

## London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1855.

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Editorial Department ..... 134  
Job Department ..... 178  
The London Advertiser Company  
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LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

## MORE CHAPTERS FROM HISTORY.

Our local contemporary accuses The  
Advertiser of distorting the history of  
the Ontario boundary question, and  
then proceeds to twist history to suit  
its own argument. It denies that pend-  
ing the settlement of the dispute, the  
government of Sir John Macdonald  
parceled out portions of the disputed  
lands, having timber upon them, to  
party holders. "The lands in question,"  
it says, "were administered on both  
sides under a provincial agreement."  
"The settlement and development of  
the country could not be indefinitely  
"hindered by a disputed jurisdiction  
"which might take years to arrange."  
Our contemporary adds:"As to the boundary question it-  
self, it was very much involved. The  
Dominion's legal advisers spoke for  
a line on the west about Port Ar-  
thur as the true boundary. The Hon.  
D. Mills, the expert deputed by Pre-  
mier Mowat to study the authorities,  
had strongly believed that the title  
of Ontario extended to the Rocky  
Mountains." In his view Ontario had  
a right to 1,000,000 square miles in-  
stead of 100,000 square miles claimed  
by Mowat. Be that as it may, both  
parties agreed to an arbitration, sub-  
ject to the ratification of the award  
by the Dominion Parliament. The  
award was given in favor of Ontario,  
but Parliament failed to ratify it.  
But instead of carrying the question  
to the privy council, as Mackenzie,  
Macdonald, Blake, et al., desired in  
the first place, Mowat, seeing party  
capital to be made, went on the war-  
path, in full paint and feathers."An election was on, and a cry  
was needed. The cry was that On-  
tario had been 'robbed.' It was that  
proposed in the assembly to send 'an  
armed force' to the disputed terri-  
tory. 'Rebellion' was openly threat-  
ened. Confederation was seriously  
menaced."The facts may as well be recited in  
the interests of historical accuracy. It  
is true that Sir John Macdonald in  
1872 suggested a reference of the dis-  
pute to the judicial committee of the  
privy council. It is not true, as af-  
firmed by the Free Press, that Blake  
and Mackenzie concurred in the pro-  
posal. Mr. Blake was then premier of  
Ontario, and in reply to Sir John,  
pointed out that the determination of  
the boundary depended upon nume-  
ous facts, the evidence as to many of  
which was procurable only in America,  
and the collection of which would in-  
volve the expenditure of much time.  
A more satisfactory way, said Mr. Blake,  
would be the reference of the question  
to a commission sitting on this side  
of the Atlantic.Mr. Blake's suggestion was not en-  
tertained by the Macdonald Govern-  
ment, but met with the approval of its  
successor, the Mackenzie Government.  
The latter named as one of the arbitra-  
tors, Sir Francis Hincks, Sir John  
Macdonald's old ally. The Ontario  
Government named Hon. R. A. Har-  
rison, chief justice of Ontario, also a  
loyal supporter of Sir John Macdonald.  
The third arbitrator chosen by agree-  
ment, was Sir Edward Thornton, British  
minister at Washington. Both Gov-  
ernments agreed that "the determina-  
tion of a majority of such referees  
should be final and conclusive upon the  
limits to be taken as and for such  
boundaries." The collection of evidence  
occupied several years, and it was not  
till 1878 that the case came up for argu-  
ment. The commission decided unani-  
mously upon a boundary line which  
gave to Ontario an area of 144,000  
square miles beyond the limits set  
by Sir John Macdonald. The Provincial  
Legislature ratified the award in 1879, but Sir John Macdonald,  
who had succeeded to power in the  
meantime, refused to do so. He argued  
that the boundary marked by the  
commission was merely a conventional  
line, and did not affect to be the true  
boundary according to law. Sir Fran-  
cis Hincks and Chief Justice Harrison  
denied Sir John's statement in the  
most emphatic terms. Hon. Alexander  
Mackenzie declared that "he could not  
conceive anything more dishonorable  
in a political sense than for a govern-  
ment to refuse to ratify the solemn  
"commitments entered into by their pre-  
decessors." The Conservative members  
of the Legislature, including Mr. Mer-  
edith, concurred in a resolution ex-  
pressing regret that the Dominion  
Government had not accepted the  
award, and declaring that the Legis-  
lature would support the Government  
in all necessary and proper measures  
to vindicate the rights of the Province  
and sustain the award of the arbitra-  
tors. Later on the Opposition receded  
from this patriotic position, and be-  
came a pawn in Sir John Macdonald's  
game.The Macdonald Government paid no  
attention to the repeated requests of  
the Ontario Government for the ratifi-  
cation of the award, and in 1881, indefiance of this Province, passed an  
act extending the boundaries of Mani-  
toba to a point a little east of Port  
Arthur, thus giving the Prairie Prov-  
ince the greater and more valuable  
part of the disputed territory. The  
Manitoba Government proceeded to in-  
vade this Province and appointed jus-  
tices of the peace where Ontario ma-  
gistrates had been exercising jurisdi-  
ction since 1871. Rat Portage, where  
Ontario had a resident stipendiary  
magistrate, a court house, jail, and  
small police force, was incorporated as  
a Manitoba town. A Manitoba police  
magistrate was appointed, and a build-  
ing acquired for a jail. It was not dis-  
puted that this territory belonged to  
Upper Canada until the settlement with  
the Hudson Bay Company in 1869.  
Ontario courts had held exclusive juris-  
diction there. The Macdonald Gov-  
ernment's spiteful attempts to deprive  
this Province of its ascertained rights  
resulted in a dangerous situation. One  
riding in the disputed territory was  
called upon to elect a member to the  
Manitoba Legislature, and another  
member to the Ontario Legislature.  
The Manitoba Government sent the  
Winnipeg Field Battery to Rat Portage  
on the day of the election. The crisis  
was reached when the Manitoba chief  
of police and three constables at-  
tempted to arrest a hotel-  
keeper for refusing to pay license  
fees to the Manitoba Government.  
The Ontario police interfered and ar-  
rested the Manitoba chief of police. At  
this juncture the Mowat Government,  
in the interest of peace and order, pro-  
posed a joint administration of civil  
and criminal law in the disputed terri-  
tory, till a test case could be submit-  
ted to the Privy Council. The Gov-  
ernment of Manitoba agreed. The  
Privy Council decided that the award  
of the arbitrators in 1873 was a correct  
one. Having won the land, it was not  
till 1883 that Ontario could establish  
its right to the timber and minerals  
upon the land, a right fought to the  
last by Sir John Macdonald.In 1881 the Government of Sir Oliver  
Mowat, failing to get satisfaction from  
the Dominion Government, had pro-  
posed to go at once to the privy coun-  
cil. Our local contemporary, ignorant  
of the facts, or wilfully misrepresent-  
ing them, alleges that Mowat refused  
to take this course and "went on the  
war path in full paint and feathers."  
Sir John Macdonald declined the pro-  
posal of a reference to the highest  
court in the empire, and wanted a  
new arbitration before an English ex-  
judge, who would have to take all the  
evidence anew, and keep the question  
open for years. Mowat was not the  
aggressor; he was not responsible for  
the dangerous clash in the disputed  
territory, but acted purely on the de-  
fensive. To have withdrawn the On-  
tario magistrates and temporarily re-  
linquished jurisdiction would have  
given the Province of Manitoba a  
prima facie title.The Dominion Government, during  
the dispute, virtually gave away large  
tracts of timber land, the average price  
being only two-thirds of a cent per  
acre. The Ontario Government, in  
this way, was robbed of its rights, but  
respected the vested interests of the  
Dominion timber licensees when the  
dispute was finally adjusted. The  
Macdonald Government coveted On-  
tario lands as a source of federal re-  
venue and patronage. The Laurier Gov-  
ernment was a small tract of 55,000  
acres for a national and patriotic  
purpose, the better training of Cana-  
da's soldiery. The Laurier govern-  
ment has no intention of confiscating  
provincial or private property, or  
trampling on vested rights. The hold-  
ers of timber licenses will be com-  
pensated, and the amount of compensa-  
tion will be determined by an  
impartial tribunal. If the licensees  
will not accept the Federal Govern-  
ment's terms, The Minister of  
justice is quoted by an Ottawa corre-  
spondent as follows:"In respect to the rights of the  
timber licensees, Mr. Aylesworth said  
that their claims would, of course,  
be looked after just as equitably by  
the Dominion Government as by the  
Provincial Government. The change  
of landlord necessitated no change  
in the policy of granting the leases  
or raising the fees, etc. He thought  
the representatives of the people at  
Ottawa could be trusted to deal quite  
as justly with the licensees of the  
crown domain as did the representa-  
tives of the people at Toronto. And  
if the licensees thought they were not  
getting their full rights they could  
appeal in the nature of course to the  
courts and claim redress."Yet our voracious contemporary  
prates of "confiscation" and of "tram-  
pling on the rights of individuals." Whether the Federal Government has  
the power to expropriate this land un-  
der the B. N. A. act is a purely legal  
question to be determined by the  
courts, but in any event, no injustice  
will be done to individuals.

## SUPPRESS THE REVOLVER FIEND.

The revolver-carrying habit, which  
is regarded as one of the curses of  
American cities, is to be suppressed  
in New York—that is if the police  
authorities carry out their expressed  
intention. In the past the custom of  
the police of New York, Chicago and  
other great cities of the republic  
has been to regard the carrying of  
concealed weapons as not so much an  
offense in itself as an aggravation of  
other offenses which might be com-  
mitted. A person was allowed to  
carry a revolver if he chose to do so  
at his own risk. If for any reason he  
became involved in difficulties with the  
police, and a revolver was discovered  
on him, he might expect to suffer for  
it, otherwise he was not molested.  
The recent killing of two policemen  
in New York has at last brought the  
authorities to their senses, and an  
earnest effort is being made to stamp  
out the carrying of dangerous  
weapons. Of course all those who  
carry revolvers do not do so with  
evil intent, for such are conditions in  
the United States that many law-abiding citizens feel it advisable to  
keep a gun in their pockets as a pro-  
tection against the criminal class.  
But to effectually put a stop to the  
practice there can be no discrimina-  
tion in making arrests, and the plea  
of self-defense should not be accepted  
by the magistrates. This appears to  
be the view taken by those engaged  
in the crusade in New York, where  
in one day over one hundred men were  
arrested and fined. In London we  
have had examples of the evil of this  
revolver habit, notably that of the  
two thugs who wantonly shot down  
an officer attempting to arrest them.  
Other Canadian cities have suffered  
similarly. It is to be hoped the  
movement against the pistol fiend will  
not be allowed to die out, but will  
spread to other cities where there is  
perhaps as much need for it as in  
New York.In trying to make the furnace eat  
ashes soaked in brine, there is a dan-  
ger that the compound will eat the  
furnace.The case for the crown in the Cayuga  
murder trial was far from conclusive.  
A verdict of guilty on such evidence  
would have been hanging a woman on  
the strength of village gossip.The leader of the federal Opposition,  
in moving a resolution condemning  
electoral corruption, put it in the form  
of a vote of want of confidence in the  
Government. Is that the way to treat  
the question of electoral reform, upon  
which both parties should unite? The  
trick was unworthy of a high-minded  
public man.The Premier of Great Britain is  
right when he says the colonies recog-  
nize an obligation to defend the Em-  
pire. The obligation is none the less  
binding and effective, because it is not  
a written one, or a matter of bargain  
and contract. It is voluntary, and rests  
upon the sure basis of sentiment  
and gratitude.There will be widespread sympathy  
for Conductor Thompson, who has been  
convicted by a jury for disobedience  
of orders which caused the death of  
three trainmen. He had been on duty  
continuously for 20 hours when he  
made the fatal error. It may be that  
he was not compelled to work for so  
long a stretch, but in a busy period a  
railway employee feels that his position  
is prejudiced if he refuses a call to  
duty.The United States press is much  
struck by the spectacle of General  
Botha sitting in the Imperial Confer-  
ence, and by his cordial reception in  
England. A contrast is suggested be-  
tween the wise policy of the British  
Government in trusting the Boers,  
and the terrible blunder of the recon-  
struction period after the American  
civil war, when the Southern whites  
were for years deprived of political  
power.

## NO SURPLUS.

[Toronto Star.]  
Ambassador Bryce wonders why this new  
world is placarded with second-hand names  
from the old, forgetting, no doubt,  
that we used up all the Indian names for  
the sleeping cars.

## A WARNING.

[Hamilton Herald.]  
Be careful you don't lose more in dam-  
age to your furnace than you will gain  
by salting your ashes.

## CAREFULLY PREPARED.

[Pittsburg Post.]  
"This latest article of yours is pretty  
well done."  
"It ought to be. The editor boiled it  
down and the critics roasted it."

## NOT AT HOME.

[Baltimore American.]  
"My mistress isn't at home, ma'am."  
"Please tell her when I saw her peeping  
from the front window as I came up, I  
felt so afraid she was."

## THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

[Hamilton Times.]  
The caution displayed by the members  
to avoid anything likely to embarrass  
the Imperial Conference, or to limit or in any  
way interfere with the rights or powers  
of the self-governing colonies, is highly  
creditable to them. The conference thus  
organized may serve a useful purpose as a  
bureau of information and as a consulta-  
tive body, and in this way may prove a  
valuable means of drawing together the  
several parts of the empire and producing  
a unity of sentiment and interest. It imposes  
no restraint; it lays no obligations. The  
plan upon which it is built recognizes the  
right of self-government of each free state,  
of the great family of nations, and invites  
to exchange of confidence and co-operation  
in the interests of all. It can do no harm,  
and it may lead to much good.

## HIGHLY HONORED.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]  
"His father, I believe, was a man who  
won high honors."  
"He was. There were six automobiles in  
his funeral procession."

## SPRING FEVER.

[New York American.]  
There are other things in spring besides  
love and poetry—influences, for example,  
and diseases, politely called spring fever.  
Physicians have tried to explain this  
affliction, but have despaired of its cure.  
It is a microbe beyond medicine. It is a  
germ that mingles with the dreams of  
loving, loveliness, anything except  
work. It makes of his office a burden and  
of his account book a device of torture.  
He has visions of green fields and running  
brooks, and begins to grieve on his vaca-  
tion. He returns to the days of his boy-  
hood, and has the old yearning to play  
hooky.Of course, he does not yield to the tem-  
ptation to become any of the things to  
which his vagrant fancies lead him, not if  
he is worth his salt. He simply grays his  
hair, swallows hard and goes on working.  
That is part of his discipline. Man's real  
progress is in overcoming nature; and  
that is as true of the individual as it is  
of society. After all, life is not peace; it  
is light. Spring fever is one of the foes  
that have to be whipped out of the field;  
and the man that is worth that name,

## Stolen Pleasure

The children will show you  
the merits of Mooney's biscuits  
if you give them the chance.Mooney's Perfection  
Cream Sodashave made themselves famous  
all over Canada in a very short  
time. Crisp, inviting, tasty.  
Different from any other cracker  
you have ever eaten.  
Say "Mooney's" to your grocer.spelled in capitals, will take a certain  
sore joy in driving this enemy off the  
map.

## DINKELSPIEL'S EPPYGRAMS.

[Geo. W. Hobart, in New York American.]  
Clothes don't make der man, but dey  
help der man to make his bluff.Der meaning of Vorry is to go through  
a lot of troubles vich nefer happen.  
Old age should always haf our respect mit  
der exception of a sprink chicken.  
Der man dot has so much money he  
don't know vot to do mit it chenerally  
does it.Der servant girls did not leave dem  
so often some vimmens would lose der  
pleasure of vorrying about dem.  
Der man dot is so vich der udder  
dare could be nudling left for der udder  
fellow.Der trouble mit der man mit too much  
go' in him is dot he nefer stops ven he  
gets dar.Chenerally you vill find der man dot  
values up to find himself a famousness has  
been sleeping mit vun eye open yet.

## SIR WILFRID PRUDENT.

[Montreal Star, Con.]

Sir Wilfrid's distrust of an imperial  
council at this stage—a body which should  
have some legislative power binding on  
the colonies—is probably shared by practi-  
cally all his fellow-Canadians. We had  
better not venture into any such body  
until we can get a weight which  
will guarantee that our opinions and our  
judgment will be represented. That some  
such arrangement must come if Canada is  
to remain a member of the British Empire,  
is apparent to everyone; but it should not  
come as the product of a resolution adopt-  
ed by a body to which we have sent no  
delegates, and in which we have no voice  
in all its details by our people, and pronounced  
upon by them at the polls. It will not be  
forgotten that "Dr. Jim" has a reputation  
for rushing things a bit.JOTTINGS FROM  
NEARBY PLACES

## ST. MARYS.

St. Marys, April 23.—Robert James Ken-  
nedy, 30 years, completed the assessment  
roll for this town. The population and as-  
sessment by wards is as follows:  
West Ward—Population, 790; assessed  
value, \$227,595.  
North Ward—Population, 856; assessed  
value, \$464,645.East Ward—Population, 973; assessed  
value, \$436,795.  
South Ward—Population, 755; assessed  
value, \$380,495.Non-resident population, 375; total popu-  
lation, 3,341. Total assessed value, \$1,508,735.  
Number of children between the ages of  
5 and 21 years, 772; between ages of 5 and  
16 years, 570; between ages of 5 and 14  
years, 485; males between 25 and 40 years,  
734; births since last year's roll, 48; deaths  
since last year's roll, 32; number of dogs  
in town, 134.Dr. Schell, Ford, L.D.S., of Philadelphia,  
Pa., is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs.  
W. N. Ford, Queen street.F. W. Long is visiting his mother and  
sister on Church street.Detective Robert Northgroves was in  
town on Saturday last, visiting relatives.Mrs. Bertram C. Teskey was a visitor  
here the past week.The B. R. car delivering along the  
line, between St. Marys and London, steel  
rails 90 pounds to the yard, to displace the  
present rails, which are only 65 pounds to  
the yard.The funeral last week of the late Theo.  
T. Garner, the victim of the derriek acci-  
dent, was very largely attended, the mem-  
bers of the St. Marys fire department, of  
which deceased was an ex-chief, the I. O. F.  
and the A. F. and A. M. turning out in  
force, followed by a long line of carriages.  
The funeral was held at the funeral home  
and their honorary pall-bearers were William  
Andrews, D. McCullough, D. McRae, W. A.  
Watt, J. Hyland, T. L. Sinclair. The pall-  
bearers were J. E. Pool, C. Myers, W. But-  
cher, R. C. Hunter, R. Graham, S. K. Mar-  
tin, Rev. H. A. Graham (Methodist), Rev.  
T. J. Thompson (Presbyterian), and Rev.  
Barnard Taylor (Anglican), officiated.The South Perth Agricultural Society's  
annual spring horse show was held here  
last week, and was well attended. There  
were a large number of horses on exhibi-  
tion, and all were of the exceptionally fine  
class. The judge of heavy horses was Mr.  
Joseph Hall, of Birnam, Ont.; of light  
horses, Mr. Byron McCarty, of Thamesford.  
Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Riddell and little son,  
of Granston, and Mr. R. Smith, of Prospect  
Hill, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S.  
Riddell, Wellington street south, last  
week.The train from London due here at 5:42  
p.m. daily, struck a span of horse belong-  
ing to Wallace Chute, of West Nisourat, at  
the cheese factory a few miles south of  
here. One horse was instantly killed and  
the other was so badly injured that it had  
to be shot. The driver escaped injury.It is rumored that Mr. John E. Webb,  
of Toronto, contractor for the St. Marys  
and Western Ontario Railway Company,  
will start work on his contract the first  
week in May, and will bring men and  
teams with him who have been accustomed  
to the work.EXTERNALLY OR INTERNALLY. IT IS  
GOOD.When applied externally by brisk  
rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens  
the pores and penetrates the tissue as few  
liniments do, touching the seat of the  
trouble and immediately affording relief.  
Administered internally, it will still the  
irritation in the throat, which induces  
coughing, and will cure affections of the  
bronchial tubes and respiratory organs.  
Try it and be convinced.8-BUTTON  
LENGTH KID GLOVES \$1.19A Great Glove Chance for Friday and Saturday.  
Ladies' three-quarter length or 8-button Dressed Kid Gloves, mousquetaire  
style, all sizes in every color, which includes a full range—black, brown, tan, beaver,  
gray and white. Regular price \$1.50, choice at only \$1.19 pair. These are the  
popular long gloves to wear with three-quarter sleeves, and at the above price  
should create a stir in the glove department while they are on sale Friday and  
Saturday.

## Lace Curtain Specials For This Week

A special advantage in buying enables us to  
offer Lace Curtains actually worth \$1 35 a  
pair, for \$1.13—full 3 1/2 yards long, 60  
inches wide, artistic patterns, and very  
lacy effects. See them tomorrow and Sat-  
urday ..... \$1 13A maker's lot of 500 pairs of Fine Lace Curtains,  
3 1/2 yards long, in oriental and floral pat-  
terns, firm edges, with overlock cord stitch;  
actual value \$2 00 a pair. Look at these to-  
morrow and Saturday at ..... \$1 50

## Amazon 50c

Plain Black and Colored Amazon  
Cloth, in two shades of brown,  
three of navy; also green, cardinal  
and black; 42 and 44 inches wide.  
Prime quality, at, a yard ..... 50c

## Black Voiles 75c

90c Black Voiles for 75c a yard;  
nice firm weave, very sheer, full  
46 inches wide. We cannot promise  
this special any longer than  
this week.

## White Waists \$1

Biggest dollar waist value we  
offered this season—White Lawn  
Waist, buttoned in the back, three-  
quarter sleeves; tucks front and  
back, and two wide panels of em-  
broidery.

## Boys' Norfolk Suits

Bought this week a repeat order of Boys' Norfolk  
Tweed Suits; actually worth \$3 50 (sizes 8 to  
12 years), for ..... \$2 95

## Men's Suits

Imported Blue and Black Worsteds and Fancy  
Tweeds, made into suits that please the wear-  
er, and satisfy him to the highest point of  
satisfaction. All sizes. See them today or to-  
morrow. Price ..... \$10 00

## Trousers and Shirts

14 dozen Men's Molekin Trousers; dark stripes;  
extra heavy; all sizes. Regular price \$1 00  
a pair. Friday and Saturday ..... 88c12 dozen Men's Flannellette Shirts, collars at-  
tached; all sizes. Friday and Saturday ..... 40c

## Neglige Shirts

White and Cream Alpaca, White Madras and  
Colored Percales, pleated and plain, soft  
fronts and stiff bosoms. Mostly dollar  
values, at ..... 65c

Men's Linen Collars, soiled, 6 for ..... 25c

## 8 Styles in \$1 Corsets

A style to suit every figure—stout, medium and  
slight; built on the best models—the Phonic,  
Excelsa, Military Hip, and five other styles.  
Choice ..... \$1 00

## The First Offer of the Season in Ladies' Wash Suits

Ladies' New Wash Suits, made of excellent washing fabrics and percales in  
light and dark colors, and white lawn as well. A variety of styles. Waists are  
pleated and some are trimmed, skirts to match. Worth \$4 to \$5, a chance for  
early buyers, at ..... \$2.95

## Three-Quarter Raincoats

Fawn, Castor and Gray Cravenette Raincoats;  
Nobby, three-quarter-length styles. Worth  
\$12 50. On sale Friday and Saturday ..... \$8 50

## Black Sateen Petticoats

Full length, pleated and finished with frills.  
Special ..... 90c

## Ladies' Wrappers

Light Colored Fecale Wrappers, waist lined with  
cambric, frills on collar. Special ..... 65c

## Mail Orders

Customers, living at a distance, who cannot at-  
tend sales, are cordially invited to use our mail  
order service.

## J. H. Chapman &amp; Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St

## DEAF MUTE HAS

## AWFUL REVENGE

Murders Foster Parents of His  
Sweetheart, Who Opposed  
Their Marriage.Berlin, April 23.—Robert Haenschke,  
a deaf mute, shot and killed the foster-  
parents of Anne Peetz, another deaf  
mute, because they refused their con-  
sent to his marriage with the girl. She  
has now disappeared, and Haenschke  
has been arrested.  
Anne Peetz, who is an orphan, was  
adopted at a very early age by a  
tradesman named Kross and his wife.

## Your digestion will

be all the better, your blood  
all the cleaner, for a frequent  
glass of York Sarsaparilla.A beverage and a medicine,  
pungent, rich, aromatic and  
pure. Made of purest herbs  
and pure York Springs Water.York Springs  
Sarsaparilla

is better—yet costs no more.

The Mineral Springs Limited, Toronto  
For Sale By  
SCANDRETT BROS.E. B. SMITH, ESQ.  
T. A. ROWAT & CO.When only 7 years old she fell ill, and  
on recovering it was found that she  
had lost her sense of hearing and could  
not speak.A few weeks ago she went to an en-  
tertainment for deaf mutes and met  
Haenschke, who is also deaf and dumb.  
They fell in love and decided to mar-  
ry.Anne Peetz's foster-parents, how-  
ever, raised objections, and when the  
lovers persisted, at last forbade Haen-  
schke to come to the house or have  
communication with the girl.  
Haenschke went to their shop yes-  
terday and asked for Herr Kross. They  
refused to let him in, and he was able  
to overlook them. She saw Haenschke  
draw a revolver from his pocket and  
fire at the shopkeeper, who fell for-  
ward dead. The woman rushed into  
the room, but was met by Haenschke,  
who fired twice at her, injuring her  
fatally. The shots attracted the at-  
tention of the police, and Haenschke  
was arrested as he left the shop.When search was made for Anne  
Peetz it was discovered that she had  
disappeared, and no trace of her had  
been found. The police fear that she  
has committed suicide.

## A SCHOOL OF DUELLING.

Although duelling has long been laugh-  
ed out of court in this country, our contin-  
ental friends by no means share our opinion  
of this method of settling affairs of honor.Though the French duel is usually car-  
ried through without any serious injury  
to either combatant, it is regarded with  
grave consideration, and every detail has  
to be attended to most punctiliously.In order that gentlemen who may be  
called upon to defend themselves at the  
point of the pistol may have some training  
for the ordeal, there has been established  
in Paris a school of duelling, one promi-  
nent member being ex-President Casimir  
Perier.This academy is conducted by Dr. de  
Villiers, and combats frequently take place  
there by way of practice. In these mimic  
duels wire masks are worn to protect the  
face, and bullets made of wax are used.

## so that no injury may be sustained by the

combatants.  
In all other respects, however, the con-  
duct of the affair is carried through as in  
the field of honor, so that when the time  
comes—if it ever does come—for the schol-  
ars to take part in a serious duel, they  
may acquit themselves with credit, and  
themselves and disaster to their adversary  
—although this latter point is not of much  
importance.—Wide World Magazine.

## CASTORIA

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