THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

The Roblin government has been sustained in power by the electors of Manitoba. The majority will probably be about the same as the government had in the late legislature. Mr. Roblin's strength lay chiefly in his railway policy and in the support he received from the Canadian Northern Railway Company. It was held at the time the deal was made for the purchase of the Northern Pacific that the province was taking great chances in incurring such heavy liabilities. But the growing time favored the government. Prosperity intervened and success justified the experiment. The farmers have had abundant harvests for several years and the policy of the government promised them more effective and cheaper means or transportation. After the fixing of the dates for the election a reduction in the rates for the carriage of wheat from the prairies to Port Arthur was announced. Thus it would appear the government had engineered a very effective combination of circumstances in its favor. Men are not anxious for a change when they are doing well, and there are no people in the world to-day in a more prosperous condition than those of Manitoba.

THE POPE.

Vicenzo Gioaccnino Raffaele Aloysius Pecci, Leo XIII., the 258th Bishop of Rome, whose death affects to-day so large a portion of Christendom and deeply interests the whole world, will take rank among the most brilliant of Roman ecclesiastics. With great natural capacity, he acquired and developed powers of the highest order, and in more than one field. A profound scholar, whose Latinity was the envy of his compeers; a poet, with a neat turn for Italian and Latin verse of a small but graceful kind; a philosopher, who had won his doctorate at twenty-one; a scientific student, who would have been a great chemist; he was one of the ablest provincial governors produced by the Papal system in the days of the Temporal Power; he was a great theologian, a distinguished canonist, a master of civil law; and when he obtained the Tiara, and was suddenly called upon to assuage the passions everywhere aroused by the events and policy of Pio Nono, his statesmanship was as consummate as his personal bearing was noble and gracious. Leo. XIII. was supposed to be the choice of the Moderate party among the Cardinals, and there were some who hailed him as Pius IX. had been hailed, "The Reforming Pope." Certainly there was need at this crisis in the history of the Papacy of a man who knew how to give guidance. The Revolution of 1870, by depriving him of Rome, had made him declare himself a prisoner in the Vatican. He was struggung against the vast majority of the Italian people. The disciplinary measures by which the dogma of Infallibility had been pressed roused passion which led to positive persecution in Germany. The French clergy were permitted, if not encouraged, to set themselves against the Republic. There were some who, mistaking that suave and conciliatory manner of his, thought that the new Pope would make his peace with the new King, that he would surrender to Prince Bismarck and Dr. Falk, and that he would make concessions to the party in France. Leo had written strongly in favor of the Temporal Power while at Perugia, twenty years before. He did not budge from his position. He rejected the "Law of Guarantees" as Pius had done; he would have none of the money voted by the Italian parliament. He stood up for the rights of the Church in Germany and for the privileges of the religious orders in France, like his predecessor. But he did it all with such gentle and touching regret that he began to win back the sentiment Pius had alienated. He wrote a kindly letter to the great Emperor, and received an equivocal reply. He wrote again, pleading for freedom for Catholic people to observe the laws of their own Church. Presently the German change began. By conciliatory methods, but firmness in his purpose, never wavering, he won. The Kaiser, like a predecessor, went, metaphorically at all events, to Canossa. Bismarck himself suggested the Pope as mediator in the next international dispute he had. So with France. The clergy were given to understand that the Church recognised all forms of government. There was a "rally" to the Republic; and the Church of France has since enjoyed fair peace. Even in England Pope Pius had made sores unnecessarily, as it seemed. Mr. Gladstone had been driven by the Vatican's treatment of his Irish University Bill, 1873, to write pamphlets and articles against the Pope. Leo adopted a kindlier method. He did what he could to assist in the proper government of Ireland, not without solicitation. His subsequent condemnations of the Plan of Campaign and boycotting as political methods are still subjects of controversy; but they show a readiness to enter into friendly relations with even Protestant governments. In 1885 Leo was found earnestly championing the rights of the slave, and ever after was British in his opposition to it.

No question engaged more seriously the mind of the Pope than such as related to labor in its relation to capital. It was pressed upon him from all sides and by the very spirit of age. American unionism, the Christian Socialism of France, the more militant Socialism of Germany, alike clamored to him for a judgment. The Vatican had to condemn the Knights of Labor in Canada because they formed a secret society. In the United States the same organisation surrendered its secrecy, and prayed His Holiness, Cardinal Gibbons, for toleration, which the Pontiff granted, much to the relief of the Irish Romanists, who formed so large a portion of the system. Then the young Kaiser of Germany, anxious to weaken the growing movement in his own dominions by an international agreement to better by law the condition of the workers, called a conference at Berlin, and asked the Pope to assist it by an approval, which was accorded. The Comte de Mun went to Rome at the head of the organised workers of France; and they were graciously received. At length Leo undertook the labor of preparing an authoritative Encyclical. It was issued in November 19th, 1891, and was received with acclamation on all hands. Anglican Bishops, French democrats, German Radicals, American agitators—all and sundry—vied with each other in praise. It had the Leonine charm. Rejecting impossible schemes of equality, it laid down the doctrine that the laborer was entitled to the fruits of his labor. On the other hand, capital was a necessity of labor. All this was set forth with a sweet persuasiveness and in a spirit of peace and goodwill impossible not to recognise.

In February, 1893, the Pope celebrated his sacerdotal Jubilee. An old man of eighty-three, whose virtues none dared to question, his personal popularity was attested far beyond the bounds of the communion over which he presided. In 1887 he had sent a costly gift to Queen Victoria. In 1893 she responded, and sent with her present a letter in which she reminded His Holiness that they were old acquaintances. He did not forget this token of friendliness when Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated. Again one of the handsomest of the royal presents came from the Pope. Nor was this the only personal rapprochement between the Pope and the English Royal family.

MOB OUTRAGES.

It is a slack day indeed in which at least one lynching is not reported from the United States. The newspapers are quite diligent in pointing out the evils that are likely to follow in the trail of this popular pastime, the preachers are preaching—some for and some against—this form of recreation which prances around in the name of justice, public men express themselves energetically in general condemnation, but the savagery instead of abating and showing signs of decay is becoming more popular and apparently will soon become as common in the north as it now is in the region in which it originated.

In the early stages of the disease or mania the mobs were content with the summary execution of "justice" after the manner prescribed by "Judge" Lynch. Then the sentence was pronounced, according to the popular belief, for one particular form of crime. Now the calendar has been lengthened and broadened until it comprises offences of a comparatively trivial character. At the same time the appetite for the horrible has developed with what it has fed upon until the sight of a suspended victim vainly struggling for a supply of the breath of life does not come up to the popular idea of real sport. In the earlier ages in the history of the world men, and women too, amused themselves with the sight of tortures inflicted upon fellow beings. When common forms of deviltry palled with repetition new ideas in torture were evolved. Hungry wild beasts tore the victims provided too quickly. The fire was too quickly merciful in its work. Red hot pincers for tearing the shrinking flesh, fiery irons for the destruction of the tender eyeballs, the rack for stretching the obdurate limbs, and many other devices of diabolical ingenuity calculated to keep a permanent supply of sources of amusement continually in stock, were invented. In fact, the genius for invention in these days was particularly directed along those lines. Our neighbors are, therefore, but in the second stage of the great game. They have ascended from the gibbet to the stake, with a preliminary accommpaniment of hacking with the knife, and other gentle ticklings of an equally merciful character.

As we have said, the calendar of alleged crimes calling for summary treatment is also being rapidly enlarged. In the preliminary stages there was an attempt to establish cases against suspects if the criminals were not actually caught in the act. A few days ago one who was merely suspected of knowing the hiding-place of the actual culprit was executed after the popular fashion because he either could not or would not reveal the place of refuge of the person sought. In such a case it is not straining the imagination to infer that it was the power rather than the will that was lacking.

There is no doubt whatever that there is reason for alarm in the United States in regard to the tendencies of the times. The people do not appear to be satisfied with freedom and liberty within the bounds of the law which is the foundation of all true freedom. They have to an extent which is exciting misgivings substantial anarchy for public order. They lay all the blame upon the law, which they claim is slow in its operations, and cannot be depended upon to operate justly. The machinery for the enforcement of law is either completely out of order or is in the control of persons who for political or other reasons refuse to put it in operation. That is to say, the petty politician, the curse of democracies, is at the bottom of all the trouble. And how are you going to suppress the petty politician in the United States? This it is that makes the situation alarming.

There surely cannot be the least doubt that the real people of the United States, the people who are the strength of the republic, will eventually rise and in their might proclaim that this terrible reproach to the nation shall be wiped out. But will they be aroused in time? It is a healthy sign that our neighbors are becoming sensitive in regard to the opinions of neighboring peoples. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer admits that when it says:

"No matter how we may squirm under such criticisms we cannot deny their truth or force. Had the crimes which have recently been perpetrated by mobs in the United States occurred in Turkey or in any of the states of the Balkan peninsula there is no question that the powers of Europe would have entered an emphatic protest against them, and they might possibly have led to armed intervention. The United States is rather too big to be disciplined and no one cares to undertake the task. Moreover, the friendship of the United States is being sedulously cultivated by all of the European powers at the present time. It is worth cultivating. But it is altogether probable that when we hereafter protest against outrages perpetrated elsewhere in the world we will receive official notification to clean up our own back yard before directing the attention of the sanitary authorities to the condition of our neighbors' premises."

WAKING UP.

It is rather surprising to see the following words quoted, apparently with approval, in the Colonist: "Yes, sir; I am aware that orders were recently given to a Glasgow firm for the construction of locomotives for Canada, and I am informed that they could not have been obtained without the operation of the preferential tariff between Canada and England." The sentence was spoken by Mr. Chamberlain in the Imperial House of Commons in reply to a question of one of the members. The Conservative party has from the first been opposed to the preference. The leaders of the party have not been agreed upon the ground of their opposition. Some of them have constantly maintained that the measure is a humbug from a British point of view; that it is of no advantage whatever to the British, but rather the reverse. Others, including the leader, have insisted that it is an outrage upon Canadian manufacturers and should be abolished, and will be abolished, as soon as the only loyal party attain power, as a factory in Canada is of more advantage to us that a workshop in Yorkshire or Lancashire, while there were a few who also asseverated that Germany and the United States were the chief beneficiaries under the arrangement. The opposition should, in justice to itself, reduce its various elements to harmony. How can it expect the people to repose confidence in leaders who make such contradictory statements. If the preference is of no advantage to British manufacturers, obviously things would remain practically as they were in the days when the National Policy, designed to shut out British goods, was working in the direction of the disintegration of the Empire, with the entire approval of the Tory leaders. Now the preference is operating in the opposite direction, because it can no longer be denied that it is the text from which the Empire builders in Great Britain are preaching their stirring discourses. And it is inflicting no injury upon Canada. Our manufacturers are proclaiming that they cannot fill their orders and that they could find employment for ten thousand more mechanics if they could get them. But for the preference the C. P. R. would have gone to the United States for its locomotives, as it did in the days when the National Policy placed such a heavy embargo on British goods. The fact is quite apparent that the preference is setting the current of trade in a new direction. That fact is recognized by Americans, who are now enthusiastically in favor of reciprocity. It is recognized by the British, who are awakening to the possibilities of the Dominion; and it is recognized by the Canadian Tory politicians, who are visibly changing ground and preparing to abandon the old untenable position. The Liberals have achieved a great triumph in converting their opponents in this country, but probably their most notable achievement lies in the conversion of the New York Sun, the inflexible opponent of the autonomy of this country, which after carefully weighing the facts that have forced themselves upon its attention during the last few years, is obliged to admit that "Canada's future presents an exceedingly rosy aspect." Our contemporary's vision of annexation, like Conservative expectations of restoration to power, have silently faded away.

REGISTER. REGISTER.
REGISTER. REGISTER.

EVERYONE WHO HAS NOT REGISTERED HIS VOTE SINCE WEDNESDAY, 17th DAY OF JUNE, 1903, MUST DO SO WITHOUT DELAY, OTHERWISE HE WILL HAVE NO VOTE AT THE NEXT ELECTION.

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY IS NO QUALIFICATION.

THE OLD LIST IS ABSOLUTELY CANCELLED.

EASY, NOW!

As we expected, the triumph of Mr. Roblin in Manitoba on Monday is taken to "precurse" a number of important events. In the first place it means the downfall of "Siftonism," whatever that may be. We are told the Minister of the Interior was present in person and took an active part in the Manitoba provincial campaign, and, after contemplating the result, the deduction is quite natural that Mr. Sifton has received a resounding slap in the face. As a matter of absolute fact, the Minister of the Interior was not near Manitoba during the course of the campaign, and never opened his mouth in support of the cause of Mr. Greenway. He has but lately returned from London, where he was superintending the case of Canada shortly to be presented to the Alaska Boundary Commission. There were many matters of importance in connection with his department requiring his attention, and he stayed at his post and attended to them. Federal affairs were not a factor in the fight at all, as the Colonist must know if it has studied its exchanges. To be sure the spirit of "Siftonism" may have pervaded such matters as transportation and prohibition, the only questions of importance before the people, and may have been cr-r-ushed and annihilated in the province forever, but we may be permitted to express our doubts upon that point. The Minister of the Interior is a strong man, and those who are politically opposed to him look longingly but vainly for evidence of waning in his power. The Roblin government was as strong in 1900 as it is to-day—stronger if we consider the aggregate vote—yet in the federal elections of 1900 there were no indications of the ebb of the tide of Liberalism in the West.

But if the Sifton influence is decadent in Manitoba, it is evidently growing in strength at Ottawa. We did not know until told by the Colonist this morning that Sifton had "fired" the two strong men of the Laurier government. First he got rid of Tarte, who until Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked him for his resignation was pointed out in derision by every rabid Tory in the Dominion as the "master of the administration." Now it has been discovered that Sifton is the real master. He fired Tarte and discharged Blair, another strong man who was not content until he had dragged poor downtrodden New Brunswick through the dust and dirt at the chariot wheels of the party he represented. No; this Western monster will not rest until he rules alone and his supremacy is unquestioned. There is further trouble brewing. Paterson is marked as the next victim. Fielding and Mulock and all the rest will follow. Even Sir Wilfrid must be sacrificed to gratify the ambition of this political Lucifer. What is the use of pointing out that Mr. Blair in his letter of resignation dwelt specially upon the harmonious relations which had always existed between himself and his colleagues? The one thing he complained of was that he had not been consulted in all the negotiations with the Grand Trunk Company. The Premier explained that he had undertaken the conduct of the negotiations himself, as he desired to lay the matter before his colleagues in as nearly perfect form as possible. Sifton was the man who engineered this "monstrous" proposition, no matter what Laurier may say. All the independent and a large number of Conservative papers support it because they have been deceived into the belief that Laurier is responsible. The truth is not to be found in the mouth of the Premier; only in the columns of the Colonist.

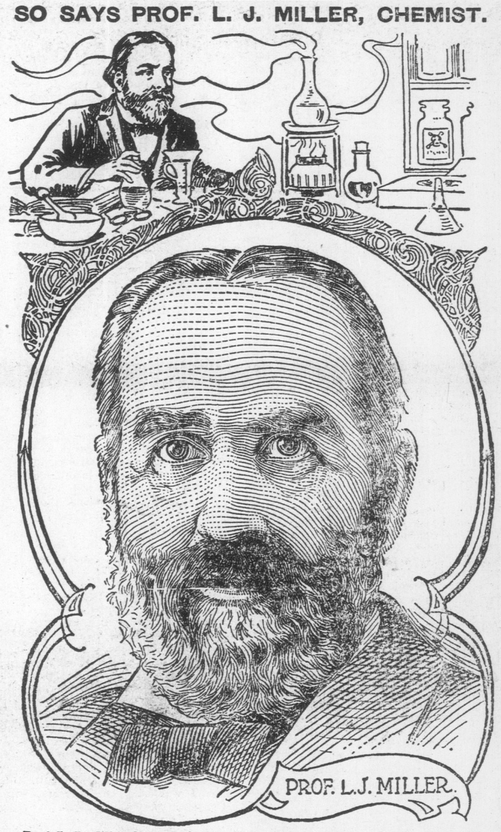
We are willing to admit that our contemporary has reason for some display of enthusiasm about this Manitoba business. But it should strive to conduct itself in its day of triumph with dignity and decorum. Let us admit that it is true the West is in rebellion against the Liberal party. What of the East? Sir Wilfrid Laurier's majority is not all derived from the province of Quebec, as our veracious contemporary avers. The government has a majority from every section of the Dominion save Ontario. In that province the leading Tory organs claim the new redistribution bill will cut them out of twenty-five seats. And they do not venture to assert the measure is unfair as far at it has advanced. They would like to see the principle adopted of giving cities the same relative representation as rural districts, something that has never been suggested before and could not be accepted without inflicting injustice upon sparsely settled districts. We merely call this matter to the attention of our jubilant contemporary so that its enthusiasm may be tempered with discretion. Let the Colonist consider well the fact that at the next federal elections, for the first time in a great many years, the Liberals will enter upon the race for honors without a very heavy handicap. Mr. Tarte was the man who helped the Tories to win a majority of the seats in Ontario. He is now out of the government.

The municipal legislators of Dublin refused to present an address of welcome to the King. No doubt His Majesty feels the affront badly. Yet the Royal couple will achieve as great a triumph over the Irish people as they have wherever they have gone.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reveals That "Pe-ru-na is Calculated to Tone up the System, Restore the Functions and Procure Health."

SO SAYS PROF. L. J. MILLER, CHEMIST.



Prof. L. J. Miller, late Professor of Chemistry and Botany of the High School of Ypsilanti, Mich., writes from 3327 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"As several of my friends have spoken to me of the favorable results obtained through the use of Peruna, especially in cases of catarrh, I examined it most thoroughly to learn its contents.

"I found it composed of extracts of herbs and barks of most valuable medicinal qualities combined with other ingredients, delicately balanced, calculated to tone up the system, restore the functions and procure health.

"I consider Peruna one of the most skillfully and scientifically prepared medicines, which the public can use with safety and success."---PROF. L. J. MILLER.

"Builds up the System."

Hon. Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary of the American Anti-Treat Society, writes the following letter from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.:

Joseph Ridgeway.

"It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine, competent to do all it claims. I have used it several times and know of nothing that cures so completely, and at the same time builds up the system.

"I have recommended it to a number of my friends and always feel that I do them a service for I know how satisfactory the results invariably are. I only wish every family had a bottle—it would save much sickness and doctor bills."—Joseph H. Ridgeway.

"Feel Better Than for Five Years."

Mr. James B. Taylor, Roberts, Ind., writes:

"I am at the present time entirely well. I can eat anything I ever could. I took five bottles of Peruna, and feel better now than I have for five years. I have doctored with other doctors off and on for fifteen years, so I can recommend your medicine very highly for stomach troubles. I take great pleasure in thanking you for your free advice and Peruna."—James B. Taylor.

"I Enjoy my Meals as I Used to."

Mr. J. W. Pritchard, Wolf Lake, Ind., writes:

"I am pleased to say that I have been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. I could hardly eat anything that agreed with me. Before I would get half through my meal my stomach would fill with gas causing me much distress and unpleasant feelings for an hour or two after each meal. But, thanks to your Peruna, I am now completely cured, and can eat anything I want to without any of the distressing symptoms. I can now enjoy my meals as I used to do, and it is all due to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"It has been one year since I was cured, and I am all O. K. yet, so I know I am cured."—J. W. Pritchard.

Dyspepsia is a very common phase of summer catarrh. A remedy that will cure catarrh of one location will cure it anywhere. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. That it is a prompt and permanent cure for catarrh of the stomach the above letters testify.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WILL BE REDUCED TO COMMODORE'S COMMAND

Report That Capt. Goodrich Will Succeed Rear-Admiral Bickford on the Esquimalt Station.

Some time ago the Times gave currency to a rumor that Esquimalt was to be reduced in the near future to a commodore's command instead of that of a rear-admiral.

It is now stated on good authority that this course has practically been decided upon and that on the completion of his term this fall Rear-Admiral Bickford will be succeeded by an officer of lesser rank. It is understood that the officers of the navy at the squadron headquarters have been apprised of the fact.

It is further stated that Rear-Admiral Bickford's successor will be Capt. James E. C. Goodrich, now captain of H. M. S. London, a first class battleship of the Mediterranean squadron. Capt. Goodrich on assuming command will be promoted to the rank of commodore.

DEPLETED TREASURY.

State Officials of Turkish Empire Cannot Get Their Salaries.

(Associated Press.)

Constantinople, July 22.—The emptiness of the Turkish treasury is shown by the fact that the finance minister has for several weeks been unsuccessfully endeavoring to pay a month's salary to the state officials who have only received one month's pay since March. It is believed that it will be possible to make a partial payment during the next few days.

EIGHT YEARS OF MISERY

What Maurice Best Might Have Avoided If He Had Started to Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Right at the Start.

Maurice Best, of Southern Harbor, Nfld., suffered torture for eight years simply because he would not believe that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets would cure him. He says:

"In 1892 I was attacked with Dyspepsia. I was in continual misery for eight years. Sometimes I would go off in a faint and for ten minutes I would be more dead than alive. Doctors could not cure me and gave me but little help."

Then it occurred to Mr. Best that it would not hurt him to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. He did so and this is what he says of the result:

"The first two boxes I used gave me a new life. I kept on using them and was soon a new man. I can't say enough in their favor."

Why don't you try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets?

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Mrs. L. Hollister, Supreme Commander of Ladies of Maccabees, Tendered a Reception.

Oon Monday afternoon at the Driard hotel Mrs. Lilian Hollister, supreme commander of the Ladies of Maccabees, was tendered a cordial reception by friends and admirers of her work in this city. Accompanying Mrs. Hollister are Merion B. Baxter, deputy supreme commander for British Columbia; Dr. Ella J. Fifield, district medical examiner, and Mrs. Stewart, state commander for the State of Washington.

The parlors of the Driard were suitably decorated, the flags of Great Britain and the States figuring prominently. Flowers were numerous and the pleasing effect was made more pronounced by an orchestra rendering an excellent musical programme while the distinguished visitor was busy receiving and exchanging courtesies with her numerous guests. His Worship Mayor McCandless and United States Consul Hon. A. E. Smith were among those who attended.

A large audience gathered at the Institute hall in the evening, where a public initiation took place. Mayor McCandless occupied the chair and opened the proceedings with an address of welcome. This was followed by a few appropriate words by United States Consul Smith, after which Bishop Cridge offered up prayer. A programme consisting of vocal and instrumental solos and recitations was rendered before the pubic initiation took place.

Mrs. Hollister delivered a stirring address. Speeches were given by Dr. Fifield, of Tacoma, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Marion B. Baxter, provincial commander.

After the latter had concluded her address, Mrs. Spofford, deputy commander for the Island, presented a solid silver cake knife to Supreme Commander Mrs. Hollister, in honor of her visit. The recipient thanked the local order in a few appropriate words.

Mrs. MacGregor delivered an address on behalf of the Woman's Council, after which the meeting was brought to a close by the National Anthem.

At Semple's hall, Victoria West, tonight, a meeting of Baxter Hive Ladies of Maccabees will be held. As the business to be considered is of especial importance a large attendance is anticipated.

—The funeral of the late Felix Blair, who was killed at Foul Bay Wednesday, is taking place this afternoon. Services were held at Christ Church cathedral at 2 o'clock. There was a large number of sympathizing friends present. Floral tributes were numerous. Among the most noticeable was a floral design in the shape of a harp across which was inscribed in flowers deceased's name, "Felix." This was presented by the campers at Foul Bay as a token of the sympathy felt by that little community towards the bereaved parents. An inquest was held yesterday when a verdict of accidental death was given.

BOY KILLED AT FOUL BAY ON TUESDAY

Log Rolled on Felix Blair, Breaking His Neck—The Whole Community Plunged in Gloom.

The little community at Foul Bay was on Tuesday plunged in gloom by a tragedy in which the victim was Felix Blair, the bright little son of Wm. Blair, the Yates street photographer. Just exactly how it occurred will never be known, as there were no eye-witnesses, but it is presumed that he was playing on the rocks when a huge log rolled on him, breaking his neck. His body was discovered beneath the log shortly before 9 o'clock by the little son of Aif. Huggett, who at once told his mother. The police were notified and Constable Jake Wood hastened to the scene. Dr. Hart arrived shortly afterwards.

When the constable reached the boy the body was lying beneath the log, which was only removed after some difficulty. It was still warm, showing that the accident had occurred but a short time previously. In fact the lad was seen by Constable Wood, who is camping at the bay, between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning. Examination of the body by the doctor disclosed that the poor little fellow's neck had been broken. The remains were removed to the morgue pending an inquest, which is in progress this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

The Blair family are camping at Foul Bay, and the lad was out bright and early this morning. When Constable Wood, whose camp adjoins that of the Blairs, saw him he was standing in front of their tent. He evidently went to the beach shortly after, and over to the rocks at the western end, where he met his doom. The place where the body was found was about half way between the high water mark and the water. The log which killed him, a huge one about sixty feet long, had probably been loosely thrown upon the rocks by the incoming tide last night. Judging by the position of the body when found, the lad was trying to roll the log into the water, and pulled it on him. A child saw it roll, but did not see the boy.

Just as the body was being conveyed from the bay the mother, who had been in the city, arrived, and a very pathetic scene followed. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the grief-stricken parents, whose affliction came with such terrible suddenness. Felix was only twelve years of age, very popular among his young companions and a great favorite with his elders.

A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says: "Imp. Mirthful," John E. Madden's $100,000 thoroughbred stallion, was burned to death in his stall at Hamburg Place early to-day. The barn was destroyed. The loss will be $200,000.

ANOTHER TIE IN THE

IN REGARD TO LE OF MARK

Conference Will Be Held This Week—Libra to Be Invite

Again a deadlock has city council regarding th minal Railway & Ferry for a lease of the marke it was decided to have a the company on the subj so ordered that tenders the Carnegie library buil ceived up to 3 p.m. on Mayor McCandless being ing the reception to Mrs ing the early part of the Cameron was appointed The usual order of busine

A. E. Wood, vice-presi toria Terminal Railway communicated the compa accept the lease of the m conditions offered by the asked that a lease in acc the agreement be executed

Ald. Yates moved that tor be instructed to settle actly in accordance with the by-law. This was th that Ald. Yates moved was seconded by Ald. Ste

Ald. Cameron said ther tion in his mind whether having been lost at a pre could be submitted again ed that the matter lay on the Mayor arrived, as th portant subject.

Ald. Barnard moved seconded by Ald. Vincent.

Ald. Kinsman also cont matter should be laid ove tire council was present.

Ald. Yates withdrew h the communication from stood over.

Secretary Swinerton, o tural Association, asked Pembroke street be conne dora street to facilitate tr hibition building. Referre engineer for report.

D. R. Kerr suggested th the head of Erie street b Dallas road work. The promised to open this street ago. Referred to the st tee.

W. A. Hughes, of 61 S complained against the o bone grinder by a neighbo said, very unhealthy. Re city solicitor and sanitary

Mayor McCandless, ar stage, Ald. Cameron vacate

Alex. Jack declined the of fence viewer. It was re resignation accepted with

Ald. Yates moved that T appointed. Ald. Vincent motion.

Ald. Grahame pointed Sorby wasn't a property ow

Mr. Mallandaine's name ed by Ald. Dinsdale. A ball and after a hot contest M elected.

John A. Walton, of Simc quested that the plumbing provided with something to authority when he entered pursuit of his calling. He for certain box drains in house before alterations re inspector were carried out.

The communication was some discussion, and it wa give the writer the required the inspector's authority.

Steve Jones asked permis the name of his hotel in pavement now being const quest was granted.

A. St. George Flint, on b Victoria Building Society, p the removal of trees in fro on Humboldt street. They w tal to the property, and doc jurious to health.

Ald. Stewart wanted the tion referred to the city en power to act.

Ald. Barnard was more disposed. These were bee and greatly enhanced the ap the locality. The city eng report. Ultimately it was to let the city engineer inve report.

The city engineer and c submitted estimates of the co Yates street from Governme Bastion street and Langley Yates to Bastion, under th provement plan—the prope affected to pay two-thirds and the city one-third. En schedules of assessments and totals of which follow: Ya $130.25; Bastion, $75.31; Lan $36.40.

The reports were received and the work ordered to be tised as per requirement.

The water commissioner a ing agent recommended that of John Piercy for sand b Adopted. The water commi called attention to the un method of purchasing water p being ordered after the estim same year, never arrived u the summer. He recommend ders for 5,000 feet of 6-inch p 000 feet of 4-inch cast iron be called for at once, to b about April or May next.

It was generally accepted t ter commissioner's recommen tenders for pipes be invited ahead was a good one, but a will be held with the official tenders are called for.

The building inspector repo lows:

Gentlemen:—In reply to yo 14th instant, as to whether t drawings and specifications re