#### London Adbertiser. TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY TELEPHONE CALLS.

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

The Aylesworth Banquet. The Aylesworth banquet at Toronto The land in vegetable and small fruit last night was a brilliant success. The demonstration as disloyal was put to shame by the robust British sentiment of the evening. The company was ited only by the capacity of the dining hall, and hundreds of applications had to be refused. Around the tables were Liberals and Conservatives-judges, clergymen, professional and business men, and citizens prominent in many walks of life. The character of the gathering was a rebuke to the mischiefmakers who are raising the loyalty cry from political motives. It was a coterie repress the inof nationality and who or will not see that a virile Canadianism is consistent with imperial ideals and under a wise policy will be a great imperial asset. There was no note of resentment over the boundary award, no suggestion of a peevish spirit. The company was animated by a desire to do honor to a Canadian who had stood out for what he believed to be the rights of his country. Mr. Aylesworth's speech was a pattern of courtesy and dignity. He had only kind words for his fellow-commissioners, but he maintained his

At the first meeting after the hearing

of the evidence on Monday, Oct. 13,

Lord Alverstone agreed with the Can-

adian commissioners that the Cana-

dian contention in respect of the Port-

land Canal was "absolutely unanswer-What was the Canadian contention? It was plainly stated by counsel, namely, that the Portland Channel mentioned in the treaty was the northerly channel, running north of the four islands, Wales, Pearse, Sitklan and Kannaghunut. The Americans contended for the southern channel which would place the four islands within their jurisdiction. In the arguthree weeks, not one of the counsel, British or American, proposed that the boundary line should separate these fore \$7,501,584, or nearly 100 per cent. islands. "Both sides," says Mr. Aylesworth, "argued that the islands, whichever way the case was decided, should not be divided. They must ail go together, since it was clear that either the north or the south channel would be fixed upon." Five days after Lord Alverstone had agreed with to blame. He wasn't appointed to the Canadian claim to the north chan- umpire the game. nel he gave the first indication that he had changed his mind. The surprise of the Canadian commissioners can be imagined when he decided to divide the islands, his only apparent excuse being that the channel between Wales and Sitklan islands was broadmissioners refused to sign an award which in their opinion was a transparent compromise. "If we could look on the functions of the tribunal as diplomatic," says Mr. Aylesworth, "there might be giving and taking, but since, according to its terms, the tribunal was purely judicial, the only question

sion, after hearing the statment of awarded to the United States in a spirit dustrially. of concession and compromise. There is no evidence to show that the American commissioners even expected such a decision. The possession of these islands meant nothing to the United art. States; they meant a great deal to Canada from a strategic standpoint. If you call her art? Lord Alverstone had held to his first conclusion there is no reason to suppose the American commissioners would have stood out against the Canadian claim, as they had every cause that he should make clear to them his out interest. reasons for the award. He had no con-States and Canada are in contact. So far as Canada is concerned the

particular incident is closed. It will There he saw the rage for picture postserve no good purpose to keep up the cards. He at once thought of English agitation, but it will not be without pennies, and all ambitions for diploresult in stimulating the spirit of Canadianism, which will not be a bad thing pocketful of designs and a camera. for the Empire at large.

## Ontario's Great Wealth.

in Ontario reaching nearly a billion dollars-or to be accurate \$921,106,731the farmer in this province is certainly king. A bulletin just isued by the census department contains the agrithe most thorough ever given to the public. Ontario comprises 141,125,320 acres of land, of which 15.13 per cent is occupied as farms and lots. There are 38,712 lots under five acres, and 185.415 farms of five acres and over. Of the latter 4.03 per cent are 5 to 10 acres, 18.83 per cent are 11 to 50 acres, 41.08 per cent are 51 to 100 acres, 28.23 per cent are 101 to 200 acres and 7.73 per cent are 201 acres or more. The land owned is 85.14 per cent and the

land leased or rented 14.86 per cent.

Nearly all the land in lots is in an improved state, but the land in farms comprises 62.06 per cent in an improved and 37.94 per cent in an unimproved state. About 69.56 of the improved land is in field error, 2.41 per cent in they were when Sir John Macdonald wrote:

"The American commissioners have found our English members of so found our English members of so squeezable a nature that their audactive has now grown beyond all bounds. I am greatly disappointed at the course its hard of the squeezable is in field error, 2.41 per cent in they were when Sir John Macdonald which were the result of long study and had been suggested by the reading of cities which were the result of long study and had been suggested by the reading of the squeezable and the squeezable and the squeezable that their audactive has now grown beyond all bounds. I am greatly disappointed at the course taken by the British commissioners." is in field crop, 2.41 per cent in taken by the British commissioners." orchard, garden, vineyard and nursery and the rest in pasture. The number of acres in orchard in 1901 was 266,015, a decrease of 23,269 acres in ten years.

increased from 34,365 acres to 65,303 acres in the same period. The area in flunkeyism which protested against the field crops increased by 1,070,859 acres. Agriculture values have been taken for the first time. They show for farms and lots in the Province a total for land and buildings of \$747,962,568, for implements-and machinery \$52,697,-739, for live stock \$131,827,762, and for the crops and animal products of the census year \$196.952,362. The toal gross value of farm products for the census year was \$109.182.192 for crops (56.61 p. c.) and \$83,684,111 for animal products (43.39 p. c.). This makes the aggregate of \$192,866,303 or \$1,040 19 in the year for an average farm, which is 20.94 p. c. of the investment.

In detail, the proportional value of field crops on farms is 52.79 p. c. of the year's production, fruit and vegeable and nursery stock 3.82 p. c., live stock sold 18.18 p. c., meats and products of animals slaughtered on the farm 4.86 p. c., dairy products 17.18 p. c., wool 0.42 p. c., and eggs, hency and British interests in this country, prowax 2.75 p. c.

The average value of horses on farms per head is \$75 31, milch cows commissioners, to declare that we had \$30 39, other horned cattle \$17 35, sheep \$5 28 and swine \$6 76; and the average value of horses per farm is \$263 30, cross between "lese majeste" and blasmilch cows \$166 93, other horned cat- phemy. Canadians were generally pretle \$131 82, sheep \$29 66, swine \$55 79, pared to accept the award with digground that the finding of the tribunal and poultry and bees \$17 20. was not governed by judicial principles.

In the value of dairy products is included the milk and cleam sold to against it. Then came the spattering cheese, butter and milk condensing and, confessedly, irritating comments of these court-Canadians, which rese factories, amounting to \$15,070,922. There as a voice from this country, declaring. were in operation in the province dur- in effect, ing the census year 1,336 factories, of Sir Louis Jette were not only wrong, which 172 made cheese and butter, 1,061 made cheese only, and 103 made butter der such provocation Canadian sentionly. The cheese product was 131,967,- ment could not remain silent. It became 612 pounds, worth \$13,440,987, and the necessary to say many things which, butter produsct 7,559,542 pounds, worth ing of the legend that the only public \$1,527,935, making a total value of \$14,-968,922—the remainder being the value of condensed milk. In the former census there were 893 cheese and 45 butter factories, in the province, and the total value of the product was \$7,569,-338. The increase in the value of factory dairy products from the year 1890

This is the day the Tammany Tiger expects to get its claws on New York He learned the name of every

Lord Alverstone has met the usual fate of the umpire, but he has himself

Now that the war correspondents are leaving for Manchuria. Japan and Russia cannot postpone the fight much

Dowie's invasion of New York has lose an opportunity of scoring against proved a fiasco and the prophet blames er than the channel which ran north it on the newspapers. They queered of the whole group. The Canadian coni- him by simply reporting his utter-

> The presence of that great Imperialist, J. Castell Hopkins, at the Aylesworth banquet, last night, is enough in itself to wipe away any stain of dis-

before us was what the treaty meant." It is difficult to resist the conclu- British working classes against the steel trust itself, with its nominal capitruck system. The fact that the Bilbao Mr. Aylesworth, that the two islands miners had to strike against it shows that was common immediately after its were gratuitously and unnecessarily that Spain is still a century behind, in-

#### Hand-Painted. [Chicago News.]

Ernie-They say he is wedded to his

Ethel-But he has a wife. Would Ernie-I suppose so. She's painted.

A Boy "Captain of Industry." [Chicago Record-Herald.]

There is an often expressed opinion to be satisfied with their victory on the that all the boy wonders in the inmainland. One circumstance stands out dustrial field have their homes in with painful clearness - that Lord Al- America. There is another opinion, as verstone did not think it necessary to frequently heard, that business initiconsult and argue with his Canadian ative and enterprise are on the decline colleagues when he undertook to re- in England. Just because these opinions vise his first decision. He did not are so common, the story of a London think it was a matter of importance firm, "Wrench, Limited," is not with-

Evelyn Wrench, founder and head of scious idea of snubbing or overlooking the firm, celebrated his twenty-first them, but it did not occur to him that birthday yesterday with a banquet at they were entitled to explanations. His a London hotel. He is a son of Right conduct was typical of the attitude of Hon. Frederick S. Wrench, one of the British diplomacy whenever the United Irish land and estate commissioners, and he proposed to become a diplomat. Three years ago he went to Germany to study in pursuance of his plan.

macy fled from his mind. He went back to London with After having a few cards printed he started out on the road as his own traveling man. Now "Wrench Limited" has an output of 50,000,000 postcards a year. It has over 4,000 custo-With the total value of farm property mers and a staff of several hundred employes. And the proprietor of the firm is in a position to retire from business on his income, if he wants

Of course this Boy Captain of Industry is not to be compared with our 38-year-old steel trust presidents, who can make trusts and bust trusts while cultural statistics of Ontario as col- you wait, nor with our 34-year-old voice, as it strengthens the organs of copper magnates, who "refuse \$15,000,the census enumerators in 000" for their interests every now and 1901. The schedules have been revised then and set all Montana by the ears. But he does pretty well for an indusby a staff of trained clerks, and are trially declining and degenerate country such as England is made out to

> Gothamites to Elijah. [Buffalo Express.] New Yorkers remark to Elijah: "We're sorry, old boy, to Derijah, You do not amuse us; So kindly excuse us; We'li go, for we cannot Abijah."

No Treason Then. [Ottawa Free Press.]

Substitute commissioner for commisoners, and the extract fits the case But when Sir John called for an extension of our self-governing powers, were his ears assailed by cries of "disloyalty" and "treason"?

These Autumnal Days.

[The Khan.] Oh, the splendid, splendid morning! Resting on a hoop of gold; Oh, the grand, majestic sunsets, All in purpled crimson rolled; And the noontides—full of splendor-And the air so soft and sweet, Make the grasses rich and tender Laugh with gladness at my feet.

And the hillsides-hazy hillsides-And the meadows, oh, the meadows! And the forests deep and cool. Hear the gunshots in the clearing, quick, impatient cry, While the game goes swift careering, Joyous through the liquid sky.

Why Canadians Were Nettled. [Toronto Star.]

fact of the matter is that ninetenths of the audible complaint in Canada over this Alaskan business has been stirred up by no one else than these ill-advised persons, who, regarding themselves for some mysterious reason as the special guardians of earnest workers. ceeded, at the first news of the award, to condemn, at least inferentially, our "no case," and to elevate Lord Alverstone upon a pedestal of brobity which made any criticism of his conduct a We had not expected much, and we had not been disappointed. But we were resolved to make no outcry that Mr. Aylesworth and but had insulted the Chief Justice of England for daring to be right. Unhad it not been for this eager preachof honor live in Great Britain, would never have been heard.

The Pith of the Programme. [La Touche Hancock.] He searched the programme through and

And came across a joke or two. It was an easy task to find to the year 1900 in Ontario was there-fore \$7.501.584 or nearly 100 per cent. Who made the wigs, and who supplied The drinking water, purified; from whom the carpets were obtained, And who the floor so nicely stained; The exclusive piano used-nay, more, Which he had never known before "Patrons," he saw, "desired," "invited,"
"The management would be delighted." And many other compliments, Worth anything from 50 cents And then-he came across at last

What he was searching for—the Cast! More Than a Suspicion

[Woodstock Express.] There is a suspicion that some people in Canada would rather lose the islands in the Portland Channel than a political opponent.

Using the Wrong Weapons. [London Saturday Review.]

The shipbuilding trust was to "sweep Britain from the seas;" it has itself collapsed. The Atlantic combine was to put an end to English supremacy on the ocean; the one thing which is evident amid all the rumors which have been current for some months The victory of the miners at Bilbao, past is that American management has Spain, recalls the great struggle of the not been a success. Even the great tal of £280,000,000, is no longer referred to as a miracle of finance in the way inception. There is doubtless a good deal which we have to learn from the States, but buccaneering methods in finance coupled with unlimited bounce in commerce are not the weapons with which supremacy will be wrested from the old world.

> Much Truth in This. [Toronto Telegram.]

"Canada First, Empire Next, and Continent Nowhere," is the platform of the Canadians who are most strenuous in their hostility to the spirit rather than to the effect of the Alverstone award.

Empire First, Continent Next and Canada Nowhere," is the motto of the Anglomaniac imperialists who worship Lord Alverstone principally because he is no mere Canadian. Canada is not the home of more dangerous foes to the spread of true ideals of British connection and British unity than the Anglomaniacs with their reactionary ideals and ridiculous organizations that tend to make im-

of a faith for the masses. What Can Be Done With Salt.

perialism a fad for the classes instead

Salt cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often efficacious. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes afterward by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. Salt hardens gums, makes teeth white and sweetens the breath. Cut flowers may be kept fresh by adding salt to the water. Weak ankles should be rubbed with blution of salt water and alcohol. Rose colds, hay fever and kindred affections may much relieved by using fine dry salt like snuff. Dyspepsia, heartburn and indiges tion are relieved by a cup of hot water in which a small been melted. Salt and water will sometimes revive an unconscious person when hurt, if brandy or other rem at hand. Hemorrhage from tooth-pulling ed by filling the salt and water. Weak and tired eyes are refreshed by bathing with warm water and salt. Public speakers many noted singers use a wash of sal and water before and after using throat. Salt rubbed into the scalp or occasionally added to the water in washing prevents the hair falling out. Feathers uncurled by damp weather are quickly dried by shaking over a fire in which salt has been thrown. Salt al-ways should be eaten with nuts and a dessert fruit salt should be specially made.—Table Talk.

In 1898 Mr. Ebenezer Howard, the head of a successful firm of London expert stenographers, published a small book entitled "Tomorrow," the name of which in later editions was changed to "Garden Things seem to be pretty much as Cities of Tomorrow." In this book he

tention, and has resulted in the forming of "The Garden City Association," with a large capital and a board of directors made up of able business men. It has already negotiated for 4,000 acres of first-class land within 50 miles of London, on which to erect the first of its proposed cities. On 1,000 of these the city is to be built, while the remaining 3,000 acres will be devoted to email farms and market be devoted to small farms and market gardens. Generous park spaces are to be reserved in the heart of the city, which will combine the advantages of town and country, and is to be laid out by the best landscape gardeners, and in its architecture, engineering and sanita-tion will embody the latest results of science, while nothing that can enhance its beauty will be omitted

its beauty will be omitted.

The city is to have no private landlords: the municipality will own and control all the land, and all increase in land values will be used for the further development of the city and the benefit of the citizens. The city will be built systematically, and not after the usual haphazard fashion. The building of the first of what it is hoped will prove the first of a series of "Garden Cities" will begin in less than the control of the a year, possibly within the next three months. The contracts for the land have been made out, but the exact location will not be revealed to the public until some formalities of conveyancing have been complied with.

London public, which has taken great interest in this scheme, impatiently awaits its realization. Mr. Howard says that, judging from the manner in which his project has been taken up, the outlook for its success seems very bright. In all grades of society and from all trades and professions, the association finds help and

One-half of all the women in Massachusetts who are able to work are

Wages paid street car men in the United States annually amount to more than \$88,000,000. Servia and Greece each has a population of 2,500,000, or a little less than the State of Indiana.

Comparisons Are Odious.

Among the clerks on an Allentown store is one of diminutive size, the consciousness of which, however, annoys him not at all. On a recent occasion his brought him in contact with a Lehigh county farmer of elephantine proportions, who wanted to buy some cloth, to be used for his son, but seemed unable to decide on the quantity. "How old is your son?" asked the clerk. impatient at the farmer's inability to

ome to a conclusion.
"Fifteen years," replied the latter. "Almost my own age," observed the clerk. "Is he as big as I am?" "Big as you!" ejaculated the farmer, stepping back and eyeing him scornfully. "Big as you Why, he was as big as you was born."-Philadelphia

## G. H. KENT'S CASE AGAIN

He Was Cured of Bright's Disease in the Worst Form by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 2.—Deaths of rominent people from Bright's Disease have been so numerous during the past few months that the case of G. H. Kent is again talked of here. Mr. Kent, who still lives at 408 Gilmour street, this city. was dying of Bright's Disease. He had lost the use of his limbs and his whole body was swollen to a terrible size. Three doctors were positive that he must die While watching by his bedside his wife read that Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure Bright's Disease. were sent for as a last resort Fron almost the first dose. Mr. Kent says ing four boxes he was able to sit up. Seventeen boxes cured him completely. He has been a healthy man ever

Helps to Find Car.

Paris, Nov. 3. - The Western France Railway Company is trying memory aids on the carriages of its Paris-Cherourg trains, and hopes to enable passengers descending to recognize their carriages at a glance when returning. carriage bears an enameled plate, with a simple illustration of a rose, a cat, a dog, a balloon or an elephant, as the case may be The innovation is proving popular.

# CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and Scheme for City Building. nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and pursery soap ever compounded.

tops of the mountains situated parallel Continued from Page 1. the coast until it reached the sumof the subject up to the time of his mit of Mount St. Elias. appointment was very meager. "But WHAT WERE THE MOUNTAINS I am free to say to you, gentlemen, There was inserted in a subsequent he added, "that the now familiar names of Sitklan and Kannaghunut Islands article of the treaty a proviso, insisted were then to me unknown. I took up

upon by Secretary of State Canning, that in case the mountains parallel to the official documents and papers, the the coast were more than ten marine volumes of other negotiations, and all other literature that surround and pos- leagues from the ocean, the width of the territory yielded to Russia should sibly becloud the question at issue with an earnest, with a sincere desire, if I not exceed that distance. The terms could, to arrive at an understanding were reasonably definite, but questions arose upon three points. First, there of the points involved, and at as unwas the question, what was the chanprejudiced and unbiased a conclusion on the questions at issue as it was hel called Portland Channel? Next, there was the question what was possible, humanly speaking, for me to meant by the word coast, whether it was a line which marked the actual CANADIAN AND BRITISH SUBJECT. that I took up the reading of those

edge of the land, or whether it was "I do not pretend otherwise than the general direction or trend of the coast line. Lastly, there was the quesquestions with a bias in favor of the tion, what were the mountains desigcontentions of Canada, or the contennated by the treaty of 1825, those tions of Great Eritain if you prefer. which were to constitute the boundary It was impossible that it should be line? The first question, and the quesotherwise. And I honestly endeavored, tion which in the end had been at any rate, and to the best of my hars of greater particular significance ability I carried out the part, to come than any other, was one that seemed to to a conclusion on the matters inpresent the least difficulty. What was Portland Channel? That was a quesvolved after listening to all the arguments that were urged upon either tion of fact.

VANCOUVER'S NIRRATIVE.

No question of law could be involved. It was a question that admitted of no doubt upon the testimony. The nomen clature of the region had been applied tion, not to arbitration-(loud ap- by Vancouver a few years before. Hi narrative was well-known to the citizens of both countries long before the treaty of 1825. It could scarcely plain the reasons which had led him gainsaid that the narrative was in the and Sir Louis Jette to take the course hands of the men who negotiated the treaty. Upon that point Vancouver' ant features of the controversy. The narrative had left no doubt, and h boundary line was agreed upon in 1825 might say, without danger of any de by treaty between Russia and Great sire to be controverted on the part of The treaty was couched in anyone interested in this question from French, the language of diplomacy, the standooint of the United States that no one questioned but that if th over by distinguished statesmen. The fact were established that if Vancou treaty was designed to settle once and ver's narrative was in the hands of the men who negotiated the treaty of boundary line was agreed to start years ago, its answer to the question from the southernmost point of Prince as to the identity of Portland Channe of Wales Island and ascend toward the was conclusive. A glance at the mar north by the channel called Portland would show that Portland Channel, Channel to the 56th parallel of north an arm of the sea, extended inland latitude, and from this to follow the from the general coast line a distance of something over 80 miles, at its across, a long, deep, narrow fiord which divided at its approach toward the Pacific into two forks, a northern and a southern. The southern one Vancouver distinctly called Observatory Inlet. Equally clear was it from narrative that the northern channel was the one which he called Portland Channel, and which, at all events he understood by the words "Portland Channel." and which afterwards were imported into the treaty of 1825.

> DIVISION OF THE ISLANDS. It had always been a question of

either the northern channel or th channel, and until th tribunal's decision no question o dividing those islands had ever beer suggested to his knowledge. (Loud cheers.) That decision therefore he regarded as not an interpi the treaty, and not an adjudication. (Loud cheers.) He would not attribute any motive to any fellow-membe of the tribunal. On the third question, that of identi-

fying the particular mountains, the tops of which should be the boundary the majority had adopted an intermediate line, and had divided territory in dispute, instead of adjudicating up-

mitted for adjudication. (Applause.) It seemed to Sir Louis and himself a from the principles upon which the two nations had contracted that the matter should be determined, and they deemed themselves justified in taking the course which they recognized as an extreme one, of declining to sign the award. (Loud cheers.) "I am not here in defense of that course," said Mr. Aylesworth. "I and not upon my defense. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) That course has not been taken without anxious and long deliberation, without the fullest realization of the responsibility we were incurring. That course is not the result of impetuosity of temperament, of any petulance of feeling, of any irritation or even of any grief. That course is one the responsibility for which those who decided to take it must assume. If it was wrong, we are in the judgment of this country. are in the judgment of the British nation, for having acted in that man-We took that course after anxiously, earnestly, carefully considering what was due to ourselves and what was due to this country, and we must bear the responsibility." (Loud

cheers.) In conclusion the speaker referred to the report that no British flags would be shown in the banquet of the evening. He declared with much emotion that he was proud to see that the walls were not unadorned with a British flag and the people still sang with fervor "God Save the King." If any resentment was felt, the bind Canadians to the motherland are still true as steel. British subjects we were born. British subjects we will Mr. Aylesworth resumed his seat

mid a loud burst of cheering. Save Money, Worry and Trouble By lighting your fires with Beaver Brand Charcoal. Ten fires ten cents.





## NO RESENTMENT SHOWN IN MR. AYLESWORTH'S ADDRESS

side of the debatable territory without

being influenced by the circumstance

that I was a Canadian and a British

subject. (Applause.) The treaty of

appointment required that the ques-

tion should be submitted to adjudica-

plause)-to the adjudication of six im-

Britain.

He must, however, in order to ex-

and every word was carefully gone

for all the questions at issue. The

DIAMOND

DYES

HOME DYES

WITH CANADIAN LADIES

They Give New Life

to Faded and

Dingy Garments.

TAKE NO OTHERS

had taken, outline three import-