

What shrunk your woolens?
Why did holes wear so soon?
You used common soap.

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If you want to get all the best fruit on the tree, hand picked, you must use a WAGONER EXTENSION LADDER. You cannot reach the middle of the tree, where the best apples grow, so readily with any other. It is light and easily handled, and enables a man to pick more apples in a day.

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For rolls and biscuits—that require to be baked quickly there's nothing like Gas

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Brick house, two stories, 7 rooms, lot 40 feet front by 208 feet deep, \$1100.00.

Frame house, 8 rooms and summer kitchen, lot 60 ft. by 208 ft., good stable, \$1100.00.

House and lot, 9 rooms, \$1050.00.

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Farm in Township of Raleigh, 56 acres. All cleared. Good house and barn, \$3100.00.

Farm in Township of Harwich, 204 acres. Large house, barn and out-buildings, \$12,000.00.

Farm in Township of Raleigh, 44 acres. Good house, new stable and granary, \$2250.00.

Ten acres in suburbs of Chatham, \$1500.00.

Valuable suburban residence, 11 rooms; with seven acres of land. Good stable, \$3000.00.

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Opposite Police Station...



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AT LOWEST PRICES.
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J. G. STEEN

CANADA-ALASKA BOUNDARY

What the Dominion Contends for Before Tribunal Now in London to Pass Upon Clauses in the 1825 Treaty.

Does the territory of the United States in Southern Alaska form a solid margin of the coast, or is it broken into a number of pieces completely separated by ocean inlets cutting into Canada? To the first part of this question our neighbors answer most positively, "Yes," and to the second, "No." Contrariwise, and with equal emphasis, the Canadian people answer "No" and "Yes." Beyond this exchange of contradictions it seems impossible to carry the dispute. Arguments have passed in diplomatic notes and in the speeches of negotiators who have met to reason together, but no evidence, facts, or points of law adduced by the most learned and persuasive pleader on the one side ever made the slightest impression on the previous convictions of the other. The Joint High Commission, which was to ameliorate the relations between Canada and the United States, wrought with this question, but to no purpose. It found the matter too refractory for solution by diplomatic processes, as the question divided the commission along the national line, the British members holding out for the Canadian claim and the American members for the Alaskan claim. After the question was dropped by the Joint High Commission, the foreign departments of the British and United States Governments arranged a modus vivendi under which most of the territory in dispute should remain in the temporary possession of the United States.

Arbitration Rejected.

Differences of this kind are usually settled by an agreement to submit to the judgment of some third party, whose mediation is accepted. The Behring Sea controversy was not less stubborn than this one. In fact, it was far more serious, the tenacity being accompanied by acts of aggression on the one side. Yet the matter was amicably settled by arbitration. A dispute even more threatening on account of the unyielding and bellicose attitude of parties to it was that about the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. This, too, was peaceably composed by arbitrators. Again and again the United States has been asked by Britain to join in a reference of the Canada-Alaska boundary dispute to a tribunal of arbitration. The Washington Government would not consent, except upon terms that practically conceded its claims in advance. At one time its condition was that the arbitrator should be the head of Government on this continent; at another time it would reserve some of the most important parts of the territory; and finally it would not arbitrate at all. But it expressed willingness to have the matter passed upon by a joint tribunal, consisting of an even number of jurists, half of whom should be appointed by the British and Canadian Governments and half by the United States. The plan was agreed to in a treaty which was negotiated and ratified last winter. The treaty in question provided for the reference of the question to a court of six jurists of repute, three for each side. The business of this court is to interpret the second, fourth and fifth articles of the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825.

The Tribunal.

This court is now in London. Its British and Canadian members are: Baron Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir Louis Jettie, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., Toronto. Mr. Aylesworth takes the place made vacant by the death in London of Chief Justice Armour. On the United States side of the tribunal are: Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of War in the Washington Government; Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; a United States Senator; and ex-Senator Geo. Turner, of the State of Washington. In charge of the Canadian case are: Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Minister of the Interior in the Ottawa Government, who is chief agent; Sir Edward Carson, Solicitor-General of England; Sir Robert Finlay, Attorney-General of England; Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., Toronto; Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Dawson, Yukon; Mr. L. P. Duff, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. Aime Geoffrion, Montreal; the United States agent is Mr. John W. Foster, who was Secretary of State in President Harrison's Administration. With him are associated Judge John M. Dickinson, Mr. Hannis Taylor, and others.

Canada's Claims.

What is the shore line from which the distance of ten marine leagues is to be preserved by the boundary? Canada contends that it is such a line as will leave on the land side all inlets or heads of inlets from any point at which their coasts come within not more than six miles of each other. That contention is based on a fair construction of the treaty of 1825, and upon the well-recognized principle of international law that waters within the three-mile limit are under the jurisdiction of the country bordering on that part of the sea. When a bay contracts to a width not exceeding six miles it becomes a part of the national territory. That is, it is within the bounds of the country. In other words, the sea boundary of the country falls outside of such inlets, and it is from such sea boundary line that the measurement of the ten marine leagues of Alaskan territory should be taken. The United States, however, holds the meaning of the treaty to be that the Canada-Alaska boundary line is to be parallel with the sinuous course of the natural shore. The controversy has always been a duel of disputants, and that is what it is too likely to be in the court that has been created to settle it. If Canada is right the United States jurists dare not admit it. If Canada is wrong the British jurists would not doubt have the courage and independence to find in accordance with the evidence. But Canada is right.

BACKACHE.



Backache is a forerunner and one of the most common symptoms of kidney trouble and womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

"Some time ago I was in a very weak condition, my work made me nervous and my back ached frightfully all the time, and I had terrible headaches."

"My mother got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and it seemed to strengthen my back and help me at once. I continued to take it, and it brought health and strength to me, and I want to thank you for the good it has done me."—Miss KATIE BOLLMAN, 142nd St. & Wales Ave., New York City. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures because it is the greatest known remedy for kidney and womb troubles.

Every woman who is puzzled about her condition should write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all.

WHAT CANADA IS TO DO.

Further Quotations From Mr. Chamberlain's Speeches.

London, Oct. 8.—There were two portions of Mr. Chamberlain's Glasgow speech which showed what are his expectations from Canada and Canadian manufacturers. He said, in part: "The countries to which I have referred are in different stages of the protective process. In the United States the process is completed. She produces everything and excludes everything. There is no trade to be done with her for a paltry six shillings a head. Canada has been protective a long time, and you can never get rid of them; but the secondary industries have not yet been created, and there is an immense trade still open to you to maintain and increase. Australia is less developed and takes more than Canada. In the Cape there are practically no industries. We can intervene now, but it is doubtful whether we could intervene twenty years hence. We can say to our great colonies: We understand your views and aspirations, and do not desire to dictate, or think ourselves superior to you; we recognize your right to develop your industries, so as not to be dependent on foreign supplies, but there are many things you do not know how to make for which we have a great capacity of production. Leave them to us; do not increase the tariff walls against us; let us exchange with you for your productions." The colonial trade thus secured, said the speaker, would be sufficient to afford employment to 615,000 workmen at 30 shillings a week, and calculating their families, to give subsistence to 3,075,000 persons.

Presentation at Whitevale.

Whitevale, Oct. 7.—A pleasant gathering took place this evening at the residence of Mr. Donald R. Beaton, when the municipal officers of the township, accompanied by their wives, gathered and presented Beaton with a beautiful gold watch, accompanied by a kindly address.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine **Carter's Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
GENTLEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.
Purely Vegetable.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Miner's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A VISIT TO TOLSTOI.

His Views on Russia, Morris, Dickens and Revolution—A Peaceful Anarchist Who Does Not Love Socialism.

Tolstoi was dressed in the familiar way, but his peasant's blouse was of a light Chinese silk, well suited to the heat of summer. Tea was going on, and after seeing that we were comfortable and exchanging a few words with each of us, Tolstoi went away to rest for an hour, during which interval we were shown over the estate by the Countess, the young Count and the niece, all of whom, like Tolstoi himself, speaks English perfectly.

Many readers of "What is Art?" have been surprised at Tolstoi's making no reference to Ruskin or William Morris, although various unimportant English writers are quoted, as well as scientists like Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and Grant Allen, who could not be expected to speak on such a subject with knowledge and authority. One of us ventured to express this when he returned to us. "Is that so?" he said. "Perhaps you are right. I am in the habit of dividing my fellow-men into two classes, the foolish and the wise, and I put all scientists into the former class. As to Morris, I do not know much about him. I have read 'News from Nowhere,' but I do not care for that kind of book. It is like Bella-my's 'Looking Backward.' How can any one forecast the future? If the Romans had tried to picture the present day, what would they have made it?"

Tolstoi, as he told us, has no faith in Socialism, involving as it does government and interference, to which he, as an Anarchist, albeit a peaceful one, is so strongly opposed.

Of Ruskin and Dickens he spoke with great warmth, saying that all Dickens' characters are his personal friends. He had read most of Ruskin's books, beginning with "Unto This Last." "Had we seen 'Ruskin at the Bible'?" "No? You must get it. There was a man who read his Bible, and to some purpose. He was a very great man." "I like his face," he added. "I have seen two portraits, front face and profile, both after he had grown a beard. He was like a Russian peasant."

This last remark is still more true of Tolstoi himself, whose type of face, with less force and less keenness in the eye, but the same features, may be seen again and again in the streets of Tulsa and Moscow. There is nothing delicate, nothing aristocratic about his build, although his family is an ancient and distinguished one. His nose, as he lamented in his childhood, is very broad, his lips are thick, his hands and ears noticeably large. In manner and speech he is very gentle, ready to listen as well as to talk.

One of us quoted Ruskin's lament to a friend that he had not renounced his possessions. "That interests me very much," Tolstoi said, "for it is my case also. And why did not Ruskin do it?" "He found it so difficult. He had so many ties to support, &c." "Ah!" he replied with a sigh. "That is it; we do not become Christians until late in life, and then there are ties."

My friends wished to consult Tolstoi about a personal matter. When the little conference seemed nearly over I reminded them. "I cannot advise you," he was saying. "If you are to teach others, it must be done unconsciously." He laid great stress on this word. "By example?" some one asked. "Yes, by example. Live according to the law of Jesus Christ—that of love between man and man." "How do you regard Christ?" "As a man—I could not narrow my religious conception by believing otherwise. Some German has written a book to prove that Christ never existed. I was asked what I thought about it, and I replied that it was probably untrue, but that it did not matter to me at all whether He existed. His teaching exists, and is the revelation of God." "You do not mean that it is an exclusive revelation?" "Oh, no," said Tolstoi; "I believe that revelation still goes on, that all great spirits have been the channels for revelation and that all religions have this in common. But the Christian revelation seems to me to be the highest yet given to the world. We cannot tell what God is. We cannot even say whether there be one God or many gods."

We had been walking to and fro in the orchard when the loving of cattle reached us from the village. Suddenly Tolstoi exclaimed: "Yesterday I could scarcely walk up stairs, but to-day I feel quite strong. Let us go over to the village. I will interest you." Indeed, he looked both strong and wiry as he strode along in his top boots, and we were told that he often walks and rides many miles, though he is now seventy-five. It was a holiday, and the villagers were all in their gayest dresses, and men and women, strong-looking, keen-eyed, round-limbed, at once called up the picture of the villagers in "John Bull." They till their own land, and own horses, sheep, and cattle, which graze on the common land attached to the village. Tolstoi had a word for every one, raising his hat as he spoke, and nothing could exceed the respectful frankness, without an atom of servility, with which he was received.—London Chronicle.

Fowls for Beauty.

The most beautiful domestic bird of the poultry yard is the peafowl, which is not commonly found on the farm. Peafowls are very hardy and long lived, although the young are as tender and delicate as turkeys. They have a loud, shrill call and are useful as a protection against hawks, burglars and poultry thieves, for they make a great noise when disturbed at night. They have great capacity to shift for themselves and are extensive foragers, roaming over considerable territory in search of food. In fact, their roaming propensity is the one great drawback to keeping them, as they are worse than turkeys in this respect. They do not care for shelter except in the severest weather.—American Agriculturist.

LOSS OF APPETITE



If your stomach is upset or in any way out of order—if food seems distasteful to you—if acidity, burning or fullness of the stomach prevents you from having an appetite—if you wish to eat and eat well—take, before each meal, a wine glassful of

VIN ST. MICHEL

(ST. MICHAEL'S WINE.)

It will create an appetite and restore to the palate that lost relishing taste for food. It will make the digestive organs act naturally and properly digest the food eaten, whether your stomach is in good order or not. No matter if you are young or old, sick or healthy

VIN ST. MICHEL MAKES YOU EAT



Makes the bread that makes us strong

Wherever there are children there must be plenty of good bread.

BEAVER FLOUR

makes the lightest, most wholesome and most nutritious bread. It is a blend of Ontario Fall Wheat for flavor and Manitoba Spring Wheat for strength. Flour by the most skilled millers in Canada.

It is ideal household flour for either bread or pastry.

Milled in a Steel Mill.
For Model Canadian Home-makers.

Binder Twine!

We are offering Twine for the corn harvest at the following prices, payable Oct. 1st, or 1½ per cent. off for cash:—

600 feet pure Manila at 11c. per lb.

550 " " 11c. "

550 " mixed 10c. "

All twine guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded.

M.J. Wilson Cordage Co., LIMITED,

Corner of Colborne and Adelaide Streets, CHATHAM.

The Art Sultana



Is the greater heater ever manufactured, and if you need a stove, we guarantee to heat your house, and it will burn less coal for the amount of heat than any stove sold in Chatham. Call and see the Peninsular Steel Range, Coal and Wood Cook Stove, the greatest baking stove in America. Sold at

A.H. Patterson's,

Three Doors East of the Market, Chatham, Ont. Be sure you get his prices before you purchase elsewhere, as his stoves, are the very best and his prices are the lowest in Chatham.

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