[From The Daily Colonist, July 18.]

RUTHVEN COMMITTED.

Will Stand His Trial on a Charge of Criminally Libelling Father Nicolaye.

Judge Harrison Also Binds Him Over to Keep the Peace for Four Months.

The troubles over "Father" Ruthven took a new turn yesterday when he was arrested on a charge of criminal libel, and also on a charge that his lectures advertised for to-day were likely to lead to a breach of the peace. The charge of criminal libel was laid by Father Nicolaye, and in effect was that Ruthven maliciously intended to injure Father Nicolaye and deprive him of his good name and reputation by publishing obscene and defamatory libel contained in a book or pamphlet entitled crimes of Romish priests, and also in a certain handbill inputing that Father Nicolaye had encouraged and committed acts of gross public and private immorality. The words particularly complained of were "Father Ruthven will show that lying, theft, anarchy, and murder are taught by Romish confessors, and hereby challenges Priest Nicolaye or Father Lemmens to disprove these charges." The charge also stated that the pamphlet or book entitled "Crimes of Romish Priests."

The other charge which was laid by Simon Bantly was to the effect that the handbill circulated calling attention to Ruthven's lectures was calculated to produce a breach of the peace, and that "the said Simon Bantly is afraid that some bodily injury will be done to Her Majesty's liege subjects in the city of Victoria."

Ruthven came before Judge Harrison in the court house at half-past two to answer to these charges. Mr. S. Perry Mills and Mr. Gordon Hunter appearing for the prosecution and Mr. S. D. Schultz and Mr. Geo. Powell for the defence.

It was decided to take up the preliminary hearing of the libel charge first, and Mr. Hunter opened for the prosecution by reading extracts from the "Crimes of Romish Priests," which reflected on the morality of the Roman Catholic clergy, and also quoted the sentence already given from the handbill.

Mr. Schultz asked that the libel case be laid over till Tuesday and that no additional bail than that already given by his client in the case to come on Monday should be demanded.

Judge Harrison wanted to know whether in the meantime it was the intention of the accused to defer his lectures advertised for Sunday. The libel charge was more serious than the one of publishing obscene literature, for which the accused had already given bail. The accused in his handbills stated that he would show that priests taught crime, and this the judge thought might be calculated to bring on a breach of the peace. Ruthven claimed he could prove this, and now here was an opportunity given him of proving his statements in a court of law. What good, however, could be done by letting him out on bail and yet repeat in a lecture the very thing complained of. Hitherto there had never been religious disturbances in Victoria, and it was one of the aims in the British Empire to see that as far as possible there was no clashing of religions. When religious passions were roused there was no telling where they would stop.

After a short adjournment to allow Messrs. Powell & Schultz to consult with their client, it was decided to go on with the libel case.

Father Nicolaye was put in the box as the first witness and examined as to his duties as a priest. He gave denials to the statements in the bills against the priesthood, and gave testimony as to the chastity of priests. The effect of the charges of sensuality, if they were true, would, the witness said, result in his being dismissed from the priesthood.

The defence had no questions to ask this witness.

Mrs. Mary Brinkman was put in the box to show that she had bought one of the pamphlets from Mr. Ruthven and that he had given her a handbill as well. She understood the statements in the bill to reflect on Father Nicolaye and Bishop Lemmens personally, and she stated that, as a Roman Catholic, she had only been taught what was good and moral.

Joseph Hall gave similar testimony to this witness, as also did Simon Bantly.

The accused upon being asked, declined to say anything at this stage.

Mr. Powell for the defence held that no offence had been proved. In order to show an offence it was necessary to prove that there was an absolute definite charge against Father Nicolaye, and that this had not been proved.

The court refused to take upon himself to say that there was no libel, and therefore he committed the accused for t ial.

Next came the information of Samuel Bantly, to the effect that the lectures advertised on the handbill might lead to a breach of the peace. After "Father" Ruthven's last lecture he had found, next morning, sods and stones up against the door of the Roman Catholic cathedral, and the handbills being distributed with charges that Catholic priests taught lying, stealing and murder might lead to trouble, as people might get to argument and thence to fighting.

Mr. Schultz asked in cross-examination: "If you were to prevaricate unwittingly in the witness box, could you be absolved by a priest for that?"

This question the Court overruled on the ground that it was in effect questioning whether the oath of a Roman Catholic was binding, and as long as a man considered his oath binding it mattered not, under our law, whether he was Christian or heathen.

Witness in cross-examination said he did not know who threw the stones he saw at the church door. There had been no fighting over the last lecture, but there might if there was another. He did not personally think Father Ruthven a dangerous man, nor was he afraid of him.

Mrs. Brankman, the next witness, considered the handbill an insult to the priesthood and to Catholics. She had bought one of the pamphlets from the accused, and he had given her a handbill.

Joseph Hall stated that as a Roman Catholic he considered the expressions in the handbill and books insults and calculated to make trouble. The lectures too he thought might result in a row as Catholics were not likely to stand by while insults were being uttered.

This completing the evidence for the prosecution the counsel for the accused asked that the charge be dismissed on a number of grounds. One was that the prisoner had been given no opportunity to plead, the charge not having been read to him; another was that the offence did not come under the criminal code as a person could only lay an information when fearing bodily harm for himself, his wife or child. It was also contended that the warrant of arrest was defective in that it was not a copy of the information; also that it had not been shown that anyone was in personal danger.

In regard to the objection that the charge should have been read to the accused, the Court thought that the ground was well taken. After the court met again the new information was read over to the accused, and he was asked what he had to say that he should not be bound over to keep the peace.

To this Mr. Ruthven replied that he had been distributing similar handbills for the last seven years, and they had never caused any disturbance. He intended to commit no disturbance, and he considered that if other people did intend to cause the trouble they should be arrested and bound over, and not him.

Mr. Powell thereupon renewed the objections already taken, and argued, moreover, that the matter was in reality res judicata and the former information must be treated as dismissed.

The objections were noted and then the whole of the evidence on the charge was heard over again.

Counsel for the defence refrained from cross-examination of the witnesses, relying on the objections raised.

After a long fight between counsel and much hunting up of authorities the Court decided that Ruthven must give sureties to be of good behaviour for four months, or in other words that he would not incite trouble. The bond was the defendant in $500 and two sureties of $250 each. On the charge of criminal libel the Court could not give bail, as application must be made to another judge. Therefore Ruthven spent the night in jail.

Just after the court adjourned Mr. John Braden jumped up in the middle of the court room and announced to the crowd of spectators. "There will be a meeting to-day at 3 o'clock at the same place."

This produced applause and people still hung around the room for some little time till the police were requested to clear it.

EFFICIENCY BY COMPANIES.

The drill hall bulletin board is at present adorned with several interesting documents, one of which gives details of the comparative efficiency of the two battalions for 1896, upon which No. 5 company has been awarded the Herbert cup, as already announced in a Vancouver dispatch to the Colonist. The figures, which will be read with interest by all members of the militia, are as follows:

VICTORIA COMPANIES.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3
Clothing	10.0	10.0	10.0
Manual and firing	18.5	19.0	18.0
Interior economy	8.5	9.0	10.0
Company drill	18.0	19.0	20.0
Gun drill	50.5	29.0	48.5
Questions—Officers	29.0	16.0	29.0
—Non-Coms.	44.0	43.0	41.0
Target practice	...	4.3	5.4
Absentees deducted	30.0	26.0	18.0
Total	148.5	123.3	164.9

VANCOUVER AND WESTMINSTER.

	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Clothing	10.0	10.0	10.0
Manual and firing	18.0	19.5	17.0
Interior economy	8.5	9.5	8.5
Company drill	16.0	19.5	17.0
Gun drill	31.5	60.5	33.0
Questions—Officers	18.0	39.0	23.0
—Non-Coms.	48.0	45.0	47.0
Target practice	6.1	5.3	...
Absentees deducted	28.0	12.0	43.0
Total	148.1	196.3	112.5

A LAME BACK.

ONE OF THE MOST PAINFUL OF MALADIES.

Mr. Peter Millar Suffered for Years, and Experimented with Many Medicines Before Finding a Cure.

(From the Brockville Recorder.)

Perhaps no prettier place is to be seen in Ontario than that at Newman's upper lock on the Rideau Canal. At this station for a quarter of a century resided Mr. Peter Millar, who during that period acted in the capacity of lockman, and was perhaps the best known man on the canal. Mr. Millar is now a resident of Merrickville, having retired from active life. To the correspondent of the Recorder he related the following experience: "For many years I was troubled with a lame back, which gave me great pain at times, and caused me much loss of sleep. I tried different kinds of medicine but found little or no relief. The spring of 1895 I was assisting at getting out ice one day when I felt something snap or give way in my back, and it was some time before I could straighten myself up. I now became so bad that when I laid down I was unable to rise without assistance, and I fully made up my mind that I had become a chronic invalid, and never expected to see a well day again. A couple of weeks after my back had almost entirely given out, I saw by an article in a paper that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured a person troubled similarly, and I immediately sent and procured a box to test them. Before I had finished the box I found my back somewhat stronger, so I procured five boxes more and by the time they were used I found myself completely cured. Since I took the last box I have not had a pain or particle of lameness, and my health has been far better than it had been for years before.

To ensure obtaining the genuine, always ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as there are many pink colored imitations.

Teacher—If one servant girl could clean two rooms in two hours, how long would it take two servant girls to do it?

Little Girl—Four hours.

Teacher—Wrong. It would only take one hour.

Little Girl—Oh, I didn't know you was talking about servant girls that wasn't on speaking terms.—Tid-Bits.

THAT PILLAR OF FIRE.

The Mysterious Visitor Seen Again Drifting Over Northern British Columbia.

Rivers Inlet Fishermen Watch For Two Hours the Powerful Moving Light.

Evidence accumulates as to the existence of a great balloon shaped body, powerfully illuminated, drifting over this continent, but the latest report as to its movements leaves the mystery as to the nature of the visitor and its mission—if it has any—as far from solution as ever. Just about a year ago it was reported from two points in the Northern interior of British Columbia, by Indians who had no possible means of communication with each other before making their almost simultaneous reports to the Indian agents, but who claimed to have seen it at points not too far distant to make it probable that it was the same object both had seen. The Indians had all been warned to look out for Professor Andree's balloon that they were reporting. The fact that they had received this warning caused the skeptical to aver that the Indians' imagination had been at work, and that there was no balloon or other aerial visitor about.

Now the report comes from a source not open to such suspicion, though strangely enough the witnesses again supposed it to be Andre's balloon which for two hours they watched passing from rift to rift in the clouds a mile above their heads. The letter below has been addressed to the Colonist by a reliable man employed at the Wadham's Cannery, and speaks for itself as follows:

"On the morning of July 10, about 2:30 or 3 o'clock a.m., my fishing partner and I were drifting for salmon out at the mouth of River's Inlet. Being both wide awake, and happening to look up towards the mouth of the inlet we saw over a lofty mountain peak what at first appeared to be a fire such as would be caused by the burning of a tall, dry cedar. Looking more closely, however, we saw that the light was at least a mile above the highest peak, and was soaring smoothly along in boundless space above the sea of mountains beneath. It couldn't be a fire we knew, nor a star, nor yet the moon, and all at once the thought burst upon us that it was a balloon, and none other than Andre's we thought would be touching in these regions. The night was dark and overcast and when it first came into view it was through a rift in a black mass of clouds.

There seemed to be besides the powerful light a large pear-shaped body attached, and rendered luminous by the reflection of that light. We determined to watch it in its progress, and saw it pass through rift after rift in the clouds. It was evidently moving in a different atmosphere, or currents of air, than we felt below at the time, for whereas on the water there was a nasty, squally wind blowing, it seemed to glide majestically along without so much as a tremor. Then daylight dawned and we discerned it plainly for another hour, but only the naked, powerful moving light now was visible, until, finally, it disappeared behind a huge mass of dark clouds and we saw it no more.

It appeared to be moving in a southerly direction, perhaps some westerly, but always on the same plane. It was indeed a novel sight, and as we watched it we could not but feel proud, after all, of the puny race of man, that with all its weakness could conceive and execute such a deed of skill and daring.

W. S. Fitzgerald,

River's Inlet, July 14, 1897.

Another letter received in this city yesterday from Mr. A. R. Langley, of the Wadham's Cannery, corroborates the statements made above, and says that the men who tell of having seen the strange visitor are in every way trustworthy.

THE CITY.

The Victoria Metallurgical Works started yesterday on the recent samples of ore from the Consolidated-Alberni mine. The result of the test will be known on Monday night or Tuesday morning.

The British Columbia Protestant Orphanage was in luck yesterday, for in addition to the substantial receipts from the excursion by the City of Nanaimo, Mrs. G. A. Dow, on behalf of the Daughters of England and Daughters of St. George, has handed to the honorary treasurer of the home, $62.50, being the proceeds of a social party given by the two societies named on June 21.

The steamer City of Nanaimo set out on a short pleasure cruise yesterday with an assorted cargo of boys and girls and grown-ups, all bound for a jolly day on the water, and all helping to make glad the children of the Protestant Orphans Home, in whose behalf the excursion was made. The Messrs. Dunsmuir gave the vessel free of charge for the day, and the lady friends of the Home provided a splendid supper aboard that everyone was hungry enough to enjoy immensely. The result besides heaps of fun for the little ones will gain somewhere nearly $200 for the Home, so the day was well spent.

Challoner & Mitchell's windows were a great attraction to people on Government street yesterday, for there lay a nice little gold brick worth $900.93, the product of the first clean-up of the ore from the Victoria-Texada Co.'s claims. The brick is the result of the first mill run by the Victoria Metallurgical Works and weighs 45 oz. 17 grs. 16 dwts. This result, from 29,132 lbs. of ore, means that the ore averaged about $60 a ton, and then, of course, there are concentrates so be considered as well, which of course will bring up the average still higher. This brick from the Frances claim is naturally the subject of rejoicing by the company, as it shows that their claims have ore of a high milling average.

To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be neither health, strength or ambition.

MR. SLOAN'S ACCOUNT.

A Nanaimo Man Who Was There at the Start Relates His Experiences in Eldorado.

Flour Worth More Than a Dollar a Pound and Seventeen Dollars For a Shovel.

"It is a rich country alright, but I wouldn't advise anybody who has anything like a situation to throw it up for the purpose of going in there," was the remark made last evening by Mr. W. Sloan, a Nanaimoite who has just returned from the Klondyke by way of Seattle, having arrived at that city on the steamer Portland, yesterday. The return voyage from the mines was made by steamer for 1,800 miles down the Yukon to St. Michael's, at which place the direct steamer was taken for Seattle.

"The rich country in that district," continued Mr. Sloan, "is all taken up, and it will take so much money for anyone to buy into the claims that he could live comfortably on the same amount in civilization. There are about fifteen miles of pay ground on the Bonanza and its banch the Eldorado and Honker creeks, but every inch is taken up and as high as $50,000 has been paid for a share in a claim. Of course laborers at present are paid at the rate of $1.50 an hour but with the rush this is bound to take a very great tumble. And another danger which at present must be taken into account independent of the risks of the trip in, is the possibility of a shortage of provisions. Last year this really happened and at one time $120 for a hundred pounds of flour was the market rate; and a shovel was exchanged for an ounce of gold."

Mr. Sloan and his partners, Messrs. J. Wilkerson, T. Flack and W. Scouse, arrived on the Yukon in June, 1896, having taken two months to make the trip, going in by the Chilcot pass. At the time of the first rich strike on the Klondyke the party were prospecting on the Stewart river, where they had very poor luck and gave all hands a thoroughly good taste of the bitter part of the life of a miner. Being in the district at the time of the strike they were among the first on the ground and took up two claims on the Eldorado Nos. 5-14 and 15—in September, their immediate neighbor on claim No. 16 being Mr. Lippy, the Y. M. C. A. official, who recently landed in San Francisco with about $50,000 in his valise.

The method of working claims is to sink to bedrock, which is in some places 25 feet down, and not only the ground is frozen solid, but Mr. Sloane states that, owing to the peculiar character of the bed rock, which is a kind of slate, the frost has actually penetrated for five or six feet into the rock itself. After sinking the shaft to pay dirt, the gravel is taken out by lighting a fire and allowing it to melt out the frozen earth which it does to the extent of a few inches each night. This gravel is raised to the surface and stored during the winter and sluiced when the warm weather has come.

The cold is very intense, 62 deg. below zero being the mark last winter, but owing to the dryness of the climate Mr. Sloan states that his party did not loose a single days work during the whole time. While there can by no question as to the richness of the diggings, the opinion is expressed that they have already been painted in too glowing colors, as according to this party $50,000 is the most that any single miner has taken out. The $130,000 which has been credited to one man represents the season's clean-up of three partners.

While not agreeing with the estimate that at least $10,000,000 will be taken out of these mines this year, Mr. Sloan thinks that the total output before the claims are worked out will be $35,000,000. The estimate of $1,000,000, which has been made as representing the gold taken out this year will probably be the total for the season.

Among old time British Columbia miners who have done well on the Klondyke are Alex. Orr, John Hawks, Neil McArthur, William Hayes, Galbraith and Dougall McArthur. James Chapman or Chaplin, well known to Cassiar miners, died at Forty-Mile last May.

Mr. Sloan returns to his home in Nansimo to-day, and has not yet decided as to his future movements.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE WHEEL.

GROWING IN POPULARITY.

Long distance road riding at last appears to have captured the fancy of a number of Victoria cyclists, and every day gives additional proof that the approaching century run under the auspices of the C.R.C. will be ridden by a field of from twelve to twenty riders. The majority will, of course, be on singles, but Thompson and Netherby have decided to try for a tandem century as well—the allowance being one hour shorter than for singles—and it is quite possible that others may come in on the two-seaters to make it more interesting. To-day a party in charge of Captain A. J. Dallain will start from the club rooms at 10 o'clock sharp for a run over the course, and as the pace will be easy and the run a delightful one, all who can spare the day should take the trip. Any intended competitors for the century bars and records may obtain a rough map of the course with full information on application to the district centurion, at the Colonist office.

A VERY FAST MILE.

Toronto, July 16.—T. B. McCarthy, the well known Toronto rider, yesterday rode a practice mile at the Island track in the fastest time ever made in Canada, namely, 1:49 1-5. He was paced by two tandems.

CRICKET.

R. M. A. V. VICTORIA.

This league match was played on the ground of the latter yesterday, and resulted in a win for the home team by 92 runs. Barnes won the toss for the R. M. A., and elected to take the field. Warden sent in Holt and Morley to open the innings, but it was at once apparent that runs were difficult to get. Thanks to holt, 26; Thomas, 22; Barff, 12; Gooch, 19; Paterson, 10 (made in two strokes); Anderson, 10; the total reached 124, which proved a respectable score on the very difficult wicket. Captain Barnes dismissed four batemen at a cost of 6 runs apiece, and Glover 3 for 30. The R. M. A. failed utterly with the bat, Canon alone making double figures. Goward took 6 wickets for 12 runs, and Gooch 3 for 22. The following is the score:

VICTORIA C. C.

G. S. Holt, b Glover	26
S. F. Morley, c Fram, b Barnes	0
A. G. Smith, c Glover, b Barnes	0
Q. D. H. Warden, b Barraclough	5
F. W. Thomas, b Glover	22
L. C. Barff, c and b Barnes	12
W. P. Gooch, c Cannon, b Kelly	19
W. A. Lobb, b Glover	0
T. H. Paterson, st Poole, b Kelly	10
A. T. Goward, not out	7
A. C. Anderson, b Barnes	10
Extras	13
Total	124

R. M. A. C. C.

Corporal Glover, b Goward	1
Sapper Sweet, b Goward	7
Captain Baines, b Goward	2
Major Trotter, b Gooch	3
Bombadier Kelly, b Goward	2
Captain Poole, b Goward	3
Gunner Barraclough, b Gooch	3
Bugler Frain, not out	3
Seargent Phillips, b Goward	0
Gunner Cannon, b Gooch	10
Gunner Sawyer, run out	0
Extra	1
Total	35

THE OAR.

THE FINALS AT HENLEY.

Henley-on-Thames, July 16.—The third day of the Henley regatta was favored with beautiful weather. In the semi-finals for diamond sculls, Dr. W. McDowell, of the Delaware Boat Club, of Chicago, was defeated by — T. Blackstaffe, of the Vesta Rowing Club, while E. H. Ten Eyck, of the Wachumett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass., won his heat with H. H. Howell, an American.

The finals were rowed between Ten Eyck and Blackstaffe, for the grand challenge cup, and the New College, Oxford, man won. Blackstaffe and victory proved very popular, for at the finish he was greeted with shouts of "Good Old England."

After the race McDowell said to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "I shall come again next year and every year until I win."

Ten Eyck, in the other semi-final, got away promptly, rowing easily, and when the top of the island was reached he and Howell were both rowing a stroke of 36 to the minute. Ten Eyck won by half a length in 8 minutes and 38 seconds. Ten Eyck's victory was received in almost ominous silence. Howell, however, whom everybody knows to be an American, was encouraged by applause and wild yells from the start to finish.

In the final race for the visitors' challenge cup Trinity beat Jesus college, Cambridge.

In the final race for the Thames challenge cup the Kingston Rowing Club beat Christ Church, Oxford.

In the ladies' challenge plate, Eton college eight, including the son of William Waldorf Astor, beat the eight of Emanuel college, of Cambridge.

Montreal, July 15.—The county Orange lodge will give Clarke Wallace a reception on his return from Glasgow.

DISCUSSING SHERMAN.

New York, July 16.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The publication of Secretary Sherman's dispatch on the Behring sea question elicits momentarily in the English press the smouldering embers of recent criticisms of American diplomatic methods. The text of that dispatch is not pleasant reading here, as the Pall Mall Gazette and other journals frankly admit. If its fortiter in re had been combined with suaviter in modo, there would have been no cause for complaint. If one hundred words had been taken out of the text, the dispatch would have been accepted as an unobjectionable statement of the American case.

As the matter stands, the implication that England had not acted with good faith is considered a blow below the belt. The petulant comments of the London press ought not, however, to be taken too seriously. The action of the foreign office has disclosed a willingness on the part of the government to discuss the question without irritability.

This dispatch was one of the earliest state papers presented by Ambassador Hay to the foreign office after his arrival in London, and while the reply of Lord Salisbury was a refusal to set aside the expert testimony of the British agent employed in the case, there was no indication that unfriendly feeling had been excited either before or after Mr. Foster's return to London from St. Petersburg. The negotiations have remained in progress with an increasing probability that the British government will ultimately consent to send a representative to a congress at Washington, when Russia and Japan have been drawn into it.

The situation remains unchanged, and is not affected by the comments of the English journals upon a few phrases in Secretary Sherman's dispatch, which are considered here unnecessarily brusque and aggressive, although mild and innocuous in comparison with President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. The negotiations are controlled by Ambassador Hay, and his tact and ability have tended to minimize the effect of the two or three passages in the original dispatch, which critics in the London press consider objectionable in form and lacking in courtesy.

The protection of the seal herd is really a question not of international law, but of international comity and natural history, and there is no reason for undue excitement over it on either side of the Atlantic.

Both Col. Hay and Mr. Foster decline to discuss the question or to say anything, except that the negotiations are making satisfactory progress.

FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

London, July 14.—The Times correspondent in Rio de Janeiro says that an official telegram dated the 9th stated that the bombardment of the forces of Consetheiro at Canudos is proceeding and the fighting is going on daily. The fanatics have got stores of ammunition and make frequent attacks upon the government troops from ambush, in great numbers. At times they hold the road from Canudos to Monto Sato. The government forces have lost 700 men killed or wounded, including 20 officers, among whom are Colonels Thompson, Flores and Sucupira. Forty-nine of the enemy have been killed or wounded.

CROWDS GOING NORTH.

Californians Arrive to Join the Expectant Ones Bound For the Klondyke.

Sailors Who Arrive at Port Townsend Claim to Have Been Half Starved.

If the extraordinary discoveries on the Klondyke just reported fail to attract a greater number of people to the northern world than went with the spring exodus, it will be surprising. The excitement newly created extends in a marked degree down as far as San Francisco, and the steamship City of Puebla, which arrived from the Bay City last evening carried crowds of people who are going to Seattle to join north-bound ships. One of these steamers, the Al-Ki, is to be in port to-day, and will receive a shipment of 54 cattle from Victoria for the Klondyke. Accompanying the shipment are John Cameron, W. Heaney, John Frank, John Truran and Chas. Holtz, all of whom needless to say have the gold fever badly. Other fortune seekers leaving Victoria on the same boat will be Robt. Bryce, George Baker, E. Wilson, P. Davidson, Joseph Goiette and John Baker.

TROUBLE ON THE ALTCAR.

A Port Townsend dispatch says: "The British bark Altcar, which arrived two days ago, seventy-eight days from Callao, has had no end of trouble with the crew since reaching the Sound. The crew shipped for the round trip, and on reaching here filed a complaint with the British vice consul against the captain, in which it was said that the crew had not been given enough food to keep the men in working condition.

"Failing to be discharged on this plea, the crew then made affidavits that the Altcar is unseaworthy. A board of investigators, consisting of masters of other ships in the harbor, was appointed. The Altcar was closely inspected and pronounced in good sea-worthy condition.

"The crew will stay with the ship under protest, as the men will not get pay for services rendered if they desert here. The bark will sail in two weeks with lumber for West Coast, having been recently purchased by Callao capitalists. The Altcar will sail from here under the Chilean flag, the change being made by the British and Chilean vice consuls of this port."

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Wilapa was launched from Turpel's wavs yesterday evening.

The steamship Umatilla, which sailed for San Francisco last evening, was not so crowded with passengers as the two ships of the same line which sailed previously. The passengers here ticketed for her voyage were: Mrs. M. Miller, Miss Cox, Miss Simon, Miss M. McNiffe, Mrs. E. M. Wilson, Miss May Wilson, Miss L. Wilson, Mrs. Greig and children, J. E. Lehman, H. G. Flood, E. Haustin, D. McDonald, W. Evans, Capt. M. Gould, Mrs. Silva, Mrs. C. Hutcheson, Miss Maloney, Miss S. Williams, Miss S. Bird, R. Mackenzie and J. D. Davis.

LOW FARES FOR RIFLEMEN.

The E. & N. Railway Co. have made what is equivalent to a substantial gift to the British Colnmbia Rifle Association, in the generous rate quoted in connection with the annual prize meeting at Nanaimo on the last three days of this month. Heretofore "single fare" has been the best terms obtainable from the transportation companies, but this year, for the encouragement particularly of the younger competitors the company have granted a round trip rate of $2 from either Victoria or Vancouver to Nanaimo. This of course will only be available for persons actually taking part in the prize meeting.

The working staff for the meeting is rapidly being organized, and only the register keepers now remain to be secured. Preference will be given to non-commissioned officers of the militia, who should apply without delay to the secretary, Capt. Fletcher.

Harry—You say Maude sings like an angel. Why, I never heard her sing at all.

Penelope—True; but did you ever hear an angel sing?—Harlem Life.

Colonel Snort of Texas, who is at present in the city, asked Mr. Manhatton Beach:

"Are the people of New York in favor of the Raines law being carried out?"

"Yes; they are in favor of it being carried out and dumped in the Atlantic Ocean," replied the indignant New Yorker.—New York World.

AUCTION

Hardware, Iron and Agricultural Implements.

MARVIN & TILTON'S Extensive Stock.

MONDAY, JULY 26, AT 11 A.M.

And following days, at 10:30 a.m.

I have been instructed by the above firm to close out the whole of their valuable and well assorted stock in trade at their store, Wharf and Bastion streets, Victoria, consisting of a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Nails, Iron, Steel, Chain, Cordage, Agricultural Implements, and extras for Ploughs; Toronto, Champion, Buckeye, and other Harvesting Machines; Builders', Contractors', Plumbers' and Loggers' Supplies; Office Furniture, etc., etc., etc.

The Auctioneer would call special attention to this great and peremptory sale, as the firm has decided to close out their business. It would not be in the reach of an ordinary advertisement to enumerate the large stock that will be sold without reserve.

Inspection of stock is invited. Premises open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

1918 GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

VICTORIA

METALLURGICAL WORKS

AND ASSAY OFFICE.

W. J. R. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S., M.E.

Sole Proprietor and Manager.

Capacity of Stamp Mill 20 Tons per Day.

MINING CLAIMS REPORTED ON.

42 FORT STREET, - VICTORIA, B.C

$1,000 will buy 60 lots between old and new townsite sub-division 621, Alberni. Address Cash D., Colonist office.