estate, the result would be to give a ratio of 2.15 for Halifax, where also the lease system in Prince Edward Island or the land question in Ireland. It had been recently stated that it was proposed to lease the land in the city of Montreal. This should never be done. Rather if the land must be had, obtain it at Halifax or Toronto, power to ex-

appointed George McKean, Joseph Bullock, W. S. Fisher, Andrew Malcolm, S. H. Hall, James F. Robertson. James Osborne, of the C. P. R., spoke briefly in respect to the embargo on cattle passing through New England ports. He pointed out that the cattle which passed in the C. P. R. through Maine were practically in no danger of contracting the epidemic. He recommended that President Jarvis supplement the telegram sent by Mayor White by sending communications to proper authorities in conclusion that he had already displayed as head of the board of trade.

THE CARE OF THE FEET.

It is important, the paid and unpaid, to keep the feet in good condition. The feet are the foundation of the body, and if they are not properly cared for, the whole system is affected. The feet should be kept clean, dry, and free from any kind of irritation. The use of good shoes and proper care of the feet are essential to good health.

GENTLEMEN ADVENTURERS.

We have seen, and suffered, and mixed our liquor, Rostering here and there. We have had a shadow and dreamed a vision— Seeking them God knows where: But the magic isms have been over ahead. And the peary sands are specked with our dead. We have sought adventure, and cleared our sabres Only to find unrest. We have followed a will-o'-the-wisp of loving And torn our hearts in the quest: Our faith is broken, our hope is dead. Gold! We won it with toil and curing— Gold that we spent in sin. Fame! The reek of our guns outlasts it Over the foaming din. The magic city, the white-browed Queen, And the shouting crowds, we have never seen. I, who sneer at the humble peasant, And clank my spurs in the street, And flash the magic stars on my tonic, Would home and laze at Her feet. But the gates of the Past have been closed and barred. By the heavy stones in the cloister yard. —THEODORE ROBERTS, in The Kit-Bag.

HOW TO BE SURE AND SURE.

Along with cold weather comes rheumatism, rheumatoid, neuralgia, and other ailments. The best remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This medicine is made of the most pure and reliable ingredients, and is sure to give relief. It is a wonderful medicine for all kinds of ailments, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

Prime Minister Balfour has announced that an Irish Land-purchase bill would be the principal government measure of the parliamentary session of 1903.

The Gottenburg public house at Stand-burn reports a profit on last year's working of \$20,000. The amount was \$21,000. The natives are evidently becoming teetotal.

WILL BRING US MORE BUSINESS.

CURRENT OPINION.

Canada and Defence.

The ground the minister of militia takes is that Canada is ready to make what sacrifices are needed in order to preserve our self-respect, but that there are plenty of ways open to us to profitably spend every dollar we can spare, and that while such is the case we are disinclined to hand over our money to others to spend. Doctor Borden hints pretty broadly, also, that there is no essential difference in principle between army service and navy service; that we prefer to maintain our military organization under our own control; and that when we come to a naval organization we prefer that it, too, great or little as it may be, shall evolve under our own control.—Montreal Herald.

Canada's Resources.

Not many weeks ago we ventured to predict that before very long Canada would be able to supply very nearly all the requirements of the old country in the way of food. That this was no vain boast no one who has watched the trend of events in the colony would doubt. The resources of Canada are practically illimitable—wheat, maize, poultry, eggs, butter, beef and mutton, and last but by no means least, fruit, are all produced in profusion, and with the splendid steamship service now connecting Canada and the mother country, everything seems in good working order for Canada to take its place as the almost universal provider for the United Kingdom.

Practical proof of the truth of what has been written respecting Canadian produce has been furnished within the past few weeks, thanks to the enterprise of Sir Alfred L. Jones—Liverpool Trade Review.

The Referendum.

If the Ontario liquor act is to become law, it must have not less than half the total vote polled in the Ontario general election of 1908. That vote was 425,445, so that the friends of the act must poll 212,722 votes. Attempts to discredit the referendum are now few and feeble. Many of those who made the loudest outcry in some cases carried their resentment to injudicious extremes by trying to bring about the defeat of the government, are taking a more rational view, and party having dragged the issue into party politics. There are over 600,000 names on the Ontario voters' lists, so that all that is demanded is that one-third of the voters of the province shall pronounce in favor of the liquor act. It is this unfair proportion of the total vote which has been assailed the government because it chose to refer the question to the people, but the reasonable supporters of the act admit that it must have a powerful public sentiment behind it, or it would be a dead letter on the statute book.—London Advertiser.

Our Banking System.

In reply to a correspondent the Pittsburg Gazette explains that no banking system can protect a country from panics. No banking system can avert losses from injudicious or unfortunate investments; no banking system can wholly avert the alarm of a man whose obligations are maturing when he realizes that his own losses, or the losses of his debtors, render it uncertain whether he can pay his notes, though a good banking system, or a bad one, may have already displayed as head of the board of trade.

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PROFIT FOR ST. J. IN NEW ENGLAND CATTLE EMBARGO.

Portland Shut Off from Imports as Well as Bo Three Dominion Likely to Be Here Month—Merchants the Business Will Co St. John.

Boston, Nov. 28.—(Special)—As a result of the order of Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, forbidding the shipment of cattle, swine, sheep and other ruminants from New England ports, particularly Portland and Boston, St. John will probably do a record winter port business.

While the ice remains out of the St. Lawrence, some of the large cattle shippers will send a great deal of the stock which ordinarily would go through New England from Montreal and Quebec, but as soon as these ports are closed, it is said here tonight St. John will be used as a live stock outlet to an extent never before known in its history. Many shipments will also probably be made from Halifax. Until tonight Boston cattle and steamship men believed that they would be able to use Portland (Me.), but advice from Washington tonight shows that it cannot even be a competitor with St. John. Any injudicious extremes by trying to bring about the defeat of the government, are taking a more rational view, and party having dragged the issue into party politics. There are over 600,000 names on the Ontario voters' lists, so that all that is demanded is that one-third of the voters of the province shall pronounce in favor of the liquor act. It is this unfair proportion of the total vote which has been assailed the government because it chose to refer the question to the people, but the reasonable supporters of the act admit that it must have a powerful public sentiment behind it, or it would be a dead letter on the statute book.—London Advertiser.

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HOW FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AFFECTS CATTLE.

The foot and mouth disease is a specific fever which localizes itself on the mouth, udder and feet of ruminating animals. Among cattle it is seldom fatal, although the loss to dairymen on a single head is estimated from \$10 to \$25, and this when the infected animal survives.

The disease is characterized by the appearance of blisters on the tongue of the animal and between the hoofs. The lesions of the tongue prevent the animal from eating freely and are accompanied by "drooling" from the mouth. The hoof blisters cause the animal to walk lame. The animal acts sick and grows thin and "hidelound".

The disease runs its course in 10 to 12 days, the cattle recovering normal health again, though it is said they are never as good as before.

It is an exceedingly infectious disease, the infection seeming to be in the saliva "drooled" along the ground. The outbreak of the disease comes in light eight to 14 days after the infection.

Little children are said to be likely to contract the disease from drinking warm milk from infected animals. It is likely to affect their stomachs in intestine with fatal results. On the animals' young it has a like effect.

The disease is communicable to man and the great majority of warm-blooded animals, largely, however, by direct inoculation.

It has long been a common epidemic among the ruminants of Europe and Asia.