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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR | TEN PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 21 1903—TEN PAGES | ONE CENT

SACRIFICED ON ALTAR OF DIPLOMACY

Senate Reading Room
10July03

TO MAKE BRITAIN [illegible] WITH UNITED STATES

ALASKA AWARD GAVE CANADA NOTHING

Uncle Sam Gets Two Islands That Annihilate Importance of Wales and Pearse.

EVEN OUR HONOR IS IMPUGNED.

WE LOSE.

Map Showing Yankee Islands That Offset the Two Canadian.

London, Oct. 20.—In consequence of the attitude maintained by the Canadian commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone decided this morning not to hold the proposed public meeting of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, but to hand its decision to Messrs. Foster and Sifton, the respective agents of the American and Canadian governments.

The Canadian commissioners not only declined to sign the award, but said they would publicly withdraw from the commission. They, as well as all the Canadians connected with the case, are very bitter. Telegrams from Premier Laurier and other prominent persons in Canada show that this sentiment is shared generally thruout the Dominion.

The engrossed copy of the award was signed at 2.10 p.m. The Canadians signed only the maps.

Canada Loses Everything.

THE ALASKA AWARD RELATING TO THE PORTLAND CANAL GIVES THE UNITED STATES TWO ISLANDS, KANNAGHUNUT AND SITKLAN, COMMANDING THE ENTRANCE OF THE PORTLAND CHANNEL AND THE OCEAN PASSAGE TO PORT SIMPSON AND DESTROYING THE STRATEGIC VALUE OF WALES AND PEARSE ISLANDS, WHICH ARE GIVEN TO CANADA.

The mountain line adopted as the boundary lies so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory in dispute. The line completely clears all the bays and inlets and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea, from the Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias. Around the head of the Lynn Canal the line follows the watershed somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

Witnessed the Sacrifice.

Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioners, in a statement of their reasons for refusing to sign the award, say they consider the finding of the tribunal regarding the islands at the entrance of Portland Channel and the mountain line is not a judicial one. They add: "We urged our views as strongly as we were able, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. We were powerless to prevent, tho satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to, ignored the just rights of Canada."

Special Opinions.

Special opinions were submitted on the second and fifth questions by Lord Alverstone, Secretary Root and Senators Turner and Lodge, which will form part of the record, and in which the reasons for their conclusions are explained. As the Associated Press has been officially informed that Lord Alverstone and the American commissioners rely upon these opinions to answer the criticisms of the Canadian members of the tribunal, these opinions assume more than a legal and technical interest.

Lord Alverstone in dealing with the second question recites his reasons for believing that the entrance of the Portland Channel was at 54.45 north latitude. Lord Alverstone says: "Inasmuch as the questions submitted to us only involves the determination of the Channel described in the treaty by the words: 'The channel called the Portland Canal' subsequent history can throw no light upon this question, but I think it right to say that the use in 1853 of the name 'Portland Inlet' in the British Admiralty charts upon which the United States much relied has, in my opinion, no bearing on the question. I thereby answer the second question as follows: "The channel which runs north of Pearse and Wales Islands, and the Islands of Sitklan and Kannaghunut and issues into the Pacific between Wales Island and Sitklan Island.

(Signed) "Alverstone."

On Vital Question.

On the vital question, No. 5, Lord Alverstone submits seven printed pages. Among other things he said: "In my opinion it is correctly pointed out on behalf of the United States that the word 'coast' is an ambiguous term. There is, as far as I know, no recognized rule of international law which would by implication give a recognized meaning to the word 'coast' as applied to such sinuosities and such waters different from the coast itself. After a most careful examination I am unable to find any passage in the negotiations connected with the treaty of 1825, which supports the view that Great Britain was directly or indirectly putting forward a claim to the

Continued on Page 4.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 20.—The Daily Graphic says: "It is satisfactory to know that the old standing dispute containing the germs of much future trouble has been got rid of, but it is hypocrisy to pretend that in British eyes complete justice has been done Canada and the empire by the deplorable decision which comes at a time when Imperial sympathies bid fair to work out a great plan welding the component parts of the empire closer together."

The Express, in large type, calls the award of the Alaska Boundary Commission "The Great Surrender. Canadian Interests Sacrificed.'"

The Mail says: "The award is nothing short of showing to our senior colony a slur which the mother country has assented to with small pleasure. If Lord Alverstone reflects he will see that he is the innocent means of dealing the heaviest blow to the ties between ourselves and kin beyond the seas suffered by the empire in many years. The commission had better have been postponed until at least one Canadian commissioner had been brought to see the expediency of the policy advocated by Lord Alverstone."

The Leader says "There is little doubt that before five years are past the Canadian people will become convinced that the present decision is better than the existence of an open question.

The News says: "The most important thing for the British government to realize at the present moment is the immense gravity of the question to Canada from the danger that the Canadian preference may be swept away by the torrent of wrath against the British. The government should enquire if there is any diplomatic exit from the situation." The News thinks that Canadian feeling could be soothed by negotiation with the United States for a renewal of the regulation admitting goods to pass free thru this district and secure an outlet at Port Simpson for the new Pacific railway.

The Times, while sympathizing with the Canadian contention, regrets the bitterness with which the decision has been received by the Canadian commissioners. The Times cannot see why the possession of the inlets by the Americans destroys the strategic value of Pearse and Wales Islands, and is glad to have the hotly debated question removed.

The Financial News says: "Public confidence is great in Lord Alverstone, and it is conceivable that his views naturally take a wider survey of the question than the Canadian commissioners."

The Morning Post says: When the Imperial government agreed to the convention, it announced in accordance with it that His Majesty's subjects would be absolutely bound by that award and debarred from the right to criticize and cavil at it."

Sir George Newnes' Empire Review suggests that the three Canadian commissioners should not be followed.

The Standard is glad to see a feeling of self-restraint in Canada. "We wish the Canadian commissioners, fresh from the labors of rigidly judicial enquiry, had abstained from words which are misconstrued as reflecting on the attitude of their colleagues."

The Chronicle hopes that in Lord Alverstone's statement, published for the convenience of his Canadian colleagues, he had reasonable grounds for disagreeing with them."

Our Interests Surrendered

Protest Aylesworth and Jette

and Alverstone Broke Faith

Canadian Commissioners Declare Our Contentions Admitted But Curtly Ignored.

London, Oct. 20.—Sir Louis Jette and A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., the Canadian Commissioners, have made a statement regarding the award, as follows:

"The decision of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal has been given, and in view of its character the people of Canada are, in our judgment, entitled to such explanation from us as will enable them to comprehend fully the manner in which their interests have been dealt with. We take the points of the decision in the order in which they are presented by treaty under which the tribunal was constituted:

All Three Agreed.

"FIRST, Portland Canal. There are two channels parallel with each other, with four islands lying between them. The Canadian contention was that the northern channel should be adopted, the United States contended for the southern channel. If the Canadians succeeded it would give Canada the four islands which lie opposite the southern shore of Observatory Inlet and the harbor of Port Simpson. If the United States succeeded it would give them these four islands. The islands named in order as they run from the sea inward are Kannaghunut, Sitklan, Wales and Pearse Islands. When the members of the tribunal met after the argument and considered this question, THE VIEW OF THE THREE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS WAS THAT THE CANADIAN CONTENTION WAS ABSOLUTELY UNANSWERABLE. A memorandum was prepared and read to the Commissioners embodying our views and showing it to be beyond dispute that the Canadian contention upon this branch of the case should prevail and that the boundary line should run northward of the four islands named, thus giving them to Canada.

"Notwithstanding these facts, members of the tribunal, other than ourselves, have now signed AN AWARD GIVING THE TWO ISLANDS OF KANNAGHUNUT AND SITKLAN TO THE UNITED STATES. These two islands are the outermost of the four. They command the entrance to Portland Channel, to Observatory Inlet and the ocean passage to Port Simpson. THEIR LOSS WHOLLY DESTROYS THE STRATEGIC VALUE TO CANADA OF WALES AND PEARSE ISLANDS. In our opinion there is no process of reasoning whereby the line thus decided upon by the tribunal can be justified. It was never suggested by counsel in the course of argument that such a line was possible. Either the four islands belong to Canada or they belong to the United States. In the award Lord Alverstone agrees with the United States Commissioners that the islands should be divided, GIVING THE TWO THAT POSSESS THE MOST STRATEGIC VALUE TO THE UNITED STATES.

"SECOND, the line northward from Portland Channel. Substantially the Canadian contention on this line was that there were mountains parallel to the coast within the meaning of the treaty of 1825, and that the tops of such mountains should be declared the boundary, the mountains nearest the sea being taken. The United States contention was that there were no mountains parallel with the coast within the meaning of the treaty, and the boundary line, therefore, must be fixed under the provision of the original treaty relating to the ten marine leagues, or 35 miles, and so run at a distance of 35 miles from shore, including the term shore heads, all inlets, bays, etc. The tribunal finds the Canadian contention correct as to the existence of mountains within the terms of the treaty, but the fruits of this victory are taken from Canada by fixing as the mountain line a row of mountains so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially nearly all the territory in dispute. Around the head of Lynn Canal the line will follow the watershed somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

King's Line Good.

"We are of opinion that the mountain line traced by Mr. King, the Dominion astronomer, along the coast should have been adopted, at least as far as the shores of Lynn Canal. If effect had been given to the contention that Great Britain had, by her acquiescence in adverse occupation, deprived herself of the right to claim the head of Lynn Canal, we should have regarded such a conclusion as perhaps open to reasonable justification. No such position can, however, be taken regarding the inlets lower down the coast. Mr. King's line running along the coast to Lynn Canal and a line thence drawn around the head of Lynn Canal, following the watershed, would have given Canada the heads of the lower inlets, with at least one fine harbor from which access to the interior of Atlin and the Yukon country could have been had. It would not, so far as we have been made aware, have taken in any territory ever actually occupied by United States citizens. It would have given to the United States the whole of Lynn Canal, including Skagway and Dyea and Pyramid Harbor, and it would have been, we think, reasonably satisfactory to Canada.

Canada's Interests Sacrificed.

"Instead of taking the coast line of mountains, a line of mountains has been chosen far back from the coast, clearing completely all the bays, inlets and means of access to the sea, and giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea from Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias. We have not been able to derive any understanding from our colleagues on the commission as to the principle upon which they have selected their line of mountains, and our observation of the discussions which have resulted in the settlement of this line has led us to the conclusion that, instead of resting upon any intelligible principle, the choice of this line has been compromised between the opposing and entirely irreconcilable views as to the true meaning of the original treaty. The result of this compromise has, we think, been A DISTINCT SACRIFICE OF THE INTERESTS OF CANADA. When it was shown that there were mountains parallel with the coast within the meaning of the treaty, the only logical course, in our judgment, was to adopt as the boundary the mountains in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

"Third, as to the general question of inlets, The tribunal finds against the contention of Canada. We both are strongly of the opinion that this conclusion is wrong, and we have put on record at length the reasons for our view in this respect.

"Finally, if, the six members of the tribunal had each given an individual judicial decision on each of the questions submitted, we should have conceived it our duty under the treaty of 1903, however much we might have differed from our colleagues, to have joined in signing the document which constituted the official record of answers. We do not consider the finding of the tribunal as to the islands at the entrance of Portland Channel or as to the mountain line a judicial one, and we have, therefore, declined to be parties to the conference of the tribunal upon the subject. We have been in entire accord between ourselves, and have severally and jointly urged our views as strongly as we were able, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada, powerless to prevent it, tho satisfied that the course the majority determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to ignored the just rights of Canada.

(Signed) "L. A. JETTE.
"A. B. AYLESWORTH."

COMPENSATION.

UNCLE SAM: I kalkilate them Canucks 'll make consid'ble hollerin' about yeou givin' me this title tew their land!

MR. BULL: Ow! bless your 'art I'll fix them by agivin' of a few cheap titles to their politicians.

JOSEPH HIMSELF AGAIN GOES AFTER OPPONENTS

Great Britain's Past Prosperity Not Due to Free Trade, He Declares.

London, Oct. 20.—Joseph Chamberlain addressed an enthusiastic meeting of 4000 persons at Newcastle to-night. It was his first public appearance since his recent illness. A novel feature was a battery of telephone receivers connecting the speaker's desk with the local newspaper office.

After His Opponents.

The former Colonial Secretary devoted considerable attention to ridiculing Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Earl Spencer. He said that considering the fact that he had been termed an electioneering quack whose arguments were not worth answering, he was surprised at the amount of popular interest and newspaper comment his proposals had elicited. Mr. Chamberlain said he had not raised a party, but rather a national question. He had not pretended that his system could be instituted without costing anything at the start, but he did urge that taxation be transferred from points where it benefited nobody to points where the empire would profit. If the country had done well in the past, it was not because of free trade.

Not on Boom Years.

Replying to the charge that he had based his whole system on the boom year of 1872, Mr. Chamberlain said his opponents would find, if they took the five-year periods working back from 1875, that these would show better still for his side of the case, and he went at length into statistics with the view of proving this contention. He said he did not claim that the empire would break up immediately if his system was not adopted, but there was already a certain tendency towards cleavage, and commercial preference was the only method of binding the colonies to the mother country.

Don't Turn Deaf Ear.

The colonies contained 11,000,000 whites, who had offered to make sacrifices, if necessary, in order to build up an empire such as the world had not yet seen. The United Kingdom should not turn a deaf ear to such an offer and thereby lose a chance which, if now neglected, never would recur.

GREAT RECEPTION.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 20.—The Telegraph says: "Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Newcastle was the occasion of an reception that was delirious. There were no privileged chairs on the front platform nor to faraway summit of the Democratic Olympus against the roof. The audience that hailed him was one that made a tumult of cheers that came with a crash and went on like a hurricane. The audience, which hung upon his every syllable, leaped to its feet in one wild ovation. His speech will leave a profound impression on political thought in the north.

Metal Ceilings, Skylights and Roofing. A. B Ormsby & Co., cor. Queen and George Sts. Telephone M. 1725. 47

COBDENITES SHORT MINDED

(Canadian Associated Press Cable)

London, Oct. 21.—The Express says: "Lord Goschen and the other critics of the national policy would be more comfortable if the government had prevented Mr. Chamberlain's appearance at Newcastle for hearing the knock-down blows he delivered last night left the Cobdenite sophists very short-winded."

Edwards & Company, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington Street East Geo. Edwards, F.C.A., A. H. Edwards, W. P. Morgan. Phone Main 1163

HISTORIC SCENE.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 20.—Delay in the issuing of the award was due to the refusal of Mr. Aylesworth and Sir Louis Jette to sign.

Lord Alverstone, shoving the award under Sir Louis Jette's nose, remarked: "Sign this, Sir Louis."

"What is it?" asked Jette.

"The award," said Alverstone.

"You know I will not sign it," was the reply of the Canadian Commissioner.

Sir. Aylesworth chipped in: "I thought we made it plain we would not sign."

Lord Alverstone replied: "Oh, I thought you would."

Senator Lodge added: "And so did I."

NEARING A CLOSE.

Sir Wilfrid Will Try to Clear the Order Paper To-Day.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—(Special.)—At the adjournment of the house to-night Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the government hoped to effect a clearance of the order paper to-morrow, and doubtless an effort will be made to do so, altho the contract is a heavy one. In addition to the listed business, which is pretty considerable, it is understood that further supplementary estimates are to be brought down. The total is not large, the chief items being appropriations to pay four of the senators appointed since the session began, Messrs. Tessier, McGregor, David and Cloran, their full sessional indemnity, and it is said, a vote towards Capt. Bernier's North Pole expedition.

MARRIAGES.

SCHOLES—KERRIGAN—At Grace Church on Oct. 14th, by Rev. J. Pitt Lewis, M.A., Maude Louise, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. Kerrigan, to John Lewis Scholes.

DEATHS.

MOORE—At her home, Derry West, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1903, Agnes Solts, widow of the late Robert Moore, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 22nd inst., at 2.30 o'clock. Interment at Brampton Cemetery.

MATTHEWSON—Accidentally killed, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1903, Clarence, beloved son of George and Carrie Matthewson, 162 First-avenue, aged 5 years and 6 months.

MANNING—At 11 Queen's Park, on Tuesday, the 20th of October, Alexander Manning, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, the 22nd, at 2.30 p.m.

SCOTT—At his late residence, 97 Manning-avenue, Toronto, on Monday, Oct. 19, 1903, James Scott, stone-cutter, dearly beloved husband of Annie Scott, in his 58th year.

Funeral from above address, on Wednesday, the 21st, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

SHIRLOW—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1903, at her late residence, 35 Ossington-avenue, after a lingering illness, Mary Stewart, relict of the late James Shirlow, in her 85th year.

Funeral notice later.

New York and Jersey City papers please copy.

THOMAS—At the residence of her son-in-law (Mr. C. N. Mills, 114 Grange-avenue, Toronto), Monday, Oct. 19th, 1903, Mrs. Andrew Thomas.

Funeral from above address on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, at 12.30 o'clock.

YOKOM—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1903, at her late residence, 139 Gerrard-street east, very suddenly, Elizabeth Yokom, dearly beloved wife of David Yokom, in her 48th year.

Funeral notice later.

If Not, Why Not?
You should have an Accident Policy. See Walter H. Blight. Phone 2770, Medical Building, Bay and Richmond-streets. 136

LITTLE 'BUDS' MATHEWSON'S AWFUL DEATH UNDER CAR

Jumped From Wagon and Body Was Cut Completely in Two and Otherwise Mangled.

Another was added to the already long list of fatal street car accidents in this city yesterday afternoon, when the young and promising life of little Clarence Matthewson ("Buds") of 162 First-avenue was crushed out, the body being cut completely in two.

The poor little fellow was barely over four years of age, and had left home about 2 o'clock in company with some other boys of his age, and this was the last seen of him by any person who knew him, other than little Willie Cameron, who accompanied him, until the heart-broken father discovered the mangled body lying in the Morgue about 7 o'clock last evening.

It seems that the lad and his chum Willie Cameron climbed on a brick wagon going east on Gerrard-street about 3 o'clock, and were enjoying a ride, when they were startled to hear the gong of a street car a short distance behind them. Thinking the car was about to overtake them, both boys jumped. Willie Cameron succeeded in reaching the ground and safety, but not so with hi spiaymate, who alighted in front of the rapidly approaching car, and before Motorman David Britton could realize the terrible nature of the situation, the lad was under the car and his body cut in two and otherwise terribly mangled.

The young boy Cameron, who is about four years old, was so frightened by the sight that he ran home, and the police being unable to identify the mass of human flesh, after leaving the remains on the street for an hour, had them removed to the Morgue.

The boy's mother is prostrated with grief, and the father had to be supported as he gazed at the remains last evening for the purpose of identification. The happy, smiling face of "Buds" will be greatly missed in the neighborhood of First-avenue, where he was a general favorite.

An inquest will be held.

Nothing but the best at Thomas.'

MIDDLETON ACQUITTED.

Brampton, Oct. 20.—The charge against Elijah Middleton of 33 Jarvis-street, Toronto, of having picked the pocket of a farmer named Tomlinson, between here and Malton, Ont., the second night of the fair, was heard before Police Magistrate Main to-day. Middleton was acquitted, the magistrate holding it to be a case of mistaken identification.

Try the decanter at Thomas.'

What's in a Name?

Not much, you say? But when that name is "Clubb's Dollar Mixture" it stands for all that's good in Tobacco. It's high-grade all the way through, and sold at a popular price. We know its good. You can prove it by a single trial. 1-lb. tin $1.00, 1-2-lb. tin 50c, 1-4-lb. package 25c, sample package 10c. To be had at most Tobacco shops, or direct from A. Clubb & Sons, 49 West King.

Did you ever try the top barrel?

Montreal Advice.

A well-known Montreal club man advises gentlemen who have taken a seat on the water wagon and feel it uncomfortable, to try "Radnor," as it possesses so much sparkle, life and zip that the absence of whiskey is less noticeable than in any other temperance beverage. "Radnor" is the most delicious and invigorating of table waters, and is purely Canadian.

RAILWAY MUST BE BUILT INTO YUKON TERRITORY

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Makes a Suggestive Remark in the House of Commons.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—(Special.)—That Canada is not going to allow the award of the Alaska Boundary Commissioners, depriving her of a convenient port on the Pacific to discourage development of the Yukon, was made manifest by an incidental reference to the subject during the discussion of the railway subsidies in the House to-night.

On the vote of a subsidy to 84 miles of railway from Dawson City to Stewart River, Mr. Fielding explained that the subsidy was asked for by the Klondike Mines Railway Company, a substantial company.

"I think," he added, "we are all anxious to develop the Yukon country, and if we can give the people interested any connection, even altho we have not yet a connection with the Yukon, it will be very desirable.

"In view of the fact that Canada has not an entrance to the Yukon, and no port to the Yukon on the Pacific Ocean, are the government taking into their serious consideration the advisability of building a railway to the Yukon thru Canadian territory?" asked Col. Sam. Hughes. He added: "I wanted the Prime Minister to pledge himself that he would build a road in from Kitimet Arm."

"We shall have to do it now, since the award," Sir Wilfrid declared with emphasis.

DEVONSHIRE AND THE KING.

The Associated Press Gets a Short Reply From His Majesty

London, Oct. 20.—The Duke of Devonshire, until recently Lord President of the Council, in a published letter, advises the Liberal-Unionists at present to remain loyal to the government, "especially as precautions against Home Rule proposals in parliament are still necessary."

Attempt to draw an expression of opinion from King Edward on the fiscal controversy by a letter asking him if there was any truth in the statement that he was a free trader has elicited a reply from Buckingham Palace, saying:

"The Private Secretary is commanded to say that the King never expresses any opinion on political matters, except on the advice of his responsible ministers, and, therefore, the statement must be inaccurate."

VICIOUS CUSTOM, ANYWAY.

Port Huron, Oct. 20.—As a result of rice throwing at the recent wedding at Reginald Campbell's, Miss Margaret Miller and Miss Edna Fish are ill, the former seriously so. The rice entered their ears and Miss Miller is in the hospital in Ann Arbor, where two operations have been necessary to remove the grains.

The Latest in Fur Fashions.

Paris lays yearly the foundation stone of fashion, and London and New York finish the structure to meet the demands of the English - speaking population of the world. Dineen Company have representatives in these three big centres who keep them supplied constantly with the new ideas as they appear. The rest of the work is completed in Dineen's big factory from fur skins selected by experts. All the new styles are now in. Everything good in furs.

FAIR.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Oct. 20.—(8 p.m.)—Moderate gales ocurred to-day in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and were accompanied by showers, which were also fairly general in the Lower St. Lawrence. In all other districts, fair weather has prevailed, accompanied by higher temperature, from Lake Huron to the Atlantic, and by slightly lower from Lake Superior westward.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 46—60; Kamloops, 46—56; Edmonton, 34—58; Qu'Appelle, 38—56; Winnipeg, 28—56; Port Arthur, 34—52; Parry Sound, 38—56; Toronto, 41—62; Ottawa, 38—58; Montreal, 42—60; Quebec, 34—54; Halifax, 36—60.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes, Georgian Bay, Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate variable winds; fair, with stationary or slightly lower temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fresh westerly winds; fair and not much change in temperature.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh southwest to west winds; fair and warm.

Lake Superior—Fair; about the same temperature.

Manitoba—Fair; stationary or slightly higher temperature.

Corrugated galvanized iron, skylights, etc. Wheeler & Bain, 179 King E. 135

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Oct. 20.	At	From
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Minneapolis	New York	London
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	New York	Bremen
Napolitan Prince	New York	Palermo
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Kaiserin Maria Theresa	Bremen	New York
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Advertising is a great force and a succession of accumulated impressions, and the greater number of people who are influenced by it are never known, at least definitely, to have been reached.

The Toronto World—largest circulation—greatest advertising medium