

# THE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK

Passing of the Old Year  
and Advent of New.

Occasion Observed in the Good Old  
Fashioned Way—A Nifty, Happy  
Throng on Broadway

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The passing of the old year and the advent of the new were observed here in the good old-fashioned way.

Each New Yorker celebrated in accordance with his individual bent. The playhouses were filled to "standing room only," the cafes were crowded to the limit; up and down lower Broadway moved unceasingly a noisy, happy throng, while above the deafening din pealed the chimes from Trinity and less historic spires under which congregations gave the occasion a religious significance.

Rain, which had fallen steadily throughout the day, let up as the evening advanced, and the crowds that had made New Year's memorable, appeared on the streets blowing horns, ringing bells, kicking each other with feather-tipped sticks and showering confetti over all. The police, warned by Commissioner Bingham, to whom protests had been made when the annual night of liberty had degenerated into unbridled license, offered a show of restraining the exuberance of the parade, but the good nature of the crowd overruled everything before it, and the carnival went on with a "Happy New Year" about for everyone.

As midnight approached, the merry-makers congregated near Trinity Church, way down town. As "twelve o'clock" ran forth, a mighty shout welcomed 1907. This was followed by "Red, White and Blue," "Liberty," "Long, Long Ago," "Swanee River," "Home, Sweet Home," and other airs, while the listening thousands waved hats and umbrellas in joyful abandon. Throughout the city other chimes rang out the old and rang in the new.

Within the churches psalms were read and hymns chanted, while the prayers of the watchers rose to Heaven.

The celebration in the cafes surpassed any previous carnival of jollity in New York. Elaborate preparations had been made to entertain those who would welcome the new year with a feast. For several days the headwaiters of all the principal hotels and restaurants had been reserving table accommodations and the city's resources for catering to a large crowd were taxed to the utmost. Public and private charitable institutions imbued with the new year's spirit, joined in the merrymaking and throughout Greater New York King Carnival held sway.

## AUSTRALIA IS WILLING.

Indications That the Commonwealth Would  
Welcome Preferential Tariff.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—Negotiations looking towards closer commercial relations are understood to be on foot between Canada and the Australian colonies and New Zealand, while their exact nature remains confidential, it is of interest to note recent utterances of Australian statesmen. At the closing of the Australian Parliament, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth said:

"My advisers earnestly trust that their efforts may lead to closer commercial relations and foster a sentiment of unity between the United Kingdom and the self-governing dominions."

This may be regarded as an official utterance.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. G. H. Kingston, long known as a strong free trader, made the following declaration during the session recently concluded:

"If the people of Great Britain change their minds and believe a preferential arrangement with Australia advisable, I would meet their wishes by an equitable agreement. But I do not think the people of the Mother Country will be agreeable to taxes on food, and their horror of such taxes is natural, and I think, sensible too. I support an unconditional preference offered by Australia to the Mother Country. But if any is offered it must not be a sham."



Hank! Hank!  
"Mamma, these gloves smell sort of gasoline. I'll have to wait until they get dry."  
"Yes, dear. Come along. I'll think we can do it."

# A FINANCIAL RECORD FOR U.S.

The Country Has No Need  
to Feel Alarmed.

Secretary Shaw's Report Shows Big  
Surplus on Books of the Treasury  
—Decreased Expenditures

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—There is no occasion for alarm. Our only anxiety need be lest we fail of facilities to properly garner, store, transport and market our multiplied blessings. Let us be of good cheer and try to be conservative in everything, except thankfulness.

Secretary Shaw thus concludes a resume of the year's financial record, which he says has been prepared in response to multiplied requests. In round numbers he places the receipts for the calendar year 1906 at \$255,000,000 and the expenditures at \$256,000,000, or an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$500,000. As there has been no change in the tariff laws or the laws relating to internal revenues, Secretary Shaw says the large increase in receipts is due solely to the extraordinary trade activity. The total expenditure, however, for 1906, as compared with 1905, he says, shows a decrease of but \$5,000,000.

Discussing the finances of the government for the six months in the present fiscal year just closed, the secretary says that the books of the treasury show surplus receipts over expenditures of \$15,000,000, compared with a deficit of \$3,000,000 for the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year. The cash in the treasury is \$150,000,000, as compared with \$171,000,000 a year ago, an increase of \$19,000,000.

The cash in National Bank deposits is \$155,000,000, as compared with \$150,000,000 a year ago, an increase of \$5,000,000, and the total cash in the general fund is \$256,000,000, as against \$242,000,000 a year ago. Under this cash there are liabilities at the present time of \$18,000,000 greater than at the same time last year. The available cash balance has increased during the year \$101,000,000. With the general fund standing at \$237,000,000, Secretary Shaw remarks that the bonds maturing July 1, 1907, can be paid, if it be deemed wise and still leave a working balance of more than \$120,000,000.

During the last twelve months the secretary continues, the money in actual circulation, exclusive of the amount in the treasury vaults, has increased over \$200,000,000. Of this increase, \$145,000,000 is available for bank reserve and \$55,000,000 is in National Bank circulation.

"This," he says, "seems to be a complete answer to the oft-repeated and ill-considered criticism that the treasury system necessarily results in contraction when money is most needed."

He maintains, therefore, that the existing money stringency, world-wide in its extent, is traceable in no respect and in no degree to the independent treasury system of the United States. He says the manifest and admitted shortage has been caused by the unexpected prosperity in this country and reasonable prosperity everywhere. The people of the United States, he declares, consume per capita more food, more clothes, more of everything than any other people in the world, and when prosperous they import more goods than they export. This naturally encourages industry everywhere and unusual business activity calls for an unusual amount of actual money.

As to the currency system of the United States, Secretary Shaw says that in his judgment it permits adequate expansion, but that its weakness is its failure to procure contraction. The volume of money, he contends, does not respond to the volume of our business. The annual increase, he adds, may be sufficient, but there is no annual contraction during the dull summer months.

"Only the unthinking and ill-advised," he says, "charge the admitted stringency solely or largely to stock and bond speculation. Just now speculation in real estate is at high tide, and the opinion is expressed, possibly very likely as much money is tied up in options and margins on real estate as in stocks and bonds."

"The effect of the present cur shortage on the money market also is alluded to. The secretary says:

"A large crop of cotton than usual and an unprecedented yield of cereals, fruits and every other agricultural product has filled granaries and warehouses to overflowing and congested every important railway."

"In the absence of more truckage and increased terminal facilities an increase in the number of cars increases congestion and fails to afford adequate relief. Non-perishable freight is shifted from trucks to make room for that which is more important. This delayed freight, however, is owned by someone and someone's money is thus tied up. The producer has sold, though it has not reached the consumer. It is represented somewhere by borrowed money, and the delay in shipment extends the loan. The same is true of all material on its way to factories."

Co-operation between the commercial banks of the country the secretary finds to be impossible because the Sherman anti-trust law forbids it.

"Instead," he says, "we have approximately twenty thousand institutions engaged in commercial banking, each a law unto itself so long as it does not violate statutory requirements with respect to investments and reserve. As a natural and unavoidable result no combined effort is made in endeavor to provide ample reserve

# NEW YEAR BOALLY USHERED IN BY ST. JOHN PEOPLE

Another Milestone Welcomed by the Blowing of Whistles, Ringing of Bells, Band Music and Fire Works—Watch Night Services Held in Many City Churches—Holiday Will be Generally Recognized—Rinks and Theatres Will Afford Opportunity to Spend the Day Pleasantly.

With the booming of cannon, the tolling of bells, the tooting of whistles, the blare of trumpets and the flare of rockets, the dying year was farewelled and the New Year ushered into existence.

Despite the storm many citizens assembled in the various churches to participate in the watch night services, where hymns of praise were sung and silent prayer was offered to the Redeemer for His beneficence to His people during the past year. The services in the churches were most impressive. At five minutes to twelve the bells began ringing, warning the people of the close of the old year. The whistles of the steamers in the harbor soon joined in. The Carleton Cornet Band went through a short programme on King square, west end, at the close of the year, and when they had concluded theirs were given by the assembled choirs. The steamships on the west side fired rockets at midnight and the occasion was generally festive.

At the various clubs the members assembled to usher in the New Year, and 1907 certainly received a royal welcome from the citizens of St. John. The different stations to visit one another on New Year's Day. For this purpose they usually travel in sleds, and the citizens now look forward to the fire ladders' trips. Notwithstanding the absence of snow the men will pay their fraternal visits and backboards have been hired to convey the parties to the different stations.

In the afternoon the members of the Father Mathew Association will visit the orphanage at Silver Falls and give the boys their annual treat. At 2:15 p.m. the members of the St. John's Guild will leave St. Malachi's Hall conveying the members of the society to the orphanage. Complete arrangements for the pleasant event have been made, and doubtless the old boys will enjoy the afternoon as well as the youngsters.

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the expressions of good will to St. John people from their friends in all parts of the world.

MAYOR SEARS RECEIVED GREETINGS.

His Worship Mayor Sears received many expressions of good will from officials throughout the Dominion, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mayor Coatsworth of Toronto and W. P. Andrews of New York.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent his card, on which was written, "With best wishes for the New Year."

Toronto's mayor sent the following letter:

"Edward Sears, Esq., Mayor, St. John, N. B.:

My dear Mr. Mayor—Allow me to thank you for your kind card of Christmas greetings to myself and our Toronto people, and in return, beg to say that we have very much pleasure in wishing you and all the citizens of St. John a very happy and prosperous New Year.

With kind regards, believe me, Yours very sincerely,

E. COATSWORTH, Mayor."

W. P. Andrews, a prominent merchant of New York, who has many friends here sent a card on which the following message was printed:

"I am wishing all friends that at this time of year.

O' blessings y'all have a share, W' a drop 'o' the bottle, In your pipe a big dose, An' a pouch 'o' o' silver and mair."

His worship also sent messages of felicitation to the mayors of Canadian cities with whom he is acquainted. The holiday will be generally recognized and if it should clear up our Toronto people, and now we must hunt him out of the State altogether."

"That while our indignation is chiefly directed against the Government of France, and not against the people, we emphasize our disapproval of the attitude of both Government and people, we hereby pledge ourselves not to buy any goods or services from France until the wrongs inflicted on the Church be fully redressed."

"That these resolutions be communicated to the principal journals of Canada and the United States for publication, to the Knights of Columbus and other fraternal societies and to such other persons as may be deemed proper."

## FANATICS' NEW LEADER.

Calls Himself Adam the Second and Wants  
to Proclaim to the Doukhobors the  
Coming of a Second Messiah.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—Western Canada is threatened with the entrance of a band of fanatics in the spring who desire to proclaim to the Doukhobors the coming of a second Messiah. The leader of these fanatics, who are at present located in Cheyenne, Wyoming, is a man named James Sharp. He calls himself Adam the Second, and has bestowed upon his wife Lizzie the name of Eve the Second, while their son, Leo Sharp, is designated Leo Adam. Sharp has gathered around him four fanatics, or thirty-one persons in all, and his chief aim is to convert the Doukhobors to join the Doukhobors; that is, if they are permitted to enter Canada. But they will not be allowed to do so, for under the new immigration laws, they will be excluded as undesirable persons. Sharp was working on an Oklahoma farm when the craze came to him that it was his mission to regenerate the earth. He said he saw a star fall and felt an internal change which led him to a consciousness of the great duty before him. Sharp and his wife and son stripped themselves stark naked and went off on a pilgrimage. They were arrested when Sharp told the Police Marshal, "Get these behind me, Satan." After the release the three started for Cheyenne to make converts, and to some extent they have succeeded.



A Gambler.  
The Thrope—Will you marry me, Dave?  
The Parson—Gorry to refuse you, but I never take a hand in games of chance.

# HURON COUNTY CATHOLICS TO BOYCOTT FRENCH GOODS

Indignant at the Manner in Which Their  
Church has Been Treated in France  
—Hope That It Will Teach  
Government a Lesson.

SEAFORTH, Ont., Dec. 31.—Indignation at the manner in which their church has been treated by the Government in France has induced members of the Roman Catholic faith in Huron county to pledge themselves not to purchase any goods of French manufacture until satisfactory redress has been made. This action was taken at largely attended meetings of Catholic congregations in the county on Christmas Day, when the perplexing difficulties bearing on the situation in France were discussed with freedom and as a result resolutions embodying the boycott clause were passed. The voice from Huron county, it was explained at the meeting, is making itself heard in its own feeble way in the hope that French manufacturers and operatives may be taught that so long as they retain an atheistic and persecuting Government, their silks, wines, gloves and countless other articles will not be bought by Catholics of countries where freedom of worship exists. It was further pointed out that to Canada and the United States the French people shipped \$80,000,000 worth of goods each year, so that the boycott, were it taken up in these two countries, would strike home with force.

Mr. James L. Killoran, barrister, presided at the Seaforth meeting, and his Honor, Judge B. L. Doyle, at the Goderich gathering. The resolutions, which sum up the results of the meetings are as follows:

"That we, the Catholics of the county of Huron declare our gratitude to the people and past Governments of France, who for over fourteen centuries upheld the Christian faith at such sacrifices as to have earned the title of 'the most Christian nation.'"

"We regret that for some years past the evident trend of successive Governments of France has been towards driving religion out of the nation. M. Briand, the present Minister of Public Worship, in an address to the school teachers at Amiens last recently, 'The time has come to root out from the minds of French children the ancient faith which has served its purpose, and to replace it with the light of freethought. It is time to get rid of the Christian idea. We have hunted Jesus out of the army, we have hunted the hospitals, insane and orphan asylums, and law courts, and now we must hunt Him out of the State altogether.'"

"That while our indignation is chiefly directed against the Government of France, and not against the people, we emphasize our disapproval of the attitude of both Government and people, we hereby pledge ourselves not to buy any goods or services from France until the wrongs inflicted on the Church be fully redressed."

"That these resolutions be communicated to the principal journals of Canada and the United States for publication, to the Knights of Columbus and other fraternal societies and to such other persons as may be deemed proper."

## INVASION OF GREAT BRITAIN

Lord Wolsley Writes Startling Letters  
on the Possibility of Such  
an Event.

Seldom has such a startling prophecy of peril been uttered by a great British soldier as is contained in two letters on Army policy addressed by Viscount Wolsley—himself an ex-Commander-in-Chief of the British Army—to Lord Wolsley.

Lord Wolsley's first warning is contained in a letter dated Leven, November 1. In it he speaks freely of our national lack of an efficient Army. He evidently does not believe in an invasion of Britain.

He is, however, a defeat at sea, he appears to regard invasion as more or less certain.

Here is a startling extract from the letter:

"Britain can never have an efficient Army during peace, as it is impossible to maintain the requisite and calamities which are always in store for the nation that is content to follow the lead of cowards who usually direct her great affairs."

The day will come when she will violently and suddenly lose her former reputation as a nation of invincibles, and the plucky fishwives will march upon Downing street, and if they can catch its usual inmates, will rend them.

One party is as bad as the other, and I hope and pray that when the national misfortune of a great defeat at sea overtakes us, followed by the invasion of England or Ireland—very possibly the latter—that John Bull will turn round and rend the jaws and talkers who prevent us from being prepared to meet invasion."

Nor does Lord Wolsley regard the Navy as all-sufficient. He concludes this first letter with the statement—"I should like to see our Navy half as strong as it is, but still, to be quite secure against invasion, we require a strong defensive Army also."

His second letter is addressed to Lord Wolsley from Mentone.

Other nations (he says)—I need not name them—are now very strong at sea as well as ourselves, and any well-planned combination against them might, I believe, give to our enemies the command of the Channel for a sufficient long time to enable a great invading army to be landed on our coast.

The only stores it would require would be ammunition, as our rich countries would furnish them with every requisite.

These are striking views, and their utterance by a soldier who held the office of Commander-in-Chief from 1885 to 1900 gives them additional importance.

# THE TRANSVAAL'S NEW CONSTITUTION

Letters Patent Creating it a  
Self-Governing Colony.

Goities to be Sent Back Within a  
Year—Cabinet Reserves Many  
Powers.

The text of the Letters Patent establishing the Transvaal Constitution has been issued as a parliamentary paper. In the telegram sent by Lord Elgin to Lord Selborne, he says:

"I am commanded by the king to express through you to the people of the Transvaal his earnest wishes for the peace and prosperity of the country under the new constitution."

I desire to add on behalf of his majesty's government that they have advised his majesty to grant immediate responsible government to the Transvaal, in full confidence that the constitution established by the Transvaal will be permanently secured, and with the hope that the steps now taken will in due time lead to the union of the interests of the whole of his majesty's dominions in South Africa.

The following is a summary of the Letters Patent:

Two Chambers—Legislative Council (upper), and Legislative Assembly (lower).

Council of fifteen, members to be at least 30 years old, voters, and at least three years resident in the colony.

First council to be summoned to sit for five years; after four years a law may be passed making the council elective.

Assembly of 60 members, allotted in single-member seats to the present 16 magisterial districts; Witwatersrand, 34; Pretoria Urban, 6; Rest of District, 20.

Manhood suffrage (all British white males over 21, resident in the colony for six months before framing the constitution), regular British soldiers, excluded.

Vote by ballot.

Dissolution every five years, and the governor may dissolve when he thinks fit.

Debates in Dutch and English, record in English.

Expenses of members £150 a session, plus £2 for every day of attendance, and the importation of goods for six months before framing the constitution, regular British soldiers, excluded.

In case of disagreement between the two houses, a joint sitting of both may pass legislation by a majority.

The governor shall reserve laws:

(a) Putting disabilities on non-European.

(b) Altering the provisions of the Letters Patent.

(c) Providing for the introduction of servile labor.

No fresh labor importation license to be issued, and no contract renewed, and the importation of goods for six months before framing the constitution, regular British soldiers, excluded.

Land Board to deal with settlers.

Swaziland reserved for direct administration of high commissioner. Governor continues paramount chief of natives.

Money bills to originate in the assembly. Council may reject but not alter them. Tax bill to be first recommended to the Assembly by governor's message.

The text of the No Servile Labor clause in the Letters Patent runs:

"The man or person of servile character, the governor shall reserve any law providing for the introduction under contract, indenture, or license of laborers into the colony from places outside South Africa."

In addition to the clause repealing the Labor Importation Ordinances and determining, putting an end to the system of Chinese labor within a year of the meeting of the new parliament, it is provided that the new legislature may by law accelerate that determination.

The seats are allotted as follows:

Barberton . . . . . 1  
Lydenburg . . . . . 2  
Emelo . . . . . 2  
Heldersburg . . . . . 1  
Lichtenburg . . . . . 1  
Mario . . . . . 1  
Middleburg . . . . . 1  
Pretoria . . . . . 1  
Pretoria-urban . . . . . 6  
Rustenburg . . . . . 4  
Standerton . . . . . 2  
Wakkerstroom . . . . . 2  
Pretoria-urban . . . . . 6  
Other than Urban . . . . . 1  
Witwatersrand . . . . . 3  
Zoutpansberg . . . . . 2  
Witwatersrand . . . . . 3

The governor is to receive a salary of £8,000.

Judges are to be appointed by the governor-in-council.

Members are to take the oath of allegiance to the king or to make affirmation.

The governor may return laws to the legislature with recommended amendments. The king may disallow a law within two years.

The governor is to name the ministers.

No date is fixed for the elections, but they are expected about the end of January or beginning of February.

The legislature must meet within six months from now.

The governor is not to assent to laws dealing with divorce, currency, differences, or interfering with the central duties, or interfering with the consent of the king's forces, unless with the sanction of the colonial secretary.

## RAILROADS.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

### CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS

### Lowest One-way First-class Fare FOR ROUND TRIP

Going Dec. 21, 1906, to Jan. 1, 1907, inclusive, good to return until Jan. 3, 1907.

Between all stations on Atlantic Division, and Eastern Division to and including Montreal.

Also, from and to stations on the D. A. R. and I. C. R.

### To Stations West of Montreal

### Lowest One-way First-class Fare

Dec. 24, 25, 1906, good for return until Dec. 26, 1906. Also, on Dec. 31, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907, good for return until Jan. 3, 1907.

### Lowest One-way First-class Fare TO MONTREAL

Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25; also Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907, good for return until Jan. 3, 1907.

Full particulars on application to W.H.C. MACKAY, St. John, or W.B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N.B.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

### Intercolonial Railway

### —FOR—

### NEW YEAR

will sell round trip tickets

### LOCAL ISSUE

First-Class One-Way Fare  
Good going to January 1st, 1907.  
Returning January 3rd, 1907.

### THROUGH ISSUE

First-Class One-Way Through  
Fare  
Good going December 31st, January 1st.  
Returning January 2nd, 1907.

### FIRST-CLASS ONE-WAY FARE TO MONTREAL

added to First-Class One-Way  
Fare and One-Third.  
Good going Dec. 28, 29, 30, 31st,  
January 1st.  
Returning until January 3rd, 1907

## EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

### INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

### WINTER REDUCED RATES

Effective to May 1, 1907.

St. John to Portland, N.B., \$5.00.

St. John to Boston, \$5.50.

Commencing Tuesday, Nov. 13, steamers leave St. John Tuesdays and Fridays at 6:30 p.m. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston.

### RETURNING

From Boston at 9 a.m., Mondays and Thursdays, via Portland, Eastport and Lubec.

All cargo, except live stock, via the steamers of this company, is insured against fire and marine risk.

W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.

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## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the Increased Patronage which Advertisers are giving to the Star, we are Compelled to request those who require changes in their Advertisements to have their Copy in the Star Office Before 9 o'clock in the Morning, to Ensure insertion same Evening.

## Scotch Coal, and Broad Cove Soft.

C. E. COLWELL has on hand a stock of Scotch Coal, and is expecting, daily, some Broad Cove Soft.

Telephone West End, No 17, C. E. COLWELL, Old Fort, West End.

## BRIEF DISPATCHES

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Samuel W. Martin, proprietor of a well known all-night Broadway restaurant, died suddenly today from heart disease. Mr. Martin's health had been poor for some time, and he had failed rapidly since he was obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors a few weeks ago. His condition became critical last night and he sank steadily until his death.

The restaurant, popularly known as "Sam Martin's," was for many years one of the most widely known of the many eating houses along the "Great White Way."