

Christmas Presents

Should be bought where you find greatest variety and largest stock, namely at our store, the most interesting and attractive spot in town for all sporting characters and everybody else.

Sleigh Bells in Body, Shaft and Back Setts. Ice Skates, Acme and Hockey Patterns, also Roller Skates

Carving Fetts, Hearth Setts, Fancy Coal Hods and Vases, Boys and Girls Sleds, Hockey Sticks etc.

Table Silverware, Knives and Forks in cases, Berry Setts etc, and other articles too numerous to mention. See our lower window display.

James S. Neill,

FREDERICTON'S BIG HARDWARE STORE

Ne DRIED FRUITS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Citron, Orange and

Lemon Peels, Grif-

fin Brand Seeded

Raisins, Loose Mus-

catels, Malaga Ta-

ble Raisins in

quarter and whole

Boxes, New clean-

G. T. WHELPLEY

580, Queen Street Fredericton.

Wedding

... Cake

Boxes

AT

The Herald Office.

F. St. John Bliss,

Barrister, Notary, etc.
Offices—Orange Building,
Entrance Carleton street.

Fire, Life, Health and Accident Insurance

Jasper A. Winslow,

Opp. Normal School,
Queen Street, Fredericton.

COME TO US.

Don't send your Job Printing out for we
We'll do it for you at the
HERALD OFFICE

THE Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.

INCOR. 1848.

Issue the most liberal and up-to-date policies on the market.

Dominion Government Deposits

\$1,116,000.00

Absolute Security to Canadian Policy holders.

If you are interested in Life Insurance you can get the best by writing to

Albert J. Machum,
MANAGER.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

If you can sell Insurance we would like to hear from you.

W. J. IRVINE, D.D.S.

And Special Practitioner's Certificate from Chicago College of

Dental Surgery.

Artificial Teeth

Inserted in Gold, Aluminum and ordinary Rubber Plates

Crown and Bridge Work

Executed in Gold and Porcelain after latest and best methods.

Anesthetics.

Local and General applied and administered for Painless Dentistry.

Office: CHESTNUT'S BUILDING.

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COAL

ALL KINDS

Now in stock.

Hard and Soft Coal

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BIC
CURES
in 2 to 5 days.
Guaranteed
not to irritate,
Prevents Catarrh,
Painful, and not ex-
traneous or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists,
or sent in plain wrapper,
by express, prepaid, for
\$1.00, or 2 bottles \$2.50.
Circular sent on request.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet,
Gonorrhea and Runnings
IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kid-
ney and Bladder Troubles.

Subscription list will open Dec. 10 and close Dec. 15.

The Bank of Toronto
and
The Royal Trust Company of Montreal
are authorized to

Offer for Subscription

on behalf of the Underwriters

at Par and accrued Interest from Oct. 1, 1906
One Million (1,000,000) of the

Six per cent Forty Year Gold Coupon Bonds

of the

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.
LIMITED.

Bonds are redeemable at par and ten per cent premium at the option of the Company after October 1, 1911. And are domiciled at the Royal Trust Company. Interest payable half yearly at Bank of Toronto and Branches. Coupons, 1st April and October.

Capitalization:

	AUTHORIZED	ISSUED
Common Stock	\$3,000,000	\$2,141,300
Preferred Stock	2,000,000	822,200
Bonds	2,600,000	1,439,000

Solicitors: McGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & SURVEYER, Montreal.

Trustee for Bondholders and Transfer Agent:

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.

Registrar: THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.

Prospectus and forms of application at all branches of the Bank of Toronto and The Royal Trust Co.

Weak Kidneys.

A change in the weather—the slightest imprudence—and what excruciating pain in the back. A cold flies to the weakest spot. And kidneys that take cold easily, prove weakness—perhaps disease. A slight weakness soon becomes a serious disease in such vital organs as kidneys. Heed Nature's

warning. Make the kidneys well and strong, so they can perform their proper duties.

GIN PILLS

make the kidneys well and keep them well. They strengthen weak kidneys—clean, purify and heal the affected parts—put those important organs in the best possible condition, and effectively cure all kidney troubles. Try GIN PILLS. If they don't completely cure you, we authorize your druggist to refund the money. That shows our confidence in GIN PILLS. 50c. per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50 at your druggist or THE SOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

MILLINERY

We are now offering the balance of our Stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats at greatly reduced Prices.

CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR INCLUDED.

Miss Morgan,
YORK STREET.

Furs \$20,000 worth of FURS in stock at

J. F. VanBuskirk's

Consisting of Ladies Fur and Fur Lined Coats, Ladies Neckwear, Cap Gloves etc. Also Gent's Fur Coats in Coon, Brown Buffalo, Black Dog, etc.

My Stock was bought for spot cash and must be cleared out before January 12th.

Furs Headquarters for SLEIGH ROBES. Give us a call.

IMPERIAL HALL Is showing the leading patterns in W orstedts and Tweeds

AND WE are prepared to make up Overcoats, Suits and Pants in the LATEST STYLES. WE GUARANTEE A FIT.

STANGER & HARRISON,
Telephone 51-21. 535, Queen Street.

F'ton, N. B.

'Old Mines SYDNEY COAL

Always in Stock. The Extra Quality of this Coal is so well known, that nothing further need be said.

ALSO

American Anthracite Coal

Blacksmith's COAL

F. H. Everett,

FLOUR, FEED, COAL, Campbell St

"NO MORE MISSIONARIES WANTED," SAY JAPANESE.

Tokio, Japan.—That many of most Japanese Christians say no more foreign missionaries are wanted in Japan, and that numbers of the strongest missionary leaders agree with them, at least to the extent of saying that no new forces should be sent out for the present, is the rather sensational conclusion to which I have been forced after six weeks' study of the missionary situation here.

A grave crisis confronts the missions in Japan. How serious it is the church people in America have no conception. That an open rupture between the missions and the Japanese churches has been narrowly averted, and is still a dangerous possibility, is freely admitted on all sides. The gravity of the situation is recognized by everybody concerned. It affects present religious conditions in the empire, but, more important still, has a bearing upon the future of Christian missions in almost every country of the world. The questions that are up for settlement here and now will constitute a precedent for all other mission lands. The very magnitude of the crisis has sobered all parties concerned, so that the bitterness and hostility which have marked the earlier stages of the controversy are passing away, and on every side the extreme views are being modified.

JAPANESE CHURCH ASSERT THEMSELVES.

The present tense situation has its tap root in the spirit of Japanese nationalism. This people is exceedingly sensitive and proud. It resents with bitterness and sarcasm being called a "heathen nation," and this being classed with the natives of Africa and the South Sea Islands. Equally it is averse to remaining under foreign control and tutelage in its religious life. The sentiment which caused the abolition of extra-territorial political rights to foreigners, and which to this day leads the Japanese prints to speak of the foreign communities as "former settlements," is keenly alive to what is felt to be an attitude of superiority on the part of the missionaries.

Underlying the problem also is the ingrained and ineradicable Anglo-Saxon sense of superiority to other races. I myself have seen enough to warrant the belief that there is ground for the Japanese sensitiveness on this subject. Not all missionaries conduct themselves toward the Japanese preachers and Christians as toward a man, a brother and an equal. Such men are few, but they should be called home. Their usefulness here is ended, if it ever existed.

CHURCH UNION AHEAD OF HOMELAND.

The upshot of the matter has been the growth of self governing Japanese denominations. The largest of these is: "The Church of Jesus Christ Japan," which includes all the Presbyterian and Reformed Bodies; there are here none of the Presbyterian subdivisions that exist in America. Next in size comes the "Kumiai" or Congregational churches, with whom all shortly will be included the United Brethren and Methodist Protestant bodies—north, south and Canadian—have been seeking consolidation. At first the mission boards across the water which are interposed obstacles to this union, objected, but the Japanese Methodists spoke out so loudly and promptly that all barriers to the creation of one Methodist church in Japan have been removed and next spring the formal organization will be effected. The Protestant Episcopal Church and the Church of England have likewise joined forces here. There is little doubt that this union movement will continue, the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians combining at an early date. Many predict a speedy union of all native churches into one Japanese Christian church. Certainly it is the consensus of opinion that the minute denominational and sectarian divisions of American Christianity cannot be perpetuated here.

Long before the churches of America got together last year in New York in the Interchurch Conference on Federation, there existed a soundly established federal organization here. "The Standing Committee of Co-operating Missions," which has effected several practical results, including the production of a common hymn book for all the Japanese churches.

WHERE THE CONFLICT COMES.

The paradoxical statement is true, broadly speaking, that while the relations between the individual Japanese Christian have been cordial the relations between the missions and the native churches have been strained. The crux of the question has been the control of the forces and the funds. The missionary and his personal helpers have worked in and for the local congregations, but the latter have had no control over them. The missionary is entirely outside the jurisdiction of the native church. He works when and where he pleases or as his own mission directs.

The money, however, is in the missionary's control. Not all the churches, by any means, are self supporting. They must look to America and England for help. With the control of the money has gone, to a greater or less degree, a voice in the direction of the work. Right here comes the rub. The Japanese want to control the money, and in some cases, the missionary, too. The talk is all of "co-operation," but it is not a co-operation in which the missionary plays almoner. In fact, since the Japanese churches have their own mission boards they feel—or, at least, an outspoken wing of them feel—that the latter should have the entire administration of mission methods and money, with, of course, the full counsel of the missionaries.

The Congregationalists have gone practically thus far. The "Kumiai" are practically independent. The entire independence movement faces toward the day when the Japanese churches will be self governing, self supporting and self propagating. The missionaries of the American Board very generally yield themselves to the counsel of their Japanese associates.

The Young Men's Christian Association, in similar manner, fully concedes to the desire of the Japanese. All the associations in this country, even when maintained by American money, are entirely managed, in detail and in general by Japanese officials. The American secretaries here given only by advice, and that entirely suggestive and tentative. The magnificent work of the Young Men's Christian Association, which everybody praises, would be impossible were the American secretaries not the most tactful, far sighted and self-facilitating of men. None of them has any actual authority at all.

JAPANESE TYPE OF CHRISTIANITY.

All this is mere racial jealousy. It goes deep. Are the Japanese qualified for ecclesiastical self government, as they have proved their fitness for political self government? Akin to this is the consideration whether a mission land is forever to remain a mission land nurtured by outside agencies.

I have been at pains to inquire as to the character of Japanese Christians. On all sides I hear that the intelligent devotion of Japanese Christians to the central truths of Christianity, is unquestioned. Whatever the outcome of the present controversy, the native church will remain loyal to the teachings which it has had from the missionaries. I personally have seen congregations of Christians here of several denominational names, whose devotion and sincerity was apparent to any observer.

Undoubtedly, too, Christianity has come to have a recognized place in the life of the nation. It is a factor in the present thought and development of Japan which no Japanese leader pretends to ignore. Broadly speaking, there is now no hostility to Christianity, yet I yesterday saw one of the old edict boards which fifty years ago decorated the highways, threatening with death anyone accepting Christianity or harboring a Christian. All of the many Japanese writers and teachers with whom I have thus far talked freely, concede at least an important place to Japan's future to Christianity, while Christian authors, like Matsumura, confidently declare that it is bound to swallow up Buddhism and Shintoism. Japanese Christians are beginning to have their own schools and orphanages, supported by themselves, as well as their own religious books and periodicals.

WHY NO MORE MISSIONARIES.

The foregoing is an endeavor to give a clear glimpse of a situation that seems to be understood very slightly. Back here one hears echoes of fervid reports of "Japan's religious awakening," and "Japan's plea for missionaries." Over these I have seen old missionaries shake their heads. At the recent meeting of the Council of Missions, the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, which struggled with the present burning issues it was declared openly that no new missionaries should be sent here until the present problematic situation had been adjusted. It may be that some men already here will have to return home. To a mere observer it appears reasonable that a man who had been in Japan many years without having learned the language or acquired the Japanese viewpoint, or attained sympathetic and fraternal relations with the native Christians, should consider himself called to some more congenial field of labor. A recent issue of Mission News, a monthly published in Kobe in the interests of the American Board Mission, contained these striking sentences:

"The time for 'extra-territorial' Christianity in Japan is rapidly drawing to an end, if it is not already passed. Missions and missionaries are being tested. They have accomplished a mighty work in the past, and it is in their power to do even greater work in the present and immediate future. Will they meet the test and rise to the opportunity that is theirs?"

On this last point the Japanese are quite insistent. They say the new day demands a new kind of help from America. Instead of men to do any preaching and teaching—for which some assert that there are now sufficient Japanese—they want men of the character and calibre of President Charles Cuthbert Hall of Union Seminary, New York, who made a pronounced impression during his recent visit to Japan. They want statesmanlike leaders, men of great culture, great learning and broad sympathies. The best that America has in the way of teachers and pastors may profitably be sent to Japan to lead her native leaders and inspire her native inspirers.

In the meantime the majority of missionaries, as well as many Japanese, declare that Japan still needs the missionaries. The native church is not strong enough either in men or money to go it alone. Japanese preachers from outlying parts of the empire say frankly that this whole

uproar is a Tokio product, and they hint at the ambition of certain Tokyo leaders to control the Japanese church.

Out of the confusion of hundreds of conflicting opinions upon this all-absorbing topic of Japanese ecclesiastical independence, I have gathered at least one conviction, namely, that so long as the present state of uncertainty and turmoil exists, the American missionary organizations would do well to send no more young preachers to Japan, although the field for unordained teachers is large.

GREATEST FEMALE STRENGTH ENER ON EARTH.

Thousands of women are wan, pallid, rundown and dispirited. What they need is that nourishing tonic Ferrozone. Soon they regain those laughing eyes, bright spirits and rosy cheeks. Ferrozone does this and more as Mrs. L. F. Adrianson of Whitney Pier, C. B., testifies. "My daughter was very much run down and had considerable troubles at times. Often I was at a loss to know what to do. I was advised to give her Ferrozone and I did so. Ferrozone cleared up all the trouble, made my daughter healthy and well. Ferrozone gives good appetite, regulates, strengthens. I consider it a medicine every woman should use regularly if she wants to feel her best." Rebuild with Ferrozone, it is the King of all cures. Price 50c. per box at all dealers.

SANTOS DUMAS ECLIPSED.

Italian Thinks he has Solved Aerial Navigation.

Rome, Dec. 11.—Count Almerigo di Schio, who since 1884 has been experimenting with airships, believes he has found the solution of aerial navigation. His new machine, which is in the shape of a ship, contains a fifty horse power motor and a rudder ten yards square. Besides this there is a kind of tail, about thirty-five yards square, which may be used as a rudder, and at the end of this an arrow to keep the ship in balance. This airship, it is said, can remain in the air for five hours without recharging, attain a height of 3,000 ft., and a speed of 25 miles an hour. Experiments will soon be made with the machine.

SICK WOMEN MADE WELL

Thousands find the Way Back to Health Through Ferrozone.

No need for so many sick girls and women. Their ills are curable if they give them proper treatment.

Nutrition must be supplied, blood must be enriched, nerves strengthened and additional power given to digestion.

Ferrozone does this and more; it cures such cases as Stomach, Indigestion, of Trenton. She was a wreck—never thought medicine was made that could restore her, yet Ferrozone was successful.

Among her troubles were

Headaches Weariness
Nervousness Weakness
Palpitation Loss of flesh
Dizzy spells Poor appetite.

HER STATEMENT.

I was stricken with nervous disease of the heart and stomach. Violent headaches made life a torture. I was so nervous and weak I could scarcely walk. Work was impossible. I couldn't eat or digest anything. When completely wrecked Ferrozone restored me. Today I am vigorous and strong and well.

If you lack power of either mind or body it's an evidence you need Ferrozone.

If you have nervous spells, feeling of weakness in the limbs, tiredness in the morning, you are sure of cure with Ferrozone.

Think of it Ferrozone gives back the energy of youth, restores vital

TRAINED EELS WERE STOLEN FROM OWNER.

Slimy Creatures Would do Many Peculiar Tricks for Master.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 11.—Joseph C. Stryker has complained to the authorities that his twenty trained eels, which he kept in a spring near Lebanon, have been stolen. These eels made their home in a stream running from the spring. It was their habit to enter the spring each day to be fed out of Stryker's hand.

Stryker noticed the eels in the spring one day and has since spent many hours coaxing them to eat worms out of his hand. Gradually the eels became so tame that they permitted Stryker to take them out of the water and caress them. When Stryker rapped on a stone wall the eels would glide from the stream and gather about him.

The leader of the school had been trained to grab a worm held several inches above the surface of the water. More than a thousand persons have visited the spring to see Stryker give an exhibition with the eels, and he had been offered big prices for them by museums.

Some one familiar with Stryker's method of wrapping for the eels drew them out during the night. But two of them remain, and the sad owner has offered a liberal reward for any one who will bring them back.

YOUR WISEST COURSE.

If you are caught in the wet, get sore throat, neuralgia or muscular pain, don't wait for worse troubles. Begin prompt treatment with Polson's Nervine. It drives away all trace of cold, eases rheumatism, neuralgia and pain, saves you from a lay-up in bed. No 25c. purchase can bring more comfort than a bottle of Polson's Nervine; it's the cleanest, strongest liniment made. Sold everywhere in large 25c. bottles.