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Our Own
Foundry Co.
with the distinct
ory you can send
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h Top Shelf or Top
with H. W. Boiler
RISE" Agents
AISSON,
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entlemen's Wear
MINITY BLOCK.
ways Used
LINEN---
d Envelopes
reasonable price.
Co., Ltd.
iam Street.
ADVERTISE
City Market daily.
now vacated. For
AN Ltd.,
139 Princess Street.
uthern Railway
SUNDAY, Oct. 3, 1909,
daily, Sunday excepted.
at Fern... 7.30 a. m.
ohn... 7.45 a. m.
... 12.30 p. m.
... 1.45 p. m.
... 1.45 p. m.
... 6.30 p. m.
H. McLEAN, President,
Standard Time.
g Classes
for winter term,
October 1st.
to 9.50, Monday,
and Friday.
on application.
S. Kerr
Principal.
Marine Engines
renewable for any make
extended to.
phenson & Co.,
St. John, N. B.
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UNION ST.
ONE MERCHANT
rown Four Crown Seal;
and Wines.
ISLAND ROUTE
agle Miller leaves Mil-
Someville, Kenebec
and Baywater daily ex-
... and 3 and 6
from Baywater at
... and 3.45 p. m. Sun-
... 4.15 p. m. Return
... and 5 p. m.
... Agent.
R SALE
ASHES ALL SIZES.
her early and get the
rrage size.
ON & GAY,
John, N. B.
Phone 211.
HIGH GRADE
ECTIONERY
FUL ICE CREAM
date Soda Drinks
atest and newest
fancies, call at
WKER & SON
104 Prince Wm. St.
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RESERVE
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W. F. Starr,
Limited

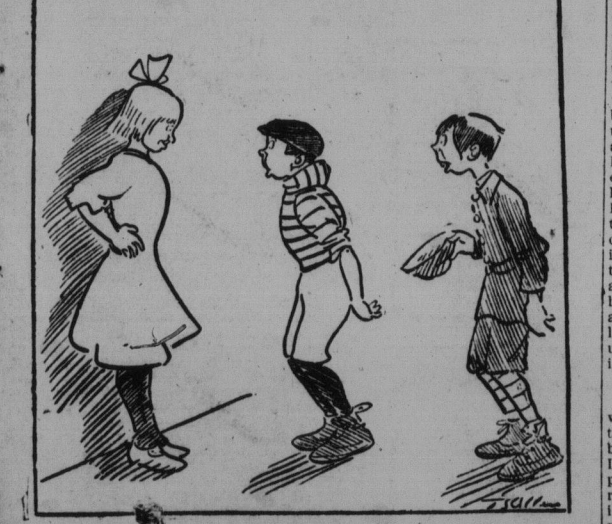
ROBT. MAXWELL,
Mason and Builder, Valuator
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**Brick, Lime, Stone,
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General Jobbing Promptly and Neatly
Done.
Office 18 Sydney Street.
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**Buy and Use
SAUSAGES**
They Will Suit You
MADE BY
JOHN HOPKINS
188 Union St. Phone 133.

Boys' Boots
Our Boys' Boots give
the greatest satisfaction.
Made to fit, look well
and stand half a mile
many times.
Prices, \$1.15 to \$4.25
We call your particular
attention to the following
Boys' Box Calf, Blu-
cher Laced Boot, made
whole quarter and back-
strap, heavy double sole
running back to heel.
Sizes, 11 to 2 1-2; \$2.15
" 3 to 5 1-2; 2.50

**Francis &
Vaughan,**
19 KING STREET.

WITH THE JESTERS



A PARTICULAR FRIEND.
"Kin I interduce a pertickler friend o' mine?"
"Is he a very pertickler friend o' yours?"
"You bet."
"Well, den, I'd radder not meet him."

A FAMILY SKELETON.
"How is it they can afford an automobile?"
"Sh-h-h! His wife does her own washing."

ANTICIPATING THE BARBER.
Tonsorialist: Shave?
Patron: Yes, sometimes.

NO INDEED.
—Highblower: Seventy-five dollars a month! Why, that's all I pay my bookkeeper!
Butler: But he doesn't have to associate every day with your family, sir?

OF COURSE.
—Whom does your baby resemble?
"The relative with the most money."

I TOLD YOU SO.
—"Nearly everybody has a well-developed bump of curiosity."
"Puck."
"Think so?"
"Think so."

A WELL-BRED CHILD.
—That's a well-bred child.
"You bet she is. Never corrects her parents publicly, no matter what the exigencies of the case may be."—Kansas City Journal.

Emery McLaughlin Co.
Importers, Manufacturers.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**MARBLE, GRANITE, FREESTONE
AND GEMENT.**
The only thoroughly equip-
ped Stone-yard in the City of
St. John. Call and see our
new machines.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
90-96 City Road. St. John, N. B.

Butt & McCarthy,
MERCHANDISE TAILORS
60 Gormain Street,
Next Canadian Bank of Commerce
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Rich'd Sullivan & Co.
Wines and Liquors
Wholesale only
AGENTS FOR
WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH
WHISKY
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR,
GEO. SAYRE & CO.'S FAMOUS COG-
NAC BRANDIES,
PABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER.
44 & 46 Dock St.

HOTELS
The ROYAL
Saint John, N. B.
RAYMOND & ROBERTY, PROPRIETORS

Victoria Hotel
Stand King Street
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Electric passenger elevator and all modern
improvements.
D. W. McCormick, Proprietor.

**FREDERICTON'S LEADING HOTEL
IS THE
BARKERHOUSE**
QUEEN STREET.
Centrally located, large new sample
rooms, private bath, electric lights and
bells, hot water heating throughout.
I. V. MONAHAN, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOTEL
FREDERICTON, N. B.
The best \$1.00 a day Hotel in
New Brunswick. Some of our best
rooms \$1.50 per day. Electric lights
and steam heat throughout.
JOHNSTON and DEWAR, Prop.
Regent St., Fredericton, N. B.

**FIGHT FAIRLY
SAYS BALFOUR
TO OPPONENTS**
Text of Mr. Balfour's Stinging
Rebuke to the Lord Advo-
cate of Scotland—Vigorous
Denunciation.

**LORD ADVOCATE
PRINCIPAL OFFENDER**
London, Nov. 8.—Mr. Balfour, ad-
dressing the Junior Constitution Club
at the luncheon given by Sir Thomas
Wrightson, referred to the method
of conducting public controversies, the
things which people permitted them-
selves to say and the representations
or misrepresentations which they per-
mitted themselves to use. He had never
allowed public differences to inter-
fere with private friendship, and he
hoped he never would. "Nevertheless,"
he continued, "I do think that occa-
sionally things are said which pass
the line, and when they are said man-
ifestly with deliberation, obviously with
intention, and when they are repeated
time after time, then I think no lan-
guage of condemnation is excessive
which is used to expose that enormity
before the public." (Cheers.)

The Worst Offender.
The worst offender at this moment
by far is a member of the present Gov-
ernment. (Cheers.) The Lord Advo-
cate of Scotland occupies a high office,
which, at all events to the minds of all
Scotsmen, represents a great tradition.
(Hear, hear.) The office of Lord Advo-
cate goes back into the end and story
times of Scotch history, long before
the union of the nations; and there
have been in that distant past Lord
Advocates whose reputation is not re-
garded in affectionate remembrance by
their fellow-countrymen, and who in
carrying out the party conflicts of the
day, living in unscrupulous times them-
selves, were guilty of those known
methods. But those times I think the
tradition of the Lord Advocate has
been a tradition of which the Bar of
both countries and the House of Parlia-
ment have always been a foremost figure,
have every reason to be proud. A
great line of lawyers and statesmen
have filled that office, and they have
filled it with honor and with credit.

Never Equalled.
I wish I could use those terms if
eulogy of the present occupant of the
position—(hear, hear)—but I really
and sincerely think that a more scru-
pulous derivation of duty than that
of which the present holder of the of-
fice has been guilty, has never been
seen in politicians of his eminence,
either of his personal ability or of his
high office. (Hear, hear.) He has gone
on, either by direct statement or by
unmistakable suggestion, repeating a
calumny which he has not, I think,
was a calumny—(hear, hear)—to au-
dience after audience where there
might be some present who did not
know what he knew. (Hear, hear.) He
has committed in a double crime. He
has committed a crime against the
people, and he has committed a crime
against the public. I need not tell you
that he has said about old age pen-
sions—about old age pensions and the
peril in which the old people would
find themselves should the next gen-
eral election result in a change of
Government. He has committed, I
say, in repeating day after day these
misstatements, a double crime. He
has committed a crime against those
poor old people who are in receipt of
pensions, because he has suggested to
them that they cannot look forward
with confidence to the promises of the
State being fulfilled on their behalf;
that their pension depends upon the
moving chances of politics, and that
if the party to which they belong
loses the office, they will lose their
pension. (Hear, hear.) If the extraor-
dinary exercise of mendacious imagi-
nation has any effect with regard to
the people to whom he is speaking—
and of course he intended it should
have some effect—think what pain
and anxiety, in the interests of a po-
litical movement, he has inflicted
upon the most helpless and deserv-
ing of the community. (Cheers.)

The Lord Advocate's Offence.
I remember, when my attention
was first called by friends of mine
to the fact that less responsible mem-
bers of the Radical party than the
Lord Advocate of Scotland were pro-
pagating this particular falsehood,
that I remember writing a letter con-
taining perfectly unmistakable terms in
which I said, among other things,
that no Government could if they
would, or would if they could, inter-
fere with these old age pensions; and
that you might as well think of re-
pudiating your obligation to the na-
tional bounty. (Cheers.) I was taken
to task by the Radical newspapers
for suggesting that any Radical could
propagate that falsehood through the
constituencies; and it was after that
—after I had made the statement, and
after I had been criticized for mak-
ing the statement by Radical papers
on the ground that it was unnece-
sary—that the Lord Advocate comes
forward and at meeting after meet-
ing suggests the same misstate-
ments, the same misrepresentation to
audiences which perhaps had never
had an opportunity of seeing the con-
tradiction. (Hear, hear.) It is after
that that he comes forward and in-
stead of writing a letter, as I did, con-
taining any form of condemnation which
can be couched in language too severe
even from the point of view, even as
regards that part of the offence which
the Lord Advocate has committed.
(Cheers.)

Other Offences.
But it is not the only offence. In
my judgment the use of those mis-
statements may or may not be an injury
to the party against whom they are di-
rected. It is absolutely cer-
tain that they are the cause of the
deepest wounds upon the
constitution and the organization in
which the Lord Advocate of Scotland,
wherever he may be, always plays an
important part. If you are going to
carry on political controversy by lies
and calumnies, you destroy the root of
freedom, you poison the wells of pub-
lic life. (Cheers.)

**WASTED HEALTH
FOR LEOPOLD
FOR CONGO**
Estimated That King's Personal
Profits Have Already Am-
ounted to Ten Million Pounds
—How it has been expended

**THE REPORT OF
MR. CASEMENT**
London, Nov. 8.—How much money
King Leopold has made out of the
Congo no one outside his little circle
knows. On a scrap of established
data, however, says an English author-
ity, it has been reckoned that the
king's personal profits cannot have
been less than £10,000,000 before the
Belgian Government annexed the
State and paid him two millions for
his private territory, the infamous
Crown domain.

The Congo's History.
One word of justice must be said
for Leopold. He has not used all this
money for his personal aggrandizement.
Some portion of it has gone
toward the beautification of his capital
and for various public purposes.

The Congo's History.
The early history of King Leopold's
connection with the Congo is too well
known to need retelling. The Belgian
king began by setting aside for him-
self the great Congo domain, a terri-
tory more than ten times the size of
Belgium, containing the best rubber
vines in the Congo. Every human be-
ing and every scrap of wealth in this
vast domain was as much the king's
private property as his watch chain.
And he used his power ruthlessly.
The domain was administered by three
officials and was responsible only to
him. No one knew what went on
there until in 1903 Mr. Roger Casement,
the British consul, published his
famous report which first called
attention to the terrible crimes that
were being committed in the territory.
Every penny of the product of this
domain went into the pockets of the
king. How much it yielded him before
the cession no one will ever know, but
Professor Cattier, the distinguished
Belgian jurist, makes a conservative
estimate of £2,500,000 as his profits
between 1895 and 1906.

The Congo "Free" State itself col-
lected revenues, which were adminis-
tered by officials who were the king's
creatures. The natives were taxed to
their utmost capacity. The companies
working the rubber concessions paid
a percentage on the rubber collected
into the State treasury.
The life. (Cheers.) We cease to be
governed by argument; we become
governed by violent prejudices and un-
disciplined calumny. (Hear, hear.) I can-
not imagine a crime from which any-
body who really understood the inter-
ests of freedom and constitutional gov-
ernment, would shrink more than the
crime of which the Lord Advocate, as
far as I can understand his Lordship,
has been guilty. The natives were taxed
to their utmost capacity. The companies
working the rubber concessions paid
a percentage on the rubber collected
into the State treasury.

**KING'S SITTINGROOM A
MAGNIFICENT APARTMENT**
King Edward's sittingroom is a mag-
nificent apartment. There is an Ori-
ental red carpet on the floor, and the
curtains are the same tone. The mural
decorations comprise a handsome
white dado, with soft green frieze.
The writingroom, where His Majesty
attends to his business affairs, is like
a city magnate's private office. The
king, however, does not care for re-
volving chairs, which are conspicuous
by their absence. Nor does he favor
the rolltop desk. He writes at a flat
table with drawers down each side.
Queen Alexandra's bedroom is panelled
in pale rose silk, with hangings of
white satin, those of the bed being
surmounted by the imperial crown.
The curtains of her boudoir are of
ivory silk, bordered with heliotrope.
The panelled are of ivory silk in
gift mouldings. The Beauvais ap-
estry, French carpet and Louis XVI
furniture give the room a splendid ap-
pearance. Her Majesty's bathroom is
fitted with a bath of Italian marble
from quarries which had been disused
a thousand years.—Boston Transcript.

Real Estate Changes.
Fredericton, Nov. 8.—The two houses
on George street, West End, owned
by L. W. Johnston, now of Van-
couver, B. C., have been sold. The
double house, known as Red Top, has
been purchased by C. A. MacVey, of
the provincial Department of Public
Works, while John D. Palmer has
purchased the other house which was
only completed about two years ago.
In each case the price paid is about
\$4500 and the new owners will take
possession May 1st.

**KING MENELIK
A SELF MADE
MONARCH IS**
Uneducated, He Has Learned
From His Own Observation
The Advantages of Civiliza-
tion.

**AN INTERESTING
PERSONALITY HIS**
London, Nov. 8.—Speaking of self-
made men, there is none, even in de-
mocratic England, who can compare
with the aged, and now ailing emper-
or of Abyssinia. Wholly untutored,
save through the observations of his
own senses, surrounded by hundreds
of miles of roadless tableland, and
reared in the midst of a people as ex-
clusive as those of Tibet, he has, not-
withstanding acquired a knowledge of
civilization, and a realization of its be-
nefits of which the most progressive
statesmen of progressive Japan need
not be ashamed. A wonderful man is
Menelik, overcoming the inertia of his
single-handed barbaric subjects by his
single-handed exertions! And accom-
plishing this in a land which his
strong arm alone preserved alike from
the dissensions of his own powerful
chieftains and the land-hunger of the
European powers.

Interesting Personality.
No monarch of the times has a more
interesting personality than Menelik,
and no monarch has a history which
can compare with his. He is now ap-
proaching his 70th year, and has been
firmly established on the throne since
1889, when he succeeded the Emperor
John. Menelik was an illegitimate son,
so goes the story, of the king of Shoa
and a beggar named Selam, upon the
king's death, there were none powerful
enough to take from his son the title.

Monarch's Personality.
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enough to take from his son the title.



KING MENELIK.

In connection with Menelik's ancestry,
it is interesting to note that he claims
descent from Menelik I, the legendary
son of King Solomon and the Queen
of Sheba, whose romance is the sub-
ject of Biblical mention. He that as
may, as king of Shoa, Menelik made
his power felt in a way that excited
the hostility of his emperor, and civil
war between them. Two followed, con-
cluding only with the death of John
and the ascension of his rival.
No Son; Hence Trouble When He
Dies.
Not the least absorbing feature of
Menelik's career has been his mat-
rimonial ventures. He has been mar-
ried three times. His first wife, in
passing, that Abyssinia is a Christian
country, having been so since the
fourth century. But the theology of
the Church is not so rigid as to pre-
vent virtual polygamy. In fact, Em-
press Taitou, receiving an envoy of
Queen Victoria, in whom she was
much interested, naively inquired,
"how many husbands the Queen
had." This may be a surprise when
it is stated that Menelik, like Tai-
tou's seventh, the daughter of Em-
peror Theodore, John's predecessor,
was Menelik's first wife, and when
the latter died, or it may be before,
Taitou resolved to marry him. The
clergy, always strong in Abyssinia,
were induced by Taitou to take her
part, and one fine day she came to
Menelik and told him that unless he
consented to marry her, she should
retire into a convent. He was not
long in making up his mind, and in
1887 the nuptials took place.

Remains Strong.
The Emperor's influence over him
has always remained strong, even
though she has failed to supply him
with an heir to the throne, an out-
come always devoutly desired by
Menelik, who is now a perpetual
heir to the throne. With the death of
the emperor, the succession to the throne
becomes problematical. Failing a legiti-
mate successor, Menelik has named
as his heir a grandson of himself and a
former favorite, Befana, who before
the days of Taitou exercised great
control over him. So the empress nat-
urally does not take kindly to the
thought of Lyg Eyassu, a youth of
thirteen years. About his head are
gathered all the wild clouds of Ethi-
opia. Educated at Ankober by Euro-
peans, studying English, German,
French and Italian; saved from death
by European medical science, when
at Ankober he lay dying of meningitis,
his rule would be doubly displeasing
to the reactionaries.

The Man Himself As Seen By Visitors.
Of Menelik's personal appearance
we have many descriptions from the
pens of the numerous travellers and
envoys who have visited his capital,
judging from the portrait which was
painted by M. Paul Buffet, he is a
man of unmistakable power, with
negroid lips, piercing eyes, and a
straight and massive nose, which
has no trace of Negro ancestry.
His face is full of lines and wrinkles,
almost like parchment—like Pope Leo
XIII, besides being pockmarked; wise,
staid eyes, full of movement, spare
of frame. His voice is a strong bass,
he speaks slowly and measuredly,
without inflection, so that one can al-
most imagine the sense, even without
a knowledge of the language, of the
sentiments expressed. At the end
of each sentence there is an
emphatic cadence of prophetic good-

**There's Comfort
IN OUR
Men's Cushion
Sole Boots**
BESIDES THIS
They are COLD Proof and DAMP Proof
MADE OF
Plump Box Calf Leather, Blucher Pattern, 1-2 Bellows
Tongue, Heavy Waterproof Double Soles to Heels.
HAVE A
Special closure between the uppers and the welt and the
"Worth" Cushion Insole.
A COMBINATION
that is unequalled for winter wear.
TWO STYLES
\$5.50 and \$6.00
Styles Now In Our Window

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FITTERS**
McRobbie
94 KING
STREET

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FARMERS**
ARE EXTENSIVELY USING THE
Stickney Gasoline Engine
GEO. J. BARRETT,
Fredericton, St. John.

Store open till 9 p. m. Thursday, Sept. 23, 1909.
Men's Patent Boots
Blucher Cut, Swing Last,
Natty Toe, Dull Calf
Ankles
Price Per Pair \$3.00
"Union Made." A boot with lots of snap.
PERCY J. STEEL, Foot Furnisher.
519-521 Main Street.

**TRY US for your
ELECTRICAL NEEDS**
Supplies of all kinds, Lamps
Fixtures, Shades, etc.
ALEX W. THORNE,
Electrical Contractors.
678 Main street, Phone Main 2344-11

**HUTCHINGS & CO.,
BEDDING MANUFACTURERS**
WIRE MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
IRON BEDSTEDS, FEATHER
PILLOWS etc.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
101 to 105 Gormain Street.

will. His black hair has become griz-
zly gray, but his erect and masculine
form shows no trace of age. Although
he claims descent from King Solomon
and the Queen of Sheba, there is no
Menelik, who is now a perpetual
heir to the throne. With the death of
the emperor, the succession to the throne
becomes problematical. Failing a legiti-
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opia. Educated at Ankober by Euro-
peans, studying English, German,
French and Italian; saved from death
by European medical science, when
at Ankober he lay dying of meningitis,
his rule would be doubly displeasing
to the reactionaries.

Tennis Shoes.
Another visitor, Mr. Herbert Vivian
noticed that he wore clean, bright-blue
woollen socks, new tennis shoes and
white linen knickerbockers. He wore
in his left ear a solitaire diamond ear-
ring about the size of a silver three-
cent piece set in gold, which was
worn in evidence of his having killed
elephants. All visitors note the inces-
sant grin which displays his bright
white teeth.

In his reception of foreigners he dis-
plays much courtesy, treats them
with hospitality, supplies them liber-
ally with champagne and does not let
treat them in a pouring rain which last-
ed all night. The retreat began at
four o'clock in the morning, the em-
peror pursuing under a forced pace.
There will be decisive action be-
tween the northern and southern ar-
mies on Nov. 10, which will be fol-
lowed the next day by a review of the
combined forces by the Japanese
Emperor and the British Field Mar-

our ancestors were pagans in the Ger-
man forests, the emperor is a bit
touchy on the subject, and in fact,
has forbidden them to pursue their
vocation. In this connection an inter-
esting story is related. A Swedish
missionary made an attempt to obtain
a foothold in the country. No sooner
had he begun to preach than he was
brought before Menelik, who asked
him why he had left his home in
Scandinavia in order to come to Aby-
ssinia. The missionary promptly re-
plied that he had come to convert
the Abyssinians to Christianity.
"Are there no Jews in your coun-
try?" asked Menelik.
"And in all the countries you have
passed through did you find no Jews
or heathen?" the emperor contin-
ued.
Jews and heathen, the missionary
admitted, were plentiful.
"Then," said Menelik, "carry this
man beyond the frontier and let him
not return until he has converted all
the Jews and heathen which lie be-
tween his country and mine."

Kitchener Present.
Nikko, Japan, Nov. 8.—Field Mar-
shal Lord Kitchener, who is repre-
senting the British army at the Ja-
panese manoeuvres now in progress,
stood surrounded by his staff at a
roadside hut of a Japanese peasant
early this morning and watched the
main body of the southern army re-
treating in a pouring rain which last-
ed all night. The retreat began at
four o'clock in the morning, the em-
peror pursuing under a forced pace.
There will be decisive action be-
tween the northern and southern ar-
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