

London Advertiser.
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 LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 19.

Canada Accepts the Verdict.

The Alaska boundary decision will be accepted by sensible Canadians without complaint or recrimination. Hysterical protests will be heard from a few jingoes and sensationalists of the Gourley type. We shall be told that Canada has been sacrificed to the exigencies of the new Anglo-American brotherhood, and that the present decision is merely the Ashturton treaty and the treaty of Oregon over again. These former boundary disputes were properly matters for compromise and probably Canada might have fared better in each case had the British negotiators appreciated her interests more keenly. In the present instance the question before the tribunal was purely one of interpretation. The disputed territory was not on the bargain counter. There were only two possible boundary lines on the mainland—the British and the American. One or the other was contemplated by the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, which the commissioners were asked to interpret; and one or the other they had to prefer. There could be no compromise on that point.

Under these circumstances it is a very grave reflection on Lord Alverstone to say that he sided with the Americans on diplomatic motives. His position was that of a judge, not a diplomat, and he would be morally obliged to uphold the Canadian claim, regardless of political results, if he considered it well-founded. If his decision was not a severely judicial one it was a dishonest one; but Lord Alverstone's great career and reputation as a jurist shield him from such imputations. Either he believed the American case to be established beyond all doubt, or he did not believe the Canadian case strong enough to justify him in voting to dispossess the United States of territory which has been occupied for many years by American citizens and which is under the de facto jurisdiction of the republic.

In the event of a deadlock on the commission what would the alternative be? We could not force the United States to refer the dispute to another tribunal with a foreign umpire, who would have the deciding vote. Our fire-eaters may as well realize that the last resort would have to be war, and that Canadians are not convinced that the prize is worth fighting for. This dispute has never penetrated Canadian self-esteem very deeply. Public interest was aroused not so much by a sense of the value of the disputed territory, as by a natural feeling of resentment at the refusal of the United States to refer the question to a fair tribunal which would carry a guarantee of finality. This feeling was exacerbated by the appointment of such men as Senator Lodge and Senator Turner, who had publicly fomented against the Canadian claim. In this claim there has been no taint of covetousness. Canadians have desired no territory which they did not believe to be their own. All they asked from the United States was an unprejudiced examination of their title by an authority which would command respect in both countries. They have had confidence in Lord Alverstone's integrity and they bow to his judgment. They are disappointed because their main contention has not been established in the opinion of the great British jurist, but they are not crying over the consequences of his decision. It means that the Canadian gold territory is forever separated from the ocean and shut in by foreign territory; but the Lynn Canal, on which the ports of the Yukon are situated, is open to free navigation by British vessels and Canadians already control the bulk of the Yukon trade. If the senate of Canada had not rejected the Government's Yukon railway project, Dyea, Skagway and the other American ports which owe their existence to the commerce of the Klondike, would have been ruined before this. Canada still has it in her power, by building an all-Canadian railroad, to divert the Yukon trade through all-Canadian channels. If such a policy is again desirable for national or commercial reasons.

Canadians may derive a minor satisfaction from the acquisition of the Portland Canal and several islands which dominate Port Simpson, the proposed terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. The decision on this point shows that the United States' case was not so inviolable as Americans had pretended, and that Canadians were justified in pressing for a settlement. There is, perhaps, a deeper satisfaction in knowing that without any weak surrender on Canada's part, a source of friction between the two countries had been removed, and that henceforth the consideration of other questions of an international character, such as our commercial relations, will not be prejudiced by the Alaska boundary dispute.

What the Decision Means.

The decision of the Alaska tribunal leaves the boundary line where the Americans located it, except that the southern starting point on the mainland has been shifted. The treaty of 1825 stipulated that the line northward from this point should "follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude." It was further provided that when the summit of these mountains should be more than three marine leagues from the ocean the boundary should be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, but never more than three marine leagues therefrom.

The Americans denied the existence of a well-defined range of mountains, which would answer the description in the treaty. The Canadians produced maps and surveys showing that a line could be drawn from mountain-top to mountain-top, substantially parallel with the coast, constituting a natural boundary such as the treaty contemplated. It was a question of fact, and the majority of the commissioners decided against the Canadian contention. This makes the boundary line a purely artificial one, paralleling the windings of the coast at a distance of ten marine leagues, or thirty geographical miles. The definition of the word coast was another disputed point. The Canadians claimed that a line following the chain of mountain-peaks would cross the great inlets, the chief of which is the Lynn Canal, which pierces seventy miles into the mainland. The Americans, denying the existence of the mountain chain, fell back upon the wording of the treaty, that in places where no mountain range was visible, the line should run thirty miles from the coast; and they held the Lynn Canal to be part of the ocean, and the banks of the Lynn Canal to be the ocean coast. At the head of the Lynn Canal, where it narrows to a river's breadth, stand Skagway and Dyea, the nearest ports to the Canadian Yukon. If the Canadian claim had succeeded, the upper part of the Lynn Canal would have been Canadian water and Dyea and Skagway in Canadian territory. As it is, the boundary line goes thirty miles back from the head of the canal.

The Canadians win their point as to the identity of the Portland Canal. The treaty prescribed that the line should leave the southernmost point of the Prince of Wales Island and ascend the Portland Canal. There are two parallel channels or inlets at this part of the mainland and the Americans and Canadians differed as to which was the Portland Canal mentioned in the treaty. The Americans claimed that the southernmost one was the Portland Canal, but it was shown that Captain Vancouver had named it Observatory Inlet. The commissioners decided that the northernmost channel better fulfilled the requirements of the treaty, as claimed by the Canadians. The diversion of the boundary line to the northern channel gives Great Britain Pearce and Wales Islands. These islands have a strategic value, as they overlook Port Simpson, which will be the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific and probably a great Canadian port for trade with the Orient. It is better that they should be in Canadian than American hands for that reason.

The Boston Post says Canada will secede from Great Britain as a result of the Alaska boundary decision. Of course if we hadn't the mother country to hamper us we could frighten Uncle Sam into submission. Politics have never entered municipal life here and there is no indication that they ever will. So far as we know, Hamilton is the only Canadian city in which this most unfortunate development has taken place.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review. Will the Sentinel-Review please send marked copies of the above to the Conservative Club, London?

Mr. Gagey, who is managing the bye-election in Muskoka for Mr. Whitney, tells a Gravenhurst audience that if the people of Manitoulin had Chancellor Boyd on the island they would "smash his face for him." Gagey is as clumsy on the platform as in denouncing deposit slips.

Lieutenant-Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, who has been lionized for murder, comes of fighting stock. His father murdered a man over a game of faro, led to Central America, came back and served a two years' sentence. His uncle, John Tillman, brother of the senator, was accused, when crazy drunk, to ride furiously over the country in the costume of Lady Godiva. On one of these excursions he grossly insulted two peaceful farmers and was shot dead on the highway. Another uncle, Oliver Hazard Perry Tillman, was shot dead in Florida in a hotel altercation he provoked. Evidently the family could be weeded out by the hangman without loss to the country.

The Latest Catch.

Now there will be more joy in Canada over a captured fishing tug than over the ninety and nine that can outspeed the Petrel.

Her Impression.

"Does your daughter play Mozart?" inquired the young man with gold glasses. "I think she does," answered Mrs. Newbyrich affably. "But I think she prefers Beethoven."

More Opinion.

A sublime word-painter may fail miserably when he tries to paint the porch. Noah would probably have been fool-

ish enough to remain out if he could have picked up some other man's umbrella. One race problem we will have always with us—the race for the dollar.

In estimating the righteousness or wickedness of man we should consider the time in which he lived, and the conditions surrounding him. Henry VIII. might not have been a reformer if he could have had a South Dakota handy.

It is said that there is a right way to do everything, but nobody has ever found the right way to be a sot.

The Child Violinist.

[Austin Dobson.]
 He had played up his lordship's levee.
 He had played for her ladyship's whim.
 Till the poor little head was heavy.
 And the poor little brain would swim.
 And the face grew peaked and eerie,
 And the large eyes stared and bright.
 And they said—too late—"He is weary!"
 And shall rest for at least tonight."

But at dawn, when the birds were waking,
 As they watched in the silent room,
 With the sound of a strained cord breaking,
 A something snapped in the room.

"Twas a string of his violinello,
 And they heard him stir in his bed—
 "Make room for a fiddle little fellow,
 Kind God!"—was the last that he said.

A Distinction.

[Judge.]
 George—I'm surprised that you have a lottery at your church, fair. Don't you know that gambling is a sin?
 Mabel—Oh, but this isn't gambling. You can't possibly win anything.

Mr. Borden and the B. T. Pacific.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
 If Mr. Borden has made a mess of this matter his inexperience should be gently remembered by his friends, who ought also bear a forgiving mind in consideration that he had had a hard row to hoe. What would Sir John Macdonald himself have done in opposition to a great constructive scheme prepared with extreme economy, the utmost care for the public interest, and faithful adaptation to the ideas of Canadian expansion? What could he have done in opposition had trade been flourishing in 1876-78, had industry been humming, and a judicious tariff, had successive and ever-increasing surpluses of many millions been in the treasury, had immigrants of the best quality been swarming into the Dominion, had the ministry been generally regarded as up-to-date in every department, and had those who were the most admirably devised public works?

It is not so much the fault of Mr. Borden as it is the merit of Sir Wilfrid's management and the effect of the Dominion's general prosperity, that the Opposition cuts such an amusing figure in asking Canada to put Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding out that Mr. Borden and Mr. Haggart may come in.

One Editor Not Deluded.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
 It may please certain enthusiastic Americans to nurse the belief that Canada might under certain conditions wish to break away from England and join the Union. People who know the Canadians, however, are fully aware of the fact that there is no more probability of such a thing than there is of France giving up her identity and asking for admission to the German Empire. The only Canadians who are in favor of annexing Canada to the United States are those who would move over here for the purpose of increasing their opportunities. The Canadians as a whole are fully as loyal to the King of England as the people of Cornwall or Yorkshire.

No Shellfish.

[Chicago News.]
 "Got any oysters?" asked the guest in a village restaurant.
 "No, sah," replied the sable waiter.
 "We ain't got no shellfish 'cept eggs, sah."

History Re-Written.

[New York Sun.]
 Elizabeth was holding that last tete-a-tete with Mary Stuart.
 "At any rate," said the Virgin Queen, "I shall give my name to the age."
 "Well, you ought to," retorted Mary.
 "You look every day of it."
 Realizing the jig was up, Mary retired to make her will.

The Normal Woman.

[Detroit News.]
 If there is one quality more visible than another in the average lover it is that of caution in arriving at a decision which means a call on the minister. This is sometimes taken for timidity, but is doubtless due to a desire to ascertain by the estimate process how near the beloved object approaches the proper height and weight of the normal woman in perfect health, set forth in the following table compiled by someone who must have done a tremendous amount of courting to learn so much:

Stature.	Weight.
4 feet 10 inches	98 lbs
4 feet 11 inches	100 lbs
5 feet 0 inches	105 lbs
5 feet 1 inch	110 lbs
5 feet 2 inches	114 lbs
5 feet 3 inches	121 lbs
5 feet 4 inches	128 lbs
5 feet 5 inches	135 lbs
5 feet 6 inches	138 lbs
5 feet 7 inches	145 lbs
5 feet 8 inches	158 lbs

CHOLERA AND ALL summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked, do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

A fund is being raised in Tennessee for the purchase of the Andrew Jackson relics at the Hermitage. It is understood that persons outside the state are ready to purchase the relics and patriotic Tennesseans are trying to prevent their removal.

All motor trials announced to take place in Belgium have been postponed by the decision of the committee of the automobile club.

Colonel Elijah Walker, of Somerville, Mass., has the distinction of being the only surviving field officer of the army of the Potomac. He is one of the oldest veterans also.

Nervous Dyspepsia.
 How it shakes one up, invades sleep, destroys strength, adds a real misery to life. Not the stomach, but the nerves are affected. Starved nerves make the whole trouble. You need Ferrone because it's a nerve food. It supplies the elements that are needed to make rich, red blood. This is the saving bank of health. The richer the blood in red cells, the richer you're sure to be in health. Ferrone quickly makes blood, strengthens the nervous system, strengthens the digestive organs, and restores the nervous disturbance disappears. Sold by all druggists.

THEY WILL HOLD ANOTHER MEETING

Alaskan Boundary Commissioners Visit Buckingham Palace—Will Meet Again.

London, Oct. 19.—After a brief secret session this morning, the Alaskan boundary commissioners drove to Buckingham Palace, where they were received by King Edward, who had previously been informed of the terms of the agreement reached by the tribunal.

The Alaskan decision will not be publicly given out before tomorrow. The commission will have one more meeting. It will be a public one and will be held at noon tomorrow at the foreign office. At that time and place the arbitration decision which has verbally agreed upon Saturday.

HARVEST SERVICES

Revs. W. T. Hill and J. C. McCracken at Emmanuel Church.

Harvest services were held at Emmanuel Church, London township, on Sunday, morning and evening. Rev. W. T. Hill, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, officiated at the former service, preaching a most appropriate and interesting sermon. In the evening Rev. J. C. McCracken, rector of St. George's Church, Thorncliffe, was the preacher. The church was completely filled, many being obliged to stand. The text was Hosea, ch. 8, v. 2: "For she did not know that I gave her corn and wine and oil, and multiplied her silver and gold." etc. The preacher delivered a forcible sermon. The lessons brought out the danger of forgetting God in the rich blessings of harvest, and appropriating his good gifts to selfish ends, and how apt people were from our misuse of them, to forfeit them altogether. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, fruits, and grains and vegetables, arranged in the chancel and upon the pulpit and prayer desk. The special chants and hymns and anthems at both morning and evening services were of a most beautiful and had a very inspiring effect. At the close of the services the thank-offerings of the people were received, and amounted to a greatly reduced sum. The church shows evidence of much prosperity.

DEATH OF THOMAS REID

At One Time Manager of Glasgow Branch, Bank of B. N. A.

Thomas Reid, well-known about town as a bookkeeper, and who for many years has made his home at the Queen's Hotel on Curling street, died in Victoria Hospital this morning. Mr. Reid, who was about 53 years of age, had been ill for four or five weeks, and Sunday his condition became so serious that Mr. McDonald, the proprietor of the hotel, had him removed to the hospital, but he was beyond aid. Thomas Reid was a man, who though in greatly reduced circumstances, had the marks about him of having seen better days. He made his living by keeping books for different small firms, and it is said that as a bookkeeper he was without a peer. He came to Canada in 1883, from Glasgow, where his wife and family are, and where he was at one time manager of the branch of the Bank of British North America. He had no relatives in Canada. In going over his effects to Mr. McDonald, he found the following written upon it, in the deceased's handwriting: "His brother's address: Mr. Munro Reid, 9 Pitt street, Glasgow, Scotland, Clyde Ironworks Office."

OPERATOR SAVED TRAIN

Bandits Outwitted by a Brave Lad of Twenty Years.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 19.—Two masked mounted men rode up to the little station at Welch's spur on the Northern Pacific, and covering the operator with their revolvers, drove him inside his office and locked him in. They went through the signal light so as to stop the North Coast Limited, which was due in half an hour. The operator, T. K. Law, a boy of twenty, crawled out of his hands and knees to his telegraph key, and reaching from under the table to the operator at Home, stake to tell the engineer of the North Coast not to stop, as the bandits meant to hold up his train. The train went through the place at forty miles an hour, and the bandits rode away.

Dr. Hamill, mayor of Newford, was presented with a purse of 1600 for his efforts in advancing the interests of the town as a grain port. He has been mayor for nearly six years.

The Bargain Counter

Kind of printing is never economical—it is in reality the most expensive kind, because it's barren of results.

There are no circumstances under which you can afford (in these days) to use cheap, nasty printing by which to make your representations.

A card or two in the cost of Catalogues is sometimes the whole difference between one that's kept and brings results—\$3—and one that's consigned to the waste basket.

Our printing brings the desired results—\$3. Try it.

The Advertiser Job
 PHONE—One-Seven-Five.

KINGSMILL'S

AUTUMN'S DRESSY FAVORITES IN CHILDREN'S ... TAILORED COATS ...

TO appreciate the values we are today offering in our second floor Ready-to-Wear Show-rooms, it is necessary to see the garments. Printer's ink is inadequate, word painting only gives a meagre conception. Ocular demonstration alone can tell of their merits. They are the conceptions of clever artists—the productions of skilled operators—not factory-made with sweat-shop labor—but made on our own premises under careful supervision. No garment allowed out until it is perfect in every respect.

CHILDREN'S COATS—Full of wearableness, in garnet, blue or brown, full length with an inverted box pleat at the back, sailor collar with stole ends, finished with buttons and tailor stitching. Price only... **\$3.50**

CHILD'S COAT—In blue beaver cloth, box back style with two shoulder capes, Russian sleeve and coat collar. Price only... **\$3.75**

CHILDREN'S COATS—In garnet Cheviot, box-pleated with belts, bishop sleeves and sailor collar. Price only... **\$4.00**

CHILDREN'S COATS—In fawn and beaver cloth, full box style with double shoulder capes with trimming of fur. Price only... **\$5.00**

... INFANTS' READY-TO-DON DEPARTMENT ...

WE have added another feature to our mammoth business in our Infants' Garments Department and are carrying a full range of hand-made goods for the little tots' requirements. The assortment here will be found new and natty, and of the most complete nature. We can furnish everything required, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, at the most economical price.

INFANTS' KIMONAS—In pink, blue and white cashmere, silk trimmed. Price... **\$1.00**

INFANTS' WOOL JACKETS—In 8 different styles, hand-made, at from... **50c**

INFANTS' BONNETS AND CAPS—In every style and all sizes, at from... **25c**

INFANTS' BOOTIES—Plain and fancy, a large variety, hand-made, from... **25c**

... NEW SEASONABLE GLOVES ...

LADIES' 2-BUTTONED NATURAL CHAMOIS GLOVES—3-clasp... **75c**

LADIES' ENGLISH DOESKIN MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES... **\$1.00**

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE GLOVES—3-clasp... **45c**

CHILDREN'S RINGWOOD GLOVES—In white, cardinal, navy and black, at from... **12½c**

KINGSMILL'S

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DECISION IS SATIFYING TO UNCLE SAM

Continued from page 1.

should it follow between these points?

"In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude, the line of demarcation, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the coast, then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the coast, and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues. Was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland, not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) was the intention and meaning of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets, forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the fringe was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets?"

"What if any exist, are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains, when within ten marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the eastern boundary?"

MAIN CONTENTIONS.

The main contentions of the two countries may be summarized as relating to:
 1. To the course of the boundary line at the entrance to the Portland Canal.
 2. To the width of the strip of coast which belongs to the United States.
 3. To the ownership of the heads of the larger inlets, notably the Lynn Canal.

As regards the first of these, the Canadian Government holds that the southern boundary of the United States is a strip of territory in a direct line joining the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island with the northern entrance to the Portland Canal, and thence along the middle of that body of water. The United States, on the other hand, affirm that when the negotiators of the treaty wrote the Portland Canal they had reference to the southern entrance to Portland Canal, and that, therefore, the line should enter within the continent, not by the body of water named by Vancouver, Portland Channel, but by another inlet to which he had given another name, viz., Observatory Inlet. In order to support this claim they contend that the line on

had undisputed use of the eastern channel. Under the present decision, Canada will have the use of the western channel.

The effect of the decision, it is stated here, is to leave the Alaskan boundary practically where it is now. The main point of the Canadian contention involved in the dispute from the Klondike gold fields at the head of Lynn canal, including the ports of Skagway and Dyea, through which the Klondike business is transacted. These ports remain American territory. The decision is taken to recede the American claim to a strip of territory ten leagues in width, from (telegraph cable, extending from the head of Portland canal to the 141st meridian of west longitude.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Public Notice—Stoves, stoves, stoves. All kinds, cheap. Also Goose Feather Pillows and Cushions, Mattresses, and Springs, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, at 58 Richmond street, N. C. Old Point Comfort, Va.; Virginia Beach, Va.; Hot Springs, Va.; Southern Pines, N. C. The Black Diamond Express & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers and Feather and Mattress Renovators, Telephone 597.

The Central Is the Road

For quick and frequent service to New York use the New York Central. It is beyond doubt the best and most reliable road to use in reaching the great metropolis.

Fall and Winter Near-By Resorts.

Excursion tickets now on sale via Lehigh Valley Railroad to Atlantic City, N. J.; Lakewood, N. J.; Asheville, N. C.; Hot Springs, N. C.; Old Point Comfort, Va.; Virginia Beach, Va.; Hot Springs, Va.; Southern Pines, N. C. The Black Diamond Express & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers and Feather and Mattress Renovators, Telephone 597.

SOME PERSONS have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of diet, cooking and green fruit is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed, no further trouble will be experienced.

Captain Alfred Johnson, who was the first man to cross the ocean in a small boat in 1875, is still living at Gloucester, Mass.

SLOWLY DYING FROM CATARRH.—Thousands are in this terrible condition, but don't realize their danger. If you have the slightest taint of catarrh, would it not be wise to commence Catarrhzone treatment now and be perfectly cured in a short time? This pleasant remedy cures without the use of drugs, atomizers or smears. You inhale the medicated vapor, which spreads to all parts of the breathing organs, kills the germs and heals the inflamed surfaces. Catarrhzone clears the throat and nose instantly, and never fails to cure the most obstinate catarrh, lung and throat troubles. A trial will demonstrate the value of Catarrhzone, which sells for \$1; small size, 50c, at druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

In Denmark a girl of 12 and a boy of 14 can marry. In most places the limit for age is 18 for men and 16 for women. In Germany a man can only marry a woman.

A Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Elisha Cole, of Athol, has the following to say of Polson's Nervine, the best household liniment made. "I have found Nervine a most reliable remedy for cramps, headache and pain in the stomach. Have used it externally for rheumatism with excellent results. No house should be without Nervine. You will find Polson's Nervine just as recommended." Sold everywhere in large 25c bottles. Try it.