

WOULDN'T DO IT

Jette and Aylesworth
Canadian Commis-
sioners

REFUSED TO SIGN THE
ALASKAN BOUNDARY
AWARD

Which Concedes Disputed
Territory to United
States.

(Special to Daily Herald.)

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was non-communative this morning regarding the Alaskan Boundary award.

He refused to even admit having sent a cablegram to the Canadian commissioner as indicated in despatches from London.

London, Oct. 20.—Lord Chief Justice Alverstone has decided, owing to the attitude of the Canadian commissioners, 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 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 throughout the Dominion.

London, Oct. 20.—The engrossed copy of the Alaskan award was signed at 2.10. The Canadians declined to sign the award as previously cable.

Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth 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 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 it though satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above especially referred to ignored the just rights of Canada.

London, Oct. 20.—The draft of the decision returned by the Alaska boundary commissioners, as announced by the Associated Press, was signed by a majority of the commissioners last evening. Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette, the Canadian commissioners, refused to sign.

The decision grants all the American contentions with the exception of the one relating to the Portland canal. The signatories were Lord Chief Justice Alverstone and Senator Lodge, Senator Turner and Senator Root, the American commissioners. They constituted a majority and ensured finality.

Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette carried their outspoken disapproval of the decision to the point of refusing to sign even that section of the decision giving the Portland Canal to Canada, and they emphasized their attitude by walking out of the cabinet room in the foreign office before the signature of the others had been affixed to the historical document, which has already been printed and is ready for the session to be held today. The only thing remaining to be done at this session is that the majority of the tribunal complete and sign the map which accompanies the decision and which minutely determines the course of the boundary.

The refusal of Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette to coincide in Lord Alverstone's view was only known to a few persons here last night, but at the foreign office and in high government circles it has created a painful impression. There is no hope expressed that the Canadian commissioners will reconsider their attitude and sign the engrossed copy of the decision, which will stand as the international record of the tribunal's finding.

An American View.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20.—U. S. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, who was chairman of the American members of the joint high commission that met at Quebec in 1898 to consider the Alaskan boundary question, last night gave an explanation of the dispute over the boundary and a brief outline of the subject. He said:

"The decision of the Alaskan boundary commission is merely a recognition of the rights of the United States which they purchased from Russia in 1867. In a treaty between Russia and Great Britain in 1825, the boundary between the two countries in Alaska was fixed and when the United States purchased Alaska, she acquired the territory which belonged to Russia, and which was defined in the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain.

"Under the treaty the boundary line, speaking generally, was to begin at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, run thence up Portland canal and mainland to the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude and thence follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, but if there were no mountains, then the line should not be more than ten marine leagues from the coast until reaching a point near Mt. St. Elias, where it was to run north to the frozen ocean.

"The dispute with which the commission has been concerned is the boundary south of Mt. St. Elias. The American contention was that under the treaty between Russia and Great Britain the latter was to be excluded from an outlet to the ocean and that the coast line should follow around the heads of all of the inlets, while the British contended that the line should run from headland to headland. If their contention had prevailed Skagway, Dyea and other settlements, many miles from the mouths of the inlets, would have fallen into British territory. Under the decision, these belong to the United States as we have always contended.

"There was some ground of dispute as to the line entering Portland Canal. The entrance to Portland Canal is in north lat. 54.40, being the northern boundary of Canada on the Pacific coast. Lying at mouth of the canal are two islands, known as Wales and Pearce Islands. The American contention was that the line entered the canal on the southeast side of these islands, while the British contended that it lay along the northwest side of them.

The decision is eminently just to both the United States and Great Britain. A question of dispute has been settled in an honorable way and one serious cause of friction between two neighborly powers has been removed. In short the rights of the two countries have been officially recognized and neither has lost any substantial interest in which he had a right."

London, Oct. 19.—The Goldsmith Co., entertained the commissioners at a banquet tonight in the ancient Goldsmiths' hall. The prime warden proposed the healths of King Edward and President Roosevelt, and these toasts were followed by others to the members of the commissioners. Secretary Root and Sir Louis Jette replied to the prime warden. A toast to the agents of the countries represented was responded to by John W. Foster, American counsel of the Alaska boundary tribunal. The absence from the gathering of Clifford Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior, was noticeable. Senator Turner and Mr. Aylesworth also spoke. The latter emphasized the hope that Canadians would soon be no more strangers in London "than the man from Shropshire."

Senator Lodge proposing the health of the prime warden, spoke feelingly of the affection that all the commissioners entertained for the character of Lord Chief Justice Alverstone.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr John Walsh, of Sackville, is stopping at the Queen.

Mr W T Whitehead M P P and Mrs Whitehead went to St John this morning.

Mrs F P Thompson joined the Senator at Montreal last week and with him has been visiting Quebec. They will return home this evening.

Don't Miss It.

Ladies, if you have tonight's paper glance over our announcement. Come tomorrow and see what \$1 will do. Next week we won't give you same goods unless you pay one-half more. That's our style of doing an up-to-date business. The best dress goods sale of 1903 is now on at M. Fickler's & Co's. big store.—d

Bargains for Housekeepers.

The season's accumulation of odds and ends of carpet, oil cloth, lace curtains, etc. will be sold tomorrow, Wednesday, in Edgecombe's carpet room. There will be a bargain for every celestial housekeeper.—d

A No Nonsense Chairman.

In a rural Scottish district there was an election meeting some time ago. Owing to the absence of the laird a local farmer was voted to the chair. He addressed the meeting as follows:

"I thank ye all very much for the honor ye've done me. I've been at thae meetings afore, so I ken what tae dae, an' I'll juist put the resolution first. A' for Bronlee, show yer hands. Five. Noo, then, a' against. Fifteen. Majority, chuck the others oot, an' let us gang on wi' oor meeting!"—From V.C.

Penny-in-the-Slot Postage.

One of the latest applications of the penny-in-the-slot principle is reported from Australia. In the post-offices of the Commonwealth, if time or opportunity does not permit the prompt purchase of a stamp, the person in a hurry is able to drop his letter into one orifice of a machine and his penny into the other, and when this process is completed, "One penny paid" will be found impressed on the envelope as an equivalent to the orthodox stamp.

Anticipation.

Mabel—Yes, dear, I will be a helpmeet to you and try to lighten the daily troubles and worries of your life as best I can.

Arthur—But I have none, darling. Mabel—Oh, you old goose! I mean when we are married, of course!

What a Relief.

"Who's there?" called the poet. "I am the wolf at the door," came the dire reply. "Come in, come in!" cried the poet. "I thought at first you might be a man with a bill."

How It Affected Him.

Mrs. Brownovich—I understand your husband is seriously ill. Mrs. Smithinsky—Yes. He's too ill to do anything except make good resolutions.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite. Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need." Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known. No. 2.—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box. Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. **The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.**

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In Effect, October 11th, 1903

Atlantic Time. Trains daily except Sunday unless otherwise stated.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

6.25 a.m.—Express from St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points north: Edmundston, River du Loup and Quebec; Bangor, Portland Boston, etc.

6.50 a.m.—Mixed, via Gibson Branch, for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston, River du Loup. Leaves St. Marys 7.30 a.m.

9.45 a.m.—Express for Fredericton Jct., connecting with Express for St. John and points east. Palace Sleeper Car Fredericton Junction to Halifax. Dining Car Fredericton Junction to Truro.

6.00 p.m.—Mixed, for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Short Line Express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, etc., and with Pacific Express from Montreal for the West, Northwest and Pacific Coast. Also connects for Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. St. Stephen. Palace Sleeper Fredericton Junction to Montreal. Pullman Sleeper Fredericton Junction to Boston. Dining Car Fredericton Junction to Mattawamkeag.

9.00 p.m.—Express for St. John and points east.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON

9.05 a.m.—From St. John and points east. 11.45 a.m.—From Boston, Montreal, St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

8.10 p.m.—From St. John and east.

4.50 p.m.—From Woodstock and all points north as far as Perth and Plaster Rock via Gibson Branch. Arrives at St. Marys 4.20 p.m.

10.40 p.m.—From Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, etc.

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