FAMILY REMEDY

na in Use in Thousands of Homes.

Harry M. Stevens, of Midland L. I., New York, proprietor of hmond Hotel, writes:

ves me pleasure to testify to the

Harry M. Stevens.

of Peruna. I have used it for years ve found it to be a most excellent remedy. For colds, catarrh milar ills, it is unsurpassed."—RY M. STEVENS.

L. Burnett, Member of Congress, th Alabama District, writes:

ake pleasure in testifying to the of your Peruna. At the solicita- f a friend my wife used it, and it ved her condition generally. It is arkable remedy. I can cheerfully mend Peruna as a good, substan- nic, and a very good catarrh rem-

na cures catarrh wherever lo-

Peruna is not a guess nor an iment—it is an absolute scientific nty. Peruna has no substitutes— als. Insist upon having Peruna.

on do not derive prompt and satis- y results from the use of Peruna, at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a atement of your case and he will ased to give you his valuable ad- ree.

ress Dr. Hartman, President of The nan Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

) during the last month of the feed- eriod.

he season is rather far advanced for lusive discussion of forage crops le for this purpose, I shall confine my ks to such as are still seasonable.

er.—Probably no crop is better ad- young pigs than clover, and it ver used for this purpose will give ood returns. So far as our experi- go, the pork so produced is of good y.

.—Of all the crops used here so far sturing pigs, rape quite easily stands The principle points in its favor are: quick growth; (2) its wide range, grows well on almost any kind of (3) its long season, as it may be as late as September and still do well; (4) its evident palatability, as eat it greedily, and (5) its good upon the quality of the bacon, pro- as its does, almost invariably a good carcass. Rape may be expected to be passage from 6 to 8 weeks from of sowing. It should be sown in about 24 inches apart, since when own it gives the greatest return per and it is best adapted for pasturing. ould be sown fairly thickly in the say, three lbs. of seed per acre. An may be expected to carry from 20 pigs through a season, depending e season and the condition of the when the pigs are turned in.

ches—Vetches also are valuable as for swine, and may be, under ex- nal conditions, sown late in the sea- Especially is this true of the hairy which species has the peculiar qual- growing up again after having been f or eaten down.

.—Probably no green crop will give ter return in pork than oats. They be sown late or early in the season rate of 5 or 6 bushels to the acre he pigs turned on about a month after germinate. The fault of this crop it it lasts only a short time, as it not seem to be able to recover when eaten down.

chokes—Another crop of great value ork production is the artichoke. It be sown late in the fall or very in the spring. The pigs may be al- to feed on it in October and the spring. They will do the harvesting selves. This is a most excellent crop ood sows in spring and autumn. ost all varieties of juicy forage crops ditable for pork production, the sorts oned above being probably the best nada.

question as to the advisability of al- pigs to graze, or shutting in a small d feeding them the green crops, does em to have been positively settled r while greater daily gains may be ed where animals are kept in close rs, there is always the item of ex- or for cutting and carrying the for-

her item of some importance to the is the comparative economy of win- summer feeding of pigs. According ious experiments conducted here re- pork may be produced at about $1 ndred pounds, live weight, less cost mer than in winter. This seems to to less cost of green feed, as well low temperature, which must be me by food or by artificial heat.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Agriculturist.

ral Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

EDISON'S BATTERY.

n Opinion That He is Still Far m Making Commercial Article.

meeting of the shareholders of the cal Power Storage Company in n on July 10, the chairman alluded persistent rumors that a new ac- tor has been invented by Edison. d he thought it was too early to any reliance on statements of this which had evidently been circulated sponsible persons.

hairman said that the company had d Mr. Edison's figures closely, and able to find even on his own state- hat he was able to make a battery han 10 per cent. lighter than the battery made by the Electrical Storage Company and it was about three times more expensive in man- uld have to last a long time, the n said, if it were to come into com- with those which the company ly selling. Judging from his over ce, the chairman said he thought t be found that Edison was still m being in a position to make a cial article of his invention.

ardeau Eagle:

t comes from Fulmers that one alles became despondent, and on attempted suicide with a razor. lice were notified, and he was into the Lake, where his wounds essed, and was placed in the

la did one-fifth of the trade with ng during 1901 that the United did. Relatively to population, this ry good showing, but relatively opportunities for Oriental trade, t great.

tistician in the North America maintains that 87 per cent. of rikes to obtain recognition of ail. Fifty per cent. of strikes essful, 13 per cent. successful and 37 per cent. total failures.

oats at 70 cents a bushel, por- comes a luxury. Fortunately Scotch, the real oats we eat are his fancy figure, but a fictitious of oats called "longs" and which they buy and sell in

ANTHRACITE COAL FIELD FORTY MILES FROM CITY

Discovered Thirty-Seven Years Ago But Now About to Be Developed By A Couple Of Local Men.

Experts Pronounce the Coal of Very Good Quality The Seams Are About 18 And 20 Feet Wide.

The existence of anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Islands has been a recognized fact for many years, and it has been a matter for surprise that the owners of the coal deposits have allowed them to lie dormant, from apathy, or a timidity to invest their own money in development, but the announcement that a promising deposit of anthracite has been lying undeveloped for thirty-seven years, within forty miles of Victoria, is still more astonishing. Such, however, is the fact, and the Colonist has the pleasure of announcing to its readers this morning that this long neglected, but invaluable natural asset will soon be turned to account through the enterprise of a couple of well known residents of Vancouver Island. These gentlemen, (who, for the present, do not wish their names mentioned) like those fortunate individuals of whom the immortal Shakespeare took note, have had greatness thrust upon them, for they purchased the property where the anthracite is situated for the timber which was supposed to be plentiful within its boundaries. They found that forest fires had destroyed the timber, but, through the good nature of a man, who had long ago disposed of his interests in the claim, they were made aware of the existence of the far more valuable deposit of anthracite coal. Their informant was Mr. W. A. Robertson, a pioneer of Vancouver Island who knows as much about the potential wealth of the Island as any man living, for he has spent many years of a long and useful life in exploring the waste places which are a sealed book to the vast majority of Victorians.

In September, 1865, W. A. Robertson and Hector McPherson discovered indications of coal on the North Fork of Koksilah river, ten miles from the Glenora farm in the Cowichan valley, or about 15 miles from the present site of Duncans. They reported their find in Victoria and formed a company which was composed of Hon. Amor deCosmos, the Bunting Brothers, Mr. Coldwell, Julian Harris, Hugh Moore, Jr., Capt. Torrance and themselves. The company employed a miner, Jimmy Johns, to examine and develop the property and in October of the same year a party under his supervision did considerable work on the property, making several open cuts which disclosed three seams of coal, two of which were 18 and 20 feet in width respectively while the third was much narrower. In the following spring Messrs. Robertson and McPherson made another expedition to the property and put in some hard work, getting out samples of the coal, which was of excellent quality for surface showings, but owing to the difficulty of reaching the property, the obstacles in the way of conveying the coal to Victoria and the want of a market, the company decided against expending any more money and in consequence work was abandoned, and a majority of the partners withdrew from the enterprise.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Robertson formed a new company in which was associated with John Spratt, John Boyd, Chauncey Nuttall, Capt. Spring, Mr. Roscoe, John Graham and Mr. Findlay. Mr. McPherson had gone to California in the interim and was accidently killed at Oakland. The new company made a trail from the Cowichan valley to the coal deposits and let a contract for 200 feet of tunneling. This work was left entirely to the discretion of the contractor, who was supposed to be an expert miner, and in consequence a considerable amount of energy was wasted, as the contractor, instead of driving a tunnel at the most likely place, contented himself with sinking test pits here and there on the seams—fossiking in fact to no good purpose. This led to a lawsuit, and the company, discouraged, finally abandoned all active interest in the property. They had taken the precaution, however, to secure a crown title to the property as tenants in common, and consequently, after the lapse of all these years, Mr. John Graham found himself the sole owner, all his partners having died, and from him the present owners acquired title. Mr. Robertson, who had worked the hardest and most earnestly to develop the property, disheartened by the apathy of his associates, had parted with his interest many years ago but he is so embued with enthusiasm for Vancouver Island and its possibilities that he voluntarily guided the latest owners to what may in all probability insure them a fortune.

During the years which have intervened between its discovery and the present day many genuine and alleged experts have visited and examined the property at the request of Mr. Robertson. With one exception the men of science pronounced the deposit true anthracite which would prove valuable with development. The exception said the formation, which is metamorphosed sandstone, overlaid with trap and the vein matter, slate alternating with hard coal, was not a coal formation—a rather bold statement but not exceptionally so in the case of a self-constituted expert, of the genus that has condemned every paying mine from Alaska to Cape Horn.

Mr. Parish, who had many years experience in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines, said the coal was a true anthracite and that he had no doubt depth would disclose a large deposit. He recommended prospecting with a diamond drill.

In 1872 Prof. Kaderley, a Swiss geologist, spent a month on the property and satisfied himself that it contained a large and valuable deposit of anthracite.

Sir William Dawson and Prof. Richardson, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who visited Vancouver Island several years ago, had not time to visit the deposits, but they were shown samples of the coal, country rock and fossils, by Mr. Robertson, and they expressed the opinion that all the indications of anthracite in situ were present and advised systematic development.

The claim comprises 500 acres, fronting on the Koksilah river, one of the seams outcropping in the bed of the stream, and is easily accessible from Duncans, or Cobble Hill by a tramway or railway. The Koksilah river affords an abundance of water in the winter which might be dammed to supply an electric plant. The surface coal is a true anthracite of good quality, which burns freely to a fine white ash, and from the opinions of experts there can be little doubt but it would develop into an excellent coal at depth.

The new owners of this valuable property propose the construction of a wagon road from the most convenient point on the E. & N. railway, in order to get in supplies. They will then establish a camp and proceed to explore the ground with a diamond drill. If they succeed in finding anthracite in quantity it is easily imagined what an impetus will be given to the trade of the Island and what great benefits must accrue to Victoria. The mooted railway via the Cowichan valley to Barkley Sound and Alberni would traverse this new coal field and make Victoria the most convenient shipping point, and a new town would spring up at the coal mines which would be tributary to Victoria for its supplies. No event of recent date equals in importance the probability of the early exploitation of these long neglected coal measures, and if the owners require assistance in proving and developing their property every loyal Victorian should be ready to lend his aid. Here is a case in which it would be little short of a disgrace to allow foreign capital to step in and reap the profits.

COPPER STATISTICS.

L. Vogelstein, American agent for Aron Hirsch & Son, reports the following to Mining regarding the relative copper production and consumption in this and other countries for the years 1900 and 1901.

I received from my European house advance proofs of their annual copper statistics, and I take pleasure in giving you some of the figures, which no doubt will be interesting to you:

	1901. Tons.	1900. Tons.	1899. Tons.
Estimated consumption of copper in Germany	89,548	116,900	102,618
Imports from the United States	42,422	66,264	47,742
German copper production is estimated	30,355	32,425	37,676

The German consumption for different processes is estimated by my European house in the following way:

	1901. Tons.	1900. Tons.
Electrical purposes	28,000	43,000
Sheet copper	16,000	18,000
Brass and wire	30,000	35,000
Chemical purposes	2,000	2,000
Ship building, railroad and casting	18,000	19,000
	90,000	117,000

The total production of the world is estimated for 1901, at 502,704 tons, as against 488,084 tons for 1900, but I am inclined to believe that there is a slight error in this estimate, because the increase from Canada is estimated with only 1,400 tons. I therefore should say that 510,000 tons will be nearer the correct figure for the copper production of last year. Messrs Aron Hirsch & Son estimate the consumption of the various consuming countries as follows:

	1901. Tons.	1900. Tons.
Germany	89,548	116,900
United Kingdom	107,021	112,908
United States of America	175,800	166,140
France	48,180	61,832
Austria	21,016	22,704
	439,565	480,484

THE SIMILKAMEEN.

Enthusiastic Advocate of Hope Trail as Best Channel of Communication With the Coast.

Mr. Emil E. Voigt, the well known Copper Mountain and Similkameen mining engineer, is visiting the city. Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Voigt travelled to the Coast via the Hope trail, preferring the day and a half horseback journey via this route to the four days occupied by the stage and railway route via Spence's Bridge and the C. P. R. Speaking of his trip, Mr. Voigt states that either for business or pleasure, the Hope trail is by far the best route; for business it is so much shorter, and for pleasure it takes one through magnificent scenery and across a country interspersed with numerous unrivalled trout streams. He cannot understand how any surveyor could condemn this route for a railway to the Coast; in his opinion it is a most suitable and, in fact, the only feasible line to take to bring the Coast in close touch with the Similkameen and surrounding country. He also pointed out that the railway route is a matter which should receive the consideration of the business men of New Westminster and Vancouver. When the Similkameen and Copper Mountain districts are opened up by railway, it will open up one of the largest mining sections in the province. There are now, Mr. Voigt states, 70 or 80 properties that would commence shipping from 50 to 100 tons of ore per day, besides some excellent coal mining properties, which would commence shipping if transportation facilities were provided. If the railway was built via Hope it would place Vancouver within one day's travel of this then important mining camp with a mail delivery within a day and a half of posting, whereas if the only outlet Copper Mountain and the Similkameen mining and agricultural resources are to have is to be via Spence's Bridge, or in that direction, the trade will be lost to Vancouver and the Coast.

Even the present Hope-Princeton trail is now getting into very bad shape for the need of repairs; some of the bridges are very old and will soon be unsafe, yet the people of the district cannot get the government to move in the matter.

Mr. Voigt, who owns and represents a large number of the prominent mining properties on Copper Mountain, states that the properties there today are only doing development work on account of their inability to ship ore through owing to the lack of transportation facilities. If these were given them, there would, he states, be no difficulty in getting all the capital necessary to commence working the properties fully. From the American side, in fact, capital is, in several instances, simply waiting for the country to be opened up by railway communication, when it would become available at once to push the work on a number of mines.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Granby the Only Mine Which Sent Out Ore This Week.

Phoenix, July 25.—(Special)—As far as learned, but one mine in the Boundary sent out any ore this week to local or other smelters. This was the Granby mines, in this camp, which shipped 8,055 tons, making a total of Boundary shipments for the year of 275,465 tons.

Greenwood and Boundary Falls smelters are understood to be getting a little coke, but not enough to warrant them in blowing in as yet, consequently none of the regular shippers to those smelters are sending out ore, although it is hoped that they will be able to resume operations in a short time.

The Vancouver Province reports the discovery of a large deposit of iron ore on Indian river, which empties into the north arm of Burrard inlet, about 20 miles from Vancouver. The discoverer is J. F. Reilly, said to be an iron expert in the employ of the Ross syndicate, of Wisconsin.

VALUES OF METALS.

A cubic foot of copper weighs 537 pounds.
A cubic foot of gold weighs 1,224 pounds.
A cubic foot of iron weighs 456 pounds.
A cubic foot of lead weighs 712 pounds.
A cubic foot of silver weighs 656 pounds.
A cubic foot of tin weighs 468 pounds.
A cubic foot of zinc weighs 449 pounds.
A cubic foot of granite weighs 172 pounds.—Rankine.

To find price of metals per 100 pounds in dollars and cents when the price is quoted sterling, multiply the pounds and decimals of pounds by decimal 4 86.

The following table shows it worked out from £10 per tons to £15 per ton by ascending by quarters of pounds, or 5 shillings per ton.

Pounds Stg. Per Ton.	Dollars Per 100 Lbs.
£10 0	$2.17
10 5 0	2.22
10 10 0	2.28
10 15 0	2.32
11 0 0	2.38
11 5 0	2.43
11 10 0	2.49
11 15 0	2.54
12 0 0	2.60
12 5 0	2.66
12 10 0	2.71
12 15 0	2.76
13 0 0	2.82
13 5 0	2.87
13 10 0	2.93
13 15 0	2.98
14 0 0	3.04
14 5 0	3.09
14 10 0	3.15
14 15 0	3.20
£15 0 0	$3.26

"Women are hard to understand." "Think so?" "Yes; I told her she owed her age well, and she was offended." "You don't say!" "Yes; and then I told her she didn't carry it well, and she wouldn't speak."—Philadelphia Record.

"Why is the man in the case said to have assumed the matrimonial harness?" asked the inquisitive boarder.

"Because," replied the old bachelor at the foot of the table, "it is a bridal affair in which the calico part of the combination has a bit of a cinch."—Chicago Daily News.

SCORES OF USES.

While Dr. Chase's Ointment is best known on account of its wonderful control over eczema, salt rheum and piles, it is found to be in almost daily demand in many homes as a cure for chilblains, chafing, pimples, sunburn, burns, scalds, and each and every form of itching, irritated or inflamed skin. It is invaluable in every home and as a soothing and healing application knows no equal.

THE PLOT AT PRETORIA.

The Hollanders' Plan to Recapture the City.

Further details of the last Pretoria plot, forwarded by the Standard correspondent, show that it was discovered by accident two or three days prior to the date fixed for the attempt—namely, May 15. While Commandant Beyers was at Pretoria on his way to Vereeniging, one Sim sought him out, and began speaking in Dutch. An officer standing by understood Dutch, and ordered Sim's arrest. Papers found in his possession disclosed the plot, and gave certain names. The arrest of Dr. Lingbeck, an attorney, and about 45 others, chiefly Hollanders, followed. Over 100 new rifles were found concealed near the Dopper church. The meeting place of the conspirators, an empty house in a lane off Struben street, was discovered. It was closely watched all the time, and at the end of four nights surrounded. Three men only were inside. Two submitted quietly, but the third, a Dane, named Max Steytler, an old resident of Pretoria, was wounded by the police in trying to escape.

The Standard's correspondent says the details of the plot have been kept with great secrecy, but so far he has been able to gather a number of Hollanders and others are alleged to have banded themselves together to seize the artillery barracks, kill every officer and man there, and gain possession of the armory and big guns, at the same time causing fires to be started all over the town, so that in the confusion they might be able to recapture Pretoria. A commando of 300 strong was arranged which was to close to the town from the Irene direction, and at nightfall assist in the attempt.

The British troops in Pretoria stood to arms on the Thursday and succeeding nights.

A PLAGUE OF DEAFNESS.

The statistics of Aural Specialists and of Special Clinics devoted to the treatment of ear diseases show that there is an alarming increase in the number of people who are afflicted by deafness. The cause of this increasing prevalence of defective hearing is attributed by the medical profession to a greater tendency of late years to catarrhal ailments. At the Drouet Institute careful observations of the history of the cases under treatment verifies this opinion, as more than half of the patients attribute the cause of their deafness to taking cold, or to catarrh of the nose and throat extending to the ears.

An instance of an obstinate form of defective hearing, attributed to such a cause, is contained in the following extract from the records of the Institute: Mr. T. Eade, who suffered from Deafness for 12 years, states that the ear trouble originated in a violent cold which settled in the head and ears. This patient also had noises in the head, discharges from the ears, and a catarrh of the nose and throat. In fact, complications of the most severe character were present in this case, and yet the cure effected by the Drouet method was complete.

Clacton-road, St. Osyth, Nr. Colchester, England, March 14th, 1902.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that my hearing is quite good now. I don't want to hear any better. I can hear as well now as I could 13 years ago, therefore I don't think I shall need any further treatment or advice. Everything is quite clear now; my throat and the nostrils are quite cured. Thanking you for your kindness and what I call a complete and radical cure. Yours respectfully,

PRESTON EADE.

Those who are interested in Deafness, or diseases of the ear, nose, or throat, can obtain a free copy of the "Journal for the Deaf," with a "Supplement" containing detailed accounts of upwards of 40 cases cured during the past month, by addressing the Secretary, Drouet Institute, 72, Regent's Park-road, N.W., London, Eng- land. Each journal is accompanied by a Patient's Report Form, which enables applicants to receive full particulars for applying this treatment at home. Any advice by correspondence is absolutely free.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

"Owing to artificial modern life, almost everybody suffers more or less from constipation, torpid liver and sluggish kidneys and as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most prompt and thorough cure for this derangement, they have come to be considered a family necessity. Hosts of families would not think of being without them. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

Pulled Out In Seventh

Victoria Baseball Team Won From the Chemawas By 12 to 10.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

While it was an interesting game to watch, and evidently pleased the crowd, yesterday's baseball match at Oak Bay between Victorias and the Chemawa Indian team, was a rather poor exhibition of the American national game. Victoria lost the game in the early stages, but pulled it out of the fire in the seventh and won by a score of 12 to 10. The ball was batted all over the field by both teams, and when it started with the wind it went far over the heads of the out-fielders. Neither pitcher could do himself justice in the gale which was blowing, and Holness had the additional handicap of a very sore arm. At no time could he let himself out, and he had to content himself with pitching straight balls and allowing the batters to hit, trusting to the fielders. It is feared that Holness has pitched his last game this season. For an amateur he has worked too hard, and it looks as though he would have to either drop the game for a time or play in some other position. Unless he should recover Victoria will either have to look for a new pitcher or depend on Schwengers to do the twirling and put Smith back behind the bat. The latter player is expected back in the city tomorrow, and will play with the team in the game against the Chemawas on Tuesday evening. Considering the condition of Holness, the locals did remarkably well yesterday. The outfielders had little chance to do anything, the wind carrying the ball in all directions, but the in-field, with the exception of Burnes, who was decidedly off color, played star ball. Haynes at third played particularly well, and McConnell made some of his lightning plays. Rithet played ball all the time, Holness fielded his position well and Schwengers helped to hold down the score by gathering in a number of foul tips. The boys, too, soon got on to the twists of the visiting pitcher, and they all "fattened" up their batting averages. The Chemawas have certainly got a good team, and while they made a few mistakes, on the whole played good ball. They are all fast runners, heavy hitters and lively fielders.

The first man up struck out, but Davis, who followed, knocked out a two-bagger. Young got his first on McConnell's error, the only one made during the game by the little short-stop, and Raub, following with another two-bagger, and the scoring commenced. Graham got in a long hit for two bags and scored on Burnes' wild throw to third. Burnes redeemed himself by making a double play, but the damage had already been done, the visitors having four to their credit. Victoria did not see any colors until the third, when Goward, who got four hits out of five times to bat, having got first on an error by Young, made the circle on a hit by Rithet. However, Chemawas had added three in their half of the third on a single by Davis, a three-bagger by Raub, a single by Teabo and an error by Burnes. Victoria got another in the fourth on hits by Potts, Holness and Goward, the first named reaching home. The visitors failed to score in either the fourth or fifth, but came within an ace of increasing their lead in the fourth. Lamflamboise knocked one out to the centre field fence and had lots of time to reach third, but was anxious to make a home run on it. Potts, however, made a good throw to McConnell, and the latter sent it home straight and fast as an arrow, catching the runner at the plate. It was a very pretty play on the part of McConnell. The home team in their fifth added two to their score, making it four. It was done on hits by Harrison, McConnell and Rithet, the two former scoring on a long drive by the latter. The visitors made their score eight in the sixth, Neafus knocking out a two-bagger and being brought home by a similar one by Sanders. Their lead of four, however, was reduced to two after the locals had had their turn. It was this way: Holness, the first man up, struck out, but Goward got more than even by getting one for three bags. McConnell made a timely hit, scoring Goward, and he came home on a three-bagger by Capt. Rithet. The visitors failed to do any execution in the seventh or eighth, while Victoria gathered the game out of the five in their half of the seventh. Potts was caught on a foul tip, but Burnes, Haynes, Holness and Goward all hit the ball safely, Burnes reaching home on Goward's hit. The bases were all populated and Harrison got a pass, Haynes coming home. The bases were still full and McConnell came along with a long fly to left, which Neafus failed to make connections with. There were doings, the population of the bases being reduced by three and that number going on to Victoria's score. Rithet went out on a fly, but Schwengers placed one where it could do most good and McConnell came home. Potts struck out, but Victoria had a score of 12 to their opponents' 8. The Chemawas got two more in the ninth on hits by Raub, Graham and Teabo, and another error by Burnes, but the other three were retired before they could overcome the lead the home team had gained. There was a good attendance. The score follows:

VICTORIA.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
McConnell, s.s.	5	3	2	0	3	1
Rithet, 1b.	5	0	3	14	0	0
Schwengers, c.	5	1	1	7	0	0
Potts, c.f.	4	1	5	1	1	0
Burnes, 2b.	5	1	1	3	7	4
Haynes, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3	0
Holness, p.	5	1	1	0	2	0
Goward, r.f.	5	3	4	0	0	0
Harrison, l.f.	4	2	2	1	0	0
	42	12	16	27	16	5

CHEMAWA.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lamflamboise 3b.	5	0	1	1	1	1
Davis, 2b.	5	2	2	1	2	0
Young, 1b	5	1	0	10	0	1
Raub, s.s.	5	3	3	2	5	2
Graham, p.	5	2	3	0	1	0
Teabo, c.	5	1	3	6	2	0
Neafus, l.f.	5	1	1	2	0	1
Morris, r.f.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Sanders, c.f.	5	0	1	0	0	0
	45	10	15	*23	9	5

*Burnes out on infield.

RUNS BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chemawa	4	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	—10
Victoria	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	0	.	—12

SUMMARY.

Earned Runs—Chemawa, 7; Victoria, 6.
Struck Out—By Holness, 4; by Graham, 4.
Bases on Balls—Off Graham 3.
Double Plays—Rant to Young, and Burnes to Rithet.
Stolen Bases—Schwengers, McConnel and Davis.
Two Base Hits—Davis and Graham.
Three Base Hits—Raub, Neafus, Sanders, Goward and Rithet.
Passed Ball—Schwengers.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Haynes certainly played star ball at third yesterday.

When Goward hits the ball, and he seldom fails to do so, it has the true ring about it.

Holness showed that he was made of the right stuff. It takes courage to go into the box with a lame arm.

Jack Rithet played ball from the start to the finish.

Burnes will have to hold on to those grounders like he used to do with the flies in centre.

There is not a faster or better short-stop in the Northwest than McConnell.

Schwengers should never allow a chance to go by of going after the foul tips. He can stop many a man from reaching first by doing so.

The out-fielders tried their best, but it was impossible to judge most of the balls that went out that far.

The wind helped along the batting averages.

The visitors have a team of star players. They play fast and gingery ball.

There should be a big crowd at the game on Tuesday evening. It has to be called at 6:30 so as to be through before dark.

CRICKET.

Australia Wins.

London, July 26.—Australia won the test cricket match with All-England by 3 runs. The finish was the most sensational ever witnessed in England. This morning the Australians were dismissed for 86 runs in their second innings, and the Englishmen set about the task of making up the 123 runs which were required to make them the winners. They barely failed to accomplish this owing to a rain sodden wicket.

NANAIMO WON.

Second Eleven From the Coal City Defeated Victoria Second Eleven.

The second XI. of the Nanaimo Cricket club defeated the Victoria second XI. at Beacon Hill with a score of 100 runs to 90, yesterday afternoon. This was a curious coincidence, as when the elevens met at Nanaimo, the Victorias won by 10 runs. Nanaimo batted first yesterday and compiled 100 runs, of which A. P. Kitson made 28, C. P. Robinson 15, A. Waring 13, C. Bamford 11, and A. C. Anderson 10. Trimen was responsible for 4 wickets for 18 runs. Victoria's innings commenced disastrously, one wicket falling for one run, but later things looked brighter, 84 runs being on the score board when five wickets were down. With only half the side out, the game looked a certainty for Victoria, but Kitson suddenly made a wonderful change in the game, taking three wickets in four balls, leaving the score 84, with seven wickets down. The last three wickets only contributed 6 runs, so Victoria failed to reach Nanaimo's total by 10. C. B. Deaville batted well for Victoria. His score of 42, amongst which were five threes and four twenties, was made by steady, accurate play. F. W. Ashby, with 14, and B. A. Hurst, with 12, were in fine form. The latter was unfortunate in being run out. Kitson's bowling average was excellent, as he obtained 6 wickets for 34 runs, whilst Bamford, with 3 wickets for 22 runs, also bowled well. The complete score was as follows:

NANAIMO.

A. Waring, run out Hunter	13
G. Windley b. Monteith	0
C. Bamford b. Monteith	11
A. P. Kitson c. Ashby, b. Trimen	28
A. C. Anderson b. Trimen	10
G. H. Cross b. Trimen	1
S. Burdoume b. Jaeger	0
L. Sheppard run out	7
C. P. Robinson not out	15
B. L. Robertson b. Trimen	1
Rita Gibbons b. Monteith	3
Byes	3
Leg Byes	2
Total	100

VICTORIA.

D. B. Bogle b. Bamford	4
R. Jaeger c. Anderson, b. Kitson	4
C. B. Deaville c. Anderson, b. Kitson	42
R. H. Hurst run out	12
W. F. Williams c. Anderson, b. Kitson	9
E. V. Rodwell b. Kitson	0
F. W. Ashby b. Bamford	14
L. R. Trimen b. Kitson	0
R. G. Monteith b. Kitson	1
H. G. Walker b. Bamford	0
D. Hunter, not out	1
Byes	6
Leg Byes	1
Total	90

The bowling analysis was as follows:

VICTORIA.

	W.	O.	N.B.	Ms.	Wk.	R.	B.
R. G. Monteith	0	10	0	1	2	25	2
D. Hunter	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
L. R. Trimen	0	10	0	4	4	18	1
R. Jaeger	0	7	0	1	1	17	1

NANAIMO.

	W.	O.	N.B.	Ms.	Wk.	R.	B.
A. P. Kitson	0	11.2	0	1	6	34	3
C. Bamford	0	10	0	2	3	22	3
A. C. Anderson	0	4	0	0	0	19	0
L. Sheppard	0	2	0	0	0	8	0

ANOTHER WIN.

Redskin Again First in the Race for One Design Yachts.

Capt. Bowdler's trim little Redskin was again victorious in yesterday's one design class yacht race. A spanking wind was blowing, which kicked up a big sea. Consequently the yachts sailed over the inside course. The bigger yachts were out for a cruise and as the weather just suited them, their crews had a most enjoyable time. Mr. Cassidy was trying the Banshee, and she performed splendidly. A cabin recently built, made a great improvement, enabling her to bury under the biggest seas without danger. July 30 will be "Ladies' Day," when the yachts will be steered by lady friends of the yachtsmen.

ANOTHER DRAW.

Central and Capital Junior Lacrosse Teams Make Even Score Again.

For the second time this season the Centrals and Capital City Junior lacrosse teams played a draw, the game yesterday resulting in a score of 2-2. It was a very fast game, with no rough play whatever. The Central team seemed to be in a bit better shape than their opponents, several of whom were played out at the end of the game. In the first quarter the Capitals scored one, W. Cullin making the lucky shot. In the second quarter both teams were playing harder and seemed determined but the Capitals managed to score again; Scott doing the needful. After the rest the Centrals, having the wind in their favor, made a desperate effort to score, but the Capital defence was strong and held them off. On commencing the last quarter both teams did good work, but with eight minutes to play the Capital defence went to pieces and the Centrals ran in two goals in quick succession, Sargison doing the scoring.

It would be hardly fair to pick out the players, but both goalkeepers played a good steady game, and for the Capitals F. Cullin and Fawcett on the defence with Gawley and Scott on the home were the stars, while Clegg and the Sargison brothers were the pick of the Centrals.

The date for the final game has not yet been arranged. The officials were: Referee, F. Smith; umpires, J. Finlayson and Clegg; timekeepers, Blain and Morphy. Walter Lorimer and J. Mathews field captained the Capitals and Centrals respectively.

TUG MERMAID CHANGES HANDS

Nanaimo, July 25.—(Special.)—Tug Mermaid has been bought by Wardill, formerly engineer of her, from the New Vancouver Coal Company. Wardill has made temporary repairs and will take the Mermaid to Victoria to go on the ways. He will do a general business with her when overhauled.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

CHOLERA INCREASING AT MANILA.

Manila, July 25.—Cholera, which had been diminishing for a week, suddenly increased to 78 cases in Manila yesterday, the largest since the outbreak. It was feared that the city water was infected, but an analysis shows that it was not polluted. The removal of the quarantine on fruits and vegetables possibly accounts for the renewed outbreak.

THE MINTOS AT NEW YORK.

New York, July 25.—The Earl of Minto, governor-general of Canada, and Lady Minto, R. F. L. Doherty, the English tennis player, and Capt. Henry Hartford, the British consul at Manila, were passengers on board the Cunard liner Lucania, which arrived in port tonight from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Following is a list of casualties in the United States army in the Philippines: Killed or died of wounds, 69 officers and 936 enlisted men; deaths from disease, 47 officers and 2,535 enlisted men; deaths from accidents, 6 officers and 125 enlisted men; drowned, 6 officers and 257 enlisted men; suicide, 10 officers and 72 enlisted men; murdered, 1 officer and 91 enlisted men; total deaths, 139 officers and 4,016 enlisted men, a total of 2,726 killed and wounded, and deaths other than by disease, 282 officers and 4,188 enlisted men; total, 4,470.

J. B. A. A. JUNIORS ROW GRAND RACE

Defeat the Nelson Crew After Hard Struggle—Time 7 m. 9s.

Nelson, July 25.—(Special)—The eleventh annual regatta of the N. P. A. A. O. started under most auspicious circumstances this afternoon. Kootenay lake is probably the finest sheet of water in the Pacific Northwest for a regatta, and it was at its best to-day. There was not a ripple on the water, the weather was all that could be desired and crowds of spectators swarmed in boats on the lake and lined the city shore. The Nelson Boat club had made admirable arrangements for the carrying out of the aquatic programme and every event was pulled off on time, without a hitch of any kind.

Of course the chief interest centred in the Junior fours, and no one was disappointed so far as a splendid exhibition of rowing was concerned. The James Bays won after a very close struggle with the Nelson crew, from start to finish of the mile and a half. These two crews clung together though the Victoria boys had a slight advantage all through. The Victoria crew were in fine condition and appeared to have any amount of staying power, and this is where they won out on Nelson. The home team made a gallant effort at the finish to forge ahead, but their strength was spent and the Victorias, responding to their effort, increased their lead and crossed the line just a boat and a half ahead. Official time, 7 minutes, 9 seconds.

Senioir singles, N. P. A. A. O., was won by E. Glass, of Portland; Henderson, Vancouver, second. Glass lead by half a length. Time, 9 minutes, 21 seconds.

These were the only association events, the Junior singles being simply a row over for Henderson, of Vancouver.

There were a number of local races, including four-oared lapstreaks, ladies and men's single and double canoe races, Indian races, etc.

To-morrow the N. P. A. A. O. Senior fours will be the great event, the Victoria crew being the favorite.

Following is the programme of to-day's events:—

Lapstreak Fours, final	3:30 p.m.
Indian Canoe	3:45 p.m.
Chinamen's Race	4:00 p.m.
Ladies' Singles	4:10 p.m.
Senior Fours	4:20 p.m.
Canoe Singles	4:30 p.m.
Veterans' Race	4:45 p.m.
Gentlemen's Doubles	5:00 p.m.
Senior Doubles	5:15 p.m.
Senior Singles	5:45 p.m.
Gentl