

## RICHEST COPPER CAMP IN WORLD

### IS PROPOSED FOR THE TELKWA DISTRICT

#### H. Howson Gives Interesting Description of the Vast Richness of Northern British Columbia

Harry Howson, the manager of the Telkwa Mining, Milling & Development Company, representing Chicago and Butte capital, has reached the city, after spending the summer in superintending work on the vast interests which his company has in the northern part of British Columbia. Mr. Howson, who is well known here as one of the pioneers of the Telkwa mining country, and organized the company of which he is the manager. After spending three seasons there he pronounces it as the most promising camp in British Columbia, and says that the indications are that it will rival even the famous Butte district, and will become one of the greatest mining centres in the world.

He will not remain long in the city, leaving in a day or two for New York on business connected with his northern ventures.

The Telkwa Mining, Milling & Development Company has vast areas of coal lands, many copper properties, and also has laid out a townsite.

In spite of all the difficulties in the way of transportation the company has done considerable work during the season. There have been from 30 to 40 on the pay roll all summer engaged in building trails to the prospects and opening up the copper and coal deposits.

The district in which the claims are located is at the headwaters of the south fork of the Telkwa river. The greatest difficulty with which the company has to contend at present is the lack of transportation facilities. The means of reaching the district is the round about one by way of the Skeena river to Hazelton, thence up the Bulkley valley 60 miles to Aldermere on the Bulkley, and from there to the Bulkley valley. From the Bulkley valley the company has been forced to build 30 miles of trail to the camp. All the supplies have to be got across the Bulkley river by swimming pack horses and no bridge exists nor is a ferry provided.

As the higher waters of the Skeena from Kitlasia canyon to Hazelton are navigable only a small part of the year the season for getting supplies in by its circuitous route is very short.

Mr. Howson in common with others interested in that district and in the Bulkley valley has been hoping to see a wagon road built from the mouth of the Bulkley to the interior. It would be a great improvement, and would be kept up practically the whole year round. By way of Hazelton as at present the season for transportation is limited to a few months in the summer, and calls for 120 miles of travel with frequent changes instead of 60 miles of direct roadway. The wagon road thus built would not alone be one for the use of this company, and the other interests in the immediate vicinity of these operations. It would afford the means for ingress and egress to the Bulkley valley with its rich agricultural lands. The Bulkley would be only about 80 miles from the mouth of the Copper river by this route.

All summer those interested in that part of the province have been waiting impatiently to see work begun on this roadway, but so far nothing has been done. The completion of such a road would be followed by increased expenditure by various companies and individuals with interests in the country to be opened up by this artery of trade.

Mr. Howson in an interview to-day outlined the work which his company had in hand and the prospects of the district. He says that his company has undoubtedly the largest coal area discovered in British Columbia. During the work on the properties this season one seam of 5 feet was opened which is apparently anthracite. The company has traced the coal veins for a mile and a half with veins 24 feet in thickness. The coal lies near the surface, and may be mined by tunnelling.

A townsite has been surveyed on the shores of a beautiful lake one and a half miles long by about half a mile in width called Jefferson lake. This body of water abounds with trout. The company is not boasting the townsite as no lots are on sale at the present time. The coal measures under the control of the corporation are about 4 miles east of the townsite.

The copper claims begin at the townsite and run west and northwest for a distance of about twelve miles. Mr. Howson's company has 10 groups embracing 41 claims in this district. On all the properties enough work has been done to show up on the surface. In some of the groups the extensive work has been done. On the Evening Group the continuity of the vein for 3 miles has been proved. The vein in this has been opened practically all that way.

Speaking of the formation Mr. Howson says there are vast bodies of low grade copper ore in sight. The formation is a basalt rock with porphyry dykes cutting it in which the copper is found. The dykes are from 10 feet to 400 feet in width.

In the Mayflower Group the ledge is 70 feet in width. An open cut has been put across the entire vein, and the averages about 5 per cent. in copper. There are rich veins running through the low grade ore. Very high values have been got on some of these veins,

as high as 70 per cent. copper and 400 ounces or 500 ounces in silver.

"Wherever work has been done," said Mr. Howson, "the dykes have been shown to be well mineralized and of paying quality, and I think we have the largest copper belt in the world today."

The properties held by his company lie about 3 miles south of the Hanks and Fleming properties on Copper river.

Speaking of other promising properties in the same district Mr. Howson says Col. Topping, who has had long experience in the interior of the province and in the United States, has a splendid showing on his claims. It is the intention of Col. Topping to spend a good amount on further development.

Carl Bros., of Hazelton, have a property in the same district which has been bonded to New York capitalists with Mr. Ward at the head of the company. The first payment has been made and the company will spend \$50,000 on development next summer.

With T. E. Jefferson, of Vancouver, at the head of the syndicate another group of claims were located this summer, and a company is now being formed to take it over and provide money to fully develop it.

Mr. Howson says his own company will spend at least \$50,000 next season if they get a show to take machinery, etc., in.

At the present time the Telkwa Mining, Milling & Development Company has a hotel, a store, an assay office and a number of cabins. The intention next summer is to put in a sawmill. This would have been done this year had the transportation facilities been at all adequate to the needs of the district. If connection by a wagon road could be got with the Skeena at the mouth of the Copper river Mr. Howson says there can be little doubt that half a million dollars would be spent in the district in the next twelve months.

## GOOD PROGRESS ON THE NEW HOTEL

### MRS. REED PROPOSES PRETTY GRILL ROOM

#### She Is Considering Question of Finishing it in Chinese Black Wood.

The Empress hotel, now well advanced in so far as the outside walls and roof are concerned, will within a short time begin to assume a home-like appearance inside. According to the information available there is to be nothing spared in the way of inside finishings, furniture and appointments which will make it an ideal tourist resort.

In this connection Mrs. Hayter Reed, who is to have a very free hand in the furnishing of the hotel, stated on her recent visit to the city that she had in contemplation an elaborate scheme for the grill room. She was considering at that time the furnishing of that room in the Chinese black teak wood with the elaborate carving for which the Chinese have been famous for so long. If that design is finally agreed upon by Mrs. Reed the effect will be most striking.

At present work is going steadily along on the plastering preparatory to putting in the wood work and laying the finished floors. The contracts for the wood work were let some months ago, Lemon & Gossage securing the mill work and Weller Bros. the hardwood finishings. As previously mentioned in the Times this calls for a large quantity of imported woods, considerable coming from Australia, and in order that there might be no delay work was commenced on this in the factory of Weller Bros. some time ago.

It is expected that in about a month's time the wood work may be commenced on the lower floors, where the plastering is well advanced. The roof will be completed in a few weeks, after which the work on the inside will be largely confined to the hotel.

### THE WATER QUESTION.

#### Public Meeting on Wednesday Evening—Ald. Stewart Has New Proposal.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mayor Morley intends letting no opportunity pass in which to remove any confusion and misapprehension with regard to the merits of the different water schemes which have recently been discussed by the council. On Wednesday next he intends holding a public meeting in the City Hall, not for the purpose of advancing his own scheme more than other propositions, he says, but for setting forth in the clearest possible manner all the different proposals. He believes that he has the data necessary for making all very plain and may use a blackboard for illustrating. The meeting on Wednesday he hopes to see packed and it is found that is insufficient in which to have a complete discussion of the matter he will hold a series of meetings. He had intended holding the meeting on Tuesday, but learning that this would conflict with a concert to be given in aid of charity changed the date.

Another move is promised in connection with the water question at the next sitting of the City Council. Ald. Stewart gives notice that he will move that the city solicitor be instructed to prepare a by-law to borrow the sum of \$25,000 on the security of the rates of the city, the said sum to be expended in cleaning and fencing Elk and Beaver Lakes and in installing a pump on the 12 inch main.

If action is taken on this motion by the council there will be no necessity to submit the proposition to the propertors as the amount named is within the limit allowed by the council to pass upon without the authority of a vote of the people.

## THE WATER BY-LAW WAS SHOWN UNDER

### RATEPAYERS REJECT SCHEME SUBMITTED

#### Overwhelming Majority Against Proposal Laid Before Voters—Re-opening of Question Monday.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The by-law providing for a loan for the improvement of the Victoria Water Works system was voted down by an overwhelming majority yesterday. Instead of receiving the three-fifths vote in its favor necessary for its adoption, one hundred and sixty ratepayers more disapproved than approved of it. Thus the project fathered by the water committee of the city council was given its quietus. Incidentally the possibility of arriving at an immediate solution of the vexed question has been rendered almost impossible, for although Mayor Morley's scheme stands, and doubtless will be placed before the aldermen again, it is not likely to receive the endorsement required to put it in the form of a by-law without some radical amendments. And so the water question may be considered in much the same place as it was before the civic fathers held their first stormy debate over its intricacies.

When the polls were closed, at the market building last evening by Returning Officer Northcott quite a crowd gathered around to watch the counting. From the first it was apparent that the trend of public feeling was against the committee's proposal. The first hundred ballots had been counted before many ventured the opinion that it was questionable whether the three-fifths majority would be obtained. Just then the negative votes began to come in with monotonous regularity until it became quite apparent that not only would the necessary surplus be wanting, but the balance would be heavily against the project. This proved correct. The official figures, as announced by Returning Officer Northcott, are as follows:

For	282
Against	442
Majority against	160

Within a few minutes after the final had been issued they were bulletined upon the windows, and soon everyone interested was in possession of the water committee's pet scheme.

This morning a Times reporter endeavored to obtain an interview with His Worship Mayor Morley in respect to his policy now that the result of his has all along opposed had received an emphatic veto from the electorate. It was found, however, that he had left early in the forenoon for Elk lake, accompanied by the Mayor's project. Inquiry elicited the information that one of the filter beds in uncovered for cleaning purposes and His Worship has taken advantage of the opportunity to make an inspection. However it is safe to say that he will move for a reconsideration of his report which was so unceremoniously shelved by the aldermen some weeks ago at the next regular meeting of the city council.

At the public meeting on Tuesday evening the Mayor stated that he would take that step if the citizens defeated the by-law, and no doubt, he will lose no time in carrying out his plan. Ald. Stewart, chairman of the water committee, was seen and proved very willing to talk over the situation. He was sorry the by-law had been defeated, but he honestly believed that it was in the best interests of the city, and that the ratepayers, had they understood everything, would have realized it and voted accordingly. What would be done now? He couldn't say, exactly. Probably the Mayor's project would come up again. He wasn't in a position to predict that it would not receive the ratification of the council. The attitude the ratepayers had assumed, however, was unalterably opposed to Mayor Morley's proposal.

Several reasons were given by Ald. Stewart explaining his objection to the latter. Taking up the 12-inch main, he remarked that the idea looked well on the face of it, but on doubt, the people favored it. But the total daily capacity of Elk lake, as had been pointed out, is only 2,400,000 gallons daily. That limit has now been reached now. Supposing the new main were laid and the volume of water flowing into Victoria enormously increased. Was it reasonable to believe that only what was required would be used? He thought not. The water would be wasted and he ventured to say that in two years the lake would have fallen to such an extent that the water would have to be pumped into the filter beds before being allowed to enter the pipe or it would have to be sent in for drinking or other domestic use without being cleaned. Nor was that all it had been stated by the Mayor that Elk lake was a much abused body of water, and in support of his argument he had said that it was "ten or twelve inches ahead of the game." Ald. Stewart affirmed that if this was so, if the lake went down to its original level, the water would be flowing into Beaver lake, which after all was merely a swamp thirteen feet deep at the most. Under such circumstances what would be the condition of the lake? There would be received from the taps vegetable matter and other objectionable aquatic growths. Then there would be a vigorous and no doubt effective protest from the general public.

Pressed for a reply as to what should be done now that the by-law had been defeated, Ald. Stewart expressed the personal belief that there was only one course to pursue—wait for the outcome of the Highland district proposition. He acknowledged that that would mean allowing Victorians to suffer the inconveniences of built-in two summers in respect to scarcity of

water probably for two more years. But there was nothing else possible that he could see. He was of the opinion that the Millstream scheme would prove practicable. He then went on to explain in detail drawing a rough diagram showing the relative positions of Goldstream, the Highlands and Elk lake. It was reasonable to believe, he contended, that the waterfall in the second mentioned district would easily reach a figure between that at Goldstream and Elk lake. Providing that was found to be true there was nothing to prevent the construction of a satisfactory system. However the measurements taken this winter would prove or disprove his belief. Now he thought the only thing possible was to adopt a waiting policy. Whatever is the ultimate outcome of the controversy between the two sections of the city council, which promises to be revived as a result of the vote on the by-law, the indications are that an interesting and important question will be precipitated on Monday evening.

## REINFORCEMENT FOR WORK POINT BARRACKS

### Forty Members of the Royal Canadian Artillery Expected to Arrive Here Shortly.

The Canadian garrison stationed at Work Point barracks will be materially augmented in the course of a fortnight as two lieutenants and their branch of the service and one officer of the same rank belonging to the Royal Engineers, will be the extent of the reinforcements.

The force in charge of the Esquimalt defences now is not full strength. It does not reach the total number maintained by the Imperial government by a rather large margin. But the addition referred to will effect a marked improvement. The force, however, is not the Federal authorities will allow their contributions to stop with the detachment that will be sent West in the near future. Originally it was thought that a number of recruits could be secured in British Columbia. Now that it is realized that there are few young men in these parts ambitious to take up the duties of Tommy Atkins, doubtless Esquimalt will be remembered in further distributions of recruits.

## GROWTH OF TRAFFIC OF CANADIAN PACIFIC

### Company Finds It Almost Impossible to Supply Sufficient Locomotives and Cars.

Montreal, Oct. 4.—In moving the adoption of the report at yesterday's annual meeting of the C. P. R. Sir T. Shaughnessy, the president, said:

"It is scarcely necessary to dwell on the twenty-fifth annual report now submitted for your approval and adoption. No doubt the business operations are as gratifying to you as it is to your directors. The increase of more than eleven million dollars in gross earnings marks the progress and development of the territory served by your lines, and a very satisfactory net revenue remains after a liberal allowance in your working expenses for the maintenance of your property. Thus far, however, your revenue, your revenue from traffic shows a large increase over the corresponding period in the previous year, and while it is entirely probable that later on the weekly company will not see so striking an increase every reason to anticipate continued improvements. Indeed, although neither effort nor money is spared, we find it almost impossible to provide cars and locomotives rapidly enough to meet the requirements of the business development along your lines, in such a manner as to satisfy, with desirable promptness, the demands of your patrons."

At the special general meeting held on March 13th last, it was decided to supplement the proceeds of the issue of ordinary capital stock then authorized, by an appropriation from surplus funds to the amount of \$1,000,000. No portion of this appropriation had been expended prior to June 30th, but your directors have caused the amount to be set aside in the accounts of the current year, to be employed from time to time as circumstances may warrant additions and improvements to your property.

"Early in July the balance required to redeem your three and a half per cent. bonds was required to be met with the government, and the requisite instrument has been executed, relieving the company for ever from any liability in respect of the principal or interest of the bonds so that all your year has been free from any incumbrance whatever. Since June 30th, 1901, you have redeemed the funds to the amount of \$1,783,000 out of the proceeds of land sales and during the same period the balance due to the company on account of land sold has increased from \$3,487,000 to \$16,382,000, on which you are receiving interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The principal sum realized from the sale of your lands should, in the opinion of your directors, be permitted to accumulate, and be invested so as to give you the best interest return consistent with safety. Under such circumstances a definite plan can be evolved for its utilization, but the interest on both the cash receipts and deferred payments, which are increasing month by month, must be dealt with as you may think best."

"It is evident now that the receipts from this source will during this year be about equivalent to one per cent. on the ordinary revenue. In the present year your directors propose to distribute this one per cent. to the shareholders in semi-annual instalments or half of one per cent. each, payable on April 1st and October 1st, 1907."

## THE DELIGHTFUL ISLE OF GABRIOLA

### THRIVING SETTLEMENTS IN GULF OF GEORGIA

#### Fruit Growing Becoming an Important Source of Revenue to the Islanders.

(Staff Correspondence of the Times.)

The situation of Gabriola Island is one that is most advantageously adapted for all kinds of marine and commercial enterprises, having along its coast line innumerable harbors, many of which will accommodate the largest ocean going ships, while within itself it contains all the natural elements that are required for a prosperous and populous community. In addition to this Gabriola possesses a great many historical and social associations of great interest and a climate that is almost perfect in its kind. It is not superior to any in the world. To a stranger making a casual visit to these shores it is not very easy to exactly determine the basis of this last claim as nearly all the islands in the Gulf of Georgia are blessed with it.

An Almost Perfect Climate

due to their situation lying in the lee of Vancouver Island and covered by its protecting bulk from the fierce storms of the Pacific and cold winds from the northwest. Thus the warm summer sun has an opportunity to accomplish its perfect work, and on any of these islands may be grown luscious grapes, incomparable tomatoes and an almost burdensome crop of all kinds of fruit from the hardy Northern Spy apple to the delicate and always marketable peach. Gabriola is no exception to this rule, but in addition to this the residents of this island point with pride to the fact that their climate is particularly conducive to longevity.

Another factor seems to bear out this contention, for in nineteen families that inhabit Gabriola there are eleven persons of seventy years or over, all of whom have resided there from twenty-five to forty years. Whether the climate has anything to do with this extraordinary condition of affairs or not, it is nevertheless a fact that the oldest of the bunch speaks amiably of the rest as "these young fellows." He is a veteran of almost ninety years, and looks good to make the century mark without difficulty.

Malaspina Gallery is the interesting spot par excellence to visit on Gabriola Island, interesting not only on account of its historical associations, which are of a

Most Engrossing Character but also because of the geological formation which is one of the most interesting that abound in the neighborhood. The gallery itself is an unusual piece of Nature's handiwork, being formed by the action of sea water and air on the soft sandstone of the coast. For countless ages the elements have beaten up against this wall of stratified sand and the result to-day is a long gallery from twelve to fifteen feet in height and extending for a distance of over a hundred feet, the overhanging roof of this gallery extends out many feet past the edge of the floor and making in all a natural phenomenon that has attracted the attention of thousands of sightseers from the days of Malaspina down to the present time. The slow action of Nature in the formation of her results is shown here in the fact that there is

No Appreciable Change. In this gallery from the time it was first discovered, over a hundred years ago, and to the present time, Malaspina the man who first took effective notice of the gallery that bears his name, was one of the earliest and most intrepid of the Spanish explorers who in the eighteenth century were the greatest discoverers of the world's resources. He was commissioned by the Spanish court to make voyages of discovery in various parts of the world, and about 1790 was along the Pacific coast when he discovered this gallery. During this voyage that he came across this cave or grotto, and he ordered a drawing of it to be made, which drawing, after many vicissitudes of fortune, finally appeared, accompanied by a brief description in the pages of a Spanish book giving an account of the Voyages of Malaspina.

This picture led to an investigation a few years ago, the result of which was to determine its exact location at the north end of Gabriola. The exact identity of the gallery was made clear by the notes which sketch referring to the gallery resembling an Indian's head. This is clearly seen in the gallery as it is today, and serves to prove not only the location of the spot but also the permanency of the formations even in crumbling and disintegrating sandstone. It is also fitting that this daring and successful navigator who was imprisoned on his return to Spain and his name erased from the court records to satisfy the malignant envy of a court favorite, should find a wider and more imperishable fame on the tongues of the young nations of the west, of the buoyant spirit of the earliest and bravest pioneers.

Industrially, the backbone of Gabriola is, of course, its farms, which have for nearly fifty years provided an ordinary but efficient livelihood for one hundred and twenty-five persons. The chief source of income is

Sheep and Cattle, principally the former, which has naturally appealed to farmers as providing a stock cheaply raised, always marketable and easily transported by rowboat and for many years was the only means the settlers had of carrying their produce to market. Some dairy-farming, however, has always been carried on, and poultry farming and sporadic attempts have been made at fruit raising, which have invariably proved immensely successful up to the limit of the market, which has, however, always been restricted owing partly to

the crude means of transportation in vogue, but chiefly to lack of organization among the farmers themselves and the difficulty of packing properly and grading in a uniform manner so as to appeal to the distant market. These difficulties are, however, being gradually overcome, partly by government regulation and farmers' institutes, and partly by the

Enterprise of the Settlers

themselves, which has during the past few years provided them with three small steamers, each of which makes regular weekly trips to Nanaimo, and there is already in course of projection another steam ferry which will probably be realized by next spring, when there will be no less than four ferries plying between Gabriola and Nanaimo, besides the four weekly calls of the steamer Iroquois as it passes up and down between Nanaimo and Sidney. This ease of communication is already having its effect in more diversified farming, as is also the present activity of the logging industry on the island, which is making quite a large home market for the farmers, which is very profitable business making additional trade for the ferries. A few years more by gradual adaptation the farms of this

Unusually Fertile Island will be put to their full productiveness by an unlimited and easily accessible market, and the farming population will be doubled and its wealth trebled or quadrupled.

Men already been made of the unusual move in the logging of the island, which is the natural result of the exceptionally high price of logs in the market, and here in common with every other section of farming country on the coast the farmers are selling their timber to independent loggers who are taking it out, or are hiring men and operating their own

Logging Camps

and thus getting the full benefit of the high prices that prevail. At present there are three camps at work employing between twenty and thirty men, and the next spring together likely this number will be doubled, as the success of their neighbors has stimulated the ambition of others to make money in the same line. This of itself is producing a lively air of activity and prosperity, and the demand for land is increasing. It is not unlikely that the next few years will see Gabriola practically stripped of its timber to the inestimable advantage both of the farmers and the logging industry. Stone quarries, another industry that has been carried on by Messrs. Armstrong & Morrison, of Vancouver, for the past ten or twelve years on Gabriola with uniform and satisfactory success, and as there is an unlimited amount of

### Marketable Sandstone

in different parts of the island it would seem, as if the proportions of this industry will only be limited by the requirements of the trade. The quarries of Messrs. Armstrong & Morrison are situated at the north end of the island and have supplied the market for time they opened from three to four hundred tons of rock every month. This rock is of splendid quality and has been used in the construction of several large buildings in the province (including the post office at Victoria), and is always in demand for sills and trimmings all over the coast. This sandstone is found all over the island, and as the demand for building stones increases it is not unlikely that other quarries will be opened.

For the future Gabriola has one asset the value of which it is almost impossible to over-estimate, and that is the coal which lies beneath its surface. All geological indications unite in pointing out that the basin of the Nanaimo coal fields lies directly under Gabriola, and it is in the basin that the thickest and best coal is to be found. Practical results also indicate that the basin lies here, for the present workings of the Nanaimo collieries are going in the direction of Gabriola, and the settlers of this bright little, tight little island are confident that before long there must be a shaft sunk to tap this coal, and with the increasing prosperity of the settlers there is a movement being initiated to interest capitalists to test and exploit the great coal field. They are confident it is their natural heritage. Let us hope that this will be a success and that all their bright prospects for Gabriola will be fully realized.

### MYSTERIOUS EARTHQUAKE.

#### Seismograph in Local Meteorological Station Has Record of It.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

In connection with the dispatches relative to a record of an earthquake supposed to have occurred in the Indian Ocean, it is interesting to note that the seismograph at the local meteorological office recorded the disturbance. The record taken here shows a maximum movement of about one eighth of an inch. According to the record it commenced at 6:17 p. m. on October 1st and it continued for 1 hour and 20 minutes.

From the appearance of the record the scene of the disturbance was a long distance away.

### MAY BE BROKEN UP.

"Steamship Marlechen, the German freighter which was wrecked on the December bound for Vladivostok and was wrecked in False Bay, Alaska, is now back in the harbor tied up at one of the buoys. The vessel was badly damaged. The vessel was bought up by Schubach & Hamilton after bids for her purchase had been called for and none had been made.

"Albert Schubach states that he does not know as yet what is to be done with the steamship. She may be repaired, she may be broken up, or he may break her up special permission has to be secured from the government. He is anxious to secure an American registry for the vessel it would require a special act of Congress and would, in the opinion of shipping men, establish a bad precedent. The old steamship lies in the bay with a heavy list to port, and plainly shows that she has passed the stress of the winter since last leaving Seattle. Rust and mold cover her, and the once clean decks and paintwork are now a mass of decay. The engines are ground and will probably be taken out and sold for what they are worth, if permission is secured to break her up. The vessel was built in 1883, and has been used mostly on the Atlantic."

## WEEK'S TRANSFERS IN REAL ESTATE

### ACTIVITY AMONG THE VICTORIA AGENCIES

#### Manitoba, Pleased With Outlook, Making Heavy Investment—Fruit Lands Being Purchased.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

There has been more activity than usual among the real estate agencies during the past week. Quite a number of residential properties within the limits of the municipality have changed hands and there also has been some movement in nearby farming sections. As has been the case ever since the recent improvement in values began, the purchasers, for the most part, are outsiders and principally Northwest settlers who, having made a modest little fortune in agricultural pursuits have come to Victoria, with its beautiful climate and surroundings, to make a home.

Perhaps the most important sale reported is that of fifteen acres of land near the city to a Winnipegger. The transfer was effected through the Dominion Real Estate Exchange. The same man took twelve acres on the side, and thirty-four lots on Cook street. This purchaser came here simply on pleasure bent, but became so impressed, not only with the attractions of the place from a residential standpoint but its prospects as a commercial centre, that he could not refrain from making the above mentioned investments.

It is announced also that the property at Gordon Head, one of the boundaries of which is Tyndall Ave., which was purchased recently with the object in view of subdividing it, has almost all been disposed of. This tract has been pronounced by the fruit growing experts of Vancouver Island to be the best obtainable for the culture of every variety. Those who have secured several acres at Manitoba have decided to come West and engage in farming upon a comparatively small scale. The intention is to improve the land according to modern methods. Tyndall Ave. will be extended southwards.

Gray & Conroy report having sold two lots on the corner of Rith and South Turner Streets, as well as a Cottage on Oswego street. Five acres with a handsome residence in the neighborhood, which has been sold, the consideration being a sum approximating \$5,000. Two lots between Skinner and Langford on Catherine street, Victoria West, have been taken up and plans are being prepared for the construction of a new house. In addition to those mentioned, property in the vicinity of Elk Lake, has been sold for \$5,000. It has been secured by one of our readers here by the glowing reports of Vancouver Island's agricultural possibilities.

### STREET CARS COLLIDE.

#### Number of Persons Injured in Accident at New Westminster.

New Westminster, Oct. 5.—Two city cars en route for the exhibition met in a rear-end collision this afternoon and caused considerable damage and a number of slight injuries. Both cars were crowded to the steps, and the first was on the heavy grade at Leopold Place when the current was suddenly cut off for a moment. Both the brakes could be set, the car commenced going back. When they were applied, the strain broke the brake-chain, and the car continued on its way down the hill. A panic resulted among the passengers, who commenced running for the exits. All directions were given by the driver, but the car continued on its way down the hill. A panic resulted among the passengers, who commenced running for the exits. All directions were given by the driver, but the car continued on its way down the hill.

Motorman No. 15, on the second car, seeing the danger ahead, reversed his power and started back in order to allow the first car time to regain control. His passengers, however, had seen the runaway and became panicky. The conductor tried to pacify them, but was thrown off the car, the passengers following pell-mell.

Motorman No. 15 had to stop his car to avoid injury to his passengers, and then started slowly forward to meet and stop the runaway. In the collision both cars were badly damaged, and although the vestibule of the rear car was smashed right in, the passengers were not seriously injured. The passengers who remained on the cars also escaped injury, but several who either jumped or fell sustained more or less painful cuts and bruises.

Mrs. W. C. Morgan, of Bellinham, wife of the manager of the Bellinham ball team, sustained serious injury to the thigh, and in the confusion that followed her husband's grip was broken, but within an hour the police had apprehended the thief. J. Holbrook, of Edmonton, had two ribs broken. Mrs. F. Charles, of Vancouver, was slightly injured, and several others were not injured. The railway company of hacks and doctors quickly on the spot. Within half an hour the service was running on schedule.

Mr. Morgan, whose wife was the most seriously injured, speaks in high praise of the way in which the company's officials handled the accident.

### NEW JAPANESE LINE.

News comes from Japan that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Ltd., has for all time inaugurated a new line of steamships connecting Japan with Honolulu and Valparaiso. Some ceremony attended the departure from Yokohama a few days ago of the first regular steamer of this line, the Kasado, which was formerly the Russian vessel and foreign owned. She was sunk by the Japanese at Port Arthur, and subsequently raised and refitted and is being used as a troopship by the Japanese. She was sold to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

P. M. Bredt, of Regina, inspector of agencies and foreign travel in the West, accompanied by Mrs. Bredt, has returned to the city after visiting various parts of the West. He is a trip made in the interests of the latter's health. They are at the Driad.

## COMPETING THE

### A STRENUOUS FIGHT

#### A McNeill, of Do Department, Was Via Growers

The quarterly meeting of the Columbia Fruit Growers Association was held in the ball room at New Westminster. In the matter of the industry in this district, the members in having present the fruit division of agriculture, Ottawa dress, threw out some of the growers. In opening, Mr. McNeill, of the Do Department, was the man who was needed in the art of packing. He said that the man who was needed in the art of packing was the man who