The Toronto World

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LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK OUT.

The award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission and the circumstances under which it was reached, confront Canada with a very serious question. This question is now open to discussion, and it is to be hoped that it will be discussed unreservedly and frankly.

Too much reticence has been shown in dealing with the award and the conclusions which naturally suggest themselves. The British Empire League at its meeting on Tuesday night dismissed the question with only an incidental reference. The impression seems to prevail that Canadians should preserve silence or discuss the surrender of our just claims with bated breath.

The World does not believe that any good object can be served by these tactics. Let the people speak out. Open confession is preferable to sullen silence. The question need not necessarily be discussed rashly or with a view to any political change in the relations between Great Britain and Canada. It is useless to deny that the Canadian people are thinking very seriously concerning the conditions which made the award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission possible. This is no more than their patriotic duty, and it is a duty equally imperative to fearlessly proclaim their views.

TIME TO LOOK AHEAD.

Canada would be less willing to believe that diplomatic considerations inspired the award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission if this reverse had not been the climax of a series of British surrenders to the United States.

The British government has proceeded on the principle that the good-will of the United States must be cultivated, even at the expense of estranging the people of Canada. If a reasonably firm policy had been pursued, Canada's claims could have won at least partial recognition in Alaska. The interests of the United States demanded the abrogation of the Clayton - Bulwer treaty. Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne, after a faint show of firmness, finally yielded to American pressure, and consented to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, on terms highly advantageous to the United States.

Canada's claims in Alaska might fairly have been put forward when these negotiations were in progress, but the proposal was never urged with any show of earnestness. The United States made a plea that, having been in possession of the disputed territory for 70 years, its claims should not be challenged. The value of this contention is shown in the fact that the interrogations submitted to the Alaskan Boundary Commission made no reference to the question of possession. The disputed territory has been awarded to the United States on entirely different grounds.

The blunder committed when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was under review was costly, but less humiliating than the subsequent concurrence in the terms of arbitration proposed by the United States. How simple it would have been for the Joint High Commission to settle the Alaskan Boundary question if the Canadian commissioners had demanded nothing more than we have obtained from the Board of Arbitration. As a matter of fact, the American members of the commission, which sat at Quebec and later at Washington, offered Canada a great deal more than the insignificant Portland Canal. That commission considered the question from a judicial as well as a diplomatic standpoint. The late Baron Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies and Sir Richard Cartwright maintained, even at the cost of breaking up the commission, that Canada claimed nothing more than her own. Are the views of Lord Alverstone to dissipate an opinion supported by men like Herschell, Laurier, Cartwright and Davies?

The Canadian commissioners laughed at the terms of arbitration then offered by the Washington government, but which were finally accepted by British diplomats with the disastrous result that has just been announced. The Americans would not consent to a neutral arbitrator. They would not accept a board of arbitration such as they thrust upon Great Britain in the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute. They would not refer the question to The Hague Tribunal. They would accept nothing but a board of arbitration, which could not possibly render an adverse decision, and which gave at least some promise of an American victory.

Acceptance of those terms of arbitration by Great Britain was not less humiliating than the verdict which has been rendered in London.

British diplomats have yielded to the United States all along the line. They are afraid even to collect debts justly due them from Venezuela, lest the temper of the American people should be ruffled. We have thus the humiliating spectacle of a petty vassal state in South America openly defying the British empire. These evidences of British truckling to the United States are not pleasant for Canadians to contemplate, and the worst of it is Canada has to pay the piper.

We are anxious to build up a great nation on this continent under the British flag if possible, but if we cannot look for protection to Britain we shall have to take steps to protect ourselves. Delirious with the victories which they have won so easily at Canada's expense, the Americans are certain to follow up their encroachments. They will raise an issue wherever there is promise of reward in territory or in prestige. We must be prepared to meet this aggression with something more effective than arbitrators of the Alverstone pattern.

THE COLONEL AS A LAWYER.

Col. Denison takes a very contented view of the Alaskan boundary award. He states with a fine assumption of assurance that Canada's claims were weaker than those of the United States and that the case was decided on its merits.

Sir Louis Jette and A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., declare that the case was not decided on its merits, that the Canadian arbitrators were compelled to witness the sacrifice of Canadian interests. Canadians have quite as much confidence in Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Aylesworth as legal authorities as they have in Col. Denison. And Canadians will believe the assertion of their eminent jurists that Canada's case was judicially sound as against Col. Denison's expressed opinion that Canada's case was judicially unsound.

Col. Denison cannot be a specialist in every line. He is a specialist in trade matters and now he blossoms forth a a specialist in law. If he is so sure that Canada had no legal claim to the disputed territory in Alaska, he might show wherein the written statement of the Canadian arbitrators is weak, particularly that portion of the statement which condemns the surrender of the two islands in Portland Channel to the United States.

OUR FRIENDS NEED NOT WORRY.

Those persons who are entreating Canadians to be calm, to do nothing rash, etc., may rest assured that we have no intention of drowning ourselves in the icy waters of the Portland Canal. We are just thinking pretty hard, and thinking along the line that our best help must come from ourselves. No harm will come of this; some good may come of it. We have been growing in strength and self-reliance, and in this process of growth we should naturally become more sober, more thoughtful and more conscious of our responsibilities.

We have, in spite of our latest disappointment, a great country, requiring only population to make it strong enough to assert its own rights. We do not propose to butt our heads against stone walls. We propose to go on quietly, increasing our industrial strength and our commercial strength, knowing very well that a country of ten millions can do many things that would be impossible for a country of five millions.

RESULTS OF WEAKNESS.

The Globe is shocked by the spectacle of Mr. Gamey stumping Muskoka on behalf of the opposition candidate. If Mr. Gamey deserves all the abuse heaped upon his head by The Globe, there is much food for reflection in the undoubted prominence that he has received. The Globe may put this down to the innate cussedness of the Tory. The real cause probably is that the government is weak in public support, and that its conduct lends credibility to Mr. Gamey's accusations.

The government claims to have been vindicated by the result of the Gamey trial. Its actions have not been consistent with that claim. It has shown no anxiety to obtain a straight verdict from the people in the three by-elections. It has no confidence in the people of North Renfew. In Sault Ste. Marie it is depending not on the alleged wickedness of Mr. Gamey, but on bribes, offered in a period of distress. Considering the exceedingly bad record the government is making in Sault Ste. Marie and in North Renfrew, the affectation of being shocked by the appearance of Mr. Gamey in Muskoka is rather forced.

Weakness is the real source of this shuffling in the by-elections, just as it was the cause of the West Elgin frauds. Those frauds were committed in the effort to "strengthen the government." The election of 1902 left the government as weak as it was in 1898, and again the people were implored to "strengthen the government." In the by-elections held in the three norths last winter the government won, but what evidence of strength has it given since that time? What could be weaker than the seventeen months' delay in North Renfrew? Do Liberals in Ontario feel that the retention of a government whose life depends on so slender a thread is really a source of strength or prestige? It would have been far better if the chapter of Liberal administration in Ontario had been closed when Sir Oliver Mowat went to Ottawa.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

"Bystander," in The Weekly Sun, refers to the large increase of crime in Egypt, which is ascribed to the foreign ruler's ignorance of the native character. Possibly the increase in crime means nothing more than an increase in the convictions for crime.

In any case, the government of Egypt stands just as it did, and the machinery of justice remains in the hands of the native courts. All that the British agent insists upon is efficiency, impartiality and incorruptibility, three absolutely essential adjuncts to any government, native or otherwise, worthy of the name.

By the way, "Bystander" revives the old charge, that England disregarded her pledge to evacuate Egypt. He, however, omits a very vital qualification. The undertaking, no doubt sincerely given by Mr. Gladstone's government, was to retire when order was restored and when Egypt was strong enough to withstand foreign aggression. Various attempts were made to arrange a withdrawal, and a date was actually fixed, but all came to naught, in consequence of the refusal of France to consent to neutralization or to abandon her pretensions to a preponderating influence in Egyptian affairs.

Circumstances are now, of course, entirely changed by the acquisition of Uganda, the liberation of the Soudan from Mahdist tyranny and the establishment of the Anglo-Egyptian condominium. France herself has tacitly accepted the situation, by withdrawing from Fashoda and concluding the agreement regulating the spheres of influence of the respective nations in the Central Soudan.

A SIGNIFICANT INVITATION.

The Duke of Devonshire 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." From which it may be inferred that, were such precautions unnecessary, there would be no further occasion for the appeal.

It looks very like a veiled invitation to Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Leaguers to join hands with their quondam friends. There is substantially no difference between these two sections of the old Liberal party. Lord Rosebery never was a strong Home Ruler, and he has let it be seen that he regards Home Rule in its Gladstonian form as impracticable and unwise. Then, on the fiscal question, the Duke openly supports import duties for special purposes, while the Earl, tho not so decided, regards these as permissible if justified on full enquiry.

A coalition between the Liberal Unionists and Liberal Leaguers would be a step of vast importance in British politics. It would ensure the reconstruction of the Liberal party in the only way which could rehabilitate it in the eyes of moderate men, alienated alike by the unpatriotic conduct of the pro-Boer faction and the administrative collapse of the present government. Such a reunion, dominated by the strong Imperial sentiment which animates the statesmen who are and will be its leaders, would appeal to all who desire to see the great question of the hour kept outside the sphere of mere party politics.

TO HELP CHAMBERLAIN.

There seems to be room for first-class "stumpers" in England these days, in connection with the new Imperial fiscal movement. A number of Canadian speakers have been mentioned to go over there and engage in missionary work for Canada's good. A correspondent yesterday suggested to The World the name of E. King Dodds as a very competent man for this kind of missionary work, and to our mind the correspondent hits the nail on the head. Mr. Dodds is thoroly posted on all phases of the fiscal argument of this country; he has wonderful platform ability and would prove a real force on the other side if he were to engage actively in the campaign.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

25c to 45c Hosiery Friday 18c

720 pairs Men's, Women's and Children's Cashmere and Wool Hosiery; women's are plain ribbed and silk embroidered cashmere; children's are ribbed cashmere and worsted; men's are plain and natural cashmere; all lines finished with spliced heel, toe and sole; made of good durable yarns; sizes range in the lot from 6 to 11; broken sizes of 25c to 45c lines; Friday bargain ..... .18

25c to 35c English Cretonne 15c

575 yards English Cretonne; 72 to 50 inches wide; soft free cloth; good reverse; floral centres; with fancy double border; in a splendid assortment of best colors and patterns; specially adapted for curtains, drapes or light upholstering purposes; regular prices 25c to 35c per yard; Friday bargain 15

$1.25 Lace Curtains 75c

472 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains; 54 to 60 inches wide, 3 1-2 yards long; white and ivory; finished with cord edge; floral and spray centres; this is a very showy curtain for the money; made from fine quality yarn, with strong double twisted thread; regular price $1.25 per pair, Friday bargain ..... .75

Parlor Pieces at $4.90

17 odd Parlor Pieces, assorted lines, arm chairs, reception chairs and sofas, out of parlor suites, all richly upholstered in velvet velours and tapestry covering, regular prices $7.75 to $9, Friday bargain 4.90

Bedroom Rockers 98c

100 Nurse or Bedroom Rocking Chairs, hardwood golden oak finish, with saddle shaped wood seats, carved backs and fancy turned spindles, regular price $1.35, Friday bargain ..... .98

Mattresses Friday $1.95

75 Mattresses, seagrass and wool both sides, covered in good quality ticking, closely tufted, in sizes 4 feet 2 inches, 4 feet 4 inches and 4 feet 6 inches wide, regular price $2.50, Friday bargain 1.95

30c Linen Stationery 19c

700 only boxes of Stationery, containing 24 sheets of paper and envelopes to match; a high-grade linen paper; in white and grey; our price to-day is 30c; clearing Friday bargain ..... .19

Faber's Pencils 5c Dozen

25 gross Johann Faber's Medium Grade Lead Pencils; Friday bargain, per dozen 5

$1.50 Teachers' Bibles 98c

100 Bibles; brevier type; self-pronouncing; size 8 1-2 x 5 1-2 inches; bound in French Morocco; yapped edges; divinity circuit; round corners; red under gilt edges; with 17 full-page plates: cyclopaedia, concordance and references; a splendid Bible for S.S. teachers; regular price $1.50; Friday bargain 98

$2.50 Electric Seal Caps $1.95

Women's and Boys' Electric Seal Caps; wedge shape; satin lining; regular price $2.50; Friday bargain 1.95
(Main Floor, Queen St. Section.)

Basement Bargains

60 only Handsome Toilet Sets, blue decorations, with gold on the embossing; new and stylish shape, fancy handles; a large sized tenpiece set; regular price $3.50 per set; Friday bargain 1.95

English Rockingham Tea Pots; new shape; extra quality; fancy handle; regular price 20c each; Friday bargain ..... .10

Cups and Saucers; white with gold clover leaf design; regular price $1.20 per dozen; Friday bargain, each 5

167 Glass Berry Bowls; first quality; regular price 20c and 25c each; Friday bargain ..... .10

2000 Bon-Bon Baskets, with cover; Japanese goods; regular price 5c each; Friday bargain 2

72 only Nickel-Plated Tea Kettles, copper; regular price $1.10 and $1.25; Friday bargain ..... .69

432 only Sheet Iron Roast Pans; regular price 9c each; Friday bargain 5

25 only Leather Suit Cases; a strong serviceable line; regular price $4.75; Friday bargain 3.75

$2.50 Men's Boots $1.00

300 pairs Men's Durable Fall Weight Laced Boots; made from selected black Canadian tanned leather; solid leather standard screw soles; selling to-day for $1.75; sizes 6 to 10; also 81 pairs Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes; sizes 6 to 10; regular $2.50; Harvest Home Sale price, Friday 1.00

The combination of
FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY
and
HARVEST HOME SALE
is
A Double Event
in which customers should have
ADDED INTEREST
because it is a chance for
ADDED SAVINGS

50c to 75c Men's Underwear 39c

60 dozen Men's Heavy Scotch Wool Underwear; shirts and drawers; double-breasted; sateen facings; ribbed skirt and cuffs; winter weight; small, medium and large men's sizes; these are a special lot of all-wool overmakes, and slightly imperfect goods; which are worth 50c, 65c and 75c each; Friday bargain ..... .39

35c to 65c Boys' Underwear 29c

18 dozen Boys' Fine Shetland Wool Undershirts and Drawers; double-breasted; ribbed skirt and cuffs; sateen facings; medium and heavy winter weight; sizes 22 to 32-inch chest measure; these are manufacturers' overmakes and in the regular way would sell at 35c, 50c and 65c each; Friday bargain ..... .29

$4.00 Men's Silk Shirts $1.48

48 only Men's Fine Imported White Silk Shirts; collar attached; yoke, pocket; double-stitched seams and gussets; best finish, with pearl buttons; full size bodies; sizes 14 to 17; selling today at $4 each; Friday bargain 1.48

$8.50 Winter Overcoats $5.49

100 only Men's Heavy Winter Weight Overcoats; they are made of all-wool imported English beaver cloth; in black only; nice, smooth finished goods; single-breasted, medium length, box back style; deep French facings, piped with Italian; good linings and trimmings; velvet collars; mohair sleeve linings; sizes are 34 to 42-inch chest measure; regular price $8.50; special, Friday bargain 5.49

$3.00 and $4.00 Imported Trousers $1.69

90 only Imported English Worsted Trousers; neat, narrow stripe; stylish patterns; well made; two side and one hip pocket; sizes 32 to 44; regular $3 and $4; Friday bargain 1.69

Men's and Boys' Watch Fobs 9c

200 odd patterns of Men's and Boy's Watch Fobs and Guards, fobs have silk ribbon with silver finished ornament; also leather with snap and buckle, regular 25c and 35c, bargain Friday .9

$1.50 to $2.00 Men's Hats 50c

Odd lines and broken sizes of Men's English Fur Felt Stiff Hats; in colors black and brown; Russian tan calf leather sweats; silk trimmings; values $1.50 to $2.00; Friday bargain ..... .50

35c and 50c Tam-o'-Shanters 25c

Children's Navy Blue and Scarlet Cloth Tam o'Shanters; plain or name on band; streamers on side; also Women's Fancy Pattern Mohair Tam o'Shanters; values 35c and 50c; Friday bargain .. .25

50c Men's White Shirts 39c

27 dozen Men's Fine White Laundried Shirts; open back; linen bosom and cuffs or wristbands; double stitched seams; continuous facings; sizes 14 to 17-inch collar; regular price 50c each; bargain, Friday ..... .39

$6.50 to $8.50 Men's Suits $4.95

75 Men's Suits; single and double-breasted sacque styles; all-wool domestic tweeds in neat checks and stripe patterns; dark colors; brown and green and grey and black mixtures; good Italian body linings and trimmings; well made; perfect fitting; sizes 34 to 44; regular $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50; Friday bargain 4.95

$7.50 Youths' 3-Piece Suits $4.99

45 Youths' Three-piece Suits; short pants; four buttons; single-breasted sacque shape; made of imported West of England colored worsted, in neat, small checked patterns; dark blue-grey shade; best linings and trimmings; sizes 27 to 33; regular price $7.50; Friday bargain 4.99

$3.00 Youths' Overcoats $2.49

Youths' Heavy Short Overcoats or Reefers; made of navy blue English beaver cloth; high storm collars; tab to button across the throat; tweed lined; sizes 29 to 33 inch chest; regular $3.00; Friday bargain 2.49

THE TORONTO DAILY STAR WILL HAVE A MORE COMPLETE LIST

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Portland, Maine; Portland, Oregon; Portland Canal. Portland seems to be a hoodoo for Canada.

"We may get over it, but we'll never look the same."

One thing, we have not much Pacific coast line to defend against Russia.

The Anglo-American temple will bear the inscription, "Portland cement used in this building."

The American people will henceforth refer to that eminent jurist, Lord Alverstone, as "His Eminence."

It will now be in order to appoint another commission to find the grease spot which represents the revered remains of Canada's claims in Alaska.

Canadians will gladly give to Sir Louis Jette and A. B. Aylesworth a public demonstration and anything else that the Alaskan Boundary Commission left in our possession.

Gentle consideration for the feelings of this country led the Alaskan Boundary Commission to give Canada the two islands in Portland Channel, whose names could be easily pronounced.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a notion that the Alaskan Boundary question should be settled on the principle of give and take. It has turned out that way, the United States giving and Canada taking it in the neck.

When ordering your coal why not order the best. We sell it. Milnes' Plymouth coal has no equal. Try a ton. 86 East King-street, near Church. Phone Main 2379, 2386. 246

LORD ALVERSTONE HAMLET.

To wilt, or not to wilt—that is the question;
Whether 'tis better for the cub to suffer
New outrage from its boastful neighbor,
Or lend it arms against a sea of evils;
And, by opposing them, end them? To fight, disarm,
No more; and, by a stroke, to say we end
The regime, and the thousand naked shifts
That Greed is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To fight—disarm,
Haply, the foeman worst; nay, there's the rub;
For of that shock of blades what ills may come,
Should both the champions renew the strife,
Must give us pause; there's the respect
Keeps me the bull from taking by the horns.
For who would bear the stress of endless war—
The rulers' heats, their followers, savagery,
The clash of stormy wills, divorce of hearts,
The deep unrest, kinsfellows' bitterness,
When he might the affrighting spectre lay
With a bare pen-scrawl? Who worse fate would earn—
Jump from the frying pan into the fire?
Better that we should bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of.
Expedience thus makes cowards of us all;
And thus the glorious hue of Resolution
Is sicklied o'er by the cast of Worldly Wisdom;
And Politics, in things of moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the cream of Honor.

—J. B. Mackenzie.

LESONS FROM THE AWARD.

Editor World: It is not the loss of territory which stirs the indignation of Canadians in the Alaska award, but the absolute conviction that the dice were loaded against them from the beginning, that the British government deliberately intended, under the forms of justice, to perpetrate injustice, that the arbitration tribunal and its proceedings have been a hollow show created and carried on for the express purpose of duping and deceiving the Canadian people.

If the British government had played fair with Canada, if it had been intimated to us what is undoubtedly a fact, that United States would in no wise consent to forego any part of her claims, just or unjust, that Great Britain was powerless to intervene, that the friendship of the United States was of paramount importance from the Imperial standpoint, that Canadian situation and circumstances are such that she must suffer from the aggression of the United States, and that she suffers less under England protection, feeble as it is, than she would suffer without it, Canada would have had sufficient manliness and loyalty to say, "We understand your position; it is an international outrage, but we can stand it. Let the disputed territory go."

But the full measure of bitterness to the spirit of Canadians is the insult offered to their understanding in the unspeakably arrogant and stupid belief of the British government that Canadians, as colonials, could be hoodwinked by the forms of arbitration and fail to discern its true intent and purpose, and the iniquity of its purposed award, and that its commissioners could be so cajoled by social attention and flattery or seduced by the clamor of a prospective title as to forget their country and betray their trust.

The immediate effect of England's duplicity is to endanger her preference in Canadian markets, and to deal a severe blow to any form of Imperial federation which may be proposed for years to come.

Looking to the future, the injustice of this award will work out to the advantage of Canada. It will teach her the virtue of self-reliance and will help to foster and develop the sentiment of Canadian nationality, which she at present all but lacks. She will learn that it is strength, and strength only, that is respected among nations as among men, and that a fleet of warships confined to Canadian waters and manned by Canadian officers and crews and a highly efficient field force are her only protection against the rapacious aggression of the United States. She will learn that the debasing practice of accepting paltry titles by her ablest public men, and the still more debasing ambition of colonials in general for old-world social and aristocratic favor, have brought her statesmen and her people to be regarded with contempt by Englishmen, who universally exhibit towards Canadians the insufferable condescension alleged to have been deprecated by Mr. Aylesworth, and which the firm stand of himself and Sir Louis Jette may do something to remove.

As to the United States, she loses the growing good-will of a great people, with whom her statesmen are desirous of having reciprocal relations, which this award will indefinitely postpone. A prophet might see in the hatred engendered by this incident a substantial addition to the grapes of wrath in the winepress which may yet have to be trodden out between the northern and southern peoples of this continent.

W. T. White.

EAST END NOTES.

A pretty wedding was celebrated last evening at the home of Mrs. Wilson, 9 Herbert street, when her daughter, Ida Charlotte, was married to Alfred Westlake. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Rogers of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, East Toronto, in the presence of a large number of guests and friends of the family. The bride, who was dressed in cream voile over silk, was supported by Miss Ruby Gorton, in a dress of cream lustre, and had as flower girl little Miss Leah Wilson. Arthur F. Wilson acted as groomsman. Mr. and Mrs. Westlake left for Detroit, where they will spend their honeymoon, on the 11.20 train, followed by the congratulations of their friends.

The R.C.B.C. held the first social gathering of the season in Dingman's Hall last evening. There was a large attendance and an enjoyable time was spent. These gatherings will be held thruout the winter on the third Wednesday of each month.

A concert will be held this evening in the Broadview Congregational Church, under the direction of F. B. Howarth, the church organist and choirmaster. Among the talent will be Mrs. Ida McLean-Dilworth, Mr. Gillespie and Mrs. Decker-Gillespie, Miss Deitsch and the Ozbourns, mandolinists.

About 9.20 last night an east-bound King-street car overran the Scotch blocks that are supposed to prevent the cars from running into the gates at the G.T.R. crossing on East Queen-street. Cars came from the east and from the west, but had to stop there, as the gates became locked by reason of the blocks being over-run. Traffic was blocked for over an hour.

NO EFFECT ON TRADE.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—(Special.)—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who was asked if the Alaska boundary award would have any effect on the Canadian Pacific coast trade, said that it would not, so long as the trade kept up between a Canadian and an American port, such as Vancouver and Skagway. In trading betwen these ports the coasting laws would not permit of them calling at an intermediate port.

R. Score & Son's Special.

The special autumn announcement of R. Score & Son is made in another column, and the remarkable reduction in prices must command the attention of all business men who appreciate the very latest and best in exclusive style, and yet study reasonable economy. The cut and finish of Score's tailoring is well known in Toronto, and, indeed, thruout Ontario. Their business suits are an eloquent advertisement because of their unrivalled smartness and peerless wearing qualities. R. Score & Son's fall and winter overcoatings are among the choicest lines ever imported. Every intending purchaser should call and see their new styles and learn their money-saving prices.

IN OUR
COFFEE
WE EXCEL

Not alone in our finest blend at 45c lb., which is in a class by itself, but also in our ability to give the best value in good medium priced coffee at

30c lb., 35c lb., 40c lb.

Michie & Co.,
Grocers, Etc.
7 King St. West.

More Umbrellas

to-day at the price which so many took advantage of yesterday—

49cts.

These are regular dollar lines—fancy handles and good value at regular figures.

There's only one store in town could sell such goods at such figures, and that is the makers.

East & Co.
300 Yonge St.

...Blacksmiths' Tools...

We carry a full line of tools, including
Anvils, Vises,
Pliers, Hammers,
Rasps, Tongs, Forges,
Our Prices Are Right. Etc.
RICE LEWIS & SON, Limited,
TORONTO.

Stanley's Wood and Iron PLANES. Full line of Carpenters' Tools.

AIKENHEAD HARDWARE
Limited.
Phone Main 3800. 6 Adelaide St. E.

CERTAINLY A DIFFERENCE.

Now, Why Did Canadian Government Change Its Attitude?

Montreal, Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The ex-Minister of Public Works is still in fighting form.

"How do you account for the change in the policy of the government since the year 1899?" he was asked.

"The only explanation I can give," said Mr. Tarte, "is that the free trade element, which used to control the destinies and the policy of the Liberal party in bygone days, has the upper-hand once more. You will remember in the year 1899 Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Canadian colleagues on the High Commission refused to continue negotiations with the representatives of the United States on the very question of the Alaskan boundary. The Canadian commissioners proposed that the matter should be arbitrated by a tribunal chosen jointly by the Imperial government, and the United States, and a third one by the two arbitrators in case of differences of opinion. Such a tribunal was insisted on by the United States during the time of the Venezuela trouble, and yet the proposal of the Canadian commissioners was declined, and a commission of jurists, three on each side was appointed by the governments of the United States and Great Britain. The Canadian government declined to accept such an unfair and unsatisfactory proposition, and I maintain that this was the reason that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Canadian colleagues refused to continue the negotiations."

"And now look at the situation," continued Mr. Tarte, "for six months the Canadian government have turned their backs upon the policy they had adopted in 1899, and the attitude they had taken at the meeting of the High Commission. It would appear that the free trade element in the government is once more on top, and will soon start negotiations for a reciprocity treaty of some kind with the great nation to the south."

Smokers who ask for Grandas Manana get a pure Havana Cigar, made as skilfully as cigars can be made by the best workmen in the world.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Magistrate Kingsford yesterday afternoon fined Albert Lefantois, a clerk in Elliott's drug store at 148 Avenue-road, $2 and costs for selling a bottle of perfume on Sunday to Albert Dixon, a small boy.

In the Police Court yesterday Joseph Rogers was acquitted of having received stolen property, knowing it to be such. John Moxon, who sold the stuff, was given 15 days in jail only, in view of past good character.

An East King-street tobacconist has been summoned to court on complaint of the Inland Revenue Department, for having offered for sale cigars not put up in a new box or not put up in packages, and stamped as the law requires.

The Dorenwend Co. of Toronto, Limited, 103-105 Yonge-street, report a rushing business in the manufacture of their fine hair goods. Dorenwend's name is most favorably known to the purchasing public in this line. Orders are now pouring in for their new and up-to-date styles in wigs, toupees, switches, etc. Their workshops are now taxed to the utmost. Give Professor Dorenwend a call before purchasing hair goods elsewhere.

LONDON ENDS ITS TRIBUTE.

London, Ont., Oct. 21.—Miss Clara B. Colley of this city has experienced such remarkable benefit from Catarrhozone that she makes the following public statement: "I had a continuous cold in the head for years, and never used anything giving such quick results as Catarrhozone. I am delighted at last to find a remedy positively that cures colds. I advocate Catarrhozone strongly; it cures every time." All druggists sell Catarrhozone.