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NAVAL PROGRAMME AND THE PACIFIC STATION.

The Times has already commented upon the naval programme of the government, showing what it means to Canada and the Empire and its special significance to the old Imperial station at Esquimalt. There has been considerable discussion and some uncertainty respecting the probable naval base upon the Pacific. The extremly zealous representatives of many ports have by resolution and otherwise presented their claims and their advantages as possible sites for the dockyard and for the works in connection therewith. We have always held that the question was one for qualified authorities to deal with and that representations to the Dominion government could not possibly have any effect in its determination.

The Toronto Globe in its summary of the naval programme says the total cost of the naval force is estimated at about two million dollars a year and that "this will include the maintenance of efficient dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt, which will be available for the largest ships of the Royal Navy." This means, in short, that the location of the station has been finally determined and the construction of a new graving dock or some kind of dock considered more suitable to modern requirements.

These are matters of special interest to the people of Victoria and Esquimalt. They signify great and permanent activity in the naval village within a very short time. Two cruisers are to be built of the very latest design and specially fitted for the immediate requirements of the situation. They will be the very fastest of their class of ships afloat. While they are being constructed it is understood that arrangements will be made for the use here of one or two vessels of the Royal Navy.

But there is something in connection with the elaboration of the plan of naval defence that is of more than local significance and importance. It is dealt with as follows by the Ottawa Free Press, a newspaper which is friendly to the Dominion government:

"The estimates presented to the House of Commons yesterday provide for the expenditure of practically ten million dollars upon the defensive features of the government of the country. Three millions of this is assigned to the navy and nearly seven millions to the militia.

"This is quite a big sum for a country like Canada to pay out of its current revenue, and it seems to us that the time has come where it would be advisable for the House of Commons to see whether it is not possible to lift both of these branches of the public service out of the arena of politics.

"Why should not the estimates of these two branches of the public service be referred to a special committee of the House to be composed of the Premier and the two Ministers responsible for the expenditures, with Mr. R. L. Borden and the chief military critic on the opposition side as members?

"Such a committee could thrash out all the details of the various expenditures involved and present a report to the House which would satisfy everybody.

"It would at once lift the defence of the country from the political arena and would convince the people that Parliament wants to deal with the question of national defence outside of politics and would enable the average man to sleep peacefully at night without the fear that this important question was made a football of partizanship.

"The only way to keep the navy out of politics is to start right, and inasmuch as we are committed to a navy now, we might just as well start right.

"Such a committee would prevent any 'graft,' no matter which party might be in power, and would give the man on the street convincing evidence of the fact that the politicians consider the question of defence as a national rather tha nas a party issue."

THE AUTOCRATIC LORDS.

Lord Rosebery is still ploughing his lonely furrow. His lordship told the House of Lords that it would be taking a serious responsibility in rejecting the budget, but still he did not feel called upon to vote with the minority. Lord Rosebery always speaks wisely, but hardly ever of late years has he backed up his words of wisdom by definite actions based upon sagacious counsel.

The effect of the rejection of the budget will be to throw the business of the United Kingdom into a state of chaos. As our readers know, under the British system as it operates at home and in the over-seas dominions the taxation provisions of the budget become operative as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Minister of Finance delivers his annual speech. Great Britain has been working under the system of taxation introduced by Mr. Lloyd George several weeks ago. The rejection of the budget by the Lords will therefore practically throw the whole of the machinery of the fiscal machine out of gear. The Chancellor's speech will be as though it had never been delivered. All taxation under it has, technically at least, been illegal. Whether it will be refunded no one has yet pretended to say. The constitutional authorities appear to be all at sea. But as the King's government must go on, money must be procured from somewhere. One suggestion is that it will be borrowed on "treasury certificates," or their British equivalent.

In the meantime the Lords are on the verge of raising a storm that will shake the kingdom—perhaps. It will certainly give them a shock from which they will never recover. They propose not only to dislocate the whole of the machinery of government; they are undertaking to say that dissolution shall take place and a general election be held at any time they see fit. They are proclaiming their mastery over the House elected by the people to carry on the government. Does any one seriously believe that such conditions will be accepted by a people so democraticically inclined as the British people of the present day?

Their Lordships are taking some risks of receiving a lesson they will never forget.

BRITONS AND THE MECHANICAL ARTS.

We read a great deal these days about the mechanical ingenuity and technical skill of the Teuton and the imitative enterprise of the Oriental as typified in the Japanese. It has become fashionable to speak disparagingly of the Anglo-Saxon and to insinuate that he has lost much of his old-time inventive capacity in relation to the mechanical sciences. Where, we are asked, are the Stephensons and the Watts to-day? Have they left any successors worthy of their names? The one was the first to apply steam successfully to traction purposes; the other brought the stationary steam engine up to a high standard, comparatively, of efficiency. They both left to the world throbbing monuments of their genius.

Is it true that Britons instead of leading the world as of old are mere laggards in the procession of scientists and inventors? We could mention many illustrious names not only in Great Britain, but some also in Canada, who have placed the world under lasting obligations by their inventive and constructive genius. Who conceived and brought forth in practical form the telephone? Who was it that built the first turbine steam engine and applied it successfully to the propulsion of ships such as the engineers of half a century ago never dreamed of and at rates of speed beyond the range of the imagination of the pioneers? The only steam turbine which has stood the test under all conditions is the product of a British engine builder. And the successor of the old Rocket is going to be a locomotive driven under the turbine principle, a combination of steam and electricity, running without any of the now accepted adjuncts and junks of ugly poles and dangerous third rails. Such a machine is already in operation in Great Britain, and it has been pronounced by the New York Scientific American as a pronounced success.

The truth is that in the particular line of steam utilization for practical purposes Britons still lead the world. All others, including the ingenious American people, are mere imitators. They all improve, sometimes, upon the original idea, but they have not the creative faculty developed to the degree it has been developed in Britain.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
17th to 23rd November, 1909.

Victoria—Total amount of bright sunshine, 4 hours and 54 minutes; rain, 3.48 inches; highest temperature, 54.8 on 22nd; lowest, 38.8 on 21st.

Vancouver—Total bright sunshine, 9 hours and 54 minutes; rain, 4.21 inches; highest temperature, 56 on 23rd; lowest, 36 on 20th.

New Westminster—Rain, 4.09 inches; highest temperature, 54 on 23rd; lowest, 36 on 17th and 20th.

Kamloops—Rain, .28 inch; snow, 3.8 inches; highest temperature, 54 on 23rd; lowest, 16 on 21st.

Port Simpson—Rain, 1.70 inch; highest temperature, 38 on 22nd; lowest, 24 on 20th.

Barkerville—Snow, 26.40 inches; highest temperature, 38 on 22nd; lowest, 12 below zero on 20th.

FOOTBALL AND EXPLORATION.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—"Football is much more dangerous than Arctic explotation," declared Explorer Amundsen, who is here buying supplies for another trip through the Northwest passage.

"The best equipment of football players and explorers," continued Amundsen, "is their lack of relatives to leave behind them."

The world's estimated steam power in use to-day is 120,000,000 horse power.

The first supply of this season's mistletoe has reached Covent Garden, London, from Holland. It is plentifully clustered with berries.

CANCER A Wonderful Discovery in Medicine. A great improvement on all other methods and a boon to all sufferers has recently been introduced and used by the Canada Cancer Institute, Limited, to Churchill Ave., Toronto, Dept. G. Old sores, cancer of the lip, face, hard growths in breast, etc. are quickly removed without pain, and in the privacy of your home by this simple but wonderful method. Testimonials from all parts of Canada. Describe your trouble, we will then tell you free how you may be cured. Write to the above address to-day. 32

SUNLIGHT SOAP

THIS IS IT! The soap that saves you work, and saves you money without injury to hands or article.

Sunlight Soap turns washtub drudgery into pleasure.

Get a bar of Sunlight to-day and try. Follow Directions.

LOCAL MARKETS

Oils—	
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.65
Eocene	1.75
Meats—	
Hams (B. C.), per lb.	25
Bacon (B. C.), per lb.	27
Hams (American), per lb.	25
Bacon (American), per lb.	30@ 35
Bacon (long clear), per lb	20
Beef, per lb.	8@ 18
Pork, per lb.	12½@ 15
Mutton, per lb.	12½@ 20
Lamb, hindquarter	1.50@ 2.00
Lamb, forequarter	1.25@ 1.75
Veal, per lb.	12@ 20
Suet, per lb.	15
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs	70
Butter (Creamery)	45
Lard, per lb.	20
Western Canada Flour Mills—	
Purity, per sack	2.00
Purity, per bbl.	7.75
Three Star Patent, per sack	1.95
Three Star Patent, per bbl.	7.75
Hungarian Flour—	
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	2.00
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	7.75
Lake of Woods, per sack	2.00
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	7.75
Okanagan, per sack	2.00
Okanagan, per bbl.	7.75
Calgary Hungarian, per sack	2.00
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	7.75
Excelsior, per sack	2.00
Excelsior, per bbl	7.75
Oak Lake, per sack	2.00
Oak Lake, per bbl.	7.75
Hudson's Bay, per sack	2.00
Hudson's Bay, per bbl.	7.75
Enderby, per sack	2.00
Enderby, per bbl.	7.75
Pastry Flours—	
Snowflake, per sack	1.85
Snowflake, per bbl.	7.25
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack	1.70
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	6.50
O. K. Four Star, per sack	1.70
O. K. Four Star, per bbl.	6.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.70
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	6.50
Grain—	
Wheat, chicken feed, per ton	35.00@40.00
Wheat, per lb.	2½
Barley	33.00
Whole Corn	38.00
Cracked Corn	40.00
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 8-lb. sk.	45
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 20-lb. sk.	1.00
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 40-lb. sk.	1.90
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 90-lb. sk.	4.50
Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack	50
Oatmeal, 50-lb. sack	2.25
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs.	45
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs.	55
Wheat Flakes, per packet	35
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 50 lbs.	1.75
Feed—	
Hay (baled), new, per ton	20.00@25.00
Straw, per bale	75
Middlings, per ton	32.00
Bran, per ton	30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	35.00
Shorts	32.00
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	25@ 30
Ducks, per lb.	25
Geese (Island), per lb.	20@ 25
Garden Produce—	
Cabbage, per lb.	4
Potatoes (local)	1.00
Onions, per lb.	3
Carrots, per lb.	3

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Lemons	5.00@ 6.50
Walnuts (Cal.)	19@ 20
Walnuts (Eastern)	15
Cocoanuts, each	10
Ham	20
Bacon	23
Carrots, per lb.	2
Bananas, per lb.	5
Potatoes (local), per ton	15.00@20.00
Butter (Creamery)	30@ 40
Butter (Dairy)	23
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	55
Oats, per ton	27.00
Hay, per ton	19.00@20.00
Corn, per ton	38.00
Grape Fruit	4.00
Tomatoes (local), hothouse	1.75
Watercress, per doz.	1.00
Green Onions, per doz.	25
Radish, per doz.	30
Cauliflowers, per doz.	1.25
Onions (silver skins)	2
Onions (local), per lb.	1½
Valencia Oranges	4.50
Nutmeg Melons, per crate	4.00@ 5.00
Pears (local)	1.50@ 2.00
Egg Plants, per lb.	12½
Tokay Grapes, per crate	1.75
Grapes, black, per crate	1.75
Grapes, white, per crate	1.75
Apples, per box	2.00@ 2.50
Cranberries (New Jersey), bbl.	11.50
Cranberries (local), per bbl.	9.00
Peppers, Bell, per box	2.00
Peppers, Chili, per box	2.00
Peppers, Cherry, per box	1.50
Garlic, per lb.	10
Celery	1.00
Figs (Cal.), per package	1.00 1.75
Pomegranates	1.75
Figs (Smyrna), boxes	1.00@ 2.00
Figs (Smyrna), per doz. baskets	1.25
Artichokes (Cal.)	1.00
Persimmons, per box	2.00
Malaga Raisins, 22 lbs.	3.00
Oranges (Tangerine), per box	2.50
Pineapples, per doz.	4.00

POSTPONED ELECTION.

Voting Will Not Take Place Until November 30th in Parts of Skeena.

A special Gazette was issued to-day by the provincial government postponing the election in some polling places in Skeena district. Polling places at north side Francois lake and south side Francois lake and Ootsa lake are to hold vote on November 30th.

GOOD WORK ON WEST COAST

QUADRA RETURNS WITH ENGINEER FRASER

Tramway at Triangle Island Completed—Work on Wireless to Continue.

Steamer Quadra, of the marine department, arrived this morning bringing G. H. Fraser, assistant chief engineer, and J. H. Killeen, resident engineer, from a visit to the northern stations. Seen this morning, Mr. Fraser said:

"We visited Triangle island, where the tramway to the top of the hill has been completed. The work was exceedingly difficult and very good progress has been made. The materials for the lighthouse and the wireless station will be drawn up by means of a steam winch. Already the material for the wireless station is on the ground and an attempt will be made to continue the work throughout the winter completing it early in the new year. The lighthouse will, of course, take much longer to complete.

"It was too rough to land at Quatsino, a big gale blowing while we were there. We left as soon as the weather moderated a little in order that the men might arrive home in time to exercise their franchise, but we were rolled around a good deal by the rough sea. The tower is completed and with two fine days the lantern will be put in place.

"At Lawyer Island we inspected the new tower which is a very fine piece of work. The Estevan tower is also finished, and when the lantern is on will be a fine lighthouse.

"While we were at Quatsino we were able to hear the wireless stations in almost every direction. Victoria was distinctly heard, and so were the stations farther south."

Mr. Fraser expects to leave for Ottawa in a few days.

INQUIRY INTO WRECK OF STEAMER OHIO

Charges of Incompetence Against Officers Refuted by Passengers.

Thomas A. Buckley, who charged incompetence and lack of discipline among the officers and crew of the steamship Ohio when the vessel was wrecked, has appeared before Supervising Inspector John Bermingham, of San Francisco, and reiterated his statements. Subsequently evidence was submitted refuting Buckley's statements, and it came out that Buckley had been travelling on a pass on the Ohio.

Buckley alleged that it was thirty minutes after the boat struck until the lifeboats were launched. There was great confusion, he said, and members of the crew swore at each other in calling for assistance to undo the lashings of the boats.

Capt. Bermingham admitted that probably the sailors did swear, remarking that they were not given to getting down and praying in a crisis of that nature.

Continuing, Buckley said that the first boats to leave the vessel were not full and that he had been informed by other passengers that they had not been allowed to enter these boats.

Capt. Johnson, of the wrecked Ohio, stated that the vessel sank ten minutes after she was put on the beach, and the boats were unlashed and hanging at the rail long before she was beached.

Second Mate Stewart said that the first lifeboat away took only a dozen or fifteen passengers, but all the others were full. The women and children went first, and the only passengers refused admission to a boat were men who attempted to board the boats reserved for the women and children.

T. J. Nestor and A. O. Powell, passengers on the Ohio, were heard in the afternoon, and their testimony was to the effect that, in their opinion, everything that could be done was done by the officers and crew.

CORNERS VICTIM AND SHOOTS HIM

Kentucky Politician Killed by Merchant After an Exciting Chase

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 25.—With his victim cornered on a porch and unable to either escape or defend himself, R. M. Cully, a merchant here, shot and killed William E. Proctor, a prominent politician. Cully has been arrested. He alleges that Proctor insulted his wife.

The two had been close friends until yesterday, when they met on the street. They had words and then Proctor turned and ran, with Cully in close pursuit. The chase was kept up for several blocks until Proctor, nearly exhausted, sought refuge on the porch of a house. There Cully approached closely and killed him.

Presentations were made recently on behalf of the Hersham police to Mrs. R. H. Smith, of Walton-on-Thames, for going to the assistance of a police constable after he had been stabbed by a man who had escaped from the infirmary.

DIED.

CULLIN—At the St. Joseph's hospital, on the 21st inst., Margaret, the beloved wife of Frank E. Cullin, a native of Wales, and 33 years of age.

HEAVY GALES IN MID-PACIFIC

Oceano Arrived From Oriental Ports—4,000 Tons of Mixed Cargo.

Steamer Oceano, of the Bank Line, arrived this morning after being delayed considerably through a big gale at or near the 180th meridian. The gale lasted for several days and at times the vessel made little headway. No damage was done, however.

The Oceano has a cargo of about 4,000 tons of mixed cargo of which only about 80 tons was for Victoria. Most of the stuff was for Vancouver, but there were also some consignment for Puget Sound.

The Oceano brought a dozen Chinese to augment the crew of the Tymeric, which is due at Vancouver within the next day or two. They will be detained in Vancouver until that vessel arrives.

Third Mate Walker was left behind in Hongkong in the hospital, and the first mate, who was with his steamer, had his appendix removed at that place. He was quite recovered, however, spending only the three weeks in the hospital.

The Oceano goes to Vancouver this afternoon to discharge her cargo for that place.

PELAGIC SEALING.

Committee Appointed to Advise the Secretary of Commerce.

The following dispatch from Washington to the Tacoma Ledger in connection with American attempts to stop pelagic sealing is of interest here:

To advise the secretary of commerce and labor concerning methods for the preservation of the Alaska fur seal herd, a committee appointed by Secretary Nagel met in the office of the fish commission to-day. Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford university, presided.

Those present included Edwin W. Sims, United States district attorney for Chicago; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, of the biological survey; Postmaster General Hitchcock, F. A. Lucas, of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, C. H. Townsend, of the New York Aquarium; W. A. Everman, Dr. Walter Lemley, M. C. Marsh, James Judge and A. B. Alexander, of the bureau of fisheries.

On account of pelagic sealing the Pribilof herd has been reduced to 50,000 seals, one-thirtieth of the number that existed there some years ago. The committee will endeavor to recommend a plan to stop pelagic sealing. Only preliminary work was done to-day.

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

The Secret of a Famous Healing Balm.

The rediscovery of a secret that has lain hidden in the dust of 20 centuries is an event full of fascinating interest and the story of Zam-Buk, the world-famed first-aid and the skin-cure will always enlist attention. Zam-Buk is the virtual descendant of those wonderful and mysterious herbal balms by the use of which the manly athletes of Ancient Greece and the stalwart gladiators of Rome ensured the healthiness and ready-healing of their skin.

Many are the attempts that were made to produce a perfect balm for the skin, but only in Zam-Buk has the ideal been realized. Since its discovery Zam-Buk has been welcomed in mansion and cottage, and the people of two hemispheres realized that they have been placed in possession of an absolutely unique cure for skin complaints.

The reasons for this triumph of science are simple and few. Taking a lesson from the Ancients, the proprietors of Zam-Buk first of all wisely decided that the ideal balm must be purely herbal and contain not the slightest trace of rancid animal fats or poisonous minerals. Thus Zam-Buk is made solely from rich and pure essences obtained from certain rare medicinal herbs. These juices and extracts are prepared and refined by ingenious scientific processes and then so skilfully blended that a unique, effective, and yet perfectly natural preparation for dispelling skin disease is secured.

Zam-Buk has an affinity for the human skin such as no ordinary ointment or linament can possibly possess. Besides soothing pain and allaying irritation, it possesses unique antiseptic and germicidal qualities which virtually chase disease germs out of their hiding places in the skin tissues; at the same time it purifies the pores and invigorates the natural functions of the skin in a way that no other preparation can.

Zam-Buk solves in a perfect manner the problem of always having handy at home or at one's work an ever-ready and reliable first-aid for cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, lacerations, scratches, etc. Zam-Buk is without equal for eczema, ulcers, piles, bad leg, ringworm, scalp sores, festering sores, sprains, stiffness, poisoned wounds of all kinds, face sores, chafing, chapped hands, cold sores, frost bites, sore feet, diseased ankles and all itching, irritation and inflammation.

Zam-Buk is a daily need in every household and is sold by all druggists and stores at 50 cents a box. Refuse harmful and dangerous substitutes sometimes "pushed" as being "just as good."

TAMMANY TIGER DISAPPOINTED.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Tammany tiger is a badly frightened animal following the announcement that District Attorney-Elect Whitman has chosen Frank Moss for his first assistant.

Moss is recognized as a reformer and the hope of the liberals for an open town under Justice Gaynor's administration has vanished.

Lever Brothers, Toronto, will send you free a cake of their famous Plantol toilet soap, if you mention this paper.

The late Professor Lombroso was the inventor of an instrument for measuring pain.

Canada's Pride

This brand of Canned Goods can be relied on as being the best packed, and for retaining the fine natural flavor of the vegetable, and they cost no more than other brands.

BEANS, golden wax, per tin	10c
CORN, sugar, per tin	10c
PEAS, early June, per tin	10c
PEAS, extra small and tender, 2 tins	25c
TOMATOES, small size, per tin	10c
TOMATOES, regular size, 2 tins	25c

The Family Cash Grocery

CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS
PHONE 312.

BERESFORD ON NAVY NEEDS

SPEECH BY FAMOUS BRITISH ADMIRAL

Says Welfare of Service is Above All Party Considerations.

The need for strengthening the navy was advocated by Lord Charles Beresford at the Whitehall rooms, Hotel Metropole, London, in opening a discussion on a paper read by Sir John Cockburn. The meeting was called by the Royal Colonial Institute, and the subject of Sir J. Cockburn's paper was "Signs of Imperial Solidarity."

The first thing that provoked the signs of solidarity, said Lord Charles Beresford, were the speeches made by prominent statesmen of both parties. He could not agree with Sir John Cockburn in saying that these speeches were colored in any way whatever. He believed the future to be black, and he believed that if they did not stick together, and did not organize the forces they had, the future of the Empire would be in danger, and not a very long time forward. The British nations across the sea had come forward and said, "We will hold to what we have got." There was only one way of doing that, and that was by keeping their supremacy at sea abroad. The supremacy at sea of this country had never been assailed since Trafalgar. Now their supremacy had been threatened in words, and it might be shortly threatened in deeds. By declaring that they wanted to hold their supremacy they were making no threat to any other nation. They merely wished to maintain what they had got, and, as an American said to him the other day in New York, "As long as Britain has held the control of the sea, the sea has been free to all." Why did they want the control of the sea? Because they were the only nation in the world that depended on the safety and security and punctual delivery of their waterborne commerce. The supremacy of the sea was necessary to them not in any arrogant tone, but because their trade was on the sea.

Some people did not like the Imperial idea, but they had never told them what they wanted to put in place of it. They must stick together for life and existence. (Applause). All nations had faults, all individuals had faults, but they could say that the British Empire and people had done more for humanity, for civilization and for liberty than any other nation in the world. (Applause). They had been able to do that because they had kept the Empire by the simple fact of holding the supremacy of the seas. He was delighted with the results of the Imperial conference. They wanted each of the sister nations to have its own navy, to be standardized and worked with the British navy. Let them be interchangeable, not only in machinery, but in men and the class of ship. Let them have the same signals, and uniform, and flag—so far as the Union Jack went—though each nation might have her own flag as well. He had just come from Canada, and had never seen such people. They were strong, healthy, cheery and energetic, the very best specimens of the British race he had ever seen. (Applause.) Their loyalty was unbounded, and to prove it, in this great question of holding their own, the Canadians could very well sit still and say, "The Monroe Doctrine holds us safe," but they were determined to defend their trade route. Many prominet men in the United States were very sympathetic to their having a navy, and the feeling between the States and Canada was excellent.

Lord Charles, having referred to the South African federation, saying that he believed there had never been a more brilliant achievement of British statesmanship, again urged the necessity of having a fleet that nobody could attack. They did not merely want a fleet which would win, but they wanted to say that they had got a fleet that would maintain the peace. Was it not possible for the English-speaking nations to say there should be no war? They had got to recognize that the dominions were to be in no way considered subordinate. They were to have the administration of their own navies and the payment of their own navies. If this was not done, the time had arrived when, owing to the enormous expense of defending the Empire, they could not, as they had been doing for so many years, continue paying for all the defence and all that was necessary to keep the other nations safe. This was not the time or place to enter into naval questions, but the country knew very well that owing to deferred liability they were many millions short of what they ought to be in ships. The most stupid thing in the world was ever to have a panic, but he was rather afraid that in the course of a year or two they would have a panic when the people knew the real truth. (A voice: "It will do them good.") Oh, no. If they had a panic they paid the higher price for the worse article. The time had arrived when they had to look facts in the face. The future was black, but they should not have a panic. If they were not organized for war, their initial reverses through want of organization might amount to a defeat, and it was those initial reverses that they wanted to avoid. He denied that the old country was decadent. There were many people in the country just as good as ever, though he was not quite sure the right lot were on top. (Applause and laughter.) He hoped they did not think he was making a political allusion. (Laughter.) What they wanted was a few honest, straight men to say what they thought, and point out facts, independent of party, personal motives, or prejudice. They should keep the service above parties. (Applause.)

Sir J. Cockburn.

Sir J. Cockburn, in his address, suggested the appointment of an Imperial advisory council, which could be available for consultation by ministers and cabinets. After referring to many signs of a drawing together of the parts of the Empire, he added that in these days of Imperial solidarity there was one sign which tarried in its advent. The question of defence had now been definitely raised above party. Why should not the question of intra-Imperial trade, which furnished the sinews of war, be placed on the same footing? The sentiment for union was strong and growing, but sentiment flourisnd best when deeply rooted in the soil of mutual interest. The view of the colonies was that, unless kinsmen were in trade somewhat better treated than enemies, professions of desire for closer relationship were idle. Why should it not be possible to discuss this vital question without the eyes being blinded with party prejudice and the ears deafened by party cries? Domestic legislation, even the great budget itself, sank into comparative insignificance in view of this great Imperial issue. The recent meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Sydney must have brought home to the minds of the visitors that there was no iron law of necessity by which a Liberal must be a Free Trader. In Australia it was the Liberals who were Tariff Reformers.

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

Epps's Cocoa is a treat to Children. A Sustenant to the Worker. A Boon to the Thrifty Housewife.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST SUPPER

In strength delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

Children thrive on "Epps's."

The "Bon Ami"

Large shipments to hand of OLD COUNTRY BLANKETS, EIDERDOWN QUILTS, HOSIERY, LACES, RIBBONS, and a large selection of NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS from, per pair ..... 50c. to $3.50

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DEBS GOING TO SPOKANE.

Will Assist Industrialists in Their Fight for Right to Speak on Streets.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 24.—Eugene V. Debs has been ordered to drop his contemplated trip to Los Angeles and come to Spokane immediately to assist in the fight for free speech. A telegram received here to-day by counsel for the Industrial Workers from Editor Warren of the Appeal to Reason, at Girard, Kansas, stated that Debs would undoubtedly come within a few days.

With a small force the Industrialists are still waging their fight against the police. The city jail is filled with prisoners, but room for 2,000 more is available in the Fort Wright guardhouse and the abandoned Franklin school, which are being used for jails.

The Industrialists declare they will have more men as soon as work begins to shut down in lumber camps and mines on account of the approach of winter.

In his seventy-ninth year Major-General Hamilton Finch, of Hove, Brighton, has been married at Southport to Miss M. J. Davidson, superintendent of the Railway Mission Home.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c. at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.