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The Season Fairly Opened

Victoria Defeats the Navy in the Rugby Match Yesterday Afternoon.

Junior and Senior Association Matches Played on Beacon Hill.

The football season opened yesterday, when with weather that could be described as ideal for autumnal sport, a good crowd of enthusiasts at Caledonia Park saw the local stalwarts begin auspiciously by defeating the Navy at Rugby, by 31 points to 3. The ground was hard as a cement court, and the play for the beginning of the season all that could be desired. The composition of the Victoria team showed a material alteration from last year, the backs being practically the same, but four new figures appearing in the forward line. The Navy, virtually an unknown quantity to British Columbia as yet, proved exceptionally strong in the forward division, and usually had the best of the scrum. Lieut. Lenevue, their captain, doing his best to maintain a forward game. Goward, Victoria's veteran captain, on the other hand, aimed to take advantage of the hard ground in an open battle, and succeeded to that extent that the season was opened with a signal victory from a strong aggregation of good players, the Navy, albeit, having their consolation in the fact that they did not go out without a score—as was the fortune last season of every team coming up against Victoria's invincible squadron.

Proceedings opened with Lenevue winning the toss and choosing to play downhill with the slight wind at his back. The Victoria forwards followed up the kick-off well, and after several scrums Scholefield, from a pass, made a fine run and scored the first point for the home colors. The try was not improved, the ball striking one of the posts and bounding off. The Navy forwards, with a good combined rush, then carried the ball dangerously close to Victoria's goal, where Miller relieved with a kick into touch. After that the remainder of the introductory half was notable chiefly for a good combined play between Gillespie and Martin, which resulted in the latter scoring. Another try was registered for Victoria by Gamble just before the call of half-time, and was converted into the major point by H. A. Goward.

Starting the second half with 11 to 0 against them, the Navy proceeded to rush matters valiantly, and by the superior weight of their forwards and excellent play by their half-backs, looked dangerous on several occasions. Eventually, however, the ball was carried into centre field, where the Victoria three-quarters began to get in their deadly work, and with good combined play between them and the halves, scored four times well behind the posts before the call of time, each point being converted. The Navy's contribution to the score was made shortly before the close of the match, a combined rush of the three-quarters ending in the ball going into touch close to Victoria's 25. From the throw-out, a Navy forward caught the ball and punted it into touch close to Victoria's goal-line. Then from the throw-out his team-mates dashed over the line. The try was not improved.

The visitors throughout played a sterling hard game, their forwards working well together and their halves being always on the ball. They, however, showed a slight weakness in the combination work of their three-quarters, this being no doubt due to want of concerted practice, and with the advent of Mr. Mathers—one of England's last-year Internationals, who is expected at any time—this will no doubt be more than overcome.

The Victoria's forwards, considering they had never before played together, held their heavier opponents well, and the new men—Thomson, Lorimer, H. Pooley and H. A. Goward—did good work and gave evidence of developing into thoroughly reliable players. The packing and heeling-out of the whole forward line was, however, somewhat loose, and this must, if possible, be remedied before Victoria meets the Hornets on Thursday next. The back division as a whole played with their accustomed combination and well-directed dash, Martin in particular doing plenty of hard, effective work.

Dr. Harries, of H. M. S. Phaeton, proved a competent and most impartial referee; and the hope was generally expressed from grand-stand, as well as field, that many more similar games will be witnessed during the season.

On Thursday of this week—Thanksgiving Day—the Victoria team will make their accustomed pilgrimage to Nanaimo, where the Hornets are reported to be awaiting them with a particularly strong team and a fixed determination to wipe out last year's defeats. The composition of their team is said to be very much the same as last year, although the arrangement of the men has been kept a profound secret from the general public. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway management, with its accustomed disposition to further the interests of good sport, has placed a special train at the disposal of the team and general public, many of whom will no doubt be glad of the opportunity to accompany the favorites in the fight—particularly as the round trip has been placed at the economical figure of $2.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Yesterday's Matches.

Two matches of Association football were played yesterday on Beacon Hill, making a good commencement for the season. In one the Victorias met and defeated the Columbias by a score of 1 to 0. In the other the Columbia juniors vanquished the South Parks by a score of 2 to 1. Considering that the games were the first that have been played this season, both sides put up good football. The Columbia juniors were much heavier boys than the South Parks, but the latter had the best of the second half of the game. The goals were scored for the Columbias by Anderson and Captain Blackburn. Mr. F. Jones acted as referee for the game.

THE KENNEL SHOW.

Reasons For the Judge's Ruling in Disputed Case at Recent Canine Exhibition.

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction because the judge at the recent bench show in the Philharmonic hall refused to award prizes to two bitches entered as bull terriers, on the ground that they were of the wrong color, being brindled or fawn. By request, therefore, we publish the recognized bull terrier standard, from which it will be seen that the judge's decision was perfectly justifiable, as colors other than white are not acknowledged. Slight markings about the head or body do not disqualify, but are not desirable.

General appearance—The general appearance of the bull terrier is that of a symmetrical animal—an embodiment of agility, grace, elegance, determination, strength and courage.

Head—The head should be long, flat and wide between the ears, tapering to the nose. There should be a slight indentation down the face, without a "stop" between the eyes. The jaws should be long and very powerful, with a large black nose and open nostrils; eyes small and very black—almond shape preferred. The lips should meet as tightly as possible, without a fold, and not deep at the corner. The teeth should be regular in shape, and should meet exactly. Any deviation, such as "pig jaw" or being "under-hung," is a great fault.

Ears—The ears are always cropped for the show bench, and should be done scientifically and according to fashion.

Neck—The neck should be long and slightly arched; nicel set into the shoulders; tapering to the head without any loose skin, as found in the bull dog.

Shoulders—The shoulders should be strong, muscular and sloping; the chest wide and deep, with ribs well rounded.

Back.—The back short and muscular, and slightly arched over the loins, but not out of proportion to the general contour of the animal.

Legs—The fore legs should be perfectly straight, with well-developed muscles; not "out at shoulder," nor set on at the resting lines and very strong at the pastern joints. The hind legs are long and (in proportion to the fore legs) muscular, with good, strong, straight hocks well let down near the ground.

Feet—The feet more resemble those of a cat than a hare.

Color—White. Other points being equal, an entirely white dog shall win over one with markings.

Coat—Short, close and stiff to the touch, with a fine gloss.

Tail—The tail shall be short in proportion to the size of the dog, set on very low down, thick where it joins the body, and tapering to a very fine point. It should be carried at an angle of about 45 degrees, without curl, and never over the back.

VALUATION OF POINTS.

Symmetry and general appearance, 10; head, skull and jaw, 15; face, 5; teeth, 5; ears, 5—30. Neck, 5; shoulders and chest, 15; back, 10; loins, 5; legs, 10; feet, 5; tail and stern, 5; coat, 5. Total, 100.

DOG STORIES.

Talking about dogs and their powers of recognition, Gordon Stables, the caravan traveller and noted writer on dogs, tells of an instance of memory which is best told in his own language: "About five years ago I possessed a very beautiful Newfoundland bitch and a lovely little Italian greyhound, both of which passed out of my hands. I met both of them at the Crystal Palace dog show the other day for the first time since I had parted with them, and endeavored to make them recognize me. I was perfectly unsuccessful as far as the greyhound went. In her doggie language she swore she had never seen me before, that I wasn't the real Sir Roger, and she finished up by showing me her teeth and telling me to 'count those and tremble.' With the greyhound it was far different; as soon as I began to talk to him in the old, fond way, he nearly went wild with joy. He would have torn down his cage if he could to get to me.'

Relating to dogs, and their knowledge of spoken words, Sir Walter Scott once wrote that the wisest dog he ever had was what was called a bull and terrier. "I taught him to understand a great many words. I do sometimes think I am positive that the communication betwixt the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker who was bringing bread to the family. I beat him, and explained the enormity of his offence, after which to the last moment of his life he never heard the least allusion to the story in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said, 'The baker was well paid,' or, 'The baker was not hurt, after all,' Camp came forth from his hiding place, capered and barked, and rejoiced. He certainly had a singular knowledge of spoken language."

TWO POPULAR COMEDIES.

Attractions at the Victoria Theatre For the Present Week.

One of the important engagements of the season will be the successful comedy, "Mistakes Will Happen," at the Victoria theatre this evening. It has been said that this is the best farcical comedy the stage has seen in years, and is presented with an elaborate production and an exceptionally strong company under the direction of Jacob Litt. The play tells the story of a young actor and an actress, who have been married secretly, their manager objecting to employing married people in his company. The young husband has written a play, on the production of which he feels he will be in a position to announce his marriage. Unfortunately he finds it exceedingly difficult to interest managers, and he and his wife determine to seek some one with means who will be willing to back the play. An elderly business man becomes immediately interested in the young actress, who tries to secure his support for her husband's play. In the meantime Mrs. Chase, his flirtatious young wife, has struck up a strong friendship with the young actor, who tries to interest her in his play. Weird complications ensue. The sub-plot is furnished by the love affairs of a German maid-servant who has a happy faculty of invariably doing the wrong thing at the wrong time. A novel scene is provided in the second act. The cast is headed by Charles Dickson.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Lively Session Looked For.

Port Angeles Ferry Proposition To Receive Consideration To-Morrow Night.

Alderman MacGregor's Motion To Secure Mortgage Security on the V. & S.

A lively session of the city council is not unanticipated when the members of the aldermanic board resume committee to-morrow evening on the Port Angeles Eastern ferry by-law. When the committee rose last Monday, reporting progress, only the first section had been passed, after the amount of the subsidy provided for had been cut in two.

At the figure adopted, $8,750, the interested company promoters declare they would not accept the desired contract.

Under these conditions it is quite possible that the friends of the by-law may ask for a rising of the committee without report—thereby abandoning the mutilated measure. Or on the other hand, they may allow matters to take their course in the committee, in order to ascertain how far the opponents of the by-law may go.

Ald. MacGregor, who is looked upon as the sponsor for the scheme insofar as the council is concerned, declares emphatically that he has not received any assurance from the heads of the proposed company that they would be willing to accept anything less than the amount originally stipulated.

He is confident, however, that $12,500 would be agreed to if the company were permitted to reduce the speed of their steamers from knots to miles—such a lessening of speed making an immense reduction possible in operation charges, otherwise coal consumption.

In the event of the city declining to entertain the propsals of the ferry promoters, it is quite within the range of possibility that the Beechy Bay scheme may be revived by private enterprise. Mr. D. W. Higgins, the junior member for Esquimalt, is again pressing the claims of his district for the ferry terminus, and in company with President Cushing of the Port Angeles Eastern, Mr. Turnbull, attorney for the company, and an engineer, went last night to Pedler and Beechy bays, where to-day will be spent in a thorough examination of all conditions.

Ald. P. C. MacGregor has since the several railway propositions came so conspicuously before the public, been looking carefully into the status of the guarantee on the Victoria & Sidney road. As a result, he has given notice of a resolution in the following terms, which he will bring before the council at its meeting to-morrow:

"Whereas the Victoria & Sidney Subsidy act, 1892, recites that the railway company has agreed in consideration of a guarantee of interest on its bonds to secure the bonds to the extent of $12,500 per mile, and to secure the payment of the said guarantee and interest the said company pledge its undertaking as security therefor;

"And whereas the company is empowered to charge its undertaking and its tolls and property, real and personal, in respect of such guarantee secured and subject only to the charge in favor of the bondholders;

"And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council is by the act authorized to enter into all agreements and arrange all details for carrying out the provisions of the act;

"And whereas provision is also made for permitting the corporation to share in any security taken for advances;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the government be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain security in the nature of a mortgage over the Victoria & Sidney railway, its undertakings, tolls and property, real and personal, for the amount of the advances made by the government and corporation to the railway, in satisfaction of their respective guarantees of interest; and that the mortgage contain such terms and clauses as will permit the corporation to share in such security pro rata to the extent of its guarantee."

BUTTER FROM THE FRASER.

Sir: Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to correct a statement made by your correspondent, "Progress," in this morning's issue. He states that I said at the meeting at Victoria West on Thursday night that 28,000 pounds of butter from one creamery in the Fraser valley were marketed in Victoria last month. What I did say was that over 28,000 pounds of butter, all of it the product of the creameries of the Delta and Chilliwack districts, had been marketed in this city during the month of August.

J. L. BECKWITH.

RAILWAY CONNECTION.

Sir: In your editorial of October 12 you call for concerted action among Victorians if they would see their city prosperous. You ask them to work together. But have you ever looked a little nearer home? Has there ever been anything of vital importance to Victoria that the Colonist did not take one side and the Times the other? Take for instance the matter of the Garonne passing our doors. No other city in the Dominion would have stood for an instant such a slap in the face; their merchants would have boycotted that boat to a unit. The Times happened to grasp the fact that an awful insult had been offered Victorians, so the Colonist immediately told the Times it should not let such small matters as that worry it. But it is not my intention to point out to you the manifold ways in which you, the voice of the people, cause a division to be made, but to ask you and the Times to fairly join hands upon the railway issue. There can be no doubt in the mind of any man who has gone into the two schemes at present before the public, as to which is the more feasible of the two. The Victoria, Port Angeles & Eastern is a direct connection with the Northern Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. Its traffic is assured, it connects us with all the great Eastern centres, and also with the through tourist traffic by way of San Francisco. Passengers coming North by the Australian and San Francisco boats would stop here instead of going through to Seattle and then East over the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, or by the C. P. R., over the old, slow-going route at present in existence between here and Vancouver.

The Victoria-Chilliwack railway scheme is utterly impracticable, and that it should be supported by such men as D. R. Ker and C. E. Renout is beyond my comprehension. If they were asked to go privately into such an enterprise, I am sure they would laugh at the man who proposed it to them. In the first place, the railroad goes nowhere and stops at Chilliwack. In the second place, we are to ask the people of Chilliwack, Delta and Sumas to subscribe stock to the amount of $100,000 for the sentiment of dealing with Victoria, instead of as at present, going to Vancouver; and in the third place we are asked to reclaim mud flats at Sumas and supply a population which will some time make its a return of $484,000. The Northern Pacific already runs within two miles of where we are to lay our rails, consequently tapping Sumas.

Now, if this country is as rich as we are led to believe, would not branch lines from the C. P. R. tap it? And if the C. P. R. came to Victoria by way of Chemainus, should we not get our share of the trade of Chilliwack? And is there any other way than by competition to bring the C. P. R. to Victoria, than by another line coming in first that can compete with it and does compete with it, viz., the Northern Pacific? Did we ever have a satisfactory telegraph service until the Western Union thought our trade was worth coming after? Were not the wires often down a week at a time, and when we complained we were told it was utterly impossible to improve the existing line? But they did not find it impossible as soon as another line offered to do our work for us.

And, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, let us not sit and chew our fingers and say we have no need to exert ourselves, if the Port Angeles, Victoria & Eastern will come here anyway. Let us give them our heartiest support. Let us come out for once in a united stand. They are honest in their dealings with us. They ask no bonus until they have their line running a year. We are necessary to them and they are most necessary to us. There will be no use for the B. & N. extension to Cape Scott unless the Port Angeles line comes here, for miners from Dawson and Atlin will not come through by that route unless they can take through tickets from Victoria to their homes in the East and South. That trade alone is worth our looking after. It belongs to us and is ours by right of our unexcelled position to handle it, and we have only to win it back from Seattle, who has stolen it from us through sheer business energy. If the Port Angeles, Victoria & Eastern were completed, miners would stop here and spend their first fruits before proceeding home. Families of miners would settle here when their men folks went North, and we should practically command the Northern trade, whereas now we get less than our share.

G. S. K.

RAIL TO THE NORTH

Sir: Among the various schemes now being considered the extension of the E. & N. railway to the northern part of Vancouver Island, to my mind, deserves more consideration, than any of the others. The northern trade is now an established fact and the sooner the residents of Victoria realize the importance of it the better it will be for them. The efforts put forth by the residents of Seattle and the other towns of the Coast is well known and if we do not make for quick connection with Skagway we will find the trade will pass out of our hands. The citizens should at once push for fast passenger boats to as we will not only have the freight but also the passengers going to and coming from the North. Is it not a fact that the fastest boats now plying on this route on leaving Skagway will not stop at Victoria and Vancouver on the downward trip, therefore necessitating passengers destined for British Columbia ports to take boat to Victoria or rail to Vancouver? It is true these companies are magnanimous enough to pay the fares of those who travel on these boats to their place of destination after arriving in Seattle. It can therefore be seen how advantageous to the people of Seattle to cultivate this trade. How long are we to allow this sort of thing to go on? Here we are with a large and rich mineral country to the north and belonging to our own Dominion gradually going into the hands of foreigners, and we are doing practically nothing.

The construction of a line of railway to the northern part of Vancouver Island is the key to the situation. We want quick facilities for transportation and by this means would avoid the dangers of navigation and waiting and delays for tide and the passing through of the Seymour Narrows, which always had to be reckoned with by steamboat men. With the construction of this line would not only bring all parts of the Island into quick communication but be a link by which the American people would take advantage of. Then the advocates of the Port Angeles railway would have a link that the could rely upon in bringing them in touch with immense trade which must come this way.

CITIZEN.

FRANCE.

Sir: Bigotry dies hard, but it dies just the same; even in the last stages of the malady it often gives a kick by which it may be known. That poetic prodigy and relic of know-nothingism writes you an apology for a poem (published on October 6), in which, after singing the praises of France, he writes:

like water.
The blight of Jesuit and priest came upon thee,
Therefore innocence is condemned, wickedness exalted.

If a French monarch shed Huguenot blood "like water" did not Huguenots shed Roman blood "like water"? See Lingard's Vindication in answer to the Edinburgh Review, Vol. VIII., History of England; also Alzog and Milner, etc., who were Protestants. Every intelligent reader of authentic history knows that the work of "Jesuit and Priest" is a great influence and power for good. The rulers of France are atheists, disciples of Voltaire, Rousseau, etc., who took most of their arguments from the writings of Luther, Calvin and Erasmus. If France is declining in morality and Christianity, it is because she will not hearken to the voice of "Jesuit and Priest." The sooner France turns from materialistic atheism to Christianity the better. Your poet, "X," tramped the track of all cowardly bigots by hiding behind a nom de plume, but I hope X stands for an xception in this enlightened community.

J. MONTGOMERY MILLER.

When any part of the body isn't doing the work that nature intended it to do, it puts the whole system out of tune—out of harmony. Sickness in one part of the body is likely to run into all parts of the body. When children stand a row of bricks on end, they knock the whole down by upsetting one brick. That is exactly what happens to the health when the bowels fail to perform their proper function. Constipation makes trouble all along the line—puts the liver out of order, is bad for the kidneys—bad for the stomach. The blood carries it all over the system. That makes sluggishness, lassitude, bad breath and foul taste in the mouth, fills the stomach with gas and causes windy belching, stops digestion in the stomach, causes sour stomach, heartburn and headache. You can avoid all such trouble, for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets CURE constipation and its attendant evils.

Send 31 cents in 1-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his "Medical Adviser." It is a book of 1008 pages, profusely illustrated.

Comment of the Press.

TOO MUCH FOR BAILLIE.

From the Kamloops Standard.

The Nelson Tribune appears to think it surprising that Mr. William Baillie, who contested South East Kootenay against Col. Baker, "is virulent in opposition the the Semlin government." If that paper was better informed, it would know that thousands of men throughout the country who opposed the Turner government on principle—being still men of principle—object more strongly to the present maladministration. All of us are liable to mistake, but it is a man of courage and honor that acknowledges his mistake.

SOCIAL CODE IN NELSON.

From the New Denver Ledge.

The upper stopes of society in Nelson are worked with a respect for formality that is exceedingly rich. In order to stay on shift in the charmed space, certain rules must be observed, or your name is Dreyfus. Calls must be made on correct society time, and then length must not exceed the code. The conversation must be subdued and light in its effect. If you partake of refreshments, great care must be exercised. It is extremely vulgar to drink more than a bottle of Scotch at one visit. It is a sin against culture and refinement to say "You bet," "My pardner," and similar expressions. If you do, society will think you are an old-timer and will cut you, as the bee does the flower that has mislaid its sweetness. In order to get in the very top stope, if you are a man, you must wear trousers wide and be able to lisp something about Burke's Peerage. When a call comes to a conclusion, you must rise in the accepted form, move backwards to the door, and insinuate yourself to the outer zone while you bid adieu to your hostess in words that must not be vulgarly tender or more than 13 ems wide. Thus it is that butterfly souls permeate the atmosphere of Nelson, while the plebeian looks on and wonders if evolution will ever need more than the naked eye to tell codfish from cream.

AN INVOCATION.

From the Lillooet Prospector.

Labor Day was duly observed in Nanaimo, and a number of bright politicians—W. W. B. McInnes, M. P., and Joseph Martin, M. P. P., especially—were in attendance, appealing to the poor workingman and making chumps of themselves in general God help the workingman if he puts his trust in these men.

CRIME IN THE PROVINCE.

From the Midway Advance.

In dismissing the late Attorney-General, one of the reasons given by the Premier of the province, Mr. Semlin, for his action, was that Mr. Martin had neglected the duties of his office. Whatever foundation Mr. Semlin may have had on which to base such an assertion has not so far been disclosed, but if evidence is wanting as to the state in which the administration of justice fell, during the incumbency of the office of attorney-general by Mr. Martin, it would seem only to be necessary to turn to the assize court dockets, that not before in the history of the province has crime been so prevalent as it has been of late. In this state of affairs was confined to this district, which is so rapidly developing, and therefore is receiving a large addition to its population (some of an unsavory character), it would not be so marked, but as other portions of the province have contributed their quota to the list, there is reason to believe that the policy pursued by the late Attorney-General was conducive to anything but a rigorous suppression of crime. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that the new Attorney-General will bring order out of chaos, and so relieve the impression which has for some time past been gaining ground, viz., that the administration of justice within the province is on the wane.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

(From Sunday's Daily Colonist.)

Lucky Numbers.—The winning numbers at the regular Saturday evening drawing of F. Campbell yesterday were as follows; First, 9,606; second, 6,924; third, 8,901; fourth, 6,944; fifth, 6,988.

The Jury Takes a Trip.—The jury in the Armour case took a Saturday holiday from the confinement of the courtroom and visited the scene of the alleged seduction. The trial proceeds to-morrow.

May Not Come.—French Consul H. M. Grahame has heard nothing more concerning the expected visit to Esquimalt of the cruiser Protet. He has accordingly reached the conclusion that the proposed visit has been cancelled.

Commander's Visit.—General Hutton, commanding the Canadian volunteers, is expected to arrive here on either Monday or Tuesday evening. He reached Vancouver yesterday and was met by Lieut.-Col. Gregory, commanding the Fifth regiment, and other volunteer officers. He will spend one day at Nanaimo organizing a volunteer corps there, and the rest of the week will be spent in Victoria, inspecting the forts, and on Saturday the Fifth regiment.

Fishermen Attention.— To-day being the last of the fishing season it is to be expected that the trains on the Island road will be crowded with Waltonians. Although the season is now at its end, the fish both at Shawnigan and in the Koksilah are reported to be taking the fly well, and present in goodly numbers. For Thursday next—Thanksgiving Day—the management of the railway announces a special double train service with exceptionally low rates.

An Early Meeting.—Although no date has yet been announced, it is expected that there will be a meeting of the police commissioners early this week, to discuss the question of re-organization, strengthening the force numerically, and otherwise improving its protective efficiency. Rumor has it that one of the constables slated for dismissal as incompetent, has retained a legal adviser, and will retaliate by presenting charges against a superior officer, so that a general washing of dirty linen may possibly become a feature of the session.

Auction To-morrow.—An important auction sale of valuable furniture and carpets will be conducted by Mr. Herbert Cuthbert in his salesrooms, 37 and 39 Langley street, opposite the Law Courts, at 2 p. m. to-morrow (Monday). A fine pianoforte and a unique Oriental dinner service, said to be worth $500, will be included in the sale. Mr. Cuthbert will also hold an auction sale on Tuesday at 11 a. m., at the store lately occupied by Mr. Simeon Duck, 58 Broad street, of new and second-hand furniture, in consequence of Mr. Duck retiring from business.

Skeena River Mining Co., L'T'd L'T'Y.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Hunter & Oliver, 21 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

Business: Sale of the company's mineral claims, and affairs of the company generally.

This meeting is called by C. W. D. Clifford, trustee, and holder of one-fourth of the issued shares of the company, under and by virtue of the company's by-laws, and of section 2 of the Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1893.

No. 289. "COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of "The Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability."

(Capital, $1,000,000.)

I hereby certify that "The Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The registered office of the Company will be situate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia.

The company is specially limited under section 56 of the said Act.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a) To acquire and take over certain leases and mining rights, water rights and mill rights, now owned by the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, The Honorable Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., Frederick Peters, Q. C., George C. Hinton, The Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, T. R. E. McInnes, J. T. Bethune, William Grant, George L. Milne, M. D., and C. N. Black, all of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and Lieut.-Col. S. W. Ray, of Port Arthur, Ontario, and for that purpose to enter into and carry out either with or without modifications the agreement entered into on the twenty-third (23rd) day of May, 1899, between the said the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, of the first part, and the Honorable Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Q. C., K. C. M. G., Frederick Peters, Q.C., George C. Hinton, The Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, T. R. E. McInnes, J. T. Bethune, William Grant, George L. Milne, M. D., C. N. Black and Lieut.-Col. S. W. Ray, and also to acquire any other hydraulic mining properties, leases, mines, mineral claims and mining properties within the Province of British Columbia;

(b) To manage, develop, work and sell the said mining properties and leases of the Company and any other mining properties, rights or privileges which may hereafter be acquired;

(c) To win, get, treat, refine and market the minerals from said mines and mining properties;

(d) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 26th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

je29 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE—Thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate and being on the Skeena river and commencing at the north east Cameron's mill, northeast stake running forty chains north along the shore, thence running forty chains south, thence twenty chains back to the place of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

WM. GREEN.

Skeena River, August 28th, 1899.

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Caribou Mining Syndicate, 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 hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Nos. 13 and 14 Abchurch Lane, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £5,000, divided into fifty shares of £100 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Cariboo District, and Joseph Hunter, civil engineer, whose address is Cariboo District aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

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

(a.) To acquire by purchase certain mining grounds and rights at Cariboo, in the Province of British Columbia, and comprised in three indentures of lease dated the 13th day of June, 1898, and granted, respectively, to C. T. Dupont, Joseph Hunter, and F. E. Hunter, and for such purpose to adopt, and carry into effect (either with or without modification) an agreement expressed to be made between the said Joseph Hunter, of the one part, and J. C. Wheeler, as trustee for and on behalf of the Syndicate, of the other part:

(b.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell, dispose of, and deal with mines, mining ground, and mining rights of all kinds, and undivided interests therein and undertakings connected therewith:

(c.) To search for and prospect, examine, explore, develop, open, raise ore, metals and minerals from and generally work all or any of the mines, mining or mineral claims, lands, rights, and premises when acquired as aforesaid, and to crush, smelt, calcine, refine, manipulate, and prepare for market ore, metal, and mineral substances of all kinds, obtained from all or any of the same premises, and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to the objects of the Company, or any of them:

(d.) To construct, maintain, improve, work and control any roads, ways, ditches, acqueducts, tramways, railways, and other works of convenience which may seem conducive to any of the objects of the Company, and to take on hire or in exchange or otherwise acquire all stamps, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences and things used in connection with any of the mining or other operations of the Company, or by the workmen or others employed by the Company:

(e.) To institute, enter into, carry on, assist or participate in financial, comercial, mercantile, industrial, manufacturing, and other businesses, works, contracts and undertakings, and financial operations of all kinds:

(f.) To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by financiers, promoters of companies, bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, builders, capitalists or merchants:

(g.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book-debts and claims, and any interest in real or personal property, and any claim against such property, or against any person or companies, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired:

(h.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in trading rights, and in all or any products of the earth, including rubber, oils, chemicals, explosives, drugs, nitrate, petroleum, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron and merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either for immediate or future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured, or partly manufactured or otherwise; and to advance money at interest upon the security and commodities, and to carry on business any merchandise or commodities whatsoever of all or any such products, merchandise or ever:

(i.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, and in particular to collect moneys, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts; to negotiate loans; to find investments; and to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or securities:

(j.) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of, invest and deal in shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or obligations of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise.

(k.) To guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether corporate or unincorporate:

(l.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property, either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee to companies or persons interested, or about to become interested, in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims, or demands in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrences, burdens or outstanding rights:

(m.) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, franchise or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment:

(n.) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

(o.) To lend money to such parties and on such terms, with or without security, as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of, and persons having dealings as merchants, importers and exporters of with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of, or companies or persons having dealings with the Company, and to draw, accept, indorse, discount, issue, buy, sell, and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, bills of lading, coupons, warrants and other negotiable instruments, and to buy, sell and deal in bullion, specie and coin:

(p.) To borrow or raise money for the purpose of the Company in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and to secure the repayment thereof by redeemable or irredeemable bonds, debentures or debenture stock (such bonds, debentures and debenture stock being made payable to bearer or otherwise, and issuable or payable either at par or at a premium or discount, or by mortgages, scrip, certificates, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or by any other instrument, or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purposes to charge all or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital; and to allot the shares of the Company, credited as fully or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures or debenture stock issued by the Company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the Company, or for any valuable consideration:

(q.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as may be thought directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects, or otherwise expedient, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or other object:

(r.) To enter into any agreement with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, concessions, charters and privileges which may be thought conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them:

(s.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property, and good will, and liabilities of any company, corporation, society, partnership or person carrying on, or about to carry on, any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which is in any respect similar to the objects of this Company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to enter into partnership or into any agreement with respect to the sharing of profits, union of interests or amalgamation, reciprocal concessions or cooperation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, corporation, society, partnership or persons:

(t.) To dispose of by sale, lease, underlease, exchange, surrender, mortgage or otherwise, absolutely, conditionally or for any limited interest, all or any part of the undertaking, property, rights or privileges of the company, as a going concern or otherwise, to any public body, company, society or association, or to any person or persons, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for any stock, shares, debentures, securities or property of any other company:

(u.) To promote or form, or assist in the promotion or formation of any other company or companies, either for the purpose of acquiring, working, or otherwise dealing with all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or any property in which this Company is interested, or for any other purpose, with power to assist such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses, or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking or subscribing for shares, preferred, ordinary or deferred therein, or by lending money thereto, upon debentures, securities, property or otherwise; and further, to pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of and incident to the formation, registration, advertising and establishment of this or any other company, and to the issue and subscription of the share or loan capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for, or placing or guaranteeing the placing of the shares, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of this or any other company, and also all expenses attending the issue of any circular or notice, or the printing, stamping and circulating of proxies or forms to be filled up by the members of this, or of a company connected with this, or any other company; and to undertake the management and secretarial or other work, duties and business of any company on such terms as may be determined:

(v.) To obtain, or in any way assist in obtaining, any Provisional Order or Act in Parliament, or other necessary authority, for enabling this or any other company to car