POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

Useful Christmas Presents

For Gentlemen:

A Chamois Lined Vest.
A Chest Protector.
A Pair Ebony Military Hair Brushes.
A Nice Walking Stick—gold or silver mounted.

S. McDIARMID,
47 King Street.

A Nice Suit.

Do you need one? If you do see what we can do for you for little money. "Turner-tailored" garments are stylish and up-to-date. Being made right they keep their shape.

W. H. TURNER,
Custom Tailor, 440 Main Street.

RETURN
20 Blue Labels,
CUT OFF
BUTTER-NUT BREAD
....TO....
ROBINSON'S, 173 UNION ST.,
and receive one of our fine
BALLOONS
FREE.

Parties outside of St. John should apply to their grocers. We are open to points within 10 o'clock.

Buy Your Coal From The GARSON COAL CO.

Best quality, good weight, and satisfactory delivery, lowest prices.

We have a five hundred ton schooner on the way from mines with guaranteed best quality Honey-brook Lehigh American hard coal. "Phone 1603."

WOOD When you are thinking of Wood—Hard, Soft or Kindling—call up 468,
City Fuel Co.,
City Road.

HEADS OF PIGMIES FOR SALE BY AUCTION

Relics of Manikin Race That Inhabited Mexico Long Before Montezuma's Time.

LONDON, Dec. 15—What is claimed to be a man's head, little larger than a hen's egg, is to be sold at Steven's auction rooms next Tuesday.

The history of this gruesome relic makes interesting reading. While traveling in Central Mexico a traveler heard from his guide remarkable stories about a small race of pigmies that inhabited that part of the world hundreds of years before Montezuma was conquered by the Spanish Cortes, and how they used to bury their dead in the rocks. Later he discovered a head of one of these little people in the possession of a ranchman, who, after much persuasion, parted with it for a considerable sum.

If, therefore, this head is genuine, this race of pigmies must have been about twenty-four inches in height, as the head measures a little over three inches from the crown to the chin. At the same sale three other heads are also to be sold; these, however, are larger, and more animal-like in appearance.

Such strange objects are by no means uncommon in the salesroom. During the last few years collectors have had the opportunity of purchasing a book bound in the skin of a malefactor, a piece of the skin of a notorious pirate and a strip of skin the history of which was told by the inscription upon it, "Jeremy Bentham bequeaths his body for anatomical purposes."

ALBERT T. PATRICK IS PLEADING FOR HIS LIFE

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The World tomorrow will say:

"Lawyer Albert T. Patrick under sentence for the murder of millionaire Rice, has signed a petition to Governor Higgins begging him to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment.

"The final appeal to the governor was signed by Patrick in the death house. It is not believed that the document has been presented to Governor Higgins yet. J. T. Milliken, brother-in-law of Patrick, who has spent a fortune to save his wife's brother from a that Patrick should ask clemency. It felon's death, is the one who insisted is believed that the governor insisted on a personal letter of appeal from Patrick."

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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DEC. 17, 1906.

THE CONGO STATE.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has gone to the trouble of issuing a statement concerning the Congo, which, however, will not be generally credited. He briefly refers to the charges of cruelty an oppression which have repeatedly been made against the administration and to the assertions that he has become enormously wealthy through his policy in assuming possession of the rubber production, the one great article of export from the Free State. Leopold contents himself with announcing that these charges are absurd, and throughout the remainder of his declaration assumes the phraseology of a company promoter. He points out the vast extent of the rubber industry in the Congo; how very cheaply this article may be produced, and dilates on the profits arising therefrom. His so-called reply to the charges against him is nothing more nor less than a prospectus issued for the purpose of attracting investors. Leopold is the keenest financier, and wiliest diplomat in Europe, and right in the teeth of his accusers he flings this invitation to capitalists, a suggestion that those who now persecute him might find it more to their advantage to join in the wholesale depredations now being carried on.

During the middle portion of last century Europe was aroused by tales of cruelty perpetuated by the Portuguese who were engaged in slave trade in Africa. The question was discussed by many nations, and King Leopold, seeing from afar the prospect of riches, and noting that the time was ripe for action, stepped to the front, and in 1876 called together that assembly which became known as the African International Association. Its purpose was to free the Congo from the grip of the Portuguese and to open up the country for the trade of all nations. Leopold, who, without doubt had at that time perfected his plans for the campaign which he has since been carrying on, induced the other nations to assent to the recognition of the association as an independent power. He later enlisted the services of Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, and during the course of the succeeding seven or eight years, was able to arrange on behalf of the association a number of treaties with the natives, these treaties affording a foundation for the associations claim of sovereignty over the Congo—the so-called Free State.

During the years which elapsed between the organization of the association and 1884, much good work was done in the Congo. The different powers recognized this; they appreciated the fact that the new form of government was beneficial not only to the natives but to all traders, and they finally consented to the establishment of the Congo Free State, the rule to be for the uplifting of the blacks, the betterment of the country as a whole, and to throw it open to trade.

It was Leopold who had summoned the congress in 1876; Leopold who had spent a lot of money in carrying out the objects for which the association had been formed, and who had for eight or nine years appeared in the role of the Congo's benefactor. Hence, when he proclaimed himself ruler, the other nations made no serious objections, realizing that some one must be at the head of affairs. For five years a fairly generous and just policy was followed in the Congo, the country was open to trade, and the development was material. But soon Leopold began to see that opportunities were slipping by, that he might be increasing his own private hoard rather than allowing others to profit. He obtained permission for the establishment of a ten per cent. duty on imports, the excuse being that money was needed to put a stop to the internal slave trade. In making this request Leopold was supported by various Christian organizations all over the world, who thought the idea a noble one, and worthy of encouragement. This seemingly unimportant decision converted the Congo into a money-raising institution, and as Leopold was in the position of sole ruler the revenues would naturally flow into his own private treasury. He abolished the slave trade. There is no doubt of that, but in doing so he entirely destroyed the civilization which had been established by the Arabs, he seized all the fruitful lands formerly occupied by prosperous tribes, and a little later he introduced another form of slavery worse than had hitherto existed.

There were at this time in the Congo many small traders, carrying on profitable business with the natives. Leopold decreed that all vacant lands should thenceforth be regarded as the property of the crown. By so doing, and his action was most unjust, he confined the natives to the insignificant bits of land upon which their villages stood or which were actually under cultivation. All the remainder of the immense territory, the lands from whose vegetation the wealth of the country was drawn, but on which no cultivation was necessary, reverted to the crown. Leopold's agents, formerly Belgian troops, but converted into police and commercial agents, went everywhere, establishing with the natives a trade in rubber. Certain prices, so low as to be extortionate, were fixed for certain quantities of rubber, but gradually these agents demanded more and more rubber while the prices paid to the natives grew smaller and smaller. Then with the aid of the soldiers, the plan was adopted of making each village responsible for a certain amount of gum weekly. If the full measure was not forthcoming it was an easy matter to shoot one or two of the men as a warning to others, or seize the women and children and hold them under the threat of death until their brothers were able to make up the full demand.

But still there was a leakage, and Leopold felt that he was not taking proper advantage of the opportunities offering. In the earlier days the state had encouraged the natives to carry on business with individual traders. When Leopold declared all vacant lands to be the property of the crown, a proclamation was issued forbidding the negroes to sell to traders any rubber taken from these crown lands. A little later his agents compelled the natives to bring the rubber to state officials only. This speedily ruined the private traders and most of them gave up the unequal struggle. But Leopold had no desire to injure the business of the country, providing he could profit by not doing so, and he accordingly offered to enter into agreements with all companies desirous of remaining. These agreements, a number of which have been in existence for years, while others are being arranged even now, established the principle of concessions. The companies were granted exclusive rights to work according to their own ideas, certain clearly defined sections of the country, paying therefor fifty per cent. of their gross returns. This at once made the natives subject to an even worse form of slavery than existed under the rule of the state, for the private corporations have fewer compunctions, and in order to make a profit out of only fifty per cent. of their revenue, stringent measures were necessary. Ideas differ as to what may be regarded as a fair profit. One corporation, composed of Frenchmen, earned in the five years, from 1898 till 1903, eighteen hundred per cent. on a captital of $200,000; the profits for one of these years being almost six hundred per cent., and this after paying King Leopold one-half of the total revenue. There are a number of such concessions, and in addition Leopold derives much gold from the crown lands. His income from the Congo Free State has been variously estimated at from seventeen to twenty million dollars per year for sixteen years, while previous to that time he expended—in philanthrophy—not over one million dollars.

Under Leopold's rule the country has been made desolate, millions upon millions of negroes have either been murdered outright or killed by continued oppression; men women and children have been horribly mutilated by the agents of the king; the supply of ivory has been exhausted; in certain districts rubber has failed; the whole country suffers under the cruellest form of slavery and the Congo Free State as a whole would now be far better off if the civilized nations who having put their hands to the plow turned back, had left it to the tender mercies of the Portuguese and Arab slave traders.

THE GLAD SEASON.

The janitor is courteous now,
The bellboy, too,
Obsequious is the barber's bow
When he gets through
His fussing o'er your raven hair,
On every side
You meet with truly loving care
At Christmastide.

The bootblack plies a busy whisk
On unseen dirt.
And everyone is prompt and brisk
And never curt.
Politeness is with all the rule,
For they, ahem,
Devoutly hope and trust that you'll
Remember them.

NEW ORLEANS TO HAVE A CELLAR.

"A new hotel is being built in New Orleans, and it is going to have a cellar. That ought to be worthy of note," said Martin Behrman, Mayor of New Orleans.

"During the last few years," continued Mr. Behrman, "the sewerage system of New Orleans has been revolutionized. The waste water and refuse matter are no longer washed away in surface sellers or gulleys. New, well regulated sewers, planted under the ground, have taken the place of the old style sewers which made our city notorious. By our new drainage system it is possible now to build cellars under houses. A few years ago a native of New Orleans did not know what a cellar was."

PRESIDENT JORDAN'S GRANDFATHER.

President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, who delivered an address before the educational congress recently, rather surprised his audience by his reference to the possible status in the other world of one of his great-grandfathers.

He was speaking of an address written by the old gentleman, which he had recently read, and was telling of the queer ideas it contained bearing upon future prosperity. "I often wonder what grandfather would think," he said, "if he could look through a crack of the pearly gates, or as some have suggested from his cosey corner by the fire."

A SHORT CUT.

"Mamma, what's the use of putting all those things for the baby in that sterilizing machine?"

"Why, Willie, so that no bad germs will enter his system."

"That's what I thought. But I know an easier way."

"What's that?"

"Why, while you were out I sterilized the baby!"

A RETORT BRUTAL.

She—In a man and woman of equal weight the woman's tongue is smaller than a man's.

He. — That's nothing. A woman's tongue is like her allowance — the smaller it is the faster it goes.

Hair Gone?

If your hair is falling out, strengthen it. Give it food, hair-food—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, cures dandruff, and makes the hair soft and smooth. Sold for over half a century.

Suppose your hair should all leave you! Then what? Weak hair is the kind that falls out; not strong hair! Just learn a lesson from this.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ENGLISHMAN VISITS UNKNOWN BHUTAN

Met by Ruler of Strange Country and Treated With Absolute Friendliness.

Dancing Monks in Quaint Costumes Organize a Big Reception in His Honor.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Claude White, the British political agent at Sikkim, made two expeditions into Bhutan last year and during the late summer, details of which are now published for the first time.

During the first journey, which was undertaken to invest the Tongsa Penlop, the ruler of Bhutan, as a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, for the services he rendered during the Tibet campaign, the entire country was crossed, and portions of Tibet which had not been visited by white men were traversed. Everywhere Mr. White was received with absolute friendliness.

MET BY THE RULER.

The Tongsa Penlop himself undertook a difficult and dangerous journey of over ten days from his residence at Biaga to meet Mr. White at Lhakhang At Lhalong Monastery, one of the most noted in Bhutan, the chief incarnate lama is the nephew of the Tongsa Penlop. Here a great reception was organized in honor of the British political agent.

As the caravan approached up the gorge toward the ancient monastery it was met by masses of lamas all wearing dark red robes. When Mr. White and the Tongsa Penlop had been escorted up to the Monastery an extraordinary lama dance was organized in their honor. This took place in the courtyard of the monastery, the various dancers wearing grotesque masks of animals heads.

During the summer mission Mr. White was beyond the limits of Bhutan proper, and traveled for a prolonged period through hitherto unknown parts of Tibet.

A CURIOUS ANIMAL.

Mr. White came across the takin (Budorcas axicolor) an exceptionally rare animal which, so far as is known, has never been previously seen alive or shot by a European. Mr. White was presented by a very fine specimen by the Tongsa Penlop, but it died in the Chumbi Valley on its way home.

Its habitat is just below the snow line. This extremely rare animal, which in appearance is half-ox, half-antelope, is stated by the natives to exist only in three places in Bhutan.

The foothills of Bhutan are admirably adapted for the cultivation of rubber, etc., and the people are extremely anxious to trade with us. Eventually, it is stated, they will form a valuable market for Manchester cotton goods.

Mr. White discovered a shorter route to Lhasa than the one now known.

Dr. C. Sydney Emerson,
DENTIST,
34 Wellington Row.
Porcelaine Work a Specialty.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
'Phone 129.

SOLD ONLY IN PACKETS
Tiger B 50c
Tiger C 40c
Tiger X 35c
Tiger D 30c
Sold Only in Air-Tight Packets.

MARRIAGES.

OLMSTEAD-STEWART—At the home of the bride, in Grafton, Carleton Co., on October 31st, by the Rev. A. F. Baker, William Olmstead to Maria L. Stewart, all of Carleton Co., N. B.

DEATHS.

WHEATON—In this city on the 14th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Kenney, 34 Orange street, Jane, widow of the late Gilbert D. Wheaton, aged 78 years.
Funeral at 2.30 on Monday.

DALY.—In this city, on Dec. 16th, after a short illness, Timothy Daly, leaving a wife, two sons, two daughters and two brothers.
Funeral on Tuesday morning at 8.45 from his late residence, 260 Main street, to St. Peter's Church. Requiem high mass at 9. Friends invited to attend.

SHAW.—At. St. John, N. B., December 16th, Clara J., eldest daughter of E. M. Shaw of Victoria, Carleton Co., N. B.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURY.—On Sunday, Dec. 16th, at Hampton, of spinal meningetis, in the fifty-fourth year of her age, Mrs. Harriet Bury, widow of the late Mr. James F. Bury, leaving three sons and one daughter, also three step-sons to mourn their loss.
Funeral from her late residence, Village Road, on Tuesday, 18th instant, at 2 p. m. Interment in Hampton cemetery.

BRITT.—In Saint Andrews, N. B., on Dec. 14th, Catherine, aged 70 years, relict of the late Captain Patrick Britt, leaving issue three sons and two daughters.

SMITH.—At Salt Springs, Kings Co., on Dec. 3rd, after a long and painful illness, John W. Smith, in the forty-second year of his age, leaving a widow, one child, two brothers three sisters and an aged mother to mourn their loss.

BOWES—The death occurred Sunday, of Mary Ann, wife of the late Michael A. Bowes, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn their sad loss.
Funeral from her late residence, 28 Castle street, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 2.30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Christmas Jewelry, Etc.
In new goods, and an endless variety from which to choose your
Holiday Gifts.
Come early.
FERGUSON & PAGE,
Diamond Dealers & Jewelers,
41 King Street.

MOVING To Larger Premises,
94 Germain Street.
FRANK P. VAUGHAN,
Electrical Engineer and Contractor,
'Phone 319. St. John, N. B.

DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING BEFORE THE RUSH!
Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, Mixed Nuts, Candy.
CHAS. A. CLARK,
49 Charlotte Street.

Health Bread,
One of the most important ingredients in Health Bread is Rye. Rye alone does not make a first-class bread, but when combined with other ingredients it makes a bread that cannot be surpassed for nutritive qualities or flavor. That is Health Bread. Made by
McKIEL'S BAKERY,
194 Metcalf St., Branch 66 Wall st.
'Phone 1825.

UNWELCOME CARGO DUMPED IN HAMBURG

Gypsies Deported From England Are Once Again on Their Native Soil.

HAMBURG, Dec. 15—An unwelcome cargo for the German authorities arrived at Hamburg today from England on the steamer Lincoln, consisting of 125 gypsies, seventy-five adults and the rest children. There were also twenty vans and thirty-three horses. The German police watched them landing, but it was found that all were German subjects, and all were passed after having been medically examined.

During the stormy passage the gypsies, who were in the dirtiest and most ragged condition, lived in their vans, which stood on deck. They stated that they were delighted with their eight months' stay in England, where they had "earned" much money. On landing they possessed four horses, and on leaving they had thirty-one.

They declared that they were not at all afraid of the English police, who treated them far more considerately than the German force. They only left England because the English were considerate enough to pay their passage back, as well as the duty on their horses. "We saved our money," they said, contentedly.

If possible, they intend to return to England next spring.

Telephone, 1902a.

ARCTICS.
Stormy Weather Footwear

The amount of solid comfort that is stowed away in our Arctics, Alaskas or Storm Gaiters is hard to estimate. It's not expensive comfort either, for the prices on these comfortable foot protectors are only
$1.60, $1.75, $2.70, and $3.00.

We have Arctics, Alaskas and Storm Gaiters for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School Children, and for the little tots who will insist on getting out into the cold. Children's sizes
$1.40 to $1.60.

Come here for Winter comforters for your feet.

D. MONAHAN,
32 Charlottte Street.

Useful Presents

are usually more appreciated now-a-days than those merely ornamental. What would be more acceptable to mother or sister than a pair of **OVERSHOES,** or wouldn't father or brother like a pair of **SLIPPERS** or nice **SHOES.** We have the best in these lines, and if your selection doesn't fit the recipient we will gladly change them. Come in and see.

Remember Our Free Gift Distribution Coupons with Every Dollar Purchase.

SANBORN'S SHOE STORE, 339 Main St.

THE BEST PRESENT

that you can give a lady is a nice **Bottle of Perfume,** and the best Perfumes are sold by us. We would like to show them to you. We have all kinds of Perfumes at all prices, in all kinds of containers. **Dainty Trinket Boxes** in fancy shapes. Handsome Handkerchief Boxes with rich linings and beautiful Glove Boxes, embossed in delicate tints.

No better values in the city.

W. J. McMILLIN, Pharmacist,
'Phone 980. 625 Main Street.

BRIEF DESPATCHES.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Dec. 15—An examination was made today of the British battleship Dreadnought in dock and it was discovered that two plates on the port side were badly indented and must be replaced. It is believed that the Dreadnought struck some sunken wreckage during further recent trials and that this damage resulted.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 16—The Portland Street Railway Co. has announced a voluntary increase of pay to its conductors and motormen, the amount of increase being graduated according to length of service—from 8 cents per day to one year service men, to 20 cents to those who have been in the employ of the road for five years or more.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 16—Colonel Sorrano has informed the Government that he attacked the Pasajo rebels and won a splendid victory. After the fighting at Pasajo the Government forces marched to attack the rebels at Santa Rosa. No details of a fight at the latter place have been received.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 16—The street car system of Portland, owned by the Portland Railway, Light and Power Co., is almost tied up as a result of a strike of the motormen and conductors begun upon the refusal of the company to grant an increase of wages and minor demands.

Thousands of men and boys gathered at the various stations and several riotous demonstrations occurred. Men and boys smashed car windows, bent trolley poles and otherwise destroyed property. Over fifty arrests were made during the night.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 16—The three masted schooner Edgar C. Ross went ashore at Cape Henry early today in a dense fog. Captain Wm. J. Quinlen lost his bearings in the fog and instead of skirting Cape Charles, his craft struck the beach a mile south of Cape Henry light. The Ross was bound from Georgetown, S. C., to New York, loaded with lumber. The crew of the schooner declined to come ashore. The vessel is 400 tons gross and was built at Bath, Me., in 1888. Late tonight she was floated.

CANTON, O., Dec. 16—The Pennsylvania flyer, eastbound, collided with a Wheeling and Lake Erie freight train tonight. The freight engineer was killed and the fireman is dying. The flyer was running slowly.

BERLIN, Dec. 16—King Haakon, Queen Maud and Crown Prince Olaf started today for Copenhagen.

RANDOM, Russian Poland, Dec. 16—A bomb was thrown at Col. Piotta, commander of the Gendarmerie of Random today. His leg was torn off by the explosion. A student of the Technical School, who threw the bomb, was arrested.

COURT REINSTATES DOCTOR EXPELLED FOR ADVERTISING A CURE.

TORONTO, Dec. 16. — Judgment in the appeal of Dr. Crichton, of Castleton, from a ruling of the medical council, striking his name from the rolls for "disgraceful and infamous conduct" in a professional sense, in having advertised la grippe cure, was given by the division court Saturday. The court allows the appeal without costs and declares that his name should be restored to the register but without prejudice to the question as to whether on subsequent enquiry there may not be proper ground found for erasing his name.

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.

Irish Convent Work!

Real Hand Crochet Doylies

of Linen Thread. These Doylies, being the work of students in Convent Homes, are placed on the market at little more than the cost of thread in them.

We offer Two Thousand of the beautiful Linen Crochet Doylies at

25 Cents Each.

One year ago this same range was sold at 70 to 90c. each. Shape, circular, and 10 to 13 inches in diameter.

Neat, Handsome and Durable Umbrellas for Ladies' and Men's use. We placed a large order with best manufacturers to give us Newest Styles for Christmas. We want all to see what we can do in Umbrellas at **$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 to $10.00 each.**

MACAULAY BROS. & CO.