Important Speech by Mr. Balfour at Newcastle.

Advice Given to Electors—They Must Unite and Fight —The Fiscal Debates-

course, mean that on every economic subject the whole tory party is agreed

sixty years. (Cheers.) Neither do

cannot expect it, and you will not

every man to take the same grave

and expanding foreign trade. (Cheers).

share my anxieties upon this subject

is there a man who regards it as wholly

unimportant, is there a man who does

not see that here, at all events, there

may be a peril, even if I overestimate

it-as I don't think I do? (Cheers).

the party sees that there are danger

well join with us and refrain from par

ed retaliation. (Cheers).

been a model of unity all the

Following is that part of Premier | ment, if only you will consent to take Balfour's recent speech in Newcastle it when it lies before you. I do not, of which referred to the fiscal policy of the government and the unionist It has not been agreed for sixty years

we equipped for fighting this I do not see why it should not continue ent and which whether imminent or ot, can in no case be long deferred I cannot honestly answer that ques-tion with full and satisfactory affirmow are the unionist party is arraying itself in the order in a manner which asm, or weigh the relative values of best promises for success in a "strick-en field." I don't think that I can cisely the same balance, or measure mere clearly put before you what I it by the same standard, Of course not pelled to regard as the You great dangers of our situation than if get it. But what you may expect, and I for a moment touch upon an episode what, if you will, you can get, is a pol-that took place in the house of com-ley of fiscal reform in which, as I think, mone last year, which caused a great all unionists may for practical purdeal of comment at the time and has poses agree. (Cheers.) caused much comment since. It will be in your recollection that when the fiscertain period in last session I public- party to concentrate their attention ly advised the party to take no part, ther in the debates upon it or in the divisions to which it might give rise. That advice was given on my own remost reluctantly acquiesced in by some view that I take of the restrictions of ose of my colleagues in whose judgment I have the greatest confi-dence; it has been subjected to ad-grow, nay, if it is to exist, as we know inent members of the party in and and expanding foreign trade. (Cheers) But I have not the But though I don't ask every member of the party to which I belong to gave was the right advice, and that any ether course would have been dogged by disaster. (Cheers.) Well, how is that, and why is that? I unnd that the opposition hold the idea that we were afraid of them, and that because we were afraid of them we ran away. I think that is the legend which they have assiduously propagated to the credit of their own elocourage. But they make a great misake. (Cheers.) According to a calfor me before this episode on which I am touching took place, it was calculated that no less than 1,100 columns of Hansard had been devoted to hes-I have no doubt very able pers of the house of commons on the fiscal question. But when the opposition tell us that they frighte from the field, I regretfully have to inform them that the course pursued had no connection with them at all. Laughter.) The mixtures of rather ubtful political economy and rather

bers than in turning a united front to APPEAL FOR PARTY UNITY.

we have heard too many of them to re-

gard them with any emotion than that of good-natured weariness. (Laughter and cheers.) No ladies and gentlemen,

I was not afraid of the opposition. I was afraid of my friends, and this is

why I am dealing with the subject.

was afraid of my friends, because I have had borne in upon me by a pain-

years and a half, that upon this fiscal

question the unionist party is more in-terested in criticizing its own mem-

I am here to say exactly what I think about the present situation, and I mean to say it. Nobody who has had the direct experience which I have had in this matter will say that I exaggerate in the least when I tell you that with a party united upon all other questions, poorting a government in its foreign icy and its domestic legislation, when by the opposition was thrown down on the table of the house for debate, all tions of the party were much more live to each other's shortcomings than they were to the dangers which menaced us from the common enemy. (Hear, hear.) That was the reason why I, for my own part, determined that, after eleven hundred columns of "Hansard" had been spouted forth, the floor of the house of commons was not, if I could prevent it, to be the arena in which different sections of opinion in the same party, supporting the same government, were going to find their battle-field, for I saw that if they had not been prevented from going in we should as a government have been ren-dered impotent for the great work in hand. Great legislation was before the house of commons, the Japanese treaty was on the anvil—(cheers)—and it seemed to me folly then, as it seems folly now, to impede great constructive acts on account of discussions which had no more reference to the actual work in the house of commons than the put in the forefront of our construcdiscussions at a debating society at tive policy the calling of a free con-ference—(hear, hear)—and the attempt to do with the present, but with the to deal in a permanent and satisfactures; not with this parliament, but tory fashion with a closer commercial the next parliament, and it did not union of the various members of the the next parliament, and it did not touch the present and insistent needs of the nation, whose interests we were bound to serve. (Cheers.) I have not sanguine in supposing such an armentioned this to defend myself. I have come for far more important work over-rate the advantages which will actual over-rate the advantages which will actually over-rate the advantages which will be advantage of the illustrative of the position which now an arrangement into effect. But, in pound and half pound tins. It is a exists in too many constituencies, and ladies and gentlemen, there may be difit is a position which, if allowed to continue, must destroy the real fighting efficiency of what ought to be and might slowly through his veins who does not able to form a cerrect idea as to how be a great, united fighting force. And feel that if we could bring into some the men will appreciate the change. there is no reason for it. Is there on more organic union the disjointed mem-the fiscal question a policy—a practical bers of this vast empire, we should, in policy—upon which the unionist government can be formed? Is there such a policy before you? If there is, it most patriotic work that ever was atshould be enough, and the fact that tempted? (Loud cheers). And he would last any time. You will fill your pipe should be enough, and the fact that there may be other economic aspects of social life on which the party is not agreed, should be swept aside as not marely irrelevant, but absolutely pervice party system. Well, I say there is such a pointy before you. (Cheers.) I say that the agreement is easy of attain-

I acknowledge, of course—and the statement is no surprise, though it may be painful, it may be disagreeable to many who listen to me—I acknowledge that, as the party has always been dismitted TEN-TENTHS OR NOTHING.

(Hear, hear.) But the tory party has to give an example of unity for another mean that even as regards the policy which I venture to recommend to the party will everybody look at it with the same eyes, with the same enthusiregarded as consumers. the differences outside of that policy, which I would venture to implore the upon. (Cheers). /I don't ask every man who listens to me, or who may what I have said-I don't, I say, ask our foreign markets upon the indusof the party to which I belong to come to an end. And if I am right, if every member of in the future of the kind I have indicated, surely, at all events, they may alysing the efforts of the party, and may co-operate enthusiastically with the party in carrying out what has, I common support of a policy which, in my opinion, all can accept, confident that if you reject my advice disaster

industrial population. (Cheera)

the Time Honored Navy Twist

is Unpopular.

onored institution, navy tobacco. For

for which he is charged one shilling.

The cash is stopped out of his pay if

he takes up his allowance; if he does

not he is allowed savings, that is

money in lieu of the tobacco. When on

leaves they make up the remainder in-

times with navy rum, and then by a

wars-men it is tightly bound round

with sail cloth and rope yarn and left

these plugs of tobacco, usually of one pound weight form a very strong

smoking mixture which the generality

of, the men highly prize. It has, of course, to be cut up, just as any other

cake tobacco has to be.

nany ears Jack has been allowed to

NAVY MEN DONT

NO GROUND FOR DISAGREEMENT That is the first point. Can there be ed there be, ought there to be, that point any disagreement with the party? ("No.") Is it for that we are going to hand over ferdish and do-mestic legislation to this—("No retali-

ation at all, sir"-strange collection of

parties who, at all events, are ready to unite to turn us out, whatever crude personalities which passed with might happen afterwards? I go on. them for a kind of speech appropriate Th to the fiscal question may possibly produce tedium, but hardly horror in the minds of the hearers—(laughter)—and who do not share to the full my views you that the country will in moments with regard to certain modern indus- of stress and difficulty turn to you, trial developments, who may not feel, when it will see in you a party which as I feel, that the whole course of inas I feel, that the whole course of in-dustrial evolution is to require larger its interests abroad, to promote its masses of capital to be concentrated on great staples of industry, working with every modern appliance, and with a interests of social legislation, that has very narrow margin of profit. That is never forgotten under the stress of any the form in which I think anybody who studies what is now going on in the great industrial countries of the world—that is the direction in which industry is moving. Now you don't get these great industrial aggregations working, as I have said, upon narrow margins of profit if they are to be de-streyed from time to time by foreign rivals supported in their own country by protective tariffs. (Hear, hear). It is not a fair competition, nor a possible competition. (Cheers). I am speaking, mark you, not in the interests of the manufacturer, and not in the interests of the wage earner as Attempt of the Admiralty to do Away With such. I am speaking at this moment in the interests of the consumer, and it is undoubtedly in the interests of the consumer, as it is certainly in the ution dexterously enough drawn interests of the other classes I have mentioned, that there should be no in-terference in this country with the productive evolution of those great industrial methods by foreign rivals, not depending either upon their own enterprise, or their own courage, or their own foresight, but depending upon the artificial aid given to them by the fiscal legislation of their country. (Cheers). Well, I say again—I may overrate those dangers—(cries of "No, no!")—but does anybody doubt that they are real-(cries of "No, no!")and does anybody doubt that a government returned by the unionist party should be returned with hands free yes, with hands free to deal with those dangers. (Cheers). There, again I think there is no ground for this disastrous division of opinion which is paralysing our efforts in so many di-

rections. (Hear, hear). I ask another question. Some of my friends may think that when I have advised them and advised the party to upon the subject of what is strictly and technically known as protection, I have

I recognize, and I have throughout my political life recognized, that the dectrine which used to be associated with free trade—of non-interference, of what the French term laissez faire, of leaving commercial matters as beree play of the forces that are in exstence, never touching it one way or their hands. onvenient doctrine, for the difficulty of dealing with these problems is very great. But, for my own part, it is a lifficulty which must be faced by all legislators. I never belonged to the exmore than ever convinced that in the commercial policy it is antiquated, and | remains loyal. the governments in the future must have their hands free to do all they can to help the industries of the untry-(cheers)-and by helping the ndustries to help not merely the nanufacturer, not merely the wage earner, but citizens regarded as neither capitalist nor wage earner, but citi-Well, I know, and it is the very esence of that part of the speech I am making, I know the views I have given to this assembly are not precisely the views which, had one power, were one at liberty to direct himself the whole commercial policy of the country, would be acceptable. (Voice: "That would be to nine-tenths.") But I am not asking for nine-tenths, I am asking for tentenths. The one-tenth to which my friend referred, if it existed, would be sufficient to neutralize for all practical purposes the most enthusiastic, the most united efforts of the remaining Ten-tenths or nothing. How many constituencies are there in the country in which the leaders-the local leaders and their followers-insist upon discussing not the constructive olicy which I venture to recommend but possible differences that may arise among them if and when that policy is carried out? Let that state of things ere as the leader for the time being-(a voice: "For all time")—of the great party with which, for mere than thirty rears, I have been associated in politics. to which I have given the best I have to give, both in time and labor. There no use in a leader, believe me, unso confident that this is the advice which I am today giving you, and which I should like to spread into every instituency in England, Scotland and Ireland. The advice which I give you is to forget the differences which are outside the practical politics of the

seven other officers surrendered and were sent under escort to the marine will certainly overtake our cause, as it are not at one with each other, while of the entire regiment, the mutineers government must fall, are raising their selected to be your guide, I think I can promise you not success at this or that by-election, but I think I can promise CAUGHT BY TIDE

prosperity at home; a party which of Tragedy at St. Andrews-George Henderson Swept from Carriage by Rising difficulty to preserve at the same time both the dignity, honor and position of Tide—His Companion Saved our country, and to maintain those mon with the whole civilized world, are

after all, the greatest interests of an ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Nov. 26.-George Buhot and George Henderson about nine o'clock this forenoon while driving across the bar from Ministers Island, were overwhelmed by the incoming tide. Henderson was drowned. The occurrence was seen by men from LIKE CUT TOBACCO. Sir William Vanherne's barn. Professor Osler, manager of the farm, hasten ed to the shore and put off in a boat, but Henderson had disappeared. Buhot was discovered, apparently standing with his head above water. He was hauled into the boat, landed, and left ashore. He, after a short rest, managed to walk to the neasest residence. LONDON, Nov. 25-Admiralty are Charles Chapman's, where he was tak-

en care of. Prof. Osler put off again to try and many ears Jack has been allowed to locate Henderson, but without success. draw a pound of tobacco per month. The horse owned by Henderson was

drowned. A number of boats soon collected and search was made for Henderson's body, which was at four o'clock near low water found lying on the bottom in foreign service he is allowed two five feet of water. The body was taken pounds instead of one. Hitherto the up and conveyed in a wagon to the re-tebacco has been issued in the manu-sidence of George Henderson, the defactured or rough dried state. The men | ceased young man's father. The drown have been served with the leaf, and af-ed lad was about nineteen years old, ter removing the hard stems from the a quiet, industrious boy.

> TWENTY-EIGHT WERE DROWNED

In Wreck of Schooner Fawn---More Arrests in Combine Matters.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 26 .- Schoone Maid of Orleans arrived today, bringng news of the loss of the school Fawn in the heavy gale of Nov. 16, all the crew, twenty-eight in all, perish-

HAMILTON, Nov. 26.-Information was sworn out today charging Geo. E. Bristol and E. C. Beckett of the Canaada Grocers, Ltd., with combining to keep up the prices of starch, sugar and odities, and to prevent com petitions in the same stocks. Sheriff's

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN OPEN MUTINY

SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 25, midnight (deposed of 10,000 men and marched layed).—The long expected mutiny of through the city. At Novissilstoff place sailors, who have been on the verge of revolt for months, has come, and tween nation and nation entirely to the Russia's stronghold on the Black Sea eers approached, their bands playing

that to be an antiquated and illusory are in open rebellion, having driven doctrine. (Hear, hear.) It was a very away or taken their officers prisoners. General Neplueff, the commander of the fortress, is a captive.

The Bielestok regiment, the treme school of laissez faire, but I am other regiment in the city, received the mutineers with cheers, but thus far it

> Some of the artillerists have also joined the men in revolt. Besides Bielostok regiment there are two battalions of entirely artillery

The Euixne fleet is standing in the ofling and is still obeying the orders of Vice-Admiral Chouknin, but the crews are disaffected and there is grave doubt whether they can be restrained from joining the mutineers and greater doubt that they will act upon them. The seventh corps has been hastily summoned from Simferopol, eight

There is every evidence that the mi tiny was deliberately and perfectly ed by the social revolutionaries who have been pushing their propaganda with great energy since the St. was organized to save the Cronstadt mutincers.

Friday eight sailors at the barracks seized, disarmed and expelled their officers. They then assembled a great meeting, Rear Admiral Pisarevski. commander of the practice squadron, supported by a company from the Brest regiment, went to the meeting and when it refused to disperse, ordered the troops to fire. Instead of shooting the mutineers, however, two shots pany fell dead and Rear Admiral Pisarevski received a ball in his shoulder.

During the night the sailors with the aid of the social democrat leaders. elected officers and decided upon a ly not to pillage, kill or drink vodka, but to take measures to prevent rowdyism. This morning (Saturday) they were joined by the workmen of the port and at 11 o'clock in complete order, the sailors, carrying the banner of St. George and the workmen red flags, marched to the barracks of the Brest regiment. The officers of the regiment threatened to fire upon the mutineers, but General Neplueff, a colonel and

and workmen formed a procession com- demands proportiontely.

AND DROWNED.

panies of the Bielostok regiment with a machine gun battery. The mutinis in danger of falling completely into the national anthem and the soldiers received the procession with full milianother—I believe that throughout my The situation is critical. All the tary honors, presenting arms and expolitical life I have always thought shore equipages, numbering 4,000 men, changing cheers. But the Bielostok men resisted appeals of the mutineers to join them, and obeying the orders The Brest regiment of infantry has of Commander Schulman, marched off toward the road leading to Balaklava. The battery, however, remained with the mutineers and participated in the

In the afternoon the sailors from the barracks signalled their comrades aboard the warships to join them and also sent a deputation to Vice Admiral Chouknin, requesting him to come to grievances, but the admiral pointed the madness of their actions and the dreadful peril to which they had flung themselves and declined to accede

ST. PETERSBURG. Nov. 26 .- The cessful mutiny of the sailors at Se bastopol, accompanied by the first open revolt of an entire regiment of troops, has created the greatest alarm in government circles, and no attempt is nade to disguise the seriousness of this

The army is the last prop of the government. Mutiny is contagious and the epidemic of revolt which has attacked in turn practically all the units of the navy from Vladivostock to Cronstadt, it is now feared, is destined similarly to spread through the army.

Ugly reports have repeatedly circulated of sedition among the soldiers in Manchuria, and it was specifically re reported a week ago that General Linevitch had to put down a mutiny with considerable bloodshed, and subsequent ly he executed forty-two officers. No confirmation of this report was obtainable, but whether it be true or not the morale of the troops on garrison duty n Russia has certainly everywhere en shaken by the revolutionary propaganda, and the fidelity of the individual units, even of the Guard Regi-

Count Witte called an extraordinary session of the cabinet this afternoon, and another session was held tonight to consider the situation. Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch, president of the council and commander of the Imperial Guard, was present, and this caused a revision of the question of the Grand Duke being appointed dictator, but the question has not yet been decided. Nevetheless, Count Witte's government if it continues its present policy will be powerless to cope with the increassubsides only to mount higher, and the Being reinforced by the rank and file extreme elements, convinced that the

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Gompers is President For Another Term-Other Officers Elected.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 25.-Samuel Gompers was today re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor by practically a unanimous vote, only two votes being cast in opposi-

Among other officers chosen were: James Duncan, Quincy, Mass., first John Mitchell, Indianapolis, second

vice-president. James O'Connel, Washington, third Frank Morrison, Washington, secre-John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ills.,

treasurer Frank K. Foster of Boston and Jas. H. Wilson of New York were elected

to represent the federation at British trade and labor congress to be held in London, Eng., next August. Minneapolis was chosen as place of meeting in

ANOTHER VICTIM OF

RICHFORD, Vt., Nov. 26.—The death of S. LaGrondiere, of St. Armand, Que., today, from the effects of drinking what is believed to have been wood alcohol, makes a list of three men and woman who have met similar deaths in this vicinity within a few days. The other dead are: Nelson Royston and Marshall Bliss, two farmers of this town, and Mrs. LaGrondiere, the mother-in-law of today's victim, whose

home is just over the Canadian border Two others, W. Mills and T. Hatt, of this town are also ill from the same probable poison, but will recover.
Wallace White, proprietor of a drug store here, his son, Alle, and daughter, Eva, are all under arrest in connection

with the case. It is alleged that the liquor drank by the victims was purchased at White's storef or alcohol. White is said to claim that he bought the liquor for cologne spirits, the name by which alcohol is known commercially, sold it believing it to be straight

THE BAVARIAN IS STILL ON THE ROCKS

MONTREAL, Nov. 26 .- Another unsuccessful attempt was made on Satur-day to pull the Allan steamship Bayar-

PROMINENT NEW YORK SOCIETY WOMAN

Met a Horrible Death by Being Grush ed Under an Automobile.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 .- Mrs. Francis man Francis Burton Harrison, was in stantly killed today in an automobile accident in Long Island city. The machine became uncontrollable on a steep hill on Thompson avenue, plunged to Mrs. Harrison's neck was broken. Lawrence I. Scott and wife of San Francisco, who were riding with Mrs. Harrison in the automobile, were in-

jured. Mr. Scott had a rib broken and Mrs. Scott was slightly injured. Chas. T. Crocker, brother of Mrs. Harrison. and the chauffeur, were slightly hurt. Mrs. Harrison was the daughter of the late Charles F. Crocker of San Fran-

Mrs. Harrison was one of three chil dren who divided a fortune of between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 left by her father.

The accident was due to a break in the steering gear while the automobile was travelling at a rapid speed through Long Island City. The chauffeur could not control the machine, which, after zig-zagging from side to side of the street, made a sharp turn, which upset it on the pavement. Mrs. Harrison was pinned under the heavy car, while the other members of the party were thrown clear of the machine Mr. Harrison was a republican candi-

York at the last state elections.

ST. JOHN JEWS HELP RUSSIAN SUFFERERS

And Pass Resolution Endorsing the Zionist Movement—Forcible Address by Rabbi Rabinowitz.

The recent terrible outrages and massacres of Jews in Russia has awakened the local Hebrews, who last Sunday held a big meeting in proof of their interest in their fellow men who are being submitted to such terrible treatment by the autocrats that fixed by regulations. and ignorant people of Russia. They contributed liberally to the relief fund and unanimously passed the following

resolution:
"Whereas, more than a hundred thousand Jews have been massacred or wounded in Russia in one week by whereas, the great powers of the world, who are ever ready to send armies and Of this number 700 will be infantry raise a finger for the defense of Jews for the other branches of the service, in so called Christian countries; and engineers, army service corps, ordnance whereas, the Christian church, which corps, pay staff, hospital corps, etc. kind, whose Saviour was a Jew, born cember 15th, when the forces will then of a Jewish mother, has (with very be of about the same strength as the few exceptions) preserved a grim silence imperial forces have been for some at the news that a host of over 100,- time, and in all the corps will be 000 Jews had been slaughtered like so

many sheep.

"And whereas, the press, which devoted miles of columns to the news that a Christian man was being held captive in Morocco, has with a few Royal Engineers will therefore probexceptions very little to say when the greatest massacre of man by man in the history of mankind took place, simply because the massacred hap-

pened to be Jews. "Be it resolved, that the salvation of Israel at this terrible period lies in self-help, which may be realized by assist-P. Loggie, Lt. T. W. S. Cockburn, Lt. help, which may be realized by assisting Israel Zangwill in the carrying out of his noble plan to build an autonomous state for the Jewish refugees of

the dark countries of Europe."

There was a good sized audience present, and Rabbi Rabinowitz made a Lt. A. S. Wright, Dt. E. B. Irving, Lt. plain, forceful statement of the preent conditions in Russia, and elaborated on the serious affairs of the past. He spared neither the Gentiles nor the Russian church nor nobles, but painted in bold and vivid words cold and

bloody facts. nounced that the Jews could not hope for anything from Russia but must depend on themselves.

Referring to the press the Rabbi remarked: "That fool of an editor of the Telegraph" had he been in Russia would be a hero. He claimed the writer misrepresented the entire cir

SMALLPOX SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 26.-Fred Fisher, secretary of the provincial board of health, returned from Queens county this afternoon, where he had the west end of the yard, had a nar-gone to investigate the reported outand Young's Cove. A meeting of the box car by catching a ladder, but this county board of health was held at was instructed to proceed to the above cars. He was able to keep his head named places on Monday and establish quarantine, and it is thought fully eighteen houses which are suspected will be quarantined.

Dr. Fisher also visited Dr. Peake on his return home at Oromocto, and Dr. Peake consented to act as chairman of the board of health for Sunbury, and acting under Fisher's instructions will at once establish quarantine at Gerry, where a number of cases are reported.
Tomorrow Dr. Fisher will proceed to Fredericton Junction and Blissiville to examine into the state of affairs there.

BANK OF N. B.'S NEW MANAGER.

The new manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, R. B. Kesson, arrived of Mrs. H. A. Brown, Miss Isa Darrah Royal Hetel. He commenced on his priate selections and Mrs. Brown sang new duties today. His banking experwith it and it is gone almost at once. The men do not like it and they hope the Admiralty will withdraw it, and let us have the old-fashioned leaf so as to make it up as we have done all along. You know what you are smoking then—you do not with this new mixture."

May to pull the Allan steamship Bavarian off Wye Rocks. The tide will be higher at five e'cleck tomorrow morning, when a third trial will be made. It this falls, snother attempt will be made in the afternoon, when the tide reaches its highest point at this time of the year.

Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Previously, he was identified with other Canadian banks, and before coming to Canada was connected with more in handsome designs from the W. M. A. S. and B. Y. P. U., each of which aged branches of that institution in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Previously, he was identified with other Canadian banks, and before coming to Canada was connected with banking affairs in Australia.

WANT ADVTS.

day to pull the Allan steamship Bavarian off Wye Rocks. The tide will be with the Bank of Ottawa, and man with the Bank of Ottawa, and with the Bank of

THE GARRISON FOR HALIFAX

One Thousand Ganadians to Assemble.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 26 .- According to Abbe Laflamme's report, Canada ossesses nine-tenths of the flow of Niagara Falls and one-fourth at the Canada's share at the two falls is 214,800 cubic feet per second and the United States 27,200 feet. The Canadian oners rejected the rather cool proposal of their American colleagues for an equal division.

A militia order issued yesterday states that barrack accommodations being now available at Halifax, the following troops will proceed there on or about the fourth of December: Nos. 1 and 2 companies, as strong as

possible. Royal Canadian Regiment, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 companies, as strong The following will proceed with the

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery-Lt. Col. T. Benson, in command. No. 1 Co., Capt. A. T. Ogilvie, Lieut. G. P. Loggie, Lt. T. W. S. Coburn, Lt.

No. 2 Co.-Lt. E. Clairmonte Lt. W. G. Beeman, Lt. L. S. Vien, Lt. A. H Royal Canadian Regiment-No. 1 Co.

Major A. E. Carpenter. No. 2 Co.-Captain J. H. Kaye. No. 3 Co.-Capt. J. D. Doull, Lt. R. F. C. Horetsky.

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Rear mand fleet, leave home confe chief about tainin Evan

No. 5 Co.—Capt. F. F. Uniacke, Lt F. Du Domaine. The officers commanding the Western Ontario and Quebec commands are to inspect these details prior to their departure for Halifax.

A special inspection report is to be forwarded to headquarters for the information of the minister in militia council. The necessary transport arrangements will be made by the quartermaster general and duly communicated to all concerned. Wives and families upon the married establish ments will either proceed with or follow the troops. A careful medical examination is to be made of the several detachments, and in the event of any non-commissioned officer or man being found medically unfit for service a medical board will be assembled with a view to his discharge.

The amount of baggage is limited to The officer commanding maritime H. M. regular forces is to arrange barrack accommodation for these troops

As a result of this movement of the

permanent force 1,000 Canadian woldiers will have been drafted to Hallfax from Toronto, Kingston and Quebec numbers of men who have served with the imperial forces on the station. The Canadian engineers, it is said, will be the only corps that will not be complete by the time mentioned, and the

ably remain for some months longer. Officers of the Royal Artillery are posted as follows: R. C. H. A.—Lt. A. W. Jamieson to B battery; Lt. H. E. Boak to A bat-

S. G. Bacon. To No. 2 company-Lt. and Bvt. Capt.

C. S. Wilkie, Lt. L. S. Vien, Lt. A. E. To No. 3 company-Lt. J. E. Mills, A. de la C. Irwin.

The post office department has re ceived a despatch from London, dated 25th November, stating that the parcel post service to Russia, which had been temporarily suspended, has been re-

Canada and New Zealand provides for a sailing every two months. Each subsidy.

I. G. R. BRAKEMAN HAD NARROW ESCAPE

MONCTON, N. B., Nov. 26 .- Hazen Barnes, brakeman on the shunter in break of smallpox at Cumberland Bay night. He made an effort to board a particular car did not have one, and Sagetown yesterday, and Dr. Carswell Barnes fell headforemost between the was caught and all the fingers seversistance and saved him from more serious injuries.

CHIPMAN, Nov. 25 .- The funeral of Miss Cornelia Crandall was held yesterday in the Baptist church and conducted by the pastor assisted by Rev. D. McD. Clarke (Presbyterian) and Rev. Dr. McIntyre of St. John, a former pastor. Mr. Brown took for his text 1 Cor., 15, 54. The choir sang Forn the city Saturday and is at the and Miss L. McMurray rendered appro-