WELCOME ACCORDED HON. W. TEMPLEMAN

Dawson Liberals Give Minister Hearty Reception—Policy of Federal Government Towards Mining Industry Is Made Clear.

The Dawson Daily News of August 28th, just received, contains an account of the reception tendered Hon. William Templeman by the Liberal Association in the northern city on the evening previous. The speech of Mr. Templeman shows his attitude towards the mining interests of the country and will be read with equal interest in British Columbia to that shown by the people of the Yukon who heard it. The News says:

In times past there may have been larger receptions given in Dawson under the auspices of this or that political club than that of yesterday evening in the Eagle hall, at which the Honorable William Templeman was the guest of honor, but it is doubtful if an affair of that kind ever took place in the city that contained more genuine good will, evinced a heartier welcome or showed more united good fellowship. Long before the hour of beginning the programme the hall had begun to fill with men in all walks of life and of every shade of political creed, so by the time that the guest of the evening arrived in company with F. T. Congdon and others there was not a seat to be had and many were standing in the aisles.

Hearty cheers greeted the arrival of the Minister of Mines and the member for Yukon, and scarcely had they taken their seats when John R. Grey, president of the Yukon Territorial Liberal Association, announced the beginning of the programme. Seated on the platform in addition to Mr. Grey and Secretary J. T. Patton, were Mr. Templeman, Mr. Congdon, Commissioner Henderson, American Consul Cole, Mr. Nicholas, the assemblage being joined later by Mr. Brock.

In introducing Mr. Templeman, Chairman Grey said that the idea of inviting their distinguished guest to visit the Yukon this summer had been conceived months ago by the Yukon Territorial Liberal Association, and the fact that the gentleman was present this evening was proof that he has a deep interest in the welfare of the North and had determined to see the country for himself. In arranging the welcome of the evening the association had determined to present an address expressive in a small way of the high regard had by the members for their distinguished guest, which Secretary Patton was asked to read. It was as follows:

Address Presented.

To the Honorable William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue and Minister of Mines:

Sir,—The members of the Yukon Territorial Liberal Association desire to express their pleasure in having you, a member of the Dominion cabinet, visit this most northwestern portion of Canada.

Both of the departments over which you preside are intimately connected with the interests of this territory, more particularly the department of mines.

The Klondike has been important on account of the enormous amount of gold that it has produced during the last twelve years. Up to the present nearly all of its vast production has been accomplished by individual effort. The success of those efforts has encouraged the investment of a large amount of capital, through the introduction of more modern methods of mining, such as dredging and hydraulicking on a large scale. It is pleasant to state that success has attended those large investments. This does not mean that the day of the individual miner has passed in this territory. There are still ample fields for his industry, pluck and enterprise in the immense area which has not yet been thoroughly examined by the hardy prospector.

The people of the territory believe in its vast latent possibilities and think a reasonable assistance would insure such development that would be a benefit to the territory as well as a great source of profit to the Dominion as a whole.

It is asked that you assist the representative of the Yukon, F. T. Congdon, Esq., K.C., to induce parliament at its next sitting to amend the "Yukon Placer Mining Act" so that it may be more acceptable to the miner and at the same time more just as between the individual and the state.

An appeal is also made to you to use your best endeavors in aiding our member to cause to be placed on the statutes of Canada "An Act Governing Quartz Mining in the Yukon Territory." If this were done, it would appear to give greater security to those who have capital to invest in this all important industry, for capitalists do not look upon regulations that may be changed any day by the executive as affording as staple security as an act of parliament.

Transportation from and to the coast is an irritating question; but as this subject is before the railway board it is to be hoped that an adjustment will be found fair and equitable to all concerned.

Special consideration is asked from the Dominion government during the present transition period in mining, and while the exploration of the resources of the country is still only partial, especially to enable construction of new trails and induce efforts to determine the navigability of any rivers. The success which attended the recent two attempts by steamers to go up the White river gives confidence that later efforts will show navigable waters from Dawson to Lake Kluane; and this, if proven, will open up an enormous country of great mineral promise which, until quite recently, was believed to be inaccessible by water.

It is earnestly hoped that your visit will prove a pleasant one, and that Mrs. Templeman, to whom, as to you, hearty greetings are extended, will thoroughly enjoy her sojourn in Dawson.

JOHN R. GREY,
President.
J. T. PATTON,
Secretary.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, Mr. Grey presented to Mr. Templeman a copy of the same engrossed on heavy calendared paper and contained within a cover of caribou skin, smoke-tanned, bound with thongs of the same material and bearing a handsome design in pyrography, the work of Capt. L. G. Bennett. The inscription read: "Greetings from Yukon Liberals to Honorable William Templeman, Minister of Mines, etc."

Mr. Grey also said another pleasant duty devolved upon him in presenting a souvenir of the North from a few personal friends of the recipient, at the same time the cover being removed from an easel standing to the left of the platform disclosing a typical Yukon scene of the old days, also in burnt work on moose-hide, showing a dog team, cabin, high cache, windlass and dump. It was the work of Max Kolim. The hall rang with cheers as Mr. Templeman received the evidences of good will and high regard, and it was some time before he was enabled to reply. He spoke as follows:

Reply of Minister.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I am sure you will believe me when I say this presentation is a surprise to me. In fact, everything has been a surprise to me since I left Skagway. The mighty Yukon river surprised me; Dawson city surprised me; the creeks over which I have travelled extensively during my short stay have surprised me; to face such an audience on an occasion of this kind is a very great and a very pleasant surprise to me, and the presentation of an address in so unique a form is the greatest surprise of all.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have come up North into the Yukon country, as you have well said, because in the first place I am the Minister of Mines of Canada. I did not come because I am Minister of Inland Revenue, because I know that anything I might have to say with respect to the control of the alcoholic beverages of this territory is not of any interest to the citizens of Dawson, who are, I believe, exemplary in that respect. I also got an impression to-day, during a journey through the creeks with my friend Mr. Congdon and the sheriff, that it was an absolutely prohibition country. (Laughter.)

But that is all right. I came here as Minister of Mines. I came because I thought it my duty to do so as Minister of Mines; because I wanted to see the great Klondike country and to know the people, so that it might be, in future, in conjunction with my friend and your friend, Mr. Congdon, I might be able to do something that would tend to lead to the future development of your rich country. As Minister of Mines, as a member of parliament, that is my reason for coming, and although my life has been somewhat strenuous here, notwithstanding the prohibition to which I previously referred, I am glad that I came. (Laughter.)

I have travelled over a great many of your creeks; I have gone over most of them and have seen what there was to be seen. I am gratified beyond measure with what I have seen, although I was given to understand, and I do understand that your mining industry, according to calculations based upon the past is somewhat on the wane. But what I did see was that there is still a vast territory to be explored by the miner, and that there is, in my opinion, a great future for the city of Dawson as the centre of a gold producing country. Along the creeks, as was pointed out to me, there were a great number of creek bottoms and hillsides yet to be worked, and the individual miner, I am pleased to see, has still many chances of making a fortune in the Klondike district.

New Fields.

Now, Mr. Chairman, you have in your address referred to this fact, that the investment of large capital here does not mean that the day of the individual miner has passed. I believe you. There must be fields here yet to be explored by the individual miner, and it is the efforts of these individual miners, as you have well said in the address, that makes the investment of large capital possible. I think, sir, we have here, as we have in all our northern country—from here to Hudson Bay—a great wealthy mining district; one of the largest mining areas unexplored in the civilized world. It is my firm conviction that Canada will yet become the greatest producer of mineral wealth of any country in the world. (Cheers.) Already the increase is from twenty-five to one hundred million dollars per annum in a few years, and if the ratio of increase should continue in the same proportion as no doubt it will, we will in a few years be what I have said, the greatest, or at least one of the greatest, mining countries in the world.

I am equally certain that a very large amount of the natural yield of our mineral wealth will come from this particular district, and as the future centre of this new mining development I am sure that the city of Dawson will be rejuvenated and its streets will be as busy or busier than in the days that are gone.

Really, I am somewhat the father of the idea of creating a department of mines. It is only a couple of years ago, coming from the mining province of British Columbia and being at the time a member of the cabinet without portfolio, that I conceived the idea that if I was to be of any use at all that I should have charge of it. Sir Wilfrid had an act passed establishing such a department and he gave the portfolio to me.

Now, having obtained this coveted position I desire to be educated. I am one of those politicians who don't know it all. (Laughter.) That is a fact. But I do know the vast importance of mining as an industry, and I think I know somewhat of its future importance to this country.

In your address you have requested me to co-operate with your representative, Mr. Congdon, in amending the placer mining act or the quartz mining act. (A voice: "Both.") I believe the quartz mining is now regulated very much by regulations, and you desire me to have an act governing quartz mining placed on the statute book. Mr. Congdon and I have already been collaborating in that direction. Mr. Congdon is a member of the committee on mines which was organized at the last session for the first time, and I also am a member of that committee. That committee, made a standing committee, has been charged with the duty of studying the mining laws of all the provinces of Canada, and those of every other country that are calculated to offer them any suggestions at all, and next session it is to be hoped something of a mining act for all of Canada, not for Yukon alone, will be framed, and brought before parliament. It is a pretty large contract to frame a mining act for the whole Dominion that will be acceptable to every portion of it, but it is felt there should be such a general law governing mining unalterable except by parliament.

I do not know what particular measure you desire as to quartz, but I unhesitatingly place myself in the hands of Mr. Congdon, and although I am not one to make promises I can commit myself upon this point now. I know that Mr. Congdon is so conservative in his views that I can well afford to make such a statement.

Department's Work.

You ask me in another paragraph of your address that the department over which I preside should give special consideration to the great necessity in the mining industry in respect to trails, and the navigability of rivers. Now, the consideration of trails, I suppose, is largely in the hands of your council so far as the Yukon is concerned. (A voice: "We need the appropriations.") I can promise you my very best assistance as to the construction of roads and trails and those means of transportation that are so essential to the miner. No man having any regard to the development of a mining country would fail to favor the construction of trails where necessary. The man is not worthy of being a politician who would not give support to such things wherever necessary, and no one will assist Mr. Congdon more than I will in this regard, either by moral suasion of your Yukon council or pecuniary aid, as Mr. Congdon suggests, from the federal government. There is no question at all that Mr. Congdon will have my most enthusiastic support along those lines.

There is a special work of the department of mines of the Dominion government that is largely along the lines of investigation and geological and mineralogical exploration and investigation of the formation of the country. Coming as I did into the Yukon with the idea of learning something, I thought it proper I should bring with me Mr. Brock, the director of surveys of Canada. It struck me that it would not be a bad idea for Mr. Brock to accompany me for a reason that I will state. We have not been able to see so very many mines in our short visit, although we have seen all that time permitted, but the trip will be an instructive one to both of us, and I want to tell you there is a good deal in enlisting the interest and sympathy of the heads of department in your cause. (Applause.) I suppose you are all politicians in Dawson—I have heard that outside—(laughter), so you will appreciate my reference to Mr. Brock and you will not be wrong after we have seen the country in relying upon us to do our whole duty to you.

Mr. Brock has given me a memorandum to show you along what lines the department of mines is working for the encouragement of mining in Yukon, which I shall be glad to read to you. He writes this:

"The first work was the exploration of the Yukon and Klondike in 1886 by Dr. Dawson and of the Porcupine by McConnell.

"In 1898 McConnell and Tyrrell commenced work on this district and McConnell has continued work in the Yukon every year since then until last season. Besides his geological work around Dawson and his work with Mr. Keele on the gold gravels, he has worked on the McMillan, Sixtymile, Kluane, Big Salmon, Windy Arm and the Whitehorse district. Keel and Cumsell have put in several years on the Stewart, Peel and Wind rivers. Gwillim has worked in the district north of Atlin, and Cairns has spent the last four years in the Windy Arm, Watson, Wheaton and Tantalus districts. He is this season continuing the Wheaton work and will spend a few weeks this fall on Williams and Merritt creeks, near Yukon Crossing.

"Last year we sent with him a member of the staff of the Royal School of Mines of Freiberg, Germany, who on his return has written up the Yukon in illustrated articles in the most important scientific and mining journals and popular magazines in Central Europe.

"We had over about 50 eminent British and foreign mining engineers last year to see mining throughout Canada. Unfortunately, the time at the disposal of these busy professional men, did not permit of us taking them into the Yukon, but it has interested them in Canadian mining, and their authoritative articles published in European journals are showing European capital the possibilities for profitable investment in Canada, which will, indirectly, at least benefit the Yukon.

Assisting Industry.

A great deal still remains undone, the country is developing so rapidly that as present constituted the department cannot keep pace with it. But the department is as yet in its infancy, it will rapidly expand, but this cannot be done in a day or a year. The trouble is not in securing an appropriation, I have all the money this year that can be advantageously expended. The difficulty is in securing adequately trained and properly qualified men. In the opinion of the department it is better not to attempt work at all than to have it done by inexperienced men. Qualified men are not to be picked up every day, but we have a staff of young men in training in the post graduate universities and in the mining fields, and these will be added to the staff just as soon as they are fit for the responsibilities. We are giving them the best training possible. We are bringing instructors here. For instance, we have one of the best topographers of the United States geological survey, which has what is acknowledged the best corps of topographers in the world, in Canada this year to instruct our young topographers in the best methods of mapping the various types of country we have in Canada. One great difficulty we have to contend with is the low level of the civil service salaries as regards technical men, but this difficulty we are endeavoring to remove with some success, and I trust that in a few years it will be altogether removed, so far as this department is concerned, so that in a few years we trust we shall be in a position to cope with the rapid expansion of the mining industry, with a staff of experts that will be a credit to Canada, that will not only advance the mining industry and assist it to maintain a foremost position in the intelligent development of the natural resources of the country, but will be able to make important contributions to the scientific knowledge of the world.

The policy of the department is to assist in every legitimate way the expansion of the mining industry of the country. This is not to be accomplished by paternalism, which destroys the initiative of the individual and annihilates individual effort upon which the advancement of the industry in the end must wholly depend. The department must not do what the individual can and should do for himself. It must not do work that rightly belongs to the professional mining engineer. It must not compete with private professions. But there is work of general interest to mining that the individual person or corporation cannot well do, and cannot be asked to do, which the department of mines can rightly be expected to do for the industry. For example the prospector and mining man has a right to ask the department for maps of the country, for information as to its geological structure, for an accurate description of the nature and mode of occurrence of the economic deposits, and this the department will endeavor to supply. It will also endeavor to secure and make public information regarding the mining possibilities of the country to assist investors in finding a profitable field for their capital, and the prospector in the intelligent direction of his work. Along these lines the department has already done something for the Yukon."

I simply read this to show you that the department of mines and the geographical survey is doing what it can with the limited resources at its disposal, and especially with a view to showing that we are doing all we can for Yukon as well as for British Columbia. As far as I can be of service to Yukon, which is next door to British Columbia and to my own constituency in that province, you may be assured that I shall do the best I can. (Applause.)

Transportation.

What to me is the most important point in your address is the one referring to the question of transportation. In going up and down the creeks this last week the thought came into my mind, that if you offered to make me a present of some of the best mines in the district—if you offered me the whole of the mining ground in the Klondike—and also offered me the White Pass railway on the other hand for me to choose between them, I would say—I will take the White Pass railway because in owning the White Pass I would own the other also, or very nearly. (Laughter.) But there is no use in going into details and figures on this point, as you know it as well as I do—worse than I do, if you will excuse the remark. I am told those figures are something marvellous. However that may be I tell you here and now that I do not believe the Klondike country, with all its richness, will ever prosper if it is to continue to pay the transportation rates it is paying to-day. (Hear, hear.)

Those rates have to come down. I do not know who is going to do it or how it is going to be done. I know Mr. Congdon last year succeeded in getting for our railway commission greater powers so that they are now enabled to deal with the White Pass. I think, however, we had better not discuss this matter too closely as the railway commission now has it under consideration. But if the commission does not make an order which does not turn things topsy-turvy with the White Pass and its rates then I shall be much surprised. (Cheers.) It might be that if the rates were reduced there would be more freight and more passengers coming in, or it might be as contented by the railway company. At any rate if one or the other has to come down it should not be the Klondike country. (Cheers.)

While I have been here I have travelled over good roads, and this must be set to the credit of your government. They are as good as those near the city of Victoria, except, perhaps, in the matter of grades, which of course is largely a question of local topography. You have good roads, and your Yukon council has done much already along those lines, and I am sure they are willing to do everything possible in this direction, so all-important in developing a new country.

But the experience I have had here will live with me for ever. I could not help thinking, as I have many times said in going over your roads, that if those rich fellows in New York and Montreal knew what magnificent auto drives you have here they would not think of going abroad. I cannot forget the view from these domes and the fine roads from dome to dome. I was so impressed that the impression will live with me until—until I come back again. (Cheers.)

I thank you for your courtesy, your hospitality and your generosity. It seems to me that all Yukoners are generous. It is a local characteristic. And I can assure you that in my place at Ottawa I shall always be at your service.

After the cheering had subsided, William O'Brien sang "O, Canada."

F. T. Congdon.

Second only in importance to the speech of the guest of the evening was that of Mr. Congdon, member for Yukon, whose eloquence and ready flow of language would attract and hold the rapt attention of a crowd anywhere. It was with the most profound feeling of gratitude that the speaker had listened to Mr. Templeman. Their acquaintance had extended over a number of years and last winter when the invitation came to Ottawa to the Minister of Mines to visit the Yukon it was his own pleasant duty to urge upon the gentleman the acceptance of the same. He was pleased to see him here for several reasons, one of which was the similarity of problems to be solved, transportation as well as mining, in Atlin, a constituency in the minister's own province, and in the Yukon. What would benefit one would be equally beneficial to the other.

One of the benefits the speaker hoped to see arise as a result of Mr. Templeman's visit was the early enactment of a mining law that would be applicable to the whole of the Dominion. If it is possible to frame such an act, one that will be the same for all parts of Canada, it would have this advantage, said the speaker, in that every man would be familiar with the mining law of the whole of the Dominion no matter what section he came from, and it would be correspondingly easier to interest capital when it became known that the laws were the same for all parts of the country. "Frame a mining law for the whole of Canada," said Mr. Congdon, "bring it to the best possible perfection and then let it stand. In this instance we could well emulate the United States. Their mining laws framed some time ago they will not allow to be changed."

In passing, reference was made to the recent trip of the minister and his party to various creeks adjacent to the city and contrasted their manner of rapid travel by way of the automobile, which at times was declared to be so fast the creeks became but an indistinct blur, and the speaker's experience in that direction when he first came to the country. But he was sure the Minister of Mines had seen enough, swift though his passage had been, to impress him with the enormous amount of ground that had already been worked over and the still greater amount that awaited similar proceedings.

Mr. Congdon was very sanguine as to the quartz now being developed in this section of the territory, and during the visit of their party to the tunnel now being driven on the Dome it was gratifying to know that Mr. Brock, the geological expert, was even more impressed than he was himself, and he had always thought he was the most optimistic person in the Yukon.

"Regarding the Yukon," said he, "I am looked upon as a crank in Ottawa, because I expatiate so much upon the beauties of and benefits to be derived from a residence here, but so many tales have been spread broadcast regarding the hardships of life in the Yukon that many are ready to believe one can scarce exist here and still be civilized. If I had the means I would build a large summer resort on the hill overlooking Dawson, with tennis courts, golf links, etc., and then I would build another on the Dome and you would soon see such a stream of tourists in this direction that would leave nothing to be desired in that direction."

Mr. Congdon concluded his able address by referring to the school children of the city, whom he declared to be the finest, healthiest and huskiest lot of youngsters to be found anywhere in the world.

John Grant.

John Grant spoke briefly, saying that after two such able speakers he was at a loss for a subject to speak upon. He referred to the friendship of a quarter of a century between Mr. Templeman and himself, and was sure that at the beginning of such, which was replete with so many pleasant memories, that neither himself nor the present Minister of Mines had any idea they would meet on the banks of the Yukon twenty-five years later. Several suggestions as to amendments to the placer mining act were made, the speaker concluding by voicing his belief that upon the return of Mr. Templeman east he would be inclined to "loosen up" and there would be a plethora of money seeking investment in the north.

Governor Speaks.

Commissioner Henderson prefaced the recitation of "Jim Bludsoe" by expressing his pleasure at the visit of the guest of the evening, whom he had known for years and whom he regarded as a particular friend, and he felt sure that a promise once made by that gentleman was as good as kept even before it was executed. Brief reference was made to the excellent work of Mr. Congdon during the last session, and he thought every one would agree with him when he said the Yukon's member had certainly made good. (Loud cheers.) "In Mr. Templeman and Mr. Congdon," concluded the commissioner, "we have a combination that is hard to beat, and I am sure we may expect greater things in the future than we have ever enjoyed before."

W. R. Brock.

Mr. Brock regretted that he had not been informed he would be called upon to make a speech, as had he had time he might have prepared something that would have been of interest, but under the circumstances he feared for the result of his effort. He was glad to have met the old timers on their own stamping ground, and hoped at some time in the future to be able to see the ice go out and thus develop into a full-fledged sourdough. Stories were related regarding the tales of hardship heard in the east at the time of the big trek, one of them being regarding the steepness of the trail across the mountain which was declared to have a grade of 25,000 feet to the mile, about five times steeper than straight up and down.

"The Yukon suits me," said Mr. Brock, "and if I were not engaged in my present occupation I would like nothing better than to come here and take a chance with the rest of the people. I am astonished to see the extent of ground yet to be worked, and I firmly believe there is more gold yet to be taken out by far than this section has yielded to date. The country may be truly said to be in a period of transition, and I think the prospects of the Yukon are much brighter to-day than they were five years ago. Many problems have now been solved that were enigmas then, gravels can be worked at a profit now that could not be handled at that time, and so I say the future has a better outlook than many who live here can perceive, and if good paying quartz leads are not discovered I shall be wonderfully surprised."

It was a late hour when the reception was brought to an end by the singing of "The Maple Leaf Forever," and with three cheers for Mr. Templeman and three for Mr. Congdon the crowd dispersed after one of the most pleasant evenings spent in many months.

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EPPS'S
A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.
COCOA
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LUCKY HOLDERS OF SWEEPSTAKE TICKETS

Those Who Won Good Money in Salmon's and Morris' Sweeps.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The great St. Leger race had a very special interest for a large number of Victorians who had tickets in Salmon's and Morris' sweeps, and though the major number drew blanks, six people are to-day receiving the congratulations of their friends at their good fortune.

As a result of Salmon's drawing which was held last evening and the outcome of the great race in England this morning the three main prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize, T. O. Oliver, Pembroke street, $2,520; second prize, E. G. Bishop, 591 Hamilton street, Vancouver, $1,260; third prize, F. C. Hamill, Vancouver, $630.

The horse which won the great event was Bayardo; Volens ran second, and Mirador third.

The King's horse, although second favorite, did not manage to get a position.

Morris' sweepstake resulted as follows—First prize, Mrs. C. Glass, North Vancouver, $442.44; second, J. Pike, Vancouver, $221.22; third, H. D. Hook, Sooke, $110.61.

STRIKERS VOTE TO RETURN TO WORK

Steel Car Company Has Conceded Practically Every Point.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 8.—The strike of the employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company at Mckee's Rocks practically ended this afternoon when 5,000 men voted to return to work.

The strike has been in progress for two months, and during this time a number of men have been killed and scores injured in rioting, which for a time was an almost daily occurrence. No less than 1,700 of the strikers were re-employed to-day, and the others will return to the shops the latter part of this week.

The company conceded practically every point except the re-employment of the members of the strikers' committee.

NEGRO BOUND AND THROWN INTO CREEK

Mob Stands by Watching His Frantic Struggle in Water.

Shreveport, La., Sept. 8.—Caught by an infuriated mob after he had made an attack on Nettie Jones, a white girl of Rayville, Henry Miller, a negro today was thrown into a creek and drowned.

While the black pleaded for his life, his captors deliberately tied weights to his feet, after which they carried the terrified negro to a deep pool and allowed him to sink to the bottom.

Until the last drowning effort of the man had ceased the whites stood about the pool watching his frantic efforts to rise to the surface.

The girl was walking by the side of the stream when Miller jumped from a clump of bushes anad attacked her. Her screams brought assistance and the negro was soon afterward captured.

—The remains of the late Fong Chan, a Chinaman, were forwarded Wednesday on the outgoing steamer Titan to China. The remains will be buried at Hongkong.

VISITED POINTS OF INTEREST

BRITISH SCIENTISTS ENTERTAINED TO-DAY

Several Members of Party Went to Gordon Head.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Over twenty automobiles carrying one hundred of the members of the British Association and their friends went around the Saanich peninsula this morning in order that they might gather some idea of the country life enjoyed in this province. Going out by way of the east road and returning by the west they went across to Esquimalt and took a flying look at the drydock and the village of Esquimalt. With this party was R. M. Palmer, minister of agriculture, Moses Cotsworth, Mrs. Watt, E. A. Wallace, J. R. Anderson and other members of the committee.

Another large party took the White Swan Flyer to the Gorge, and even though the steamer broke down and had to be towed back, they enjoyed themselves and were able to catch the Princess Victoria without missing lunch.

All the visitors were very much pleased with the reception accorded them, and will look back with pleasure to their visit to the Western Outpost of Empire.

LIGHTKEEPER MARRIED.

W. P. Dakin, of Carmanah, Met Wife Here.

W. P. Dakin has been visiting in Victoria for some days, and people thought he was spending only a pleasant holiday. Tuesday, however, a lady arrived from England and both repaired to the home of Captain Hackett. From there a minister was sought and the two were united in the bonds of matrimony. Later they left for the west coast, where Mr. and Mrs. Dakin will live, Mr. Dakin again taking charge of the Carmanah lighthouse.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend applying to the Water Commissioner for license to use water from Cushion Lake Outlet.
C. Beddis. Lake Outlet, Aug. 30th, 1909.

LAND ACT.
FORM OF NOTICE.
Victoria Land District, Coast District, Range 3.

Take notice that the Millbank Co., of Victoria, occupation, lumber manufacturers, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Dundivan Inlet, Horsfal Island, a little to the E. of Ralay Point, thence running S. to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement.

CHARLES G. SMYTH,
Agent for the Millbank Co.
May 29th, 1908

LAND ACT.
Victoria Land District—Coast District, Range One.

Take notice that Murray Clarke Potts, of Minstrel Island, B. C., occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted about two miles distant and in a southwesterly direction from the head of Call Creek, thence following shore line about one mile more or less in a northeasterly direction, thence at right angles seaward about half a mile more or less, thence following at a distance of about half a mile from shore line to a point opposite point of commencement, thence to point of commencement.

MURRAY CLARKE POTTS.
Dated July 10th, 1909.

FORM NO. II.
LAND ACT.
TEXADA LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

I, Barclay Bonthrone, intend to apply for permission to lease 1,000 acres of land, bounded as follows: Commencing at a post planted at the beach about one mile west from the southwest corner of Lot 235, Texada Island, thence north 100 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence south 80 chains more or less to the north boundary line of Lot 235, thence following the north and west boundary lines of Lot 235 to the beach, thence northwesterly along the beach to the point of commencement, together with the foreshore in front of this application.

BARCLAY BONTHRONE.
12th August, 1909.

LAND ACT.
NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

Take notice that I, Clarence Patrick Miller, prospector, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore: Commencing at a post planted alongside of the S. E. corner post of C. P. Miller's application to purchase about 3¾ miles west of Lot Nineteen (19), south side Texada Island, thence following the shore line for eighty (80) chains, being all the foreshore in front of said application to purchase.

C. P. MILLER.

LAND ACT.
TEXADA LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

Take notice that I, C. P. Miller, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, prospector, intend, sixty (60) days after date, to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the beach about 3¾ miles west of Lot Nineteen (19), south side Texada Island, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence south about twenty (20) chains more or less to beach, thence east eighty (80) chains, following high water mark along the beach to point of commencement, being 440 acres more or less.

CLARENCE PATRICK MILLER.
July 21st, 1909.

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