

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

WHAT IS "COERCION"?

Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne say in their Address to the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria: "We believe in provincial rights and will oppose coercion in any form towards the provinces of the Dominion in respect to matters upon which they have been entrusted to legislate." This sounds well; but the thinking elector would like to know from Messrs. Templeman and Milne what are provincial rights; who created them, and where are they authoritatively defined?

Has a province the right to violate the provisions of the Constitution? Can a province be justified and ought it to be upheld when it deliberately breaks or ignores the terms of the federal compact or, as it is called by the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the parliamentary compact? In a word, has a province a right to break its bargain, deliberately made and set down in black and white?

Then again, there are many forms of coercion. When, for instance, Brown is compelled to pay Jones the amount of his bill, is the coercion something which honest men should reprobate? Is Smith, when he is forced to carry out the terms of his contract punctually and honestly, reasonable when he raises a howl about coercion? Is the coercion which sends Robertson to the penitentiary for stealing his neighbor's horse dangerous to society and something to orate against and denounce at public meetings? The Grit candidates must, when they reflect, see that coercion is a very good word indeed when it is properly used. When a man is compelled to do what law and justice and his own pledged word require him to do, the coercion which is applied to him is not only good, but absolutely necessary for the well-being of society.

Messrs. Templeman and Milne know that the Province of Manitoba has entered into a compact to protect the denominational minority. They know that the minority, when they are aggrieved by the Legislature of the province, have the right to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council. They also know that the Governor-General-in-Council has the power to consider that appeal and to submit the case of the appellants to the Parliament of the Dominion, accompanied with such recommendations as the Governor-General-in-Council sees fit to make. They also must admit that Parliament has the power to consider that recommendation and to take such action upon it as it deems right. So far there is, they must admit, no coercion—nothing but a simple process of law. The party aggrieved has the right to petition; the authority appealed to has the right to consider the appeal, and the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to decide upon the appeal has the power to come to a decision. That decision, too, is an authoritative decision, and if it requires the party appealed against to redress the grievance complained of the coercion is not such as any reasonable man, any lover of law and order, can protest against.

This is the Manitoba school case divested of partisan misrepresentation. It is simply a suit to obtain redress of a grievance entered into according to the provisions of the constitution of Manitoba and proceeded with as that constitution directs; and the Province of Manitoba is not in any respect more reasonable when it complains of remedial legislation approved by a majority of Parliament than has the debtor when he is compelled to pay the amount of a judgment against him, or a contractor when he is forced to carry out faithfully the terms of his agreement.

The protest against coercion in this case is really a protest against the constitution of Manitoba; and those who deny the power of Parliament in the premises deny the force, in fact the very existence, of Section 22 of the Manitoba Act.

THE BOERS.

A great deal has been written about the Boers of late. They have been represented as a simple-minded, virtuous and brave people, who, if they were left alone, would live a life of Arcadian innocence and simplicity. But other and later writers give us a different view of these South African Dutchmen. A writer in the April number of the Contemporary Review leads us to the conclusion that the Boer has a good deal of the savage in his make-up. He in the first place regards the native races with contempt and dislike. He left Cape Colony because he was not allowed any longer to use black men as slaves, and when he went north he took it into his head that the natives of the territory which he conquered were the property of his countrymen. It was in their attempt to assert this ownership of the people as well as the land that the Boers in the early stage of their existence as a commonwealth very nearly came to grief. A writer in the Westminster Review of the present month when describing the Boers finds it necessary to say:

"There is, however, another side to the Boer character. He has little, if any, regard for the native population by which he is surrounded; in fact, a Boer will treat an ox or a horse with more con-

sideration than he will a Kaffir. Perhaps, this is the only way in which he can be said to despise the blacks; they seem to remember the wrongs done to them in the past by the natives, but they entirely ignore the fact that they owe their wealth and even their existence to the manual labor afforded to them by the black races. An intelligent Boer once told me that when he and his family were farming in the wilds of the Transvaal and were annoyed by the hordes of Kaffirs he had no hesitation in shooting an insubordinate servant *pour encourager les autres.*"

It was this tendency to ill-use and tyrannise over the natives that caused the British to interfere for their protection and that earned for them the bitter hatred of the Boers. Mr. Worsfield in the Contemporary says:

"I suggested at the commencement of this paper that it would be found that England's interferences with the Boers were neither selfish nor aggressive. But I think the facts go further than this. They show that whatever grievances the Dutch farmers had while they were in the Cape Colony they had no grievances at Natal; they show that the reason why the Boers refused to remain under the equitable system of administration which was then established was the desire to be free from British control in their dealings with the natives. They show that under the new relationship which was created by the recognition of the Boer republic, subsequent interferences were undertaken with the common interests of South Africa were endangered by the aggression or the inherent weakness of these republics. . . . But to the honor of England it stands written on the page of history that from the first assumption of the government of the Cape of Good Hope she has resolutely set herself to the task of meeting out justice between the conflicting claims of the colonists and natives; that by assuming this attitude she rendered her government unacceptable to this mass of the original European inhabitants; but, in the face of the difficulties and the bitter opposition this caused, she again and again compelled the most stubborn of these European offenders to do justice to the colored races whose champion and protector she was."

There is an impression that the Boers on their native veldt are more than a match for the British, numbers being anything like equal. Mr. F. A. Le Mesurier seems to be of a very different opinion. In the war of 1880-81 it has been said that the British troops were completely demoralized, but Mr. Le Mesurier is of a very different opinion. He says:

"The Transvaal garrisons without exception considered that they had not been beaten in any one particular, during their movements. We always considered that the Boers got back quite as much as they gave; and when the peace was announced as Pretoria some of the volunteers were so incensed and got so out of hand, that it was not possible to prevent their burning a distinguished personage in effigy. My feelings at the time were diametrically opposed to the conclusion of the peace, and that was generally felt by all the people besieged in Pretoria and at the several outposts, excepting those Boers who were compelled by the force of circumstances to cast in their lot with ourselves; now, however, I can only regard the decision arrived at as being one of the most magnanimous acts of the British Administration."

It was magnanimous, as Mr. Le Mesurier shows, because at the time the British had force enough in the country to have completely crushed the Boers, but they refrained.

WHAT'S AHEAD?

It will be seen before very long what effect the withdrawal of the remedial bill will have upon the country. Very much fear that the men who have, for the last two or three years, been doing their utmost to prevent the amicable settlement of the Manitoba school question, and who, since the meeting of Parliament, have made an illegitimate and a wholly inexcusable use of their privileges as members to prevent the passage of the remedial bill, will find that they have sown the wind. They have won only prolonged agitation which cannot be productive of any evil effects. It is not to be expected that the men who believed that they have been deprived of their just rights by dishonest means will consent to allow the grievance to go unredressed. It is not in human nature to submit to such treatment with patience and resignation. The agitation will be kept up; it will engender ill-feeling, and it will prevent the people and the legislature of the Dominion devoting their attention to matters calculated to promote its welfare.

The prospect is that there will be strife between races and religions, and no one, out of the lunatic asylum, expects that any cause or any interest beneficial to Canada will be furthered by such strife. The obstructionists, and those who aided and abetted them, will find that the country will have to pay dearly for their ill-gotten and short-lived triumph. The alliance between the politicians who believe in remedial legislation and the bigots who oppose remedial legislation for the sole reason that it is a Catholic minority which is to be benefited, cannot last long. They united to make a bear garden and a disgrace to the Dominion of the House of Commons; but, having gained their immediate object, the union will dissolve like snow before the sunshine of May. We would not be surprised to see the ill-assorted allies before three months better enemies, giving free expression to the opinions which they had formed of each other while the union for obstruction lasted. Had the remedial bill become law there would be a clear, well-defined issue between parties; now everything is in confusion. Nothing is settled, and the work of settlement has

to be done all over again. The Opposition are without doubt to be blamed for this. Their resort to the unlawful weapon obstruction has hurt the country and benefited neither party.

"THROTTLING PUBLIC OPINION."

"The one hope of the Government party," says the Opposition organ, "in the constituency is that they may succeed in throttling public opinion and deceiving the electors once again." We should like to know how the Government party are to go about throttling public opinion? This is a free country and every elector in it is at liberty to express his opinions on public affairs, no matter what they may be or whom he may oppose. Throttling public opinion in it is simply an impossibility, and there is no one on the Government side who is in any way inclined to go into the throttling business. It is by such rubbish as this that the organ of the Opposition insults the intelligence of the electors.

As to deceiving the electors, the late bye-election proved that there is in the Grit ranks as impudent a set of deceivers as is to be found in this Dominion. From the first day of the campaign to the last, deception, bare-faced deception, was the stock-in-trade of the Opposition. They tried in a hundred ways to humbug the electors, and we are sorry to say that their tricks and their falsehoods were in too many instances successful. Honest electors thought it impossible that men could lie so confidently and so persistently as many of the canvassers and the speakers of the Opposition did. We trust that in the present campaign the electors will be on their guard against the devices, the deceptive schemes and the downright lies of the electoneering Grits.

THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

The Mail and Empire says: "As the time approaches for the expiration of the present seventh Parliament of Canada it is interesting to take a glance at the circumstances that have made it notable. It has certainly been a record-breaker, and will be described in Canadian history as being peculiar in many respects. For instance, no other Canadian Parliament has been subjected by the death of its members to so much change, no fewer than three Premiers being among the number; and none was ever led by three Premiers drawn from the same political party. The Senate never before gave the country its Premier, and in this Parliament two have come from the Upper House. No Parliament has ever been split up into so many factions, has ever drawn six indemnities, or attempted to pass six Supply bills; and no other House ever sat for 129 hours in continuous session. For these and other minor reasons the present Parliament is decidedly remarkable."

NOT A PROPHECY.

The Times has a prophet on tap, or the Dominion Government have taken a Grit reporter, perhaps "the Ottawa liar," into their confidence. Our contemporary, by some wonderful means, has found out who are going to be senators, collectors of customs, judges and postmasters in the near future. It commences, with the utmost confidence, the members of Parliament who are to be appointed to office as a reward for their "subserviency." For our neighbors able not only to see into the future, but it can read the hearts and discern the motives of both the members of the Dominion Government and their followers in Parliament. Not having any supernatural means of getting information we are not able to say whether our contemporary's predictions are true or not, but we will venture to hazard the guess that the greater number of them will never be realized.

A FAIR ISSUE.

We are pleased to see that Messrs. Templeman and Milne have come out squarely on the trade question. They "denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound." They would of course eliminate that principle from the tariff. Their tariff would be a tariff for revenue alone. It would not protect a single Canadian product or foster a single Canadian industry. Sir Richard Cartwright would be their Finance Minister if the Grits are elevated to power.

"What," says the Montreal Gazette, "will follow the announcement that the tariff was to be revised under the direction of Sir Richard Cartwright, a man whose antipathy to manufacturers is so marked that he has actually boasted of telling a delegation of them to go to perdition, may be imagined. The expulsion of the United States in 1893 would be repeated in Canada. Neither merchant nor manufacturer would dare to buy or sell, or to make arrangements for buying or selling a month ahead during all the time the Liberal Government was being formed, or was incubating its tariff bill. The uncertainty would affect every interest, though the tariff changes might only injure some. There would be a greater slowness of trade than has been noted in Canada since the Liberals were sent out of power in 1878. It would take years to get over the effect, because an industry crippled or destroyed means loss to whole communities. What would come to such towns as Cornwall, or Valleyfield, or Sherbrooke, or scores of others that might be mentioned, if the industries in them developed under the National Policy were shut up, or even re-

duced in extent. What would be the effect in Montreal if the millions of its citizens' capital invested in manufacturing enterprises all over Canada were rendered even partially unproductive."

Canada has had a trial of Sir Richard Cartwright's tariffs. It did not flourish under them; on the contrary, trade languished while the Grits were in power. Sir Richard, who is so boastful and so self-confident now that he is a critic, sang very small indeed when he was Finance Minister and had to frame the tariff. He did not believe in helping Canada's industries, and they were not helped. But as soon as the protection policy of his opponents had time to work a great improvement was visible. During the years of world-wide depression Canada suffered, but in the deepest of the depression the trade of the Dominion never sank so low and its prospects were never so dark as they were when Sir Richard Cartwright was Finance Minister.

ANOTHER AUTHORITY.

Those who deny that the Manitoba minority have been unjustly treated have been loud in asserting that it was never intended that the minority in Manitoba should have separate schools. Sir Donald Smith, who was in Manitoba when that province entered the Dominion and who took a prominent part in the negotiations, has said that it was understood that separate schools were to be secured to the minority by the constitution. Mr. Wade, a young gentleman from Ontario, says that there was no such understanding. Mr. Laurier the other day in a speech which he made in the House of Commons said: "It was true that the intention of the framers of the Manitoba Act had been to place the Catholic minority of that province in the same position and afford them the same protection as the Protestant minority of Ontario, but on account of the faulty manner in which it had been drawn the intention had failed to be carried out." Mr. Mills, who converted Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin to the true faith on the Manitoba question, is of the same opinion. In fact it seems to us that there is not room for two opinions on the question. The negotiators from Manitoba felt that their interests in the matter of education were so safe that it would be wicked to doubt the assurances they received on all hands that they need feel no uneasiness on that score. They were, as Sir Donald Smith explained, simple men, who believed that the men they were dealing with meant what they said. Mr. Joseph Martin was one of the first to convince them that a politician can say one thing and do another exactly the opposite.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 22.—The Conservative and moderate Republican newspapers applaud the senate for the stand it has taken against the Bourgeois ministry and say that they believe it impossible for the Premier to remain in office even should the chamber of deputies give him another vote of confidence. The Radical and Socialist organs reproach M. Bourgeois with having "boycotted before the senate's vote," and speak of his intended resignation as desertion and abdication. In some quarters the formation of a new cabinet is regarded as difficult in view of the attitude of the Radicals and Socialists. According to Le Matin, M. Brisson considers it quite anomalous for a cabinet to announce its intention of being before placing its resignation in the hands of the President.

La Lanterne hopes that the chamber will compel the cabinet to withdraw its resignation. It is not expected that Bourgeois will be mentioned as possible premier. According to the generally expressed opinion a new moderate ministry would not ease the situation, and it is announced that the Socialists are much excited and intend to employ the most violent language, and by every means of intimidation prevent the working of the present constitution in order to develop the agitation for a revision of the constitution.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 22.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire prints a rumor that Thomas Mackay of Pembroke, the Liberal candidate against Speaker White in Renfrew, has promised to subscribe \$10,000 to the Liberal campaign.

The rumor is revived here that Sir Oliver Mowat will enter Dominion politics in the coming campaign, and will make a definite announcement to this effect in a day or two.

The coroner's jury in the case of C. D. Mounseer, professor of elocution, who died on April 16 of diphtheria, while under the treatment of Christian Scientists, returned a verdict of culpable negligence on the part of those who attended the deceased, and recommended the protection of the public by legislation from the methods of Christian Scientists.

Lally McCarthy, son of Dalton McCarthy, M. P., and Mary Robinson, daughter of Hon. John Beverley Robinson, were married yesterday at St. James' cathedral. It was a very fashionable event, and was attended by a large number of people.

A dispatch from Lisbon to the Times says that a wealthy manufacturer named Domingo, while returning in his carriage from his factory to the Alhambra station, was killed, together with his coachman, by a lumb of mad dynamite and nails.

POLITICAL MANOEUVRES

How the French Senate's Refusal to Grant Madagascar Credits Is Regarded.

The Government Playing Off the Chamber of Deputies Against the Senate.

PARIS, April 21.—The refusal of the senate to grant the Madagascar credits to the Bourgeois cabinet is regarded as a well devised tactical move against the cabinet in a conflict between the two branches of the government, which involves the French constitution itself. It was believed the cabinet would feel itself driven into a corner and be compelled to resign and it was expected this would occur tomorrow. The cabinet's reply in summoning the chamber seems the best that could be made to the senate's move and virtually refers the conflict to the chamber, which has already twice refused to concur in a vote of censure of the cabinet passed by the senate. It is believed the newly-summed chamber persists in this attitude, a constitutional crisis would be threatened. It is believed the cabinet has been convinced for some time past that it must relinquish office, but has been manoeuvring for the advantage of position for its appearance before the country. The real conflict is between the conservative element in politics represented by the senate, and the Radical and Socialist elements represented in the Bourgeois cabinet, which seek constitutional changes looking to the control of the senate itself and going away with its obstruction to the Radical programme in France.

The present cabinet's income tax measure is a main feature of the programme unopposed by the senate. The latter body has adroitly evaded making an issue with the cabinet on the income tax measure, and has apparently concluded that the withholding of the credits for the government's Madagascar programme, which has proved unpopular in France, provides a nominal ground for the conflict more likely to appeal to the people. It is believed that the government intends to provoke a vote of want of confidence by the chamber again. Such a vote would transform the senate's hostility to the cabinet into a conflict between the senate and chamber and would oblige the cabinet to find some method of surmounting similar opposition in the future.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

BIRMINGHAM, April 22.—This is the second day of the celebration in connection with Shakespeare's birthday. The principal feature of the programme was the gathering of the Birmingham dramatic and literary club in the banquet hall of the town council, where a luncheon was given to the U.S. ambassador. The hall was profusely decorated with flags and flowers, prominent among the former being the stars and stripes. The Mayor of Birmingham, in proposing the health of President Cleveland, said it was an honor for him, as he (the President) represented what Birmingham always took up, for he was a man who had raised himself by his own efforts to the highest position in the land.

This remark was the occasion for tremendous applause; he stood upon their chairs, waved napkins, shouted "Cleveland!" "Cleveland!" and one guest cried: "No matter what are the political differences the two countries will always be the same in their great aims."

Mr. Bayard compared Birmingham with Boston, showing the commercial relation between the two countries, and said the city which knew John Bright also knew and understood America. Mr. Bayard then expatiated upon the good relations between the two countries, saying: "America is one with England in politics, literature and art, even in patent medicines." Continuing, Mr. Bayard said that what concerned one country concerned both countries ("repeated interruptions and cries of 'yes.'") Mr. Bayard also said that America was the best customer of Birmingham and thoroughly aroused the enthusiasm of his audience.

Talking over his speech after it had been delivered, Mr. Bayard said: "I have made many speeches in England, but never one which seemed so thoroughly to reach the hearts of my hearers." Ex-Mayor Wiggins, the next speaker, recalled that Birmingham was the first city to condole with Americans upon the death of President Lincoln, and quoted from the speech which John Bright made in 1861, that "the rebellion of the Southern States is most unjust and unholy."

LONDON, April 22.—The Daily News professes to see in Mr. Cleveland's letter to Consul Parker a deliberate intention to facilitate the closing of an unpleasant episode in the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and adds that it reciprocates the intention. It further expresses the wish that President Cleveland would endorse his sentiments in the shape of a draft of a treaty for a permanent arbitration tribunal.

TACOMA'S MAYORALTY.

TACOMA, April 21.—The new municipal administration assumed office this morning at 10 o'clock. Ex-Mayor Ortved turned over his office to Mayor-Elect Fawcett on the stroke of 1 o'clock.

THE MEMBER FOR ALGOMA.

Mr. George H. McDowell, M. P. for Algoma, Recommends Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It Relieves in 10 to 60 Minutes.

Let no one be surprised at the high character of the testimonials received by the proprietors of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. This medicine merits the best things that can be said of it, for he the trouble Cough in the Head, Catarrh, Hay Fever or Catarrhal Deafness, relief is so speedy and effective that it charms all. This is the view of the popular member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, who has used this medicine, and does not hesitate to tell the people of Canada of its great worth. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Break Up a Cold in Time
BY USING
PYNY-PECTORAL
The Quick Cure for COUGHS,
COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS,
CROUP, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mr. JOSEPH NORWICK,
of 63 SOUVENIR AVE., TORONTO, writes:
"Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of coughs. In fact, it has cured myself of a long-standing cough. Several other remedies had failed. It has also cured my wife's cough and I can refer to it with any other medicine for coughs, croup or hoarse-ness."

H. O. PARSONS,
of LINDSAY, N.B., writes:
"As a cure for coughs Pyny-Pectoral is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.,
Proprietors, MONTREAL.

BARON HIRSCH.

LONDON, April 22.—The newspapers here to-day are full of accounts of the life and death of Baron Hirsch, the distinguished Hebrew philanthropist, telling of the loss which his death will be to charities, the turf and especially to royalty, to members of which it has been common gossip that he lent vast sums of money.

The Chronicle publishes a memoir written by someone who was evidently intimate with Baron Hirsch and who is believed to be his secretary. He says that the death of the Baron may make complications in at least one European court if the executors are obdurate in collecting money lent. It appears that the Baron received some 400 begging letters daily, many of them from English people who will shrink to see them published.

The tragedy of Baron Hirsch's life was the death of his son. Almost ascetic himself, he regarded with contempt the habits of the comfortable classes, and was bitterly satirical in regard to the indulgences of the idle rich. Baron Hirsch, it is asserted, never entered a synagogue after his marriage, but he was racially proud of being a Hebrew.

The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Paris saying that the death of Baron Hirsch is a severe loss to the Orleans princess, especially to Prince Henry. He had a gambling debt of £28,000 for one Orleans prince.

THE CLOUD AND ITS LINING.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—The Commercial Gazette's special from its correspondent, Mrs. Josephine Woodward, dated Havana, April 18, says: "The ten men were shot at Moro castle last Sunday, and this morning ten more were shot. It is supposed that submarine passages lead under the waters of the bay from Moro castle to the strong fortification just across in Havana, and that this is made use of in the disposition of not a few prisoners. All political prisoners who are accorded a trial and condemned to die, are publicly executed. These affairs are made, on occasions, and before sunrise, the bay is fairly swarming with little craft carrying visitors to the scene. Women take their children and go, and all other business is for the time suspended."

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Spanish government within the next few weeks will put into execution a comprehensible system of home rule or autonomy for Cuba. There is good reason to believe the United States state department has received from Madrid information to this effect. This important move is assured, if not stayed, to prove that the friction which has existed between the United States and Spain. The new law was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 15, 1896, and is to be followed up by rules and regulations developing the present scheme of reforms. By the time the Queen Regent of Spain makes her address to the Spanish Cortes, which assembles in a month, the law will be promulgated through the Cortes. The law is very elaborate in its provisions. The element of home rule is secured by the establishment of two local bodies, drawn largely, if not entirely, from residents in each of the provinces to be known as the provincial chamber of deputies, the other as the council of administration. The latter has appellate jurisdiction over the former. Large powers are granted to the council of administration in the internal management of public affairs, but the captain-general will continue as supreme representative on the island, and will have direct charge of military, naval and international questions.

W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, returned by the Puebla from San Francisco, where he spent several days inquiring into the working of the State bureau of mines. Mr. Carlyle also took the opportunity of visiting the mint, where he gathered some valuable information as to the methods followed in preparing mineral statistics.

Death Through the Kidneys.

Hardly any organs of the human system play a more vital part than the kidneys. A derangement of these, even to a slight degree, will lead to trouble that is likely, if not stayed, to prove fatal. There is only one way for the system to be rid of this disease, and that is by trying a medicine that will act specially, and is a specific for kidney disease. This is the strong factor in the great South American Kidney Cure. It is prepared specially for these organs, is radical in its basis, removes the disease located here, and rich in the healing powers necessary to complete restoration. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

BIRTH.

HAUCK—At Wellington, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Gus Hauck, of a daughter.

SMALL—In this city on the 29th inst., at Niagara street, the wife of A. Small, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ROSS-CRABB—In this city, on the 22nd inst., at the residence of Rev. S. Cleaver, Charles Ross, to Augusta, daughter of Thomas Crabb, of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

DIED.

HALL—At "Norwood," Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C., on the 19th inst., Dr. John Hall, a native of Lincoln, England, aged 79 years.

STARK—In this city, on the 20th inst., at 413 Commercial street, Jane, the beloved wife of William Stark, aged 68 years, a native of Durham, England.

JONES—At residence, 261 Johnson street, on 20th inst., Charles Jones, aged 76 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland.

WAR IN

No Truth in Report of Boer Republic Great Boer

Negotiations Between Italy Broken Off

LONDON, April 21.—Massow says: "I have written to General Buller in chief of asking him to return the peace proposal, interpreted as a rupture of the peace negotiations between Italy and Abyssinia."

The Berlin correspondent declares that he states that the rumors between President Kruger and President Steyer State, pointing to Boers throughout South England, were all correct. The defence committee met yesterday afternoon to meet again to-day, which is taken of the whole in South Africa.

The Chronicle publishes a memoir written by someone who was evidently intimate with Baron Hirsch and who is believed to be his secretary. He says that the death of the Baron may make complications in at least one European court if the executors are obdurate in collecting money lent. It appears that the Baron received some 400 begging letters daily, many of them from English people who will shrink to see them published.

The tragedy of Baron Hirsch's life was the death of his son. Almost ascetic himself, he regarded with contempt the habits of the comfortable classes, and was bitterly satirical in regard to the indulgences of the idle rich. Baron Hirsch, it is asserted, never entered a synagogue after his marriage, but he was racially proud of being a Hebrew.

THE CLOUD AND ITS LINING.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—The Commercial Gazette's special from its correspondent, Mrs. Josephine Woodward, dated Havana, April 18, says: "The ten men were shot at Moro castle last Sunday, and this morning ten more were shot. It is supposed that submarine passages lead under the waters of the bay from Moro castle to the strong fortification just across in Havana, and that this is made use of in the disposition of not a few prisoners. All political prisoners who are accorded a trial and condemned to die, are publicly executed. These affairs are made, on occasions, and before sunrise, the bay is fairly swarming with little craft carrying visitors to the scene. Women take their children and go, and all other business is for the time suspended."

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Spanish government within the next few weeks will put into execution a comprehensible system of home rule or autonomy for Cuba. There is good reason to believe the United States state department has received from Madrid information to this effect. This important move is assured, if not stayed, to prove that the friction which has existed between the United States and Spain. The new law was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 15, 1896, and is to be followed up by rules and regulations developing the present scheme of reforms. By the time the Queen Regent of Spain makes her address to the Spanish Cortes, which assembles in a month, the law will be promulgated through the Cortes. The law is very elaborate in its provisions. The element of home rule is secured by the establishment of two local bodies, drawn largely, if not entirely, from residents in each of the provinces to be known as the provincial chamber of deputies, the other as the council of administration. The latter has appellate jurisdiction over the former. Large powers are granted to the council of administration in the internal management of public affairs, but the captain-general will continue as supreme representative on the island, and will have direct charge of military, naval and international questions.

W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, returned by the Puebla from San Francisco, where he spent several days inquiring into the working of the State bureau of mines. Mr. Carlyle also took the opportunity of visiting the mint, where he gathered some valuable information as to the methods followed in preparing mineral statistics.

LONDON, April 22.—The Daily News professes to see in Mr. Cleveland's letter to Consul Parker a deliberate intention to facilitate the closing of an unpleasant episode in the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and adds that it reciprocates the intention. It further expresses the wish that President Cleveland would endorse his sentiments in the shape of a draft of a treaty for a permanent arbitration tribunal.

TACOMA, April 21.—The new municipal administration assumed office this morning at 10 o'clock. Ex-Mayor Ortved turned over his office to Mayor-Elect Fawcett on the stroke of 1 o'clock.

THE MEMBER FOR ALGOMA.

Mr. George H. McDowell, M. P. for Algoma, Recommends Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It Relieves in 10 to 60 Minutes.

Let no one be surprised at the high character of the testimonials received by the proprietors of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. This medicine merits the best things that can be said of it, for he the trouble Cough in the Head, Catarrh, Hay Fever or Catarrhal Deafness, relief is so speedy and effective that it charms all. This is the view of the popular member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, who has used this medicine, and does not hesitate to tell the people of Canada of its great worth. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

The Times has a dispatch from Lisbon to the Times says that a wealthy manufacturer named Domingo, while returning in his carriage from his factory to the Alhambra station, was killed, together with his coachman, by a lumb of mad dynamite and nails.