ems

minent

nent Committed
g Obedience
ransvaal.

g Message to
akes This De-
on Plain.

Plans Assault
ers Whenever
s Intervene.

—It is but a short
ous reference to the
ueen's speech at the
ament, and by Mr.
Commons, to a de-
d it needs no sooth-
e expliettly declara-
vaal must submit to
British, or accept the

accept the sugges-
l Davitt and T. P.
ionalist members of
ers, that the minis-
ducting a game of
e taken for granted
quiescence of Presi-
demands, they mean
nce at the point of

rrespondent of the
ominent ex-reformer
government has pre-
the arrest of promi-
never the condition
nesburg provides an
ders will be held as
t trouble arises."

N ARGUMENT.

Before Recent Ar-
gainst That Form
cedure.

—The Times in an
g on the Venezue-
ation complains that
unnecessarily pro-
ses a fear that the
will operate to pre-
mode of settling dif-

is is a too common
national references
elagoa and Behring
system is not to
als must exercise a
raging the prodigies
n which modern ad-
e to indulge."

IGHTS DRAW.

12.—George Dixon,
eight champion, and
icago, met last night
y A. C. for twenty
s, and Referee John-
the bout a draw.

LAN CASE.

At to-day's session of
n arbitration com-
R. Soley, in continu-
n of the Venezuelan
question of military
ction, neither that
d, he said, had ex-
Essequibo river.

ST WHEELMEN.

reat Meeting at Mon-
cords Established.

12.—The last day of
as attended by fair
wd of 15,000 people.
as broken, the five-
lem unpaced, which
reduced to 10:14 1-5.
d to be the best event
championship match
s of the mile amateur
onal championships,
pointment, as Major
flyer, refused to ride
ll, the English ama-
, therefore, took the
ip by default, riding

hampionship event one
e 100-kilometre pro-
is an easy thing for
incinnati.
rophy awarded to the
e most points in all
s, was won easily by
representatives.
as a fizzle, as some
al turned the riders
f the distance. The
f Toronto won easily.
ys of Toronto next.
ternational team race
hallenge shield, only
e represented, the
Canada, and a tie
a scoring 19 points.
a jockeying race from
retch, and the United

professional Major
h a lovely spurt, beat-
er quite easily, while
wheel the best of Me-
buis.
amateur tandem
to Hooper and Nelson,
rd time for five miles
10:14 1-5.
professional Coleman
a sprint by a wheel

rophy was a good one,
ning prettily from
in a close finish.
ssional—Major Taylor
r, Cambridge, Mass.,
32 1-5.
a pursuit race amateur
es Moines, Iowa, and
Chicago, won. Time.

cap professional—Wat-
ton, Mass., 225 yards,
Carthy, Toronto, 350
f. Boake, Toronto, 375
O. Blaney, Brantford.
urth. Time, 10:43 1-5.
y race, mile amateur
of first and second
teur events—Earl Pea-
von; J. Drury, Mon-
ster Wilson, Pittsburg.
3 3-5.

A Monster Demonstration

Thousands Coming From All Points in British Columbia and Washington.

Society Representatives Who Compose the General Reception Committee.

Victoria will be given over to visitors next Saturday. In the streets will be one of the biggest society demonstrations ever held in the West. Fifteen societies will be represented, and visitors, it has been variously estimated, to the number of 6,000 will be here from all parts of British Columbia and Washington. How the city will be decorated is a matter that at present is receiving much attention. There is a committee in charge of the arrangements, and it at present is doing its utmost towards getting business men in general to do such ornamenting as they would were it the occasion of the Queen's Birthday, for it is confidently expected that the crowd to be here on Saturday next will be larger than that here on the 24th of May last. Some of the excursion arrangements are here given. The steamer City of Nanaimo will be here from Wellington with a crowd by noon on Saturday; a special train from Nanaimo will arrive an hour earlier, while for three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the Mainlanders will be coming in strong numbers on the Islander. On Sunday the Vancouver steamer will not leave on her return until 6:15 o'clock, and in order to give Victorians an opportunity of accompanying their society friends home and of seeing the Mainland the C. P. N. company will reduce the round trip fare, good for the day, to $1.50. The Yosemite will leave as usual on Sunday night. The Port Angeles excursions will arrive on Saturday morning on the steamer Alice Gertrude, while from Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend fully 1,500 people may be looked for on the monster barge Skookum, of Seattle, which has been chartered for the outing. She will not call at Port Townsend, but stop off port, and the passengers from that city will be run out to her on another vessel.

Little is known about the Whatcom excursion, but it is expected that it will be altogether separate from the others. Each excursion will have its own band, and these instrumentalists will participate in the general celebration programme, which has already been published. As each society stranger arrives he will be escorted direct to the hall or his society's headquarters in town. Then at 1:30 p.m., after all have assembled at the market hall, there will be a grand parade marshalled by S. Redgrave. The procession, as stated in yesterday's Colonist, will march through the principal streets to the Caledonia grounds, the scene of the afternoon's entertainment.

The reception committee for the day will be as follows:

A. O. F.—W. J. Gower, F. Mesher and F. P. Watson.

A. O. U. W.—J. T. McIlmoyle, R. T. Williams, Wm. Scowcroft and C. Steel.

B. C. Pioneers—J. Robertson.

C. O. O. F.—R. Carter and W. O. Carter.

I. O. F.—T. R. Dee.

I. O. O. F.—Fred. Davey, Frank Taylor and A. Rumble.

K. of Maccabees—H. Webber.

K. of P.—E. Prendner, E. P. Nathan, S. L. Redgrave.

Loyal Orange Lodge—Thos. Gough, Thos. Baker.

Native Sons—J. S. Yates, Dr. J. D. Helmcken.

Royal Arcanum—J. W. Bolden.

Sons of England—F. Dykes, J. Nankiville.

Son of St. Georges—G. H. Hallam.

St. Andrews and Caledonian—H. D. Helmcken, Thomas Russell.

Woodmen of the World—H. S. Edwards.

A REIGN OF DECEPTION.

From the Toronto Mail and Empire.

The prohibition question, which Parliament has just discussed, is an unhappy commentary upon the relations of the Ottawa Ministers to the people. During the general elections these gentlemen became deeply interested in the temperance cause. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as their leader, waxed particularly earnest. He was willing to enact a prohibitory liquor law; but was anxious, first of all, to know whether the country really desired it. To satisfy himself, a plebescite was to be taken, and then all that the people had to do was to say that they wanted prohibition and they would get it. After the election Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues met in council to devise ways and means for the nullification of the vote. Their first step was to after the franchise so that the Ontario voter could vote but once, while the Quebec voter could vote in every constituency in which he could qualify. Then the vote was taken, and Mr. Geoffrion, a member of the government, while the campaign was in progress, revealed the fact that it had already been decided that, no matter what the verdict might be, there would be no legislation. "The plebescite they can have," said Mr. Geoffrion, "but prohibition never!"

A farce the whole thing was. It cost us $200,000; and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, although solemnly pledging himself to the temperance people to give them prohibition, had no more idea of introducing a law than he had of taking to himself wings and flying to the moon. Indeed, it is known that while the ministers were giving the plebescite and were thus facing toward prohibition, they were offering assurances to the opponents of the principle that the vote meant nothing, and that whether large or small, nothing would come of it. How they must have laughed in the Ottawa Cabinet when they heard that clergymen and earnest temperance men and women were actually praying that the vote for prohibition might be large and decisive! The deception on this question invites an inspection of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to other issues.

What can be said of a politician who publicly talks free trade in order to make the farmer believe he is going to take off taxes, and then visits the manufacturer and tells him the speeches are all buncombe, for the tariff, although it may be shaken up a little, will be adhered to in principle if not in its details?

Or take the question of the expenditures. By four millions the outlays were to be reduced so that taxes might drop and the debt be extinguished. Sir Wilfrid said so himself. Does anybody suppose that Sir Wilfrid, who thus outlined his purpose, and who this session proposes an expenditure twenty millions larger than that against which he protested, realy meant what he said? Was he not offering to do what he never for a moment intended to take in hand?

The Winnipeg Tribune has just raised the question of railway subsidies. These were to have been stopped entirely. But we have this year not only railway subsidies, but bridge subsidies as well, more extensive in the aggregate that any that were ever before proposed, with the single exception of the subsidy to the Canadian Pacific railway. Six millions five hundred thousand asked as bonuses by the man who was going to abolish the system holus bolus!

Take the question of preferential trade. For the election, Sir Wilfrid described the principle as one of great value to us. Mr. Chamberlain had proposed it. It was to give our farmers better terms in the British market than was enjoyed by the foreign producers—those of Germany and the United States. Sir Wilfrid would support it and get it. In the light of the fact that he afterwards went to England and opposed it, was it truthful or otherwise that he made his promise to the Canadian electors?

Looking at Sir Wilfrid's multifarious and contradictory pledges to his fellow-citizens, and at the utter disregard with which he treats them, it is difficult to know precisely what to think when he speaks. The Premier apparently has not himself too much confidence in what he says. A few days ago he gave utterance to an opinion favourable to preferential trade. Mr. McNeill turned it into a resolution, and Sir Wilfrid was so suspicious of it that he actually would not vote for it. Evidently it contradicted another impression opposed to preferential trade—that he was conveying elsewhere.

Looseness of utterance unhappily is not a failing confined to one particular Minister. Mr. Sifton a few weeks since, defending himself against the charge that his law partner had represented him as a participant in one of the gold-dredging leases, held up in Parliament the list of leases granted, and declared that it showed that not one had gone to the gentleman in question. Yet this very report which he held in his hand indicated that the law partner had been granted four. Mr. Fielding is pushing a bill through Parliament "to abolish the iron bounties." This bill increases the bounties and extends the time during which they are payable. The speech from the throne was actually untruthful. It pronounced the exodus at an end, although the Ministers are well aware that it is still going on. Finally, we have members of the Cabinet cabling to England the awful report that Sir Hibert Tupper had "publicly withdrawn his Yukon charges." It is a deplorable condition of affairs—evidently no better than the ballot-box stuffing. What difference is there between deceiving the people on subjects in respect of which they are to vote and plugging the ballot-box with forged ballots?

EXTENT OF RUSSIA.

That Great Country is Almost a World of Itself.

Speaking of Russia recently, Lord Salisbury alluded to it as "the nation that in material respects is the most powerful nation on earth.

"Russia, with its enormous forests, its vast steppes, and its huge rivers, is almost a world in itself. Extending over 8,644,100 square miles, or one-seventh of the entire land surface of the globe, it is but 3,000,000 miles less than the whole extent of our scattered possessions, on which we boast the sun never sets.

"Its water surface alone measures 293,018 square miles, or enough to make an immense sea in which our little England could be placed six times over, and still have room for more.

"To every square mile of territory there are fifteen human beings who owe allegiance to the Czar, or a grand total of nearly 130,000,000. In fact, one human being out of every twelve on earth is ruled by the Czar. Its fighting men number over 11,000,000. It can put a fully-equipped army into the field of 1,355,000 combatants, and back it up with another almost as well accoutred of 1,100,000 men, a total number of first-class fighting men of over 2,500,000, with 497,415 horses and 1,486 heavy guns.

"Let the whole of this immense body of regular troops be overcome and there will even then be the reserve to reckon with, a force estimated at fully 9,000,000.

"The difficulties of mobilization would no doubt be very great, but these grow less every year. Russia has now 16,651 miles of railway owned by the state, and 8,072 miles worked by private companies, while in the course of construction there are nearly 8,000 miles more.

"In addition to her forces on land, Russia has a navy which, although by no means the finest in the world, will one day have to be reckoned with seriously. It is divided into four fleets, and its total consists of twenty-three battleships, fourteen coast defence vessels, sixteen cruisers, twenty-eight gunboats and ninety-six torpedo boats, manned by 1,249 officers, 326 engineers and 38,000 seamen.

"Then it has a mercantile marine consisting of 522 steamers and 2,135 sailing vessels, while on its rivers there is a flotilla of over 20,000 vessels of all descriptions, with crews totalling 90,350 men. All these would be available in case of war.

"Moreover, Russia is not dependent on outside sources for food. Pasturing on its vast plains are to be found in Eastern Russia alone 24,609,200 head of cattle, 44,465,450 sheep, and 9,243,000 pigs, while under crops there are no fewer than 1,098,507,780 acres of arable land. After feeding its vast population, it was last year able to export abroad over 300,000,000 quarters of cereal crops."

THE VIVISECTION CLASS.

There lay the tiny creature, so daintly reared, so passionately beloved; he who had been sheltered in the heart of luxury like the little daughter of the house herself; he who used never to know a pang that love or luxury could prevent or cure; he who had been the soul of tenderness, and had known only the soul of tenderness—there, stretched, bound and gagged, gasping, doomed to to a doom which the readers of this page would forbid this pen to describe, lay the silver Yorkshire; kissing his vivisector's hand.

In the past few months Loveliness had known to the uttermost the matchless misery of the lost dog; he had known the miseries of cold, of hunger, of neglect, of homelessness, and other torments of which it is as well not to think; the sufferings which ignorance imposes upon animals. He was about to endure the worst torture of them all, that reserved by wisdom and power for the dumb, the undefended and the small.

The officer seized the scalpel which the demonstrator had laid aside and slashed through the straps which bound the victim down. When the gag was removed, and the little creature, shorn, sunken, changed, almost unrecognizable, looked up into his master's face, those cruel walls rang to such a cry of more than mortal anguish and ecstacy as they had never heard before, and never may again.

The operator turned away, he stood in his butcher's blouse and stared out through the laboratory window, over the head of the lilly, which regarded him fixedly. The students grew rapidly quiet. When the professor took Loveliness into his arms, and the Yorkshire, still crying like a human child that had been lost and saved, put up his weak paws around his master's neck and tried to kiss the tears that fell unashamed down the cheeks of that eminent man, the lecture room burst into a storm of applause, then fell suddenly still again, as if it felt embarrassed both by its expression and its silence and knew not what to do.

"Has the knife touched him—anywhere?" asked the professor, choking.

"No, thank God!" replied the demonstrator, turning around timidly, "and I assure you—our regrets—such a mistake—"

"That will do, doctor," said the professor. "Gentlemen, let me pass, if you please. I have no time to lose. There is one waiting for this little creature who—"

He did not finish his sentence, but went out from among them. As he passed with the shorn and quivering dog in his arms the students rose to their feet.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in the August Atlantic.

Dan Godfrey And His Band

How the Name of Mabel Achieved a Run of Popularity.

Gossip of the Soldier-Musicians Soon to Visit Victoria.

There occurs here shortly an event of historic and national interest from a musical view point, because for the first time will be heard in this city the music of an English military band. England's crack organization, the British Guards band, led by the most distinguished bandmaster the annals of England have ever known—Lieut. Dan Godfrey—arrives here soon. Lieut. Godfrey has led the music of the British Army for forty years as conductor of Her Majesty's Grenadier Guards, which is the first regiment of infantry in the Queen's service. He is Queen Victoria's favorite bandmaster, and has received many honors from her royal hand, including the Jubilee Medal of 1887 and the Diamond Jubilee Clasp of 1897. He is a life-long friend of the Prince of Wales, for whose marriage he composed the "Guards" waltz, and is a prominent office-bearer and founder of one of the most notable Masonic lodges in the world—the Household Brigade lodge, of which the Prince of Wales is Worshipful Grand Master and Lord Skelmersdale is D. W. G. M.

The members of the band have all served in the crack Guards regiments, and many of them wear medals for bravery on the battlefield, one member, Thomas Brady, trombone soloist, having no fewer than four. The soloists of the band are the finest in England, and include F. L. Kettlewell, the premier cornetist in Great Britain; E. S. Redfern, the most notable flute player in the British Isles; and Thomas Byrne, a remarkable drummer and xylophone player, who gives a solo in which he plays no fewer than twelve different instruments.

Of all the older composers and conductors Lieut. Dan Godfrey is alone active and vigorous to-day. Like Johann Strauss, Dan Godfrey has been composing music for the last half century, but unlike Strauss, who is on his deathbed, Godfrey belies his sixty-six years, and with hair and moustache still ruddy, with firm step and alert vigor, he is still the "Garter King of English Bandmasters."

Among the best known of his waltzes, which are now almost classic and found in every musical exercise book, is the "Mabel" waltz. Older people will remember the wonderful vogue of this waltz. At the time it was written Lieut. Godfrey says that there were not twenty girls of the name of Mabel in the whole of England, and he took the title out of a dictionary of girls' names. The popularity of the waltz was such that it made the name of Mabel popular, and it is now on its wane as a baptismal name because it has become of too common use. The waltz came out to the United States, and had a great run in this country. American ingenuity wanted to find words to fit its catchy air, with the result that "Mother, May I Go Out to Swim" was devised. To the tune of the "Mabel" waltz has been used for years in variety theatres to fit any new song or amusing words requiring a tune, and it is safe to say that no dance music had a wider or more world-wide popularity.

The present tour of the band through the United States has witnessed many interesting evidences of the good-feeling now existing between the two great peoples of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"To the music of the British Grenadiers" the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment marched up Bunker Hill in Boston the other day led by Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his British Guards band. It was a unique scene, recalling how over a century ago the red-coated English soldiers had marched down that same hill under far different circumstances than amidst the cheering and the applause of the thousands gathered on Boston Common.

This was only one of the many instances of international good feeling which has marked the progress of the most famous of English bandmasters and his red-coated Guardsmen during their tour of America, the first note of which was struck at the White House before President McKinley. Splendid ovations have greeted the English soldier-musicians everywhere, and the enthusiasm has been equally divided between the personalities of the war-scarred medal-marked defenders of Her Majesty, and the magnificent melodies which they have been producing. It was of Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his band that the New York Herald said: "The band opened the eyes and ears of the audience to a new and unexpected world of music."

The concluding number in the evening's programme, "England and America," was composed especially for this tour by Lieut. Godfrey, and represents with prophetic genius the union of the English and American fleets, an event which actually took place in Samoa the other day, when the cable report tells "The British and Americans fought splendidly together." The sale of seats opens at the Victoria Book and Stationary Store on Monday, August 21, at 9 a.m.

Natural History Society.—The fortnightly meeting of the Natural History Society will be held at their rooms, School of Mines building, to-morrow at 8 p. m. The paper for the evening will be "The Fur Seal Rookeries of the Pribilgov Island," by Mr. Schalefield, provincial librarian.

Nowadays when women are trying to do everything it is not strange that many things are overdone. It is not strange that there are all kinds of physical and mental disturbances. If the woman who is a doctor, or a lawyer, or a journalist, or in business would not try to be a society woman too it might be different; but the woman who knows when she has done a day's work has yet to be born. Usually a woman's way is to keep doing until she drops. Working in this way has manifold evils. The most common trouble resulting from overexertion, either mentally or physically, is constipation of the bowels, with all its attendant horrors.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most effectual remedy in the market. They work upon the system easily, naturally. There is no unpleasant nausea after taking them. No griping—no pain—no discomfort. They are composed of materials that go through the system gradually, collecting all impurities and, like the good little servants that they are, disposing of them effectually.

SCHOOLS RE-OPENED.

Interesting Commencement Exercises at South Park—Large Attendance.

The public schools of the city re-opened yesterday with an increased attendance, despite the fact that many pupils have not yet returned from their vacation trips. The changes that have been made in school buildings, teaching staffs and methods of conducting the classes were fully described in Sunday's Colonist. In the first division of the graded schools those who passed the High school entrance examinations were presented with their certificates. At the South Park school this was made the occasion for commencement exercises. Inspector Wilson presided, and the order of proceedings was as follows:

Piano Solo.....Miss Violet M. Sweet.
Presentation of High School Entrance Certificates.
Song.....Miss Frances J. Fraser.
Recitation.....Miss Gladys M. Campbell.
Presentation of Honor Rolls and Prizes.
Piano Solo.....Miss Frank.
Presentation of Cambridge School Certificates.....
God Save the Queen.

Addresses were given by Inspectors Wilson and Burns, the Bishop of Columbia, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Rev. Dr. Wilson and Mr. Campbell. Eighteen candidates from this school at the June examination passed the High school entrance, which, with the ten who were promoted at Christmas makes a total of twenty-eight graduates for the school year.

The prize list follows:

Gladys Margaret Campbell—First in Proficiency, Reading, Composition, British History and Anatomy.

Violet Winifred Emery—Second in Proficiency, First in Writing and Book-keeping.

Isabel Mary Dunn—Third in Proficiency, first in Mental Arithmetic and Grammar.

Wilfrid Baddley Goddard—Fourth in Proficiency.

Emma Gertrude Black—Fifth in Proficiency, first in Mental Arithmetic and Canadian History.

Violet Mary Sweet—First in Spelling (90 per cent.

Lulu Proctor Davis—General Proficiency.

Florence Telfer Jackson—Second in Reading and Anatomy.

Leonard Fordham Solly—First in Mental Arithmetic (100 per cent.)

Samuel Wilson Lorimer—General Proficiency.

Robert Percy Dunn—Second in Book-keeping.

Mary Macdonald Irwin—General Proficiency.

Stuart Brock O'Brian—First in Mental Arithmetic (100 per cent.)

Margaret McPherson Lowe—Second in Spelling.

William Newcombe—First in Mental Arithmetic, Geography and Canadian History.

Frances Jane Fraser—Second in Writing, Composition and English Grammar.

John Woolcock—First in Written Arithmetic.

Ernest Edward Robinson—General Proficiency.

Elizabeth Cullin—First in Mental Arithmetic (100 per cent.)

Charles Gordon Jameson—Good steady work.

HONOR ROLLS.

Gladys Margaret Campbell, proficiency; Violet Winifred Emery, deportment; Frances Cecelia Finlayson, regularity.

Cambridge Local Certificates — Violet Mary Sweet and Florence Telfer Jackson.

Hundreds Slain By Hurricane

Appalling Reports of Death and Destruction Received From Porto Rico.

Survivors in Want and Misery and Loss of Property Enormous.

San Juan De Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—A hurricane broke over the south coast at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning and swept northwest. There was no abatement for nine hours, the greatest damage being done between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m.

At San Juan four natives were drowned in the harbor eighty houses were demolished and hundreds were unroofed. The damage to property is estimated at $500,000. Commissary stores to the value of $50,000 were destroyed.

A dispatch by cable from Ponce says the town was almost destroyed. Almost all the frame buildings are down, the bridge is swept away, and there is no communication between the coast and the city proper. The damage to the port is estimated at $250,000. Two natives are known to have been drowned. The records and the property of the customhouse are ruined and all the vessels are ashore.

At Albonito very little remains standing except the cathedral and the barracks. Four natives perished and three U. S. soldiers were badly injured. As the town is without provisions government relief has been dispatched thither.

El Caney was leveled to the ground, 200 houses being demolished. Two U. S. soldiers were injured there, and many cavalry horses killed.

At Catano the entire plant of the Standard Oil Co. was ruined. The loss of the property is $200,000.

At Bayamo a majority of the houses were destroyed and the rest were flooded. Two hundred cattle were killed and the railroad was seriously damaged. The village of Carolina was literally razed. At Caguas four persons were killed.

A courier from Humacan, capital of the province of that name, on the eastern coast of the island, brought an official report from Capt. Eben Swift, of the Fifth U. S. cavalry, who says: "Humacoa was totally destroyed by the hurricane. Forty-six bodies have been recovered and there are many more in the debris. Eight privates of Troop C were injured, two fatally. Sergt. King, of the Eleventh infantry, was injured. North, a discharged private, is missing at the port of Humacon. Eighty-one bodies have been recovered. Eight hundred people are starving here."

Three persons were killed at Las Piedras, and five at Junco. The steamer Slocum, Capt. Thomas, en route from Mayaguese to San Juan, was caught in the storm, but her passengers and crew were saved through the heroism of Mr. Shingle, the first officer.

The coffee crop is ruined and the loss will reach millions. Very great injury has been done also to the orange crop.

No definite returns have yet been received from the southern section of the island, apart from Ponce. It is certain, however, that the food supply in the stricken districts has been destroyed and in these quarters the quantity of government stores on hand is small. Relief wagons will be sent to-morrow in various directions.

Gen. George W. Davis, the governor general, has cabled to the war department an appeal for assistance.

Washington, Aug. 11.—A report has been received from San Juan Porto Rico estimating the number of killed at 500. The same officer says a very serious condition of affairs exists at Ponce.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

Esquimalt's New Flagship.

The Old Favorite Warspite Returns After Seven Years' Absence.

Relieved Imperieuse in Southern Waters—Long and Uneventful Trip.

H. M. S. Warspite, the flagship of Rear Admiral L. A. Beaumont, the new officer appointed to take command of the Pacific squadron in succession to Rear Admiral Palliser, has reached Esquimalt from England. She arrived here after her long voyage lasting since April 18—the day she left Plymouth—at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As she entered port the customary salute was fired, signals were exchanged in quick succession with the Amphion, and small craft put out from shore. When the big black ship tied up to the mooring-buoy, boats swarmed about her gangway, but no one was allowed on board for upwards of a couple of hours. The story of the Warspite's trip is briefly told, there having been no incidents of an extraordinary nature, and no storms of greater than gale force. The ports of call were Madera, St. Vincent, Montevideo, Sandy Point, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Callao, Paito, Taboga Island, Culebra Bay and Acapulco, which port she left on June 23. The Imperieuse was met at Coquimbo, where Rear Admiral Beaumont formally assumed command of the North Pacific squadron. While south, the Leander was also met, she being at present the only member of the fleet other than the Egeria, making a survey of the proposed route for the Pacific cable, in Southern latitudes.

The Warspite is well known to all of seven or eight years' residence in this city, and what is better several of her officers who were on her when she left here for England in 1892 are on her now. Since that year the ship has been flagship of the Queenstown fleet, in service off the Irish coast. Just before recommissioning for this station, she was in dock for 8 months, and £20,000 spent in making improvements, including some new guns. Her heaviest armament consists of four 22-ton guns, 9.2 in. The auxiliary armament is composed of 10 5-ton q. f. guns, 6 in.; four 6-pounders, q. f.; nine 3-pounders, q. f.; six machine guns and two 9-pounders, q. f.; six torpedo tubes, eighteen torpedoes (Whitehead), and two torpedo boats. The Warspite, herself, is officially described as a first-class armored composite cruiser of 8,400 tons, and 8,000 I. H. P. She carries a crew of 660 all told, but had with her supernumeraries on arriving yesterday, a total number of 610 aboard.

Her full complement of officers is as follows: Rear-admiral, Lewis A. Beaumont; flag lieutenant, Bernhard A. Pratt-Barlow; secretary, H. H. Share; captain, Thomas P. Walker; commander, A. H. G. Williams; lieutenants, L. E. Power, E. H. F. Heaton-Ellis, Wilfred Henderson, H. B. Le Fanu, Hugh G. Glenrie, Sidney E. Deacon and A. Bromley; major marines, Richard R. W. R. Clavell; lieutenant marines, George L. F. Shewell; staff surgeon, William Tait; staff paymaster, William C. Gillies; fleet engineer, James C. Larg; sub-lieutenant, Ronald E. Chilcott; surgeons, Frederick W. Parker and John C. Durston; assistant paymaster, William F. Haynes; engineers, William Denbow and Edgar W. Chamberlain; assistant engineers, Francis E. P. Haigh, Allan Evans and James C. M. Boyle; gunners, C. Edwards and John Bettison; boatswains, John Roberts and Arthur J. Harris; carpenter, John Kendall; midshipmen, Frederick V. Williamson, Leonard P. Vavasour, Henry E. de P. Rennick, Heketh Formby, Ralph G. Dinwiddy, Vivian R. Brandon, Gerald H. Brady Ragnar, M. Colvin, Edward H. Russell, Alexander C. Underwood, Harold N. Watson, William R. S. Harman, George E. Woodward, Robert A. Wilson, Sherwood Hodgins, James F. Somerville, Basil Desly Ball, Mark S. Rothwell; clerk, Maurice G. B. Brown; assistant clerk, William G. Stainer. Ten of the midshipmen have served on the Imperieuse and joined the Warspite at Coquimbo, as did also the naval instructor, Mr. B. F. Card.

The Warspite is the first flagship Rear-Admiral Beaumont has had command of, he having only been promoted to the position of rear-admiral on August 23, 1897. He is a man of 52 or 53 years of age, and though never having passed through any active service, has had a distinguished career. He was awarded the Arctic medal on his return from an Arctic expedition in 1876, and was elected Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. On June 30, 1882, he was promoted captain, and a month later vnaal attache. His next appointment was that of secretary to the Lords of the Admiralty. This was in December of the same year, and in 1884 he accompanied Lord Northbrooke to Egypt. From August, 1891, to June, 1893, he served as commander of the second class. Subsequently he served as a director of naval intelligence. Captain Walker was under him at the time, and is distinguished as being the author of "Seamanship Examination Questions of the Training Squadron, 1891," and editor of Captain Alston's "Seamanship."

DECORATIVE DESIGN.

Last Day of the Local Exhibition—Canon Beanlands' Interesting Lecture.

A very interested and appreciative audience gathered in the large room of the Alexandra Club on Thursday evening to hear the Rev. Canon Beanlands lecture on "Art, as Shown by the Early Printers." The room was fragrant with exquisite flowers and all the visitors present expressed their delight with the exhibit, finding it difficult to settle down when the "tinkling of the silver bell" called for silence and attention.

The lecturer said that the object of the lecture was exactly what the title said, "Art, as Shown by the Early Printers," and he intended to trace the development of the letter A from the bull's head which first gave rise to the form of the letter, and which, inverted, is almost exactly the shape of the present letter—to the beautiful and dignified A of the 16th century, and the decorative A of the Gothic and Renaissance periods. By means of a number of carefully prepared diagrams the audience was shown the successive steps in the development of the letter and its forms on very ancient coins and old manuscripts. The lecturer was at his best and the very lucid and clear information he gave will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of hearing him. This being the last day on which the exhibition will be in Victoria it will be open to the public from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m., for the convenience of those who have not already seen it and also for the benefit of any students who may wish to copy designs. At 4:30 this afternoon Miss Dunlap will continue her lecutre on "Decorative Art," giving some interesting information on the different art schools and the methods adopted by them in the training of students of decorative design.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Caught in the Saw.—D. Thomas, an employee at Messrs. Muirhead & Mann's planing mills, had the thumb and first finger of his right hand cut off by a ripsaw yesterday.

To Interview the Government.—W. A. Galliher, city solicitor, and J. E. Strachan, of Nelson, are here to interview the government in respect of some minor matters of interest to that city.

Could Not Be Confirmed.—There was a rumor in circulation last evening that one of the workmen engaged on the fortification had been killed by the premature explosion of a blast. It could not be confirmed. No report was received by Coroner Hart.

Council of Women.—At the meeting of the Local Council of Women yesterday afternoon an address was given by Mrs. Culver, vice-president of the society at Winnipeg. A letter from Mrs. James Baker, delegate to the International Council in England, enclosed birdeye views of the meeting of that body, and its reception by the Queen.

Weirs Are Open.—Mr. W. W. Stumbles, of the marine and fisheries department, returned on Sunday evening from Cowichan, where he went to enquire into the reports that the salmon weirs erected by Indians across the river were kept closed, and trout and salmon prevented from ascending. The weirs were found open, leaving a clear run for the fish. He could not confirm the report that small fish were caught in the weirs, and sold by the Indians. Mr. Stumbles went over to New Westminster this morning, and from there will proceed to the headwaters of the Fraser.

Will Build at Seattle.—Theorode Ludgate, whose dispute with the city authorities at Vancouver over a mill site on Deadman's island was so much written about, has determined to erect a big sawmill in Seattle, and to that end has applied to the city council for a lease of the city's slip at the foot of Harrison street, on the water front, next the vacation of Republican street at its outlet.

Regiment Picnic.—There will be a meeting of the general committee in Col. Gregory's office to-morrow at 5 p. m. Members of the sports sub-committee are reminded that there will be a meeting in the Drill hall next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. As the rules under which the events will be decided are still to be arranged, it is hoped that every member will be present.

Called by Death.—At the Jubilee hospital yesterday morning there died at the age of 49 years, Edmund Walker Spencer, one of the best known saloon and hotel men of Victoria. The deceased was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and for many years was proprietor of the Garrick's Head, on Bastion street. Latterly he had been employed at the Occidental. His illness was of very brief duration, and as he had no relatives in this country, the funeral is arranged to take place on Tuesday afternoon from Hayward's undertaking parlors.

A Peck of Trouble.—In answer to a telephone message Sergt. Walker and Officer Carson went out to Hon. Mr. Pooley's residence at an early hour yesterday morning and found sleeping in the stable a young man giving his name as H. Peck. The fellow was well dressed and told Sergt. Walker that the provincial police had been wanting him for three days. He was taken to the city police station and locked up until morning, when he was handed over to Supt. Hussey. The latter, however, had nothing against him, and with a few words of advice allowed him off.

Brooks' Return.—"Evangelist" Brooks, the faith-healer, returned to Victoria last evening and called at the city police station to see of he was wanted by the authorities, he having heard of the charge made against him that he was responsible for the death of Capt. McCoskrie's child. The city police replied that they were not looking for him. It is the provincial police, acting under instructions from the Attorney-General's department, who are inquiring into the case, but it is quite probable that Brooks will not be prosecuted. The child's body was exhumed and it was found that he died of tubercular meningitis, Dr. Holden making the autopsy. At Whatcom, where Brooks was "curing" by faith during the week he was threatened with other "specialists" with prosecution if he did not desist.

A Husband's Grief.—The funeral of Mrs. Marion Gilchrist, who died on Wednesday last after an exceedingly brief illness, at her home in this city, is to take place at two this afternoon from the undertaking parlors of Mr. Charles Hayward. The bereaved family to-day find their grief intensified by the mysterious absence from his afflicted home of the unhappy husband. Mr. Gilchrist, who is a skilled carpenter by occupation and a particularly industrious and respected citizen, was particularly devoted and happy in his married life, and seemed completely overcome by his great sorrow when it came upon him. He has been heard to remark frequently during the past few days that life no longer contained any charm for him, and this, coupled with the fact that he has not been seen since he left his saddened home at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, has led a number of his neighbors to fear that he has ended his life. The police received instructions yesterday afternoon, but until a late hour last night had been unable to locate the missing man.

English physicians used to say a cucumber should be carefully sliced, well dressed with pepper, oil and vinegar, and then—thrown away.

Many a man feels his first pang of jealousy when he realizes that the new baby is first in his wife's affections.

Everything comes to him who waits except a closed car on a rainy day.

Rich Quartz In the Atlin

Ore Running From Two to Twelve Thousand Dollars Found.

Water Has Fallen and Miners Now Working to Advantage.

The steamer Tees reached port last evening, with seventy-eight passengers, from Dawson, Atlin and other points on the Yukon. Some of the Dawsonites left Dawson as late of August 2, and were ten days, almost to the hour, in making the trip from the metropolis of the Klondike to the metropolis of British Columbia. They left Dawson on the Canadian Development Company's steamer Canadian, which made a record trip to White Horse; caught the same company's steamer Australian on this side of the Rapids, and made close connection with the White Pass train and the steamer Tees. There were no millionaires among them, but most had small amounts aggregating about $75,000.

The most important piece of news on the steamer was brought by Dr. Monro and William Haley and D. Kitzour, who are direct from Atlin. They tell of a fabulously rich find of free-milling ore by C. A. Anderson, of Northfield, who spent some years prospecting on Texada Island, and J. Pearson, of Yakima, Wash. The find was made in the Big Horn country, and assays of the rock show it to run from $2,000 to $12,000 in gold to the ton. After making their find, Messrs. Anderson and Pearson showed the samples to Chief Engineer Lewis of the White Pass & Yukon Railway, who immediately organized a party, including the two prospectors, and sent them back to stake off claims. Samples of the ore were sent to Atlin for assay, Mr. Linder, the assayer for the B. N. A., doing the work, and certifying as follows:

No. 161—$12,952 gold.
No. 162— 12,860 gold.
No. 162— 222 silver.
No. 163— 2,904 gold.

The ore was taken indiscriminately from different parts of the ledge. Two pounds of it roasted, pulverized and washed in a pan yielded $7. The gold is of a leafy nature, spread through the rock in distinct layers. Running in the lode is a stringer of molybdenum.

Mr. Haley says the water has now gone down in the creeks, and the miners are able to work to better advantage, and are doing well. Mr. Justice Irving, oo, is getting along nicely with his work, and is giving every satisfaction.

It is stated by the Bennett Sun that the tramways around White Horse Rapids, both controlled by the Macauley Company, have been sold to the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, the price paid being $185,000. From this it is inferred that the company propose extending their line down the river.

The same paper is authority for the statement that $500,000 in Atlin dust has passed through Bennett.

Since July 7 the railway company has been hauling 170 tons of freight daily from Skagway to Bennett, and it goes down the river immediately upon arrival in scows and steamers, the Victoria-Yukon Company doing a big business selling scows. The railway company is now arranging to build snow-sheds, so that they can run all winter.

From the late arrivals from Dawson it is learned that the police are starting a crusade against tough characters, being determined to rid the country of them before the winter arrives.

Steward Howe, chief engineer of the steamer Tyrrell, and G. Anderson, another member of the crew of that vessel, were among the Tees' passengers. They report that the Tyrrell has been raised and has proceeded to Dawson under her own steam, and also that the Anglian, of the Canadian Development Company's fleet, has been floated, and ere now probably has arrived at the Yukon capital. The Anglian left White Horse for down the river on the same day as the Tyrrell—on August 6. Neither was very badly damaged, and they can be readily repaired. The Tyrrell struck a rock at Five Fingers some three weeks ago, and with the concussion