POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

TROUBLESOME BOER

Annoying Germany in Southwest America

Disposed to Regard South Africa as His Own Territory—Government Urged to Make Land Grants to None But Wealthy Boer Colonists

The Cologne Gazette draws attention to a publication by Dr. Semler, a member of the Reichstag, entitled "Observations in Southwest Africa," in which stress is laid upon the question of the Boer element in the German colony. The Boer population is represented as stronger than before the rebellion, and the author notes that "the Boer is disposed to regard South Africa, including our colony, as his own special territory." Commenting upon this, The Cologne Gazette declares that the Boer question is the most important of all those relating to German Southwest Africa. Recent events, it says, have shown that a highly undesirable Boer element has nested in the German colony, their presence is superfluous, and the government is urged not to make grants of Crown lands to Boers except in the case of picked and wealthy settlers. Further, any Boer colonists should be appraised that their sons must become Germans and be liable for German military service. Everything, The Gazette contends, should be done to draw the colony closer to the mother country, and loans are recommended as a useful means of stimulating loyalty and of rendering the colony a less desirable acquisition in the eyes of other states.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days

SULTAN'S TROOPS FACING RAISULI

Natives Report That the Whole Force is Inspiring With Anti-European Feeling

TANGIER, Dec. 24—The Sultan's mahalla—that is, the body of troops lately despatched from Fez under War Minister Sir Mohammed Gabbas and Kaid MacBean, commander of the Sultan's body guard—are now encamped at Aindalla, within rifleshot of Raisuli's stronghold. Everybody is wondering what will happen next. Despite circumstantial stories that it is the intention of Raisuli and the Kabyles tribesmen to oppose the imperial troops, nothing of the kind has occurred. It is stated that Sir Mohammed Gabbas has summoned Raisuli to do homage for him as the Governor of Fahs.

It is also said that the notorious brigand, Valinete, and other tribal leaders have gone to confer with Raisuli. Natives say that the whole force is inspired with anti-European feelings, and if they are obliged to fight they will outfight the foreigners. The natives insist that the attempt to install foreign police will be opposed anyway. There are rumors that French and Spanish troops are about to land to protect Europeans and enforce order, but nothing definite can be learned.

TO CUT FARES AND RATES

Australian Premier Announces Big Saving to Taxpayers.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 24—The Premier, the Hon. Alfred Deakin, announces that owing to the prosperity in all industries and the buoyant state of the railroad finances, reductions involving an amount of $750,000 would be made in freight rates and fares. The total annual saving to the taxpayers would be $1,500,000.

KILLED BY C. P. R. TRAIN NEAR ENNISKILLEN

Peter Larsen, a Dane employed by William Howard on his farm at Gaspereaux Station, was killed yesterday afternoon between four and five o'clock by a C. P. R. express near Enniskillen. Larsen had been drinking during the day and early in the afternoon left Gaspereaux Station to walk to Enniskillen three miles distant. He lay down on the track and fell asleep. No. 23 freight bound for St. John ran over him, the train being almost on the man before the engineer saw him. Larsen was frightfully mangled but in spite of his terrible injuries was alive when picked up. He was being brought to Welsford but died on the way.

Larsen was about forty-five years of age and had no relatives in Canada.

DENISON, Tex., Dec. 25.—Rev. T. K. Crawley of St. Patrick's church, while putting on his vestments to celebrate high mass, dropped dead today. He served as a chaplain in a New York regiment throughout the civil war.

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,

6in Old Fort, West End

PROPOSALS FORMULATED FOR UNION OF CHURCHES

Joint Committee of Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches Make Report—Feel Encouraged by Reception Accorded Overtures Made to Anglican and Baptist Bodies.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

The Joint Committee on Church Union, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches, which met in the Metropolitan church, Toronto, in the second week of December and sat for three days, has prepared a report, which is summarized as follows:

With regard to the overtures sent out, the committee reports that it received with much gratification cordial and brotherly answers from representatives of the Church of England in Canada and of the Baptist churches; and, in view of these answers, recommends that the following action be taken:

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

I. That the Executive Committee be empowered to choose a committee of fifteen to confer with any delegation that may be appointed by the Church of England on the question of union.

BAPTIST MARITIME UNION.

II. That a committee of seven be appointed to meet any representatives which the Maritime Union of the Baptist Church may choose. The committee to consist of three Presbyterians, three Methodists, and one Congregationalist, to be chosen by the separate delegations at the close of this session.

III. That the Union Committee empower the Executive to choose a committee to meet and confer with representatives appointed by the Baptist Union of Ontario and Quebec.

These committees were duly appointed.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON MINISTRY.

Pastoral office and term of service—Recognizing the desirability of preserving the essence of both the settled pastorate and the itinerancy, this committee recommends as follows:

The pastoral relation shall be without a time limit. That every congregation shall have, as far as possible, a pastorate without interruption, and a Settlement Committee, appointed by each synod or conference annually, shall consider all applications from ministers or charges within the section over which it has jurisdiction. Ministers may at the end of any one year seek a change of pastoral relation by application to the Settlement Committee.

In the event of a vacancy occurring at any time, and the congregation failing to make a call, the Settlement Committee shall be empowered to make an appointment to such vacancy for the current year, after consultation with the congregation or its governing board.

The Settlement Committee shall have authority to initiate correspondence with ministers and charges, with a view to completing arrangements to secure necessary and desirable settlements.

(a) Any minister shall have the right to appear before the Settlement Committee to represent his case in regard to his appointment; and any congregation or governing board may also appear by not more than two representatives, properly authorized in writing, appointed from among its members at a regular meeting, or at a special meeting, of which proper notice has been given.

(b) When a minister chosen by a congregation cannot be settled, the congregation or its governing board may place before the Settlement Committee other names.

There shall be also a committee for the transfer of ministers from one synod or conference to another, which may be composed of the presiding officer of the highest court of the church, who shall be the convenor and chairman of the committee, together with the presiding officers of the several synods or conferences. This committee shall have authority to transfer ministers and candidates for the ministry from one synod or conference to another.

The minister in charge shall be the presiding officer of the governing body of each congregation within his pastoral charge.

TRAINING FOR THE MINISTRY.

On the subject of "Training for the Ministry," the committee recommends as follows:—

1. That the attainment of a B. A. degree, to be followed by three years in the study of theology, is desirable; but in cases where this is unattainable, that there be two alternative courses, constituted as follows, both starting from university matriculation:—

(a) Three years at least in arts, followed by three years in theology, and that before ordination or contemporaneous with his college course, twelve months to be spent in preaching.

(b) Two years' preaching under the supervision of a body corresponding to a district meeting or presbytedy, with appropriate studies, and four years of a mixed arts and theological course in college.

(The consideration of the contents of the required cirricula was deferred for further consideration, and the judgment of the representatives of the various colleges concerned is to be solicited as to the same.)

The Supreme Court of the Church shall have power to authorize the ordaining of any person to the ministry if it shall see fit to do so.

Candidates for the ministry who have entered on their course shall be allowed to complete it on the conditions which obtained when they began.

No candidate shall be received for the ministry unless he has been first recommended by a body corresponding to a session of a Quarterly Board or a local church.

In regard to the relation of a minister to the doctrines of the Church, the committee recommends that the duty of enquiry into the personal character, doctrinal beliefs and general fitness of candidates for the ministry shall be laid upon the presbytery, district meeting or association

SUB-COMMITTEE ON POLITY.

The Sub-committee on Polity, after an examination of the forms of church government of the negotiating churches, and the practical working therefor, is greatly gratified to find that there is such a substantial degree of similarity among the churches in the duties and functions of their officers and courts. That engaged in the same work, the negotiating churches have been steadily approximating more nearly to each other. That it is possible to provide for substantial congregational freedom and at the same time to secure the benefits of a strong connexional tie and co-operate efficiency.

To this end the following recommendations are submitted as setting forth the leading principles to be organized in framing the polity of the united church.

1.—The Church.

The members of the church shall be the members of the uniting denominations, and such others as may, hereafter, become members of the united church.

The unit of organization shall be the pastoral charge, circuit or congregational.

The governing bodies, higher than the pastoral charge, shall be the presbytery, district meeting or association, the annual conference, synod or union, the general council, conference or assembly. These terms are not suggested as final names for the governing bodies or courts.

II.—The Pastoral Charge or Circuit or Congregation.

A.—Charges existing previous to the union.—In the management of their local affairs the various charges, circuits or congregations of the united denominations shall be entitled to continue the organization and practces enjoyed by them at the time of union, subject to the general legislation, principles and discipline of the united church. Their representatives in the next higher governing body or court shall be chosen as at present.

Any charge, circuit or congregation formed previous to the union shall be entitled to continue the practices of the denomination to which it belonged, with respect to membership, church ordinances, Sunday schools and Young People's Societies, subject to such modifications as may be made by the general council, conference or assembly of the united church.

B.—Charges Formed After Union. The liberty of the individual charge shall be recognized to the fullest extent compatible with the oversight of the spiritual interests of the charge by the minister (or ministers) and a body of men especially chosen and set apart or ordained for that work. New charges shall be formed with the consent of the presbytery, district meeting or association. Before sanctioning the formation of a new charge, however, the presbytery, district meeting or association is required to hear and consider the representations of any charge that may be affected by the proposed action. The members of a charge who are entitled to all church privileges are those who, on a profession of their faith in Jesus Christ and obedience to Him, have been received into communion. The children of such persons are members of the church, and it is their duty and privilege, when they reach the age of discretion, to enter into communion.

Members, male and female, shall have the right to vote at all meetings of the church or congregation. The minister (or ministers), and elders, or deacons, or leaders, and local preachers, shall have oversight of the spiritual interests of the charge or congregation. The management of its temporal, and financial affairs shall be entrusted to a committee of stewards or managers. The elders, deacons or leaders, and local preachers, shall be chosen by the communicants, and shall hold office under the regulations to be passed by the general council, conference or assembly. It shall be the duty of the minister and elders, deacons or leaders, and local preachers to have the oversight of:—

(1) The admission and demission of members.

(2) The conduct of members, with power to exercise discipline.

(3) The dispensation of the sacraments.

(4) The religious training of the young.

(5) The order of public worship, including the service of praise.

(6) The care of the poor and the visiting of the sick.

It shall be their duty:—

(7) To receive and judge petitions, etc., from members.

(8) To transmit petitions, appeals, etc., to presbytery, district meeting or association.

(9) To recommend suitable candidates for the ministry.

The stewards or managers shall be chosen by the congregation annually.

It shall be the duty of the joint committee or board:—

(1) To secure contributions for missionary and other general objects of the church.

(2) To select representatives of the charge to the presbytery, district meeting or association.

(3) To submit to the charge or congregation for their consideration reports on the life and work of the charge, including estimates of expenditure.

(4) To attend to matters affecting the charge not assigned to any of the other bodies.

III.—The Presbytery, District Meeting or Association.

The Presbytery, District Meeting or Association shall consist of:

(1) All ordained ministers within the bounds; (a) who are engaged in some department of church work; or (b) who have been regularly permitted to retire from active service and continue to reside within the bounds of the presbytery, district meeting, or association with which they were connected at the time of their retirement; or (c) who have been placed on the roll by special enactment of the Annual Conference, Synod or Union.

2) And elders, deacons, leaders, or non-ministerial representatives of pastoral charges, within the bounds equal in number to the number of ministers engaged in any department of church work.

19. It shall be the duty of the presbytery, district meeting, or association:

(1) To have the oversight of the charges within its bounds and review their records, and to form new charges.

(2) To receive and dispose of petitions and appeals from the lower governing bodies or courts.

(3) To transmit petitions and appeals to the higher governing bodies or courts.

(4) To superintend the education of students looking forward to the ministry, and to certify students to theological halls.

(5) To examine and recommend to the annual conference, synod, or union, candidates for the ministry; and also to recommend the ordination of probationers for the ministry who have fulfilled the prescribed requirements.

(6) To induct or install pastors.

(7) To deal with matters sent down by the higher governing bodies or courts.

(8) To adopt measures for promoting the religious life of the charges within the bounds.

IV.—THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SYNOD OR UNION.

20. The annual conference, synod or union shall consist of the ministers on the rolls of the presbyteries, district meetings, or associations within its bounds, and an equal number of non-ministerial representatives of pastoral charges chosen by the presbyteries, district meetings, or associations.

21. The annual conferences, synods, or unions shall:

(1) Be subordinate to the General Council, Conference, or Assembly.

(2 Meet every year.

(3) Have power to determine the number and boundaries, and review the records of the presbyteries or district meetings or associations within its bounds, and have oversight of them.

(4) Hear and decide appeals, subject to the privilege of appeal to the General Council, Conference or Assembly.

(5) Appoint annually a Settlement Committee.

(6) Receive candidates for the ministry, and examine and ordain probationers for the ministry who have fulfilled the prescribed requirements.

V. THE GENERAL COUNCIL, CONFERENCE OR ASSEMBLY.

22. The General Council, Conference or Assembly shall consist of an equal number of ministers and non-ministerial representatives chosen by the annual conferences, synods or unions. Its regular meeting shall be held every second year. Its presiding officer shall be the chief executive officer of the united church, and during his term of office he may be relieved by his pastoral or other duties.

23. The General Council, Conference or Assembly shall have full power:

(1) To determine the number and boundaries and review the records of the annual conferences, synods or unions.

(2) To legislate on matters respecting the doctrine, worship, membership and government of the church, subject to the conditions that before any rule or law relative to these matters can become a permanent law, it must receive the approval of a majority of the presbyteries, district meetings, or associations; or, if deemed advisable, of congregations.

(3) To prescribe and regulate the course of study of candidates for the ministry, and to sanction the admission of ministers from other churches.

(4) To receive and dispose of petitions, memorials, etc.

(5) To dispose of appeals.

(6) To conduct the missionary operations of the church.

(7) To have charge of the colleges of the church, and to take what measures are deemed advisable for the promotion of Christian education.

(8) To appoint committees or boards and officers for the different departments of church work, and to receive their reports, and give them instructions and authority.

(9) To correspond with other churches.

(10) And in general, to enact such legislation and adopt such measures as may tend to promote the godliness, repress immorality, preserve the unity of the Church and advance the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted for the prayerful consideration of all persons concerned.

(Rev.) A. SUTHERLAND,
(Rev.) E. D. McLAREN,
(Rev.) T. B. HYDE,
Joint Secretaries, Union Committee.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS CONTRACT TO SPEND $62,000,000 ON LINES.

TORONTO, Dec. 25—The railways of Canada, according to a special article in the Globe tomorrow, have contracted for new construction and equipment this year more than $62,000,000.

The new lines under construction will total 3,114 miles, and the following expenditures are given:

C. P. R., $23,000,000; Canadian Northern, $15,000,000; Grand Trunk, $5,000,000; Grand Trunk Pacific, $7,000,000; Great Northern, $10,000,000, and Temiscaming and Northern Ontario, $2,000,000.

Does fit
Doesn't
shrink

Pen-Angle Underwear has the soft warm feel the skin enjoys. Doesn't itch. Made for men, women and little folks, in a variety of styles, fabrics and prices.

We authorize every dealer in Pen-Angle Underwear to replace, at our cost, any garment faulty in material or making.

202

PUPILS MUST BE FED

Outcome of Compulsory Education in Britain

Bill Before Parliament Calling for Provision of Meals by School Authorities Hungry Children Not Fit to Profit by Teaching.

In a recent issue the London Times discusses editorially the education (provision of meals) bill, then before a committee of the House of Commons. "The bill empowers local education authorities to take such steps as they think fit for the provision of meals for children attending elemetary schools. For that purpose they may associate themselves with anybody that will undertake to provide food; and may provide land, buildings, furniture, apparatus and such offers and servants as may be necessary for the preparation and service of such meals. They may do all, in fact, except provide the food itself. This is supposed to be paid for out of voluntary contributions. Another clause, however, provides that in necessitous areas where there is an insufficiency of charitable funds the education authorities may apply to the Board of Education for power to spend out of the rates such sums as may be needed to make up the deficiency, to an amount not exceeding the produce of a rate of one halfpenny in the pound. Thus the rates are fully involved, first for provision of everything except the actual raw materials of the meals, and, secondly, for the provision of these also in case money is not forthcoming from private benevolence. Where possible, the authorities may recover the cost of meals from parents or the Board of Guardians."

The Times remarks that the "measure is an excellent illustration of the truth that, if a nation does not do the right thing at the right time and in the right way, it is certain to be compelled sooner or later to do the thing in a hurry and in the wrong way. It has pleased this nation under successive Governments, both Unionist and Liberal, to shirk the gravest of social problems—that the moral condition of the mass of its citizens. It has pleased our legislature to fight the paltry battles of party and to occupy itself with the squabbles of sectaries who ought to have been giving to the practical moral education of the people the time and energy they have spent in trying to make their respective shades of doctrine prevail. Now we have to deal with numbers of children who are unemployed because their moral condition makes them unemployable, and with numbers of children who are unfed because their parents have grown up from childhood without adequate moral discipline and training. We have to deal with these things in unseemly haste, by the methods of the empire, and under the dictation of persons whose theories and aims however, little they may know it, are profoundly anti-social. This bill is well meant, but it proceeds in the wrong way; yet if we urge the right way, the answer—and it is a weighty one—is that, while the grass grows, the steed starves. There are children who must want food while we endeavor to make up arrears of work by inculcating upon their parents the duty of providing for their children. There is more than this. More than thirty years ago we gravely interfered alike with the ethics and the which our untaught masses had settled down. We compelled them to send their children to school during a period previously devoted to eking out the family income. That was right, but it involved a great deal more which we were far too busy with sectarian quarrels to think about. We rudely interfered alike with the etics and the economies of the home, and we did nothing to provide against the great changes which such wholesale interference was bound to produce. Now it is very widely felt that we cannot compel children with nothing in their stomachs to come and have their anaemic brains confused with teaching they are hardly fit to profit by. That is the sentiment which paralyzes opposition to this bill, although we know that it is only applying a plaster to a sore which calls loudly for constitutional treatment."

THREE OF THE RIOTERS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 25.—A full investigation into the reported riot on a street car bound for Fort Leavenworth Christmas eve is being conducted by Captain Walsh, commanding the squadron of the Ninth Cavalry (colored). Captain Walsh said tonight:

"Three men are under arrest. I am told that there were no shots fired in the car by the soldiers. The conductor claimed so, but an old sergeant of the 18th infantry says that bricks broke the windows. There was an argument over the payment of fare between a trooper and the conductor which led to the trouble. There is no desire on the part of either the white or the colored soldiers who were on the car to shield their comrades. They are making statements voluntarily of what they know."

PRINCE ARTHUR—New smart Autumn style; comfort-band for easy scarf tying. 1½ inches at back, 2 inches at front, perfectly comfort-fitting because made in

Quarter Sizes

Made of IRISH linen; shape-sewed to launder perfectly; fortified where wear comes, so last longer and fray least.

20c. Each — Demand the brand C.C.C.R. — 3 for 50c.

LORD KITCHNER MAY WED

Rumor Says Great Soldier Will Marry Mrs. Chauncey.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Society is much interested in the report that Mrs. Samuel Sloan Chauncey is engaged to be married to Lord Kitchener.

This is not the first, second or third time that the beautiful and wealthy American widow has had her hand disposed of by the gossips. In January, 1903, she was reported engaged to Lord Rosebery, and that report was given with so much circumstance that Mrs. Chauncey had it officially denied. In June, 1904, it was said that Mrs. Chauncey would marry J. J. Van Alen, and later it was announced that Arnold Morley, son of Arthur Morley, the philanthropist, was the favored man. Both these reports were denied.

$1,035 FOR EVERY BRITON

If the United Kingdom's Wealth Was Divided

NEW YORK, Dec. 24. — A special cable from London to the Herald, says: The total wealth of the United Kingdom amounts to £9,188,559,564 ($45,940,000,000), enough to give every man, woman and child of the population £207 ($1,035), and produce from an average safe investment £7 ($35) per head per annum.

These figures are the result of an elaborate calculation, made by two well-known statisticians, W. J. Harris and the Rev. K. A. Like, and summarized by them in a paper read at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society. It is also pointed out that in twelve years, up to 1905, the nation's wealth had increased at the rate of about £72,000,000 sterling ($360,000,000 a year.

RECENT WEDDINGS.

CODY-ROBERTS.

Rev. R. P. McKim on Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock united in marriage W. Douglas Cody of Johnston, Queens Co., and Miss Roberts of the same place. The wedding was solemnized in St. Luke's church. The happy couple left on the late train for Norton and for home.

HUNTER-MORRISSEY.

The wedding took place on Christmas eve, at 10.30 in the evening, of Charles A. Hunter of Chelsea, Mass., formerly of Gagetown, in this city, and Miss Effie Morrisey of Public, Yarmouth, N. S. The wedding was solemnized by Rev. Mr. McKim at the residence of the groom's sister, Mrs. McAllister, Bridge street. The bride only arrived in the city on the Prince Rupert on Monday and Mr. Hunter an hour later in the evening from Boston. The happy couple left on the Boston train yesterday morning for their home in Chelsea, where the groom has met with considerable success in business.

McKAY-McKAY.

A very interesting event took place at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, B. D., at 3 p. m., December 24th, when Fred. McKay of Fredericton, N. B., was united in marriage to Miss Katie Josephine McKay of this city. The bride looked very charming in a grey travelling suit. The couple left on the evening train for their new home at Fredericton, N. B.

CLARK-O'DONNELL.

ST. STEPHEN, Dec. 25.—A wedding was quietly solemnized at the residence of the Misses Clarke this evening, in which the principals were Rev. Harold M. Clark, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at Doaktown, but for the past four years laboring as a missionary at Wei Hwei Fu, Honan, China, and Miss Lillian O'Donnell, of Doaktown. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Rainnie of Milltown, the church here being without a pastor. Only immediate relatives were present. The bride's costume was of cream collenne silk, with lace trimmings. Rev. Mr. Clark obtained three months' leave of absence, and after spending a few days with relatives in his native place and with his sister, Mrs. Howard Crocker, in Toronto, will return with his bride to China, where he has recently been appointed principal of a Presbyterian training school for teachers.

Miss Helen May Clerke and Robert Edwin Blakeslee of Philadelphia will be principals in a happy event on Wednesday afternoon.

RECENT DEATHS

JOHN BARRETT.

HOPEWELL HILL, Dec. 25. — The death occurred at Riverside last week of John Barrett, aged about 45 years, formerly of New Ireland. Mr. Barrett was seriously ill in the fall and partially recovered, when consumption developed. He had been prominently connected with the Roman Catholic Church for some years.

JOHN McNULTY.

REXTON, N. B., Dec. 24.—John McNulty of Mundleville passed away at his home at that place yesterday morning after a lingering illness at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Weston was held Saturday afternoon after the arrival of the K. N. R. The remains were interred beside those of her husband in the Church of England cemetery at Richibucto.

MRS. HANNAH.

ST. STEPHEN, Dec. 25.—After a protracted illness Mrs. Ninian Hannah passed away on Monday and will be buried on Wednesday afternoon. Her husband and two daughters survive her.

ALEXANDER HOWLAND.

FREDERICTON, Dec. 25.—Death occurred at Maryaville last night of Alexander Howland, aged fifty years. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

Remains of Mrs. Joseph F. Clair, sister of Mayor McNally, arrived on the noon train from Vermont, and were interred in the Royal Cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Connell officiating.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHSISTMAS 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. 2, 1907.

LOWEST ONE-WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE TO MONTREAL, ADDED TO LOWEST ONE-WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD FROM 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 $3.00.
St. John to Boston $3.50.

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.

On Shipboard.

Little Boy—Wanna hear my doggie talk?

Little Girl—Dongs can't talk.

"Mine can. Now listen. Rover, which part of this steamer do you like best?"

The Doggie—Bow!

NOTICE TO ADVERTSERS.

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.

Don't think because your first advertisement meets with no success, that you should drop it. Keep yourself continually before the public and soon the public will begin to patronize you, provided you give them what you advertise.—Geo. H. Flint R. H. White Co., Boston.