

The Toronto World

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THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

The loss of the boundary case has been
rather a bitter pill for Canada, and
some people have been trying to
console us by representing that our
case was not very strong, and that
any tribunal of sound lawyers would
have decided against us. It is not our
business to decide legal questions. The
Attorney-General of England and Mr.
Christopher Robinson pleaded our
case, and did not find it necessary to
throw up their briefs. The Canadian
Commissioners, Sir Louis Jetté and
Mr. Aylesworth, refuse to sign the
award. They are regarded in Canada
as good lawyers; they are not infallible,
but neither is Lord Alverstone, or
any of the American jurists. If it
is purely a question of law, we must
presume that one eminent jurist is as
good as another, and we have lost by
the casting vote of one man, who is
no more infallible or eminent than his
colleagues.

But it is alleged that all the mem-
bers of the tribunal have been influ-
enced by political rather than by legal
considerations; that the members ap-
pointed by the United States were
bound not to offend the people of the
United States by an apparent surren-
der; that Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Ayles-
worth were similarly influenced by the
desire of public opinion in Canada; and
that Lord Alverstone was influenced
by the strong desire of Great Britain
to cultivate the friendship of the United
States. We cannot say exactly
how far each member was influenced
by political or by political considera-
tions. If we say that one man was
influenced by political considerations,
by considerations of statecraft, by the
interests of Canada or Great Britain,
or the United States, we must say the
same of all. In that case we must
consider the tribunal as composed in
this way: United States 2, Canada 2,
Great Britain 1 & a deadlock was the
best we could expect, and an adverse
decision, thru the casting vote of Lord
Alverstone, was what we had to fear.
We are now told, by way of con-
solation, that our case was a weak
one. How is it that we have been misled
in this point? How is it that we have
been persuaded to believe that our
case was good, and that the repre-
sentatives of the United States were
simply bluffing us, and would not stand
a ghost of a show before a lawyer
like Alverstone? What is the origin
of this sudden discovery that the Cana-
dian case is bad? Canadians were
given a lot of hard thinking on these
questions. They are quite prepared to
be reasonable, and to await the ar-
rival of the full text of the judgments
of Lord Alverstone and the United
States jurists, and of the protest of
Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth.
They are not, as some papers in the
United States say, "filled with rage
and grief" over the result of the so-
called arbitration. When their judg-
ment is formed, it will be found to be
the cold judgment of level-headed men
and for that reason all the more worthy
of careful study.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OCTOPUS.

Some time ago a French writer warned
the world that England had one long
arm around Europe, for beginning
at Alexandria she possessed Cyprus,
Malta, Gibraltar and the Channel
Islands, that she had another long
arm around Asia and another around
Africa in the same way, that by her
possessions. He went on to show that
if England were not checked she would
soon have the whole of the Eastern
Hemisphere within her iron grasp.
Whatever exaggeration there may be
in all this, there is something very
analogous to the situation here describ-
ed, on the North American continent.
The United States has one long arm
running up our eastern coast, almost
cutting us off from the ocean on that
side of the Dominion, and further
north, in the Hudson Bay, she is put-
ting in a claim to possession, so that on
our eastern shore she threatens to well
nigh shut us in from the ocean. And
now turning to our western shore she
has obtained the right to a stretch of
territory reaching more than half way
down our coast, thus blocking our way
to the ocean in that part of the con-
tinent.

It is evident that the United States
will have the Dominion pretty well in
her selfish grasp, shutting us out from
access to the sea on both sides of the
continent, and thus a mighty octopus
she is seeking to strangle us into
subjection to her authority. A court of
equity would at once conclude that it
was unnatural and unendurable for one
nation to have possession of one-half
or more of the coast line of another
country, thus shutting them in from
the ocean, especially when possession
of that coast line was secured by
means of secret negotiations, as was
the case with the Alaskan coast. Re-
verse the situation and imagine Canada
claiming a strip of the territory of
the United States half way down their

Pacific coast, and another strip half
way down their Atlantic coast. Would
any consideration induce the United
States to submit to such a condition of
things? Not for one day. Take the
Alaskan boundary question out of the
courts, where maps and what constitute
a coast line, and an unrecognizable
mountain chain are the chief con-
siderations, to a court of equity where
what is natural, reasonable and endur-
able are the considerations.

IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

Canadians are now being advised to
assume a calm and judicial attitude in
regard to the Alaskan boundary ques-
tion, and to consider the possibility that
the claims of the United States may,
after all, be well founded. That sounds
very reasonable.

Suppose, however, that Great Britain
became excited over the question of
encroachment upon India. Would the
people of England be satisfied if Cana-
da and Australia assumed a calm,
judicial attitude on that question, and
declared that, after all, there might be
something in the Russian view of the
matter?

If the question were referred to "six
eminent jurists," three Russian, two
English or Indian, and one Canadian,
and the case went against England by
the casting vote of the Canadian, would
the people of London, Liverpool and
Birmingham accept the decision in the
case and judicial spirit with which we are
now advised to cultivate?

We are not putting this suggestion
forward merely as a joke. It is an im-
portant question of great importance.
We are travelling away from the condi-
tion in which the policy of the empire
is dictated from London, in which we
must say peace or war because London
says it. The time must come when
Canada will have equal power, equal
responsibility, equal burdens with the
United Kingdom. We are now in a
state of transition between the colonial
status and the status of political equal-
ity, and this is the real source of all
our difficulties. The next two or three
decades of our history will be well
worth watching.

HONEST JOHN MORLEY.

The Right Hon. John Morley returns
to the political field with a powerful
plea on behalf of free trade in its most
absolute form. The biographer of
Richard Cobden could not otherwise
be, if any one, can be, is the natural
leader of the disciples of Villiers, Cob-
den and Bright, belonging as he does to
their school by training, temperament
and conviction. Probably, too, he is
the only man in the free trade ranks
who can break a lance on equal terms
with his Birmingham protagonist. He
possesses the same cool, incisive, dis-
passionate temper, the same crystal
clearness of expression, and in addi-
tion a more polished literary style.

Curiously enough and contrary to
expectation John Morley has always
been his best on the platform. On the
floor of the House of Commons he
has not achieved an equal success. It
almost seems as if he required the
electric atmosphere of a public meet-
ing to kindle the sleeping fire and fuse
the philosopher and the doctrinaire in
the white heat of the orator. Then he
has earned the undoubted respect
of friend and foe by his unswerving
honesty of purpose and political integ-
rity. It is no small tribute to his
character that he has been able to stand
in length and breadth of the land he
is known as Honest John.

The opposition of a man of this type
is always formidable. Fortunately for
his opponents the same virtues which
on one side strengthen his influence,
on another side, John Morley is the
greatest living exponent of the
hand of politicians, now known as the
Manchester School, which regards the
Britains beyond the seas as a burden
and an encumbrance to the United
Kingdom, which long ere this would
have stayed the rising tide of empire
expansion and started the self-govern-
ing colonies on an independent life.
His ideal is a kingdom crumpled
by the seas which encircle the British
isles, absorbed in trade, manufacture
and commerce, limited in care to the
needs of its own people and devoted
to the cause of peace and the triumph
of industry. He has no sympathy with
that ambition, which aims at a federa-
tion of communities, united by a com-
mon origin, common ideals and com-
mon aspirations, which sees in the
British empire a great missionary
agency created for the purpose of
spreading the light of civilization in
the way of the dark corners of the earth,
and capable, if wisely and worthily
guided, of exerting a powerful force
making for righteousness and justice
thruout the world.

John Morley's message to the electors
of Great Britain is therefore one which
appeals exclusively to their self in-
terest. Conscious that the weight of
public feeling on the colonial question
is against him he so far acknowledges
it by abstaining from advocating a
separative policy. But he resolutely
denounces all proposals apparently in-
volving an atom of self sacrifice for
the sake of the Imperial ideal. We
believe that in this he is fighting
against the spirit of the time and
against the law of political and na-
tional progress itself. No nation can
be selfishly self-centred—any more than
can the individual man—without be-
coming dwarfed and stunted in every
department of activity. Take the his-
tory of Britain itself. The great out-
bursts of spiritual intellectual and in-
dustrial energy have always arisen
chronically with the periods of expan-
sion and outgrowth. The Canadian
case, too, is clearly marked in the
annals of the country would be to
write "Ichabod" across them. For na-
tions or for men to stand still means
decay and death.

ANOTHER NARROW ESCAPE.

Cheering news comes from Ottawa in
the form of an assurance from promi-
nent senators that the clause in the
railway bill which endangers municipal
rights will be amended. The clause,
which has again called the municipali-
ties to arms, declares an electric rail-
way which carries freight and crosses
another railway, to be for the general
advantage of Canada. This section
would have applied to every suburban
railway entering the City of Toronto,

all of which will carry freight and
cross other railways. To have these
works declared to be for the general
advantage of Canada would be to re-
nder them free from municipal control.
They could enter the city, utilize the
city's streets and run their cars, sub-
ject to no authority save that of the
Dominion parliament.

It has been stated that the clause
in question was amended into the bill
after a general discussion had taken
place. This is a serious charge, which
should be investigated. If the bill was
tampered with, the guilty parties
should be exposed, and if, as others
claim, the dangerous clause was
introduced, it is time that the city's legal
representatives were awakened up. The
City Solicitor's department has been
anything but vigilant. The Toronto
and Hamilton Railway bill, which was
a barefaced attack on the rights of
the City of Toronto, was passed by the
Dominion parliament if the city's
sole reliance had been the City Solici-
tor's department. Another bill con-
ferring upon a railway company power
to enter the City of Toronto, subject
only to the control of the City Council,
was introduced. Now it has been discovered
that the general railway bill slipped
thru the House of Commons and all
but passed the senate with a clause
that confers on every electric rail-
way all the powers against which the
municipalities have been fighting.

Now that the danger has been
brought home to the City of Toronto
by the Toronto and Hamilton Rail-
way bill was under fire. Needless to
say, the City Solicitor's department of
Toronto did not make the discovery.
The City of Toronto had a more vital
interest in the clause than any other
municipality, yet the danger call came
from other sources.

Unless greater vigilance is required
of the city's legal department, the first
thing we know the suburban railways
will secure entrance to the city on
their own terms. They will be Domin-
ion railways operating within the city's
limits, and then the city's right to take
over the street railway when the com-
pany's franchise expires will not be
worth the paper it is written on. The
city spent liberally to defeat the ob-
noxious clause in the Toronto and
Hamilton railway bill, and it was
money well spent. It will be seen,
however, that the victory over the
Toronto and Hamilton Railway Com-
pany would have been completely
nullified if the clause which has just
been detected in the railway bill had
derived from the general act all the
powers which it sought in the specific
bill. This may explain the company's
failure to put up a strong fight in
behalf of the most important clauses in
its bill. It had, or thought it had,
the general railway act to rely upon
even while it was grudgingly surren-
dering at other points.

The clause in the narrow escape,
and its escape is due to the vigilance
of others. Surely these repeated warn-
ings are sufficient to suggest precau-
tions that will enable the city to guard
itself against the dangers which are
being threatened. It is every day that
the Dominion parliament or the Ontario
legislature is in session.

A READY WEAPON.

Canada is herself partly responsible
for the refusal of the United States
to give us anything like decent treat-
ment. The policy of diplomacy has
been too weak and weak enough. It
has been the direct but not the sole
cause of the serious reverses which this
country has sustained.

A READY WEAPON.

The trouble is that British diplo-
macy has some bad on the question
of the tariff. The American people
are fed to the American people
to keep them in good humor. This
process is very interesting to British
diplomats, very pleasant to the United
States, but Canada may be excused
for curbing expressions of joyous feel-
ing.

To break up the little game we must
teach the United States that we have
a power in our own hands that can
command fair treatment. The instru-
ment which can accomplish this pur-
pose is the tariff. The Americans have
realized for a long time that the
Canadian market is invaluable to
them. Some of them foresee the
possibility of Canada raising her tariff
wall, but the great majority of the
American people think that
Canada is afraid to assert itself in
this way. We have taken blow after
blow from the United States, the hard-
est blows that a tariff could inflict.
This treatment we have accepted meekly.

While our own interests suffered
from the operation of a hostile and
malicious tariff devised at Washing-
ton, American interests continued to
reap the large rewards that the Cana-
dian market offered. In the face of
this feeble policy what were we
to expect? But the United States
from the United States. The United
States will learn to respect us
when we learn to respect ourselves,
and that time will come only when
we use our tariff to show the people
of the United States that we can play
at the game of warring against a
commercial competitor.

Canada is shut out of the Yukon
by the award of the Alaskan boundary
arbitration. We are dependent on
American courtesies for access to the
gold country, and those courtesies we
may rest assured will no longer be
extended to us. Sir Wilfrid Laurier
declared that the government may de-
cide to construct a railway from the
British Columbia port into the Yukon
country. That proposition has a
great deal to commend it, but an all-
Canadian railway into the Yukon can-
not, show results in a day, nor in a
year. In the meantime Canada's com-
petitors will secure a firmer hold on
the Yukon trade. It is necessary to
look to the present as well as to the
future. Canada can compel the United
States to deal with us as equals if the
opportunity is not neglected. The
tariff is a weapon available for im-
mediate use, and it is incomprehensi-
ble that it is not taken up.

Reached Dixie Height.

London, Oct. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Bul-
lock, who worked their way up the
world's record of high climbing the
Himalayas, together they reach-
ed a height of 22,568 feet. Mr. Work-
man ascended 22,894 feet.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Facts on Carpet Squares and Rugs

The great enthusiasm manifested in our Carpet
Section during the past month or more is due to the
excellent values we have been offering. Our present
stock of Carpet Squares and Rugs is enormous, and
must leave the floor within a limited time. It comprises
the most effective designs and patterns and pleasing
color combinations. Prices are sufficiently varied to
suit any purse. Note these two Rug snaps for Thurs-
day:

30 only Fine Oriental Rugs: in Kazak and Shirvan makes,
all beautiful designs, with color combinations only to be found in the
real Eastern made goods; these are specially adapted for libraries,
halls, dens, etc.; regular price \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00;
Harvest Home Sale price, to clear, Thursday, each, at **15.00**

30 only Fine Saxony Axminster Hearth Rugs: size
2'9" x 5'3"; all artistic designs, with color combinations to match or
harmonize with any carpet; regular price \$4.50; Harvest
Home Sale price, to clear, Thursday, each, at **3.50**

NEW ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPET SQUARES: our range for this
season is now complete; the designs being very effective, with color com-
binations in all the latest shades; suitable for any style of room; in the
following sizes:
9'0" x 10'6" at each.....\$14.00 11'3" x 12'0" at each.....\$20.00
10'0" x 12'0" at each.....16.00 10'6" x 12'0" at each.....22.50

NEW ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPET SQUARES: best quality & a splen-
did assortment; conventional, geometrical and Oriental patterns; with
effective colorings of greens, reds, fawns, browns, blues, etc.; woven with
18-inch interwoven borders and one seam only; sizes and prices:
9'0" x 9'0" at each.....\$8.50 9'0" x 12'0" at each.....\$11.00
9'0" x 10'6" at each.....10.00 10'6" x 12'0" at each.....13.50
10'0" x 12'0" at each.....14.75
12'0" x 12'0" at each.....14.75

NEW ENGLISH DAG DAG OR WILTON HEARTH RUGS: one of the
most popular makes on the market, the designs being especially effective
in this season; in medallion, Oriental and floral effects; with exquisite color
combinations in all the newest shades; sizes:
13' x 20' inches, door mat, fringed ends.....\$1.25
18' x 36' inches, door mat, fringed ends.....1.75
18' x 36' inches, door mat, fringed ends.....2.00

Men's Overcoats \$3.99
50 only Men's Overcoats, made of heavy
dark Oxford grey froze cloth; they are
cut in medium walking length; box back
style; ordinary pockets; with velvet col-
lars; good strong linings of Italian cloth;
sizes are 36 to 44 chest measurement;
regular price \$5.00; Harvest
Home Sale, Thursday.....**3.99**

75c Men's Underwear 47c
90 dozen Men's Fine Scotch Wool Under-
wear: Shirts and Drawers; double-breast-
ed; patterned facings; pearl buttons; ribbed
skirt and cuffs; drawers trouser finish;
heavy winter weight; grey, Shetland and
scarlet shades; small, medium and large
men's sizes; regular price 75c; Harvest
Home Sale, Thursday.....**.47**

\$3.50 Boys' Reefers \$1.69
60 Boys' Reefers; Oxford grey cheviot
cloth; in medium full weight; double-
breasted box back style; velvet collar;
moiré sleeve linings; with Italian cloth
body linings; sizes are 21 to 26 inch chest
measurements; regular price \$3.50; Harvest
Home Sale, Thursday.....**1.69**

At 12.15 Noon, Thursday
Men's Boots at 75c
421 pairs Men's Boots; made from heavy
black calf Canadian leather; standard
screw and pegged; solid hemlock sole
leather soles; made to stand hard wear;
sizes 6 to 11; selling to-day for 85c, \$1,
\$1.25; Thursday, 12.15 noon, **.75**
Harvest Home Sale price.....

75c and \$1.00 Men's
Gloves 59c
480 pairs Men's Fine Wool Lined Kid and
Suede Gloves, with 1 dome fastener; plume
and outside sewn; Imperial and Paris
points; colors tan, brown and grey; regu-
lar values 75c and \$1; Harvest
Home Sale, Thursday.....**.59**

Stationery and
Books
1,000 only Writing Pads; fine thin linen
paper; each only, with blotter, octavo
size; 100 sheets in each; regular price
7c each; Harvest Home Sale,
Thursday.....**.4**

"Highland Linen" Note Paper; in three
sizes: octavo, quarto and folio; each
quarto and white, per quire.....**.12**
Envelopes to match, per pack.....**.12**
Crane's Finest "Linen Lawn" Writing Pa-
per; pure white; genuine linen, in four
sizes, per quire respectively, 7c,
15c, 18c, 20c and.....**.25**

Envelopes to match; per pack.....**.25**
"Tapestry" Paper; made up from
Whiting's French Organdie paper; colors
regular; \$1.25; Thursday, while they
last, each.....**.50**

Eaton's Black Bordered Note Paper; velvet
finish; all borders; per quire 8c;
per 5 quires.....**.35**
Envelopes to match, all borders;
per package.....**.10**

Four New Elsie Books
Elsie's Young Folks; Elsie's Winter Trip;
Elsie in the South; Elsie on the
Hudson; our special price, 10 vol-
umes; cloth binding; per
set.....**15.00**

"Boys of Our Empire" bound vol-
umes; per 1000 our price.....**1.35**
Complete stock of Standard Sets now on
hand; ranging in price from
\$2 per set up to.....**35.00**

The Toronto Daily Star Will Have a More Complete List
THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Old Mr. Alexander Manning died
yesterday. His passing brings up the
contrast of Toronto thirty years ago
and Toronto now. How many of the
old-timers have not said: He was the
ideal Mayor? And how many others
have believed that his spirit was not
of the progressive and active present.
The writer, who knew him, will en-
deavor to do his public character simple
justice.

Alexander Manning came to Toronto
in 1834 from Dublin, Ireland. He had
a friend and associate, a man of re-
fining disposition and modest means. He,
too, was an Irishman. Mr. Manning
was bent upon the making of a
fortune. The other man's one ambi-
tion was a competency for a loved wife
and the children that God might
send them. They were talking together
one day, when each was well assured
that Toronto afforded all the opportu-
nities for the attainment of their
investment of a York shilling than his
friend did from the spending of it.

Alexander Manning was by trade a
builder and architect. His earliest ex-
ercise in the city was the establish-
ment of a planing mill and saw fac-
tory. By and by he came into the
building of a great many government
works, beginning with the roads and
bridges in the County of Grey. Later
on he constructed quite a considerable
mileage of railways. His contracts
extended into the United States, where
he made a large portion of the founda-
tion of his fortune. But from the first
he staked his future on Toronto. He
had such great faith in the early prom-
ise of this city that he did not hesi-
tate to invest all his gains here. He
came in time to be one of the largest
property-holders in the city. He paid
taxes last year to the amount of \$50,
000. But away back in the sixties,
when he entered the Council, he was
already a big property owner. The
Council he was for many years repre-
sentative of the old St. Lawrence Ward.
In 1873 he was elected Mayor by vote
of the Council. His election marked
an epoch in municipal government,
since he was the last of Toronto's
Mayors elected by the Council of the
corporation. But he was elected by
the people in a second term, in 1876,
in 1880, after an interval of twelve
years.

Alexander Manning was the most eco-
nomical Mayor Toronto ever boasted.
When he first became chief magistrate
the assessment of the city was only
\$44,704.00. His salary was then \$3000 a
year. When re-elected in 1880, the
assessment of Toronto was \$80,000.00,
and the Mayor's salary \$2000. Mr. Man-
ning came down to his office every
morning at 9 o'clock, and worked till 5
p.m. After lunch he worked till 5 and
then went home. He gave the corpora-
tion conscientious personal service. His
policy was to keep down the taxes.
When he was Mayor in 1876, the tax
rate was 12 1/2 mills on the dollar.
When his second term came round
the rate had risen to 17 mills, but
Mr. Manning's influence kept it
down in the succeeding years. It may
be interesting to recall that he was one
of the Water Commissioners away
back in 1873, an office which brought
him \$1250 a year. The office of Water
Commissioner was abolished in 1877,
when a vote was taken upon the ques-
tion whether the waterworks should
remain under a commission or come
directly under the city. The vote was
overwhelmingly in favor of direct city
control. The other gentlemen who serv-
ed with Alexander Manning upon the
Board of Water Commissioners were:
Samuel Platt, M.P., Hon. George
W. Allan, Robert Bell, M.L.A., John
Worthington and John Greenleaf.

A comparison of the assessment and
rate of taxation in the days of Alex-
ander Manning and now can hardly be
avoided. From the \$4,000,000 assess-
ment in 1873, Toronto grew to an as-
essment of \$152,000,000 in 1902. Then
the boom burst and there followed a per-
iod of steady contraction for a number
of years. Inflation is now again natu-
rally succeeding and last year the as-
sessment had gained the high figure of
\$128,000,000. Next year it will be \$140,
000,000 if not more. But the increase
is a good thing, for it means that the
city is no longer in debt. Last year the
rate was 10 mills, as against 12 1/2
mills in 1873. Next year it will be
20 1/2 mills at least. The duty of our
later Boards of Control seems to be to
turn back the rate. On the 31st
of March last the appropriations for
the city were \$12,000,000. The rate
was 10 mills. Already these appropriations
have been exceeded by the amount of
\$12,000,000, representing an additional
\$1,000,000 on the dollar, while two of the
year's best spending months of the year are yet
to be lived thru. The extra appropriations
will figure very well out of \$175,
000, which will mean an extra mill and
a half upon the dollar, because there
is no other way out of the difficulty
for the Board of Control of 1904 than
to cut these overruns or supplement
any appropriations upon the estimates
of the current year. Last year the
excess of expenditure over estimated
revenue was only \$38,000. City admini-
stration is evidently not improving.

But this is a digression from the
story of Alexander Manning's public
life. It only remains to say that after
his retirement from the Council he
took no further part in politics. He
allowed himself to become a member
of the Board of Control, but he did not
invest his money in Toronto
real estate and died one of our very
richest citizens.

We don't care a hang for the last,
but we want it.

It will soon be in order to describe
Canada as a large body of land sur-
rounded by the United States.

"Canada for Canadians" is a cry
that must now be modified to read
"All that is left of Canada for Cana-
dians."

Lord Alverstone is a master of
bloodless surgery, and we can get
along without the limb which he ampu-
tated quite as well as we did before.

Lord Alverstone evidently told Sir
Louis Jetté and A. B. Aylesworth for
a pair of Canadians who would sign
anything from a contract for lightning
rods up.

Lord Alverstone's full name is
Richard Everard Webster, Baron Al-
verstone, Lord Chief Justice of Eng-
land, and Canada's full name is sim-
ply Dennis.

The question is who will control
Port Simpson, Uncle Sam with those
two islands in the Fortland Channel,
Chas. M. Hays, with twenty-five mil-
lions stake in the Grand Trunk Pacific
Railway Co.

News that Sir Louis Jetté and A. B.
Aylesworth did not sign the Alaskan
boundary award will not surprise the
people of England, who well knew that
the average Canadian has to make his
mark.

Major Maude's sturdy Imperialism
is not shaken by the award of the Alas-
kan boundary arbitration, and he may
assert his unswerving fidelity to the
cause by joining the Daughters of the
Empire.

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