The Mining Review.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

THE CAUSE.

Very naturally Liberals in many parts of Canada are proud of their success in the late elections; but it cost a price all true British subjects will yet have cause to regret. In the province of Ontario which is the most intelligent portion of the Dominion, and in which parties and party measures are considered on their merits, a majority of eight was carried against the government, while in Quebec, that in Sir John Macdonald's time invariably gave a Conservative majority, the Conservatives carried but seven seats, or 9 less than four years ago. If intelligence carried a majority against Laurier in Ontario, something else must have carried Quebec province for him, and it is to be regretted, the race and creed cries were that something else. One has but to read the speeches of Tarte in Paris, and frequently in Quebec, to show that he is as ant-British as a public man can well be; and the fact that Mr. Laurier never in the campaign rose to speak in a constituency in Quebec, without telling the French people he was a Frenchman and a Catholic was a diplomatic way of doing what Tarte was endeavoring to do in a more open way. English-speaking people are not slow to notice these things, and they must have their effect later on.

It is generally conceded a man would hardly be worthy the name of man who was not proud of the country that gave him birth; but that is no justification for rebelious sentiments to which Tarte so often gave expression, and as frequently winked at by the Premier. We repeat the English people of Canada are not slow to notice these things—the wish of the Premier and his colleagues for French supremacy in Canada, and they will at the first opportunity resent it in a fitting manner.

The local papers have a great many ways of explaining Hugh John Macdonald's defeat. No doubt money, personations and all such tatics at which Mr. Sifton is an adept have had their influence, in short the arrests already prove that; but they alone are not sufficient to account for the large majority against him. We believe his leaving the Local House so soon was the main cause of his defeat. In the last provincial elections, while leading the opposition, he made certain promises as to reforms in provincial legislation; and many electors felt, no doubt, he should have remained in that House and carried them out. He is a popular man, and a strong man, and had he remained in the Local House for four years, made good all his pledges to the people, and developed good leadership, there is every reason to believe he could have beaten Sifton in any constituency in the province. His defeat should serve as an object lesson to others under similar circumstances.

In Ontario the Conservatives gained 14 seats, carrying all the cities but Kingston. They, however, lost 10 seats in Quebec, one in P. E. I., five in New Brunswick, and six in Nova Scotia. Summed up the count stands this way:

Ontario	14
Manitoba	3
The Territories and B.C., no change.	
Quebec	10
Prince Edward Island	1
New Brunswick	5
Nova Scotia	6
Total Liberal gains	22

This would show Laurier to be five stronger than in the last elections, which means ten in a division.

It may be of interest to some of our readers to be informed that voters in the coming Dominion elections need not necessarily go to the local constituency in which their names are registered to poll their votes. For instance if a voter, now in the Slocan, is registered at Rossland, he can vote in the Slocan. In other words, a voter registered in the Yale-Kootenay constituency can vote in in any part of the riding.

NURSING MOTHERS

want Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil, almost without exception. So before they get to be mothers, eating for two is no small tax, continued for months.

The emulsion not only is food itself; it gives strength for digesting usual food.

If the milk is scanty or poor, the emulsion increases supply and enriches quality.

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"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 192.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Condor Claims, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of capital of the Company is £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at New Denver, and Wm Henry Sandiford, Mining Engineer, whose address is New Denver aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 14th day of September, one thousand nine hundred.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:—

(a.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and work any lands, mines, mining or mineral claims, mining rights, grants, concessions, leases, easements, or interests in lands, waters, mines, minerals, mining or mineral claims, mining rights and other hereditaments in British Columbia or elsewhere, and any property, real or personal, movable or immovable, for purposes incidental thereto, or to any other objects of the Company:

(b.) To prospect and search for, get, win, work and raise, either within the area aforesaid, or elsewhere, copper or other ores, metals, minerals or substances, and to carry on the business of miners, millers, smelters, and workers of any processes in the production, reduction and making merchantable of ores, minerals, metals, metallic products, suppliers of water, merchants and manufacturers and workers of any minerals, metals, articles, and things used in connection with mining, milling, smelting, and other processes aforesaid, or any of them:

(c.) To search for mines and minerals, and to acquire and grant licenses and other rights and privileges for the purposes of, or in respect of, the search for or winning and getting of copper or other ores, metals or minerals:

(d.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, live or dead stock, or any easements, rights, privileges or concessions, or any interest therein, necessary or convenient for the Company's business, or for developing or utilizing any of the Company's property, and to explore, work and develop the same:

(e.) To acquire, erect, construct, or hire and maintain and work, any buildings, plant, engines, machinery, fixtures, mills, roads, railways, tramways, canals, creeks, shafts, ditches, or other works which may be necessary or advisable for the purposes of the Company, whether on land of the Company or not:

(f.) To undertake and carry into effect all such financial, commercial, trading, or other operations or business in connection with the objects of the Company as the Company may think fit:

(g.) To acquire any inventions capable of being used for any purpose connected with any of the businesses or operations of the Company, or the license or right to use the same, and to acquire or cause to be applied for and obtained, any letters patent or concessions or privileges of an analogous character, whether British or foreign, in respect of any such inventions, and to grant and issue licenses for the use of any such invention or inventions, upon such terms and conditions as may be considered expedient:

(h.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to the objects of this Company, or to acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, properties and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of this Company:

(i.) To pay for any property or business purchased or otherwise acquired in shares (to be treated as either wholly or partly paid up), or debentures or debenture stock of the Company, or in money, or partly in shares or debentures or debenture stock, and partly in money; and to accept in payment for any part or for the whole of the property of the Company, sold or otherwise disposed of, shares, bonds or debentures or any other company or companies:

(j.) To improve, manage, develop, let or sell, or otherwise dispose of, charge or deal with, in any manner whatsoever, all or any part or parts of the property of the Company, or any rights or easements in or over the same:

(k.) To acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold and sell, or otherwise dispose of, shares, stock, debentures, or debenture stock, or any interest in the revenues or profits of any company, corporation, partnership, or person carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and, upon any return of capital, distribution of assets, or division of profits, to distribute such shares, stock, debentures, or debenture stock among the members of this Company in kind:

(l.) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of the Company, and to execute and issue bonds or debentures, or debenture stock, to bearer or otherwise, mortgages and other instruments for securing the repayment thereof, or for any other purpose, with or without charge upon all or any of the property of the Company or its uncalled capital, and upon such terms as to priority or otherwise as the Company shall think fit:

(m.) To establish or promote, or concur in establishing or promoting, any other company whose object shall include the acquisition and taking over of all or any part of the property, assets or liabilities of this Company, or shall be in any manner calculated to enhance, either directly or indirectly, the interests of the Company, and to acquire and hold shares, stock, or securities of, or guarantee the payment of any securities issued by, or any other obligations of any such company:

(n.) To lend, invest, and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such securities, or without security, and in such manner as from time to time may be determined:

(o.) To make, accept, indorse, and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments:

(p.) To apply for, obtain, accept, adopt, and carry into effect, any Acts of Parliament, provisional orders, concessions, contracts, grants, decrees, powers or privileges, which may be deemed necessary or desirable for facilitating the objects, or any of the objects of the Company:

(q.) To procure the Company to be registered, or incorporated, or otherwise domiciled, represented, or recognised in British Columbia, or in any other place where it may be necessary or expedient so to do:

(r.) To hold in the names of others any property which the Company is authorised to acquire, and to carry on or to do any of the businesses and acts and things aforesaid, either as principal or agent, and either by the agency of or as agents or trustees for others:

(s.) To pay all expenses of and incident to the formation of the Company, and to remunerate and make donations (by cash or other assets or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares, or in any other manner) to any person or persons for services rendered or to be rendered, in introducing any property or business to the Company, or in placing or assisting to place any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company, or for any other reason which the Company may think proper:

(t.) To execute and do generally all such other things as the Company may at any time consider conducive to the carrying out or attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Oxford Stoves are the Best Heaters.

If you want a fuel-saver, purchase one of our Oxford Stoves or Ranges, which will burn either wood or coal. We have a nice assortment for sale cheap. Call and see them.

HARRY NASH.

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Headquarters for Travelling Men and Miners.
The Table is first class.
The Bar is always stocked by the best Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
The Rooms are all that can be desired for comfort.
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy
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Our new and handsomely illustrated catalogue will place you in just as good a position to "shop" with us as though living in our city.

It contains hundreds of the very choicest things in fine jewelry, watches and silverware.

A copy will be sent you free upon application.

RYRIE BROS.,
Established 1854. We prepay charges and refund money if desired.
Yonge and Adelaide Sts., Toronto.

MINES AND MINING.

The Arlington at Slocan City is shipping 60 tons, ore weekly, worth $1000 a car.

The Speculator at Slocan City has a 25-foot ledge with a paystreak of two feet.

Capt. Duncan says a large staff of men will be put to work on the Granite shortly, and it will be worked all winter.

The Highland mine at Ainsworth is now shipping steadily.

Mining is quite active in the Juno camp.

The Athabasca mine milled 445 tons of ore in October, at a value of $22.67 per ton.

J. Fred Ritchie, of Rossland, is reporting on the Mansfield group of mines on Kaslo creek.

The Whitewater shipped 218½ tons of ore for the week.

Ward McDonald is quite certain to make a mine out of the Transvaal, near Silverton.

The Ivanhoe tram is 2½ miles long, or the distance between the mine and the concentrator, and has a capacity of 150 tons of ore a day. It was constructed by Mr. Riblet, who spent the last two weeks superintending its operation.

Mr. G. W. Hughes has a large staff of men at work on the Trade Dollar, which is now showing up remarkably well.

The Monitor has 15 men at work, and will ship when rawhiding opens.

The Molly Gibson tram is completed, and the mine is to ship steadily.

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The only all rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and O. R. & N. Co.

Connects at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic, and connects at Bossburg with stage daily for Grand Forks and Greenwood.

Effective June 3rd, correct time card as follows:—

LEAVE.	Day Train.	ARRIVE
10:35 a. m.	Spokane	7:10 p. m.
12:05 p. m.	Rossland	5:30 p. m.
9:30 a. m.	Nelson	8:00 p. m.
	Night Train.	
10:45 p. m.	Spokane	7:05 a. m.
5:50 a. m.	Northport	12:45 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	Rossland	7:30 a. m.

H. A. JACKSON, G. P. & T. A., Spokane, Wash.
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson, B. C.

R. H. Trueman & Co. will open their New Photographic Studio in the Mining Review Building, opposite C. P. R. Depot, about 18th of Nov.

THE BIG STORE

Grocery Department

A Big Reduction in all Groceries for Cash.

Call in and get our Prices.

THE HUNTER-KENDRICK CO., LTD.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

In addition to our made-to-order department, which will always be kept up to the pink of perfection, we have put in a fine assortment of all

Miners' Clothing
Gents' Furnishings

Our Boots and Shoes, Underclothing, and, in fact, all supplies—just what's wanted in the camp. Call and inspect them.

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For your Eastern Trip, is to see that your ticket reads VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC.

First-class Sleeping Cars on all trains from Revelstoke and Kootenay Landing.

TOURIST CARS

pass Dunmore Junction daily for St. Paul; Saturdays, for Montreal and Boston; Monday and Thursdays, for Toronto

Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

Train departs 8 a. m., except Sunday, for Nakusp, Revelstoke, Main Line and Pacific Coast, connecting at Rosebery for Slocan City, Nelson, Rossland, Boundary Country, and all Eastern points via Crow's Nest route.

For time-tables, rates and full information, call on or address nearest local agent, or

H. W. HARBOUR, Agent, Sandon, B. C., or
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To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates and full information to any C. P. R. agent or H. W. Harbour, Agent, Sandon.
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About the House.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Vinegar will "set" dubious greens and blues in ginghams.

Vinegar is an antidote for poisoning by alkali.

For a summer picnic luncheon there should be plenty of relishes and a few sweets. Many people object to meat sandwiches, and if the party is to start early in the morning the bread, biscuit or rolls are better carried uncut. The butter should be taken in a tightly covered tin box, which should be wrapped in several layers of wet cloth, and this put into the centre of a much larger box and packed tightly with wads of paper, so that it will not come in direct contact with the sides of the outer box. This will prevent the heat from hands or sun reaching it. Brown bread is always especially delicious after a long walk, and it is well to have loaves of both it and white bread.

In making pickles only the best cider vinegar should be used. If a green color is wanted in sour cucumber pickles it can be obtained by putting them into cold vinegar in a porcelain lined kettle and letting them heat slowly over a slow fire until they are green. Only granite or porcelain-lined kettles should be employed in making pickles. Mold can be avoided by putting nasturtiums or pieces of horseradish root into the pickle jars, which should always stand in a dry and dark place.

A cafe frappe, which is always delightful as an afternoon or evening refreshment is simply made. To one quart of strong coffee sweetened to taste add the beaten white of one egg and freeze. Serve it in glasses, with whipped cream on the top.

People who move into rented houses are likely to encounter water bugs and cockroaches, and only vigilant efforts will effectually rid the premises of the pests. Both of these varieties of bugs are especially fond of brown paper and wet cloths, and it is well to see that their tastes are not gratified. Cucumbers are a rank poison to the insects, and the parings from them, scattered about, will thin their ranks perceptibly. Borax, which is a clean powder, is also poisonous to them, and this, with a trace of sugar added to it, sprinkled in the iron closets about the range and other haunts will have a desirable effect. There is a great variety of manufactured powders, all of which are good if applied to corners and edges of floors and wall with one of the "shotguns" that come for the purpose.

Wash black lace with rain water, to which a teaspoonful of borax and a tablespoonful of alcohol has been added to every pint. Sew cotton on a bottle smoothly and wind the lace over it. Pull out the edge and baste it down on the bottle.

Wash white lace with boiling water and borax soap, after first basting it on a bottle covered with white cotton. Let the lace dry on the bottle.

TO PRESERVE MEATS.

To can meat boil the meat until nearly done, season with salt and pepper. Cut from bones in slices and put at boiling point into glass cans. Fill all spaces with the broth to the brim of the can. Screw on covers tightly as possible. Beef, mutton, veal or chicken can be successfully canned by this method. Keep in a cool, dry place. The bones may be boiled until the meat will slip from them; then can it and the broth for use in making scraps.

To sugar-cure pork, thoroughly cool, carefully trim hams and shoulders and split sides in two lengthwise. Sprinkle bottom of barrel with fine salt and rub each piece of meat with salt. Pack in barrel with hams on bottom, shoulders next, and sides on top. After three days cover with following brine; Water, 8 gallons; salt, 12 pounds; sugar, 3 pounds; saltpeter, 3 ounces; concentrated lye, 3 teaspoonfuls. Boil and skim, then cool and pour over meat. Brine should be strong enough to bear up an egg.

To season sausage, for 40 pounds of meat use 1 pound salt, 2 ounces sage, 2 ounces pepper. Pack in crocks and cover with melted lard.

CLEANING OIL PAINTINGS.

Artists sometimes use a raw potato for this purpose. Cut off the end of the potato and rub the painting very gently with the cut end. As fast as the potato becomes soiled cut off a thin slice and continue to use it until the whole surface is clean. Another method is to rub the soiled surface with the finger wet in warm water. If the dirt is very hard and old use oil instead of water. Let it rest for a few hours so that the dirt may be softened, then wash off with a sponge and tepid suds.

PAINTED FURNITURE.

The painted furniture formerly described as "cottage sets" passed out of style more than a score of years ago. It was always looked upon as a rather economical and modest substitute for the black walnut carved set, or even the more costly rosewood, which was in those days the last word in modish and expensive furniture. The "cottage furniture" could be of cheaper wood, because the thick paint covered up all trace of its quality.

Gloomy grays, dull greens and steely blues were the tints most admired in this old-fashioned furniture. The backgrounds were relieved by crudely painted bunches of flowers which ornamented—if anything so intrinsically hideous could be said to have that effect anywhere—the head and foot of the beds and were applied in more diminutive form to the bureaus and other pieces in the "set." Cottage furniture was always sold in a set.

It was very cordially despised, after taste turned toward the antique wooden furniture, brass beds and all the similar improvements that came during the past score of years. The cottage sets were relegated to country residences, servant's rooms and other inconspicuous places. Since that time painted furniture has not been seen until the white enamelled chests of drawers and other wooden pieces began to be seen. Now there are signs that the days of painted furniture may return, although it is not likely that the taste for it will ever be strong enough to recover the slightest favor for the cottage set.

Painted furniture of the day is very much more artistic and elaborate than its predecessor ever was. It is as expensive, too, as nearly any other kind, and would never be bought for economy. White is the most popular color for a background. It is decorated with sprays of flowers, very artistically and charmingly disposed and painted, indeed, with all the excellences that the most modern and best trained artists can give them. There is as much difference between them and the old painted pieces as there is between a crude chromo and a delicate water color.

Probably this same degree of difference exists between all articles popular for household decoration thirty years ago and to-day. The old-fashioned furniture seems to have disappeared altogether and never likely to reappear in any form. But its direct descendant, very much bettered and undoubtedly made much more expensive, is offered to-day by the large furniture establishments as one of their latest and smartest styles.

THROWING SHOES AFTER BRIDES.

"Over Edom will I cast my shoe," says the psalmist, the throwing of a shoe being the symbol of new ownership, a testimony in Israel of possession. In Anglo-Saxon times the father delivered the bride's shoe to the bridegroom, who touched her with it to show his authority. The custom of throwing an old shoe after the bride in England and Scotland signified that the parents gave up all right or dominion over the daughter.

PARADOXICAL.

She—Can a person do two things at once?

He—Oh, yes. Every moment I am with you I am completely gone.

SULPHUR IN RUSSIA.

At different times works have been erected in Russia for the exploitation of sulphur. The principal one of these was that at Dagheston in the Northern Caucasus. The largest output occurred in 1888, when it amounted to 1500 tons, but since then, the works have been abandoned. The deposits of Dagheston are, however, very extensive and yield 20 per cent. of sulphur. Their geological formation is almost the same as that of the sulphur deposits of the Island of Sicily, which, on an average, yield only from 14 to 17 per cent. of sulphur. The chief reason for the abandonment of the exploitation of the Daghestan deposits was their unfavorable situation. At the present time there are in operation in the whole of Russia but two sulphur works, which together produce less than 1000 tons of sulphur; this equals about 5 to 10 per cent. of the quantity consumed in the country. The sulphur deposits which have recently been discovered in Asiatic Russia, namely in Transcaspia are said to be the second largest in the world. They occur within an area of about 23 square miles, and are situated at a distance of about 100 miles from Khiva on the Amu-Daria and 170 miles from Askhabad, on the Transcaspian Railway. Mayeffsky and Konshin, in a recent report, state that the deposits are situated in the immediate neighborhood of the village of Kirkh-Chouiba, and that they consist of several groups of hills, extending along the valley of the Ungus. Most of the deposits occur in the form of open cuts. The sulphur is mixed with a soft sand stone and yield 60 per cent. of pure material.

No shafts would be required for the exploitation of these deposits. The above mentioned Russian experts think that the cost of exploitation would not exceed 15 cents per ton, and that the smelting would cost no more than one dollar. They further recommend the Patcanoff process for the extraction of the sulphur. Patcanoff estimates the cost of sulphur extraction at $1.00 per ton, and the cost of transportation and taxes at 5 kopecks, 2.6 cents, each per pood, 36 pounds. Should these statements prove to be correct, there will doubtless be a great future for these districts.

PARCEL POST ODDITIES.

Referring to some of the contradictory rules of the British postoffice, J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., says;—No living creature, "except bees," may be sent by post, although in France crabs and in Germany human beings may be so forwarded. The prohibition of living creatures is no doubt due to the experience of the officials charged to open parcels forwarded by entomologists, rat catchers and other scientists, though one is puzzled to account for the toleration of bees. Perhaps some postmaster-general was an ardent apiculturist; but anybody who has ridden in the Australian bush would certainly back a swarm of bees, irritated by several hours' jolting in a freight train, to clear a sorting office in record time. Arms may not be sent to "prohibited districts' in Ireland in a parcel, and "the expression 'arms' includes any cannon."

It would seem to follow that a cannon may be sent by parcel post to any other part of the United Kingdom. Eggs may be sent by parcel post, but no compensation will be given for injury to them, though payment will be made if the parcel be lost. This is why, when all the eggs in a box have been smashed into fragments, and the liquid contents have oozed out, the box containing the empty shells is invariably delivered with scrupulous care to the addressee.

The Home Treatment For Coughs and Colds.

Few indeed are the family circles from whence there has not been taken some member as the result of neglected coughs and colds. The prudent mother is constantly on guard lest her little ones fall prey to croup, bronchitis, or colds. She knows that if colds are promptly cured there is certain protection against consumption, pneumonia and other lung troubles.

Hosts of mothers have learned to trust implicitly to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to promptly loosen the tight chest coughs, to allay the inflammation, to clear the air passages and thoroughly cure the cold. Their confidence in this grand prescription of Dr. Chase has never been shaken, because it has never failed to prove beneficial. It is of such unusual merit as to have attained to by far the largest sale of any similar preparation.

A HACKING COUGH.

Mr. W. A. Wylie, 57 Seaton Street, Toronto, states;—"My little grandchild had suffered with a nasty, hacking cough for about eight weeks when we procured a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. After the first dose she called it "honey" and was eager for medicine time to come around. I can simply state that part of one bottle cured her and she is now well and as bright as a cricket."

BRONCHITIS.

Mr. Wm. Davidson, St. Andrews, Que., states;—"Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has cured me of bronchitis. I have, without success, tried many remedies for the past six years. Last winter when I had a severe attack and was unable to work I procured a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and am happy to state that the third bottle made me a well man."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine,

Mother's favorite remedy for Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, 25 cents a bottle; family size containing about three times as much, 60cts At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

AN ANCIENT GAME.

Polo, Popular in Japan, India, Persia and Greece Was Introduced to Us by Army Officers.

Just when and where the first game of polo was played is not definitely known, but it is well known that in the early part of the tenth century the game was played in parts of Asia, principally in Persia, India, and Japan. In the latter country, where it was undoubtedly played in the sixth century, there is a tradition that the game was known to the people 600 years before Christ.

Many old Eastern writings make reference to the game under the Persian name of chaugan, and, although space will not admit of a very elaborate account of these allusions, they are too interesting to be omitted altogether.

Firdusi, a Persian poet, speaks of Gushtasp, a mythical hero, whom he describes as being so powerful that when he played chaugan he struck the ball so hard that it disappeared among the clouds. A Persian historian of the tenth century tells us that Alexander the Great, having refused to pay tribute to Darius, the Persian commander and having expressed his determination to fight rather than yield to the demand, was taunted by Darius, who sent him a chaugan stick and ball, with a message to the effect that these were fitter implements than swords and spears for one so young and inexperienced.

Alexander's reply was short, but to the point; "The chaugan ball is the earth, and I am the stick."

Omar Sheikh Mirza, a great-great-grandson of the Emperor of Timour, in describing one of his father's officers, says; "He was a man of courage, an excellent archer, and remarkable for his skill in playing the games of chaugan and leap frog."

The game has also been made the subject for metaphor among the Persians, as is shown by numerous allegories and sayings, such as; "Man is a ball tossed into the field of existence, driven hither and thither by the chaugan stick of destiny, wielded by the hand of Providence," and "May the heads of your enemies be your chaugan balls."

Among the early patrons of the game some of the more distinguished were Haroun-al-Raschid, the Amir Masud of Ghazni, the Emperor Akbar, and the Shah Abbas, the Persian monarch. The latter, a great patron of the game, evidently found it a great relief from mental labor to gallop about on a wild little pony and endeavor to hit the chaugan ball harder and oftener than any of his courtiers.

The plans of Agra furnished a great polo ground for the Emperor Akbar, where three centuries ago he might have been seen within a quadrangle formed by howdahed elephants and squadrons of horsemen, playing chaugan with his courtiers on the present site of Taj. The sticks they played with were topped with gold and silver, and when a stick broke the pieces became the property of those who picked them up. The Emperor must have been quite an enthusiast on the game, for it is recorded that frequently on dark nights he went out upon the plain and played for hours, using blazing wooden balls that seethed and spluttered as they bounded over the ground.

Polo was probably first played in Europe by the Greeks in the twelfth century, for a Byzantian Comnenus took a "cropper" while playing a chaugan match.

In India chaugan was played for ages in Munnipore and the valleys of Thibet before it was taken up by the English. It is probably from this place that the game derived the name of polo, for it is probably a corruption of pulu, the Thibetan name for the game. In 1859 J. F. Sherer, a Lieutenant in the English army, having become interested in the game, from seeing it played by the Munnipories, organized a European polo club in Cachar, and by playing exhibition matches soon started the game among the young officers and merchants of his acquaintance. It was largely through the efforts of Sherer that polo became popular in Calcutta, where in 1864 he was tendered a great dinner in recognition of his services. He has since been justly called "the father of polo." The game has since spread throughout all India and is played from the Himalayas to Ceylon, and the great tournaments held yearly at Murat and Umballa, which are attended by large and appreciative throngs, are strong evidence of its popularity. Nor is its popularity confined to India alone, for polo is played to-day in almost every civilized country in the world.

ENGINEERING FEATS.

When the founder of the Han dynasty overthrew the son of the builder of the Great Wall he determined to remove his capital from the eastern plain in Honan to the city of Perpetual Peace, in these secluded mountains. He changed the name of the city to Western Peace, and after having destroyed the palaces of the conquered he built a palace in this mountain city. The building of the palace, however, was a small matter. He found that roads would be necessary in order that taxes and tribute as well as visitors and officials might be able to reach his capital, and so he began constructing roads and bridges through and over these mountain passes and gorges, which proved to be an undertaking second only to that of building the Great Wall, accomplished only a few years before.

For years he employed no less than 100,000 workmen, who dug away the mountains to fill up the valleys, and where it was impossible to fill them up, built bridges, which were supported on great stone pillars or suspended in air. Some of these suspension or flying bridges, as they are called by the Chinese, are not less than 450 feet in length, 500 feet above the valley and wide enough for four horses to cross abreast, and are still standing after a period of more than 2,000 years. These are some of their engineering feats—feats which were performed 2,000 years before suspension bridges were known in Europe, and it was these roads and these bridges which made Siganfu easy of access through the wildest and most wonderful scenery known in China. Along these roads the conqueror built post houses and resting places, inns and caravansaries which made travelling not only a dream of romance, but a matter of comparative comfort as well, and for 200 years he and his successors governed the Empire from this city, giving a new name not only to the country, but to the people as well, the proudest literary name they bear to-day—the country and the people of the Hans.

ONE-SIDED HABIT.

Squint—Force of habit, Jones says, often impels him to make a loan.

Flint—Its odd that it does not impel him to pay up. Poor habit that don't work both ways.

ROYALTY ON DRESS.

Following are the opinions of some of Europe's potentates in the matter of masculine dress. The Prince of Wales once said to the Empress of Germany, "No man has a right to be slovenly in his dress, and no man who can possibly *afford it* has a *right* to be glaringly 'out of fashion' as regards his attire. A well-dressed man, even as a tastefully dressed woman, is a pleasing sight; a slovenly-dressed man, even as a dowdily-dressed woman, is an eyesore. For instance"—and his royal highness laughed good-naturedly—"what right has any man who possesses more than one suit of clothes to appear in public with a light coat and vest and black trousers? Or what right has any individual to make life abominable for those around him by wearing a frock coat and a little straw hat? To dress well is an art, and an art that ought to be studied by both men and women."

The King of the Belgians, on his last unofficial visit to England, said to the Duke of Cambridge; "When I am in my own country I can always distinguish an Englishman in two ways; firstly, by his abominable French; secondly, by his charming style of dressing." "Your majesty," replied the duke, "we can always tell a Belgian in our country; firstly, by his charming style of addressing; secondly, by his villainous style of dressing."

The Emperor of Germany once said to his great friend and admirer, the Earl of Lonsdale; "When I see a man careless about his dress, dressed in ill-fitting, 'out-of-the-fashion' clothes, I say to myself, 'You are either deeply in love and have been refused; careless about life, or else, no tailor will give you further credit."

The venerable Emperor of Austria, though very far from being perfectly correct himself in his style of dressing, is nevertheless very particular about the correctness of his courtiers' dress, and those who daily surround him. A certain well-known count, recognized in Vienna as one of the most learned men in Austria, is also recognized as one of the most careless and slovenly as regards his attire. Once at court he appeared before his emperor even more untidy than usual. "Sir," said the outspoken emperor, "much study has, I have no doubt, considerably adorned your mind; but I should take it as the greatest favor if you would allow some tailor to adorn your body as well."

CHILD PUNISHMENT.

The punishment should be proportioned to the offense and grow out of it as a natural consequence. A child who is lazy in the morning and persistently late for breakfast, should be deprived, not of a proper amount of food, but of something he particularly likes and might have had if he had been in time, as sugar on the oatmeal, or syrup on the griddle cakes. If he has been promised that he should go for a drive or a walk, or some expedition, and is not ready at the time for starting he should be left behind. The bitter disappointment will teach him as nothing else can do as effectually, the value of punctuality. If he is sent on an errand and does not return promptly he should not be allowed to taste the nice things made with the sugar or eggs he was so long in bringing. If his errand were of some other nature he should be made to stay alone in his own room for as long a time as he has kept his mother, or any one else waiting.

MALARIAL FEVER.

AFTER EFFECTS LEAVE THE VICTIM WEAK AND DEPRESSED.

Miss Emma Huskinson, a Captain in the Salvation Army, Tells How She Regained Health Through the Use of Dr Williams' Pink Pills.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Among the oldest and most highly respected residents of Orangeville is Mrs. John Huskinson, whose daughter, Emma, has for a number of years been an acute sufferer from the after effects of malarial fever. A reporter of the Sun hearing of the wonderful effects which Dr. William's Pink Pills have had on Miss Huskinson, called at her home to enquire into the truth of the rumor. After stating the reason of his visit, he was kindly received by Mrs. Huskinson, who gave him the following facts of the cure: "Some years ago," said Mrs. Huskinson, "my daughter Emma, who is now captain of the Newmarket corps of the Salvation Army, was attacked by malarial fever. She was under a doctor's care for a long time and although she recovered sufficiently to go about, the after effects of the fever left her very weak and the doctor did not seem able to put any life into her. She had frequent headaches, was very pale, and the least exertion would greatly fatigue her. We thought a change might do her good and consequently she went on a visit to Toronto. While there she was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and at once purchased a supply. Before she had finished the second box she noted a marked change for the better; her appetite improved, her color returned, the feeling of exhaustion had disappeared, and by the time she had taken half a dozen boxes she was enjoying the best of health, and all her old-time vigor had returned. Although her work in the Salvation Army is hard and exposes her to all kinds of weather, she has since been able to do it without the least inconvenience.

"Some time after my daughter's cure I was myself completely run down, and to add to my trouble was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism. Remembering the benefit my daughter had received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to use them, and before I had taken half a dozen boxes I felt fully recovered and have been in the best of health ever since. My advice to all ailing is to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored more weak and ailing women and girls to robust health than any other medicine ever discovered, which in part accounts for their popularity throughout the world. These pills are sold by all dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DEMONS AS DEBT COLLECTORS.

In China if a merchant is derelict in paying his debts his creditor on New Year's day—the Chinaman's New Year's day—carries away the door of his shop, thus permitting all the demons and evil spirits of the universe to enter and disturb his equanimity as long as the poor tradesman lives.

THE ONLY POSSIBILITY.

He—Nothing could ever come between us, could it dear?

She—I can't think of a single thing, unless I should happen to become engaged to some other man.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth. Send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that 30 days from the date hereof I will apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Sandon for a license for my hotel on lots 2 and 3, block A, K. & S. division west, in the City of Sandon.

H. M. STEVENS.

Sandon, October 20th, 1900.

NOTICE.

Galena Fraction Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Galena mountain, adjoining the Galena and Saddle Mineral Claims.

Take notice that I, P. M. Hayes, F. M. C. n 26378, acting for myself as to one-half, and as agent for F. H. Wilson, F. M. C. n 38127, as to one-quarter, and T. B. May, F. M. C. n 38126, as to one-quarter, undivided interests, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1900.

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Joiners Supplies at the right price.
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Alta Lodge, No. 29.

A. F. AND A. M.

Regular Communication of the lodge. Meets first Thursday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

THOS. BROWN, Sec'y.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Charlotte and Herbert Mineral Claims, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On McGuigan Creek, and near the Washington Mine.

Take notice that I, W. J. H. Holmes, acting as agent for Edwin Hyde Tomlinson, Free Miner's certificate No. 23418 A, and the Washington Mining Company (foreign) Free Miner's Certificate No. 709 special, intend 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1900.

150 Barrels

..Choice..
Ontario Apples!

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Northern Spys, Bell Flowers, Russets, Greenings, Baldwins, Spitz and Ben Davis. Call and see them, they are all right in quality and price, at

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Will continue the tailoring business lately carried on by Armstrong & Co. All fits and workmanship will be guaranteed.

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Everybody eats fruits and vegetables when they can get them fresh and cheap. We have two carloads on hand and more to arrive shortly. You need not go without a good winter's supply when you can purchase them from us at almost the growers' prices. We will be able to supply everybody's needs.

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