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TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

It is curious to note that there is a state of perpetual war between traction companies owning franchises upon city streets and municipal councils which think they control civic highways—until they find out to the contrary. The city council, the citizens and the newspapers of Toronto are continually bemoaning the fact that a long-term contract was given the street railway company for the operation of street cars within the precincts of that growing city. The company is regarded, rightly or wrongly, as continually running counter to the wishes of the public and the bodies representing the public in its methods of extending the tramway lines and operating its cars upon the lines. It pays a very large sum indeed monthly into the civic exchequer as rental, a sum which materially reduces the apparent rate of taxation, while giving rates of transportation which are approximately as low as the rates prevailing in any city of corresponding proportions in the world. Yet the public of Toronto is not satisfied. It claims, and with reason, that the company is not an actual contributor to the municipal treasury—that it is simply a collector of taxes, and that it retains an undue proportion of the revenue it exacts in the prosecution of its business. Never again, we are told, shall a franchise be granted any company to run cars upon the city streets. When the existing contract runs out the street railway system will be operated as a great public utility.

Nearly every growing city on this continent has passed through just such an experience as that of the capital of Ontario. But few cities have made such afuss about their relations with tramway companies. And it must be admitted that still fewer have made such advantageous bargains with the transportation institutions serving them. The principal complaint of the people of Victoria against our tramway company is that, while it has been given by the provincial legislature a free course upon the streets, it fails to meet all the requirements of the situation. The contention is that the company does not extend its lines as rapidly as it might with advantage to itself and in accordance with the requirements of the public. There have also been some complaints about the grades upon which rails have been laid and the state in which the streets are left after they have been put down. But these grievances are minor matters, capable of easy adjustment.

In connection with such misunderstandings as between companies and municipal corporations it is interesting to note that the somewhat perplexing problem of transportation within municipalities, urban, suburban and rural, is assuming a new phase as a result of the achievements of modern science. A manufacturing company in Great Britain has issued a pamphlet which indicates that rails are not absolutely necessary in the business of running electric cars. The Railless Electric Traction Company of London, this publication says, is prepared to furnish plans and estimates and to undertake the installation of electric traction on ordinary streets and highways for every form of transportation. It is also in a position to give professional advice upon any proposition for urban or inter-urban transportation and on all questions of engineering construction. On the continent of Europe it appears the system of the company has been given a trial with results satisfactory alike to the promoters and to the public. Rails are not necessary to the company's business. The cars are operated upon the ordinary roads, the current being supplied by two overhead wires instead of by a combination of wire and rail. The experiment—if the invention may be considered as still in the experimental stage—is obviously an important one. It may prove revolutionary in its effects. There have been great changes in methods of transportation within the past quarter of a century as a result of the achievements of electrical science. No one need suppose that human ingenuity has yet reached its ultimate point.

IN SWEET ACCORD.

Probably the Minister of the Interior would be well pleased if he were relieved from the duties of his office and permitted to enjoy life in Victoria for the remainder of his days. There are attractions here which cannot be found in any other part of Canada or of the world, not even in the capital of the Dominion, which has been transformed in one respect, as all the rest of the country has been transformed in other respects, under the reforming influence of the Laurier government. Ottawa, we are told, is now one of the most beautiful cities in the world. But the electors of Victoria will not consider for a moment the idea of the Minister laying down the burdens of office. He has discharged his duties with profit to the country, with satisfaction to Victorians, and with honor to himself. The proof of the second proposition is to be found in numerous works of utility and necessity observable upon every hand. Its truth is acknowledged even by the bitterest of Mr. Templeman's political opponents. The proof of all three is to be found in the difficulty the management of the Conservative party has encountered in its efforts to induce any one to come out in opposition to the Minister. There will doubtless be opposition; but it will only be a matter of form; for the assumed moral effect it will have upon the party's fortunes in other constituencies. Any one would naturally be highly gratified by such obvious expressions or indications of confidence on the part of the people. The Minister of the Interior will regret that in the discharge of his duties in accordance with the popular will it will be necessary for him to be absent the greater part of the time from home; but he will submit to exile in a spirit of resignation.

JUDGE THEM BY RESULTS.

The interests of the province of British Columbia, we are told by an authority which speaks in accents of obvious insincerity, have been disregarded by representatives who "have had the ear of the government." It can recall only a single instance of a members rising in his place in Parliament and advocating the claims of the province. The single instance occurred many years ago, when the advocate in question was a member of the opposition. Can an instance be recalled of this member, or any other Conservative member, taking the floor and urging the claims of the province when he had "the ear of the government" and was in a position to accomplish something worth while because of the support he gave that government and might with reason be expected to have some claims upon it? But of course in the estimation of our contemporary, whose weakness is the worship of words, the sum of a member's, or of a newspaper's, usefulness to a community is to be found in the facility with which he can multiply words and string them into what it calls speeches.

British Columbia was represented for many years in the Dominion Parliament by a corps of Conservative members. What did this contingent accomplish on behalf of the province during the years of its stewardship? Our contemporary, which appears to have been consulting Hansard dating from 1896 with one eye closed, ought to open both eyes, go farther back still, and report what it has discovered. But, whatever the reports of the debates might disclose, the extent of a member's usefulness or his interest in the welfare of his constituency is not to be accurately measured by the time he consumes in making speeches in Parliament. Results count. During the eighteen years the Conservative government was in power British Columbia remained in a state of stagnation. The C. P. R. was built, it is true, but that work was a part of the terms of confederation. The Conservative administration, having executed that pact, appeared to think it had done its full duty to British Columbia. After a Liberal government came, look at the change which came over the face of the province. The southern part of it has been penetrated by railways, mines have been furnished with means of transporting their ores, smelters have been established for the treatment of ores, population has poured in, and the best markets in the world have been created for farm produce. Business of every kind has been stimulated as a natural result of facilities having been provided for the utilization of our unequalled resources.

Consider, further, what is going to come to pass in the northern coast and interior following the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, now in process of active construction. The government was under no obligation to build that line. Its construction was not nominated in the confederation bond. The Conservative party opposed it to the limits of its powers of obstruction. It admitted the need of the road up to a certain point; but that point did not extend beyond the prairie provinces. Sir Wilfrid Laurier insisted that the work must be complete, and that it could not be considered complete unless it extended from ocean to ocean. We could, if necessary, quote remarks of Conservatives in proof of their hostility to British Columbia in this matter. They contended that there was no necessity for another transcontinental railway; that the then existing means of transportation were sufficient for all purposes, and apparently would be sufficient for many years to come. They had no faith in the future of the Northwest or of British Columbia. They have probably changed their minds now that there is a harvest being gathered upon the prairies which will tax the capacity of the old road and of the two new lines for the ensuing twelve months. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is one of the most tangible proofs of the weight of the counsels of the members from British Columbia in the deliberations of the Ottawa government.

Again, if the value of members' services is to be estimated by the length of speeches in the House of Commons, how is it that the protestations of former representatives did not prevail upon the Conservative government to take measures for the restriction of Chinese immigration? The presence of Chinese was a menace to the position of white men in this province for many years previous to the advent of the Laurier government. Yet not until that administration came into power were effective measures taken to curtail that admitted evil.

Furthermore, it was not a Conservative government, but a Liberal government, which granted better terms to this province. If it be true that none but Conservative representatives have effectively presented our case for better terms, it is also true that a deaf ear was turned to all such appeals until a Conservative government was succeeded by a Liberal government.

Our contemporary should consider the parable of the fig tree. That tree produced nothing but leaves, and under a curse for its barrenness it withered away. The Conservative party in this province may have been prolific in words, but the words were not followed by fruit. Which may account for the condition of that party to-day. The people have seen with their eyes that it cumbereth the ground. The sentence pronounced in 1904 is not likely to be commuted in 1908. Nor is there any tangible reason why it should be.

ABDUL COUNTED OUT.

It is said the singular case of Abdul Aziz, some time emperor or bey of Morocco, may be creative of a grave international issue. It is difficult to understand the tremendous importance European statesmen attach to such apparently unimportant matters as the deposition of one African potentate and the elevation of another potentate in his stead. For a considerable time there has been strife between the Moorish royal houses of Abdul Aziz and Mulai Hafid. Each has been striving for supremacy and has been carrying on a campaign in strict accord with Mohammedan martial ethics. Mulai has gained the upper hand, according to German authorities, and, as Punch will perhaps say again, Abdul Aziz is Abdul Azwuz. But France, which claims a predominant commercial and political interest in the North African caliphate, or whatever the correct descriptive word may be, says Abdul has not yet been counted out—that he was entitled to another round at least, and the Kaiser had no right to constitute himself referee and render such a decision. Great Britain takes the side of her ally, France, in the dispute. She also thinks Abdul was entitled to another round. However, Germany has declared for Mulai Hafid. She cannot revoke her decision. Mulai must now be seated on the throne. And in these apparent trifles we have a "grave international issue." We suppose the real point is that the nations are striving for positions of advantage in Morocco. The one which is the first to admit the claims of the future potentate will have the countenance, commercial and political, of the said potentate. Germany anticipated her rivals, and they assume she will be given the preferred position. All of which indicates how keen is the rivalry for trade amongst the great nations of the world—and how jealous they are of their competitors for that trade. But it is inconceivable that the affair of Morocco can be productive of a great international issue involving possibilities of a resort to arms. But there is no question as to the moral effect of the alleged precipitancy of Germany. The relations of that state with Great Britain and France will not be more cordial as a consequence of the downfall of Abdul Aziz in Morocco.

It is said the C. P. R. will support the Laurier government in the coming elections. Well the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a very considerable stake in the country, and it probably knows what is best for the country's business. Good times bring prosperity to the railways and dividends for the stockholders in railways. Why should not the C. P. R., every large concern, and every man who labors with his hands, support the Laurier government? Canada has never known such prosperity as she has enjoyed during the past twelve years. She has felt the business depression of the past few months in a less degree than any country in the world. A change of government at the present time could not improve conditions, and it might be followed by disastrous results.

* * *

The temperature took a sixty-degree plunge in New York lately, with effects which might have been as disastrous as a corresponding drop upon the prairies just when the wheat was in a fluid state. The cold weather had a serious effect upon the arms of the pitchers in the big baseball leagues. The crisis would of course not have been so acute but for the fact that the race for the championship is so close this season.

* * *

Mr. Allan, one of the chiefs of the great Allan Line of Canadian steamships, declared that the report of the Civil Service Commission "was scandalous and libellous in its reflections upon the moral tone of Canadian business men." Some of the commissioners appear to have been more anxious to create a sensation by making reckless charges than to conduct a complete investigation and get at the truth

B. C. RIFLE TEAM WINS LONDON CUP

(Special to the Times).

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The British Columbia team to-day won the London Merchants' cup and $80 for teams of eight at the D. R. A. shoot with a total of 683. Ontario, with 666, was second, winning $60. Alberta, with 648, third, winning $40.

For the second time in succession Capt. McHarg, of the Sixth D. C. O. R., won the Transvaal cup. His score was 96.

Local News

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

—The funeral of the late John Robbins took place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Woolcock, 227 Belleville street.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Annie Camp took place this to-day at 12 o'clock from the family residence, 634 John street, and at 3 o'clock at St. Stephen's church, Saanich. Interment took place at St. Stephen's churchyard.

—The committee recently appointed by the school board to go into the matter of providing separate class rooms for Chinese pupils, has taken the matter up and will report to the next meeting of the board which will be held a week from this evening. When this report has been presented the board will decide whether Rock Bay school is to be set apart for the use of Chinese as has been proposed.

—August was a light month in police circles, only 140 cases being dealt with, 101 of which reached the police court, resulting in 86 being convicted and 15 discharged. Of the others who came under the eye of the police, thirty-seven were brought to the police station for safekeeping and two were locked up on account of insanity. The cases dealt with in the police court were as follows: Assault, 4; auto speeding, 1; breaking and entering, 2; drunks, 27; offences against the city by-laws, 22; inmate of bawdy house, 1; liquor regulations, 1; malicious injury to property, 6; obtaining money under false pretences, 1; possession of stolen property, 1; provincial revenue tax act, 1; stealing, 7.

—The police commissioners yesterday held an investigation into the escape of Frank Orr from the police station. Each of the three jailers were questioned and it was shown that Orr was last seen Sunday afternoon, being then confined in the cells. The inquiry showed that the possibility of a prisoner escaping the way it is presumed Orr did, was pointed out to the police commissioners last year, but nothing was done toward putting bars on the windows of the police barracks which look down into the jail yard. Had this been done Orr could not have escaped. In view of all the circumstances no blame was attached to any one, but steps will be taken to prevent another escape in the same way. No trace of Orr has yet been discovered.

—The committee consisting of Mayor Hall, Ald. Henderson and the city engineer, appointed by the council Monday evening to investigate complaints about the manner in which the B. C. Electric Company were grading May street, over which its new line to Ross Bay cemetery will run, discharged its duties yesterday, and it is hoped there will be no further trouble. It was found that the city engineer had not yet given the company the grade for this street but the latter being in a position to do so were going ahead with some work in anticipation of the grade. In some places where the grade would have to be raised in any event the company undertook to do so but the property owners took alarm, fearing that the whole street was to be raised to this grade. As a result of the investigation the city engineer will at once give the company the grade so that it may proceed with the construction of its track on proper lines.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

Victoria College Will Not Introduce Applied Science Course This Year.

The Royal institution for the advancement of learning of British Columbia has decided not to establish the first year of applied science at Victoria College this year. All students, however, residing in Victoria, who have passed the science matriculation examination are entitled to scholarships of $125 if they take the course at the McGill University College, Vancouver. Those who intend to take advantage of this offer are requested to send their names to S. J. Willis, principal of the Victoria College, as soon as possible.

The time table of the September matriculation examination is as follows:

Thursday, September 10th.

Morning, 9-10.30—English grammer. 10.30-11—English distation.

Afternoon, 2.30-4.30—English literature and composition. 4.30-6—History.

Friday, September 11th.

Morning, 9-11—Latin authors. 11-12.30—Arithmetic.

Afternoon, 2.30-4.30—Latin composition and sight translation.

Saturday, September 12th.

Morning, 9-11—French. 11-12.30—Trigonometry.

Afternoon, 2.30-4.30—German. 4.30-6—Chemistry and botany.

Monday, September 14th.

Morning, 9-11—Geometry, Part I. 11-12.30—Physics and physiography.

Afternoon, 2.30-4—Algebra, Part II. 4 5.30—Geometry, Part II.

Tuesday, September 15th.

Morning, 9-11—Algebra, Part I. 11-1—Greek authors.

Afternoon, 3-5—Greek composition and sight translation.

What Other People Think

WILL SOME ONE ANSWER THIS?

To the Editor:—Please kindly inform me through your valuable paper if there is any means of knowing the age of a deer "free from spots" before being shot; or, having shot, and having it in your possession, is there any way of ascertaining the exact age so as to avoid arrest?

Deer do not carry birth certificates.

AN EXPERIENCED HUNTER.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 3rd, 1908.

TOO MANY DRUGGISTS.

To the Editor:—Among your telegraphic dispatches of September 2nd I notice that N. C. Polson, of Kingston, asserted at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association now in session in Toronto, that "Canada was turning out too many druggists and that it would be well if every college of pharmacy were to close for ten years."

Doubtless your readers are not interested in the matter anyway, but to correct the wrong impression that may be conveyed by the dispatch, allow me to state that I cannot take Polson's utterance seriously, knowing that for several years the burden of the cry has been the "dearth of drug clerks and apprentices." If it were necessary, I could quote from a Toronto drug journal which dealt editorially with the subject last month and closed by urging a modification of the existing regulations in regard to the time at which the student may pass his examinations.

The fact of the matter is that a boy with the education qualifying him to register as a drug apprentice does not see sufficient inducement to warrant the further expenditure of both time and money; he can obtain quicker financial recognition of his abilities in other spheres of labor, and wisely decides in their favor. N. C. Polson knows all this, and was probably joking with the association when he made the statement which has been circulated broadcast seriously by the press. As editor of the Pharmaceutical Record—the Western Canadian paper of the drug trade—I have an opportunity of knowing that the demand exceeds the supply. JOSEPH H. EMERY.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 2nd, 1908.

PROF. MACOUN HAS GONE TO ROSSLAND

After Researches at Nanaimo He Left for Mainland.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Prof. Macoun of Ottawa, naturalist, connected with the geological survey, left Victoria to-day for Rossland. Some time ago Prof. Macoun came to the coast, taking up his quarters at the biological station at Departure Bay, Nanaimo. There he carried on investigations for the purpose of securing a representative collection of the fauna and flora of Vancouver Island for the new museum at Ottawa. The biological station recently put up by the Dominion government afforded excellent means for doing this and he was highly pleased with the facilities provided at that institution under the charge of Rev. G. N. Taylor.

W. Spreadborough and C. H. Young, who were assisting the professor, remain at the station to make the collection of specimens that will be forwarded to Ottawa.

Prof. Macoun, who is undoubtedly the greatest naturalist in the Dominion, will now proceed to Rossland, where he will make a study of the fungi which is found in the mines. This work is to be done for the purpose of ascertaining the life history of the fungi which attacks the timber in the mines and giving mining men a great deal of trouble.

The biological station at Nanaimo has been a signal success. During the past year there has been a large number of vistors to the institution, where they carried on research work in connection with zoology and botany.

Prof. Burwash of Columbia college, New Westminster, spent some time there. Dr. Huntsman of Toronto university also carried out original work in the station. Among other visitors was McLean Fraser, principal of Nelson high school, who spent a part of the holidays there in study.

The station is full all the time of scientific students.

GOMEZ FOR CUBA.

Nomination Is Received With Great Rejoicing in Havana.

Havana, Sept. 3.—The Zayista and Miguelista factions of the Liberals have been in convention here and at an early hour this morning it was decided to form an alliance and nominate Jose Miguel Gomez for the presidency of the Republic. Alfredo Zayas gets the vice-presidential nomination and the other electoral offices are divided equally between the two factions.

It was agreed also to support Senor Zayas for the presidency in 1913. The news of this alliance has been greeted with great enthusiasm and is being celebrated by the discharge of fireworks in all quarters of the city.

MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

Omaha Doctor Shot Down While Entering His Home.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 3.—Dr. Frederick Rustin, one of the best known surgeons in the west and a former Yale football star, was shot and killed as he was entering his home yesterday. There is no clue to the murderer. He had been out late for the election returns.

His wife was awakened by a pistol shot and rushed down stairs and out on the porch. Dr. Rustin was sitting in a chair. "I have been shot," he said, and then lapsed into unconsciousness. He died half an hour later.

CALIFORNIAN FOREST FIRE

Stockton, Cal., Sept. 3.—The fire in the Calaveras forests, near the Big Trees, has taken a direction northward and away from the grove, and is now burning toward the Stanislaus river. The latest report is that the firefighters have it well under control.

WORK TO BE DONE BY MINES DEPARTMENT

R. W. Brock, Acting Director of Geological Survey, Outlines What Department is Doing

(From Thursday's Daily.)

R. W. Brock, acting director of the Geological Survey, an important branch of the Department of Mines, of which Hon. Wm. Templeman is minister, is one of the most widely known geologists on the continent. For years he has been operating in British Columbia, particularly in the Kootenay and Boundary districts, where he is held in high regard by the mining men, to whom his appointment as acting director of the survey rendered vacant by the regretable illness of Mr. Low, gave great satisfaction. Mr. Brock accompanied Hon. W. Templeman on his tour of the mining districts of the province. He will spend several days on Vancouver island and will visit the camp of one of his parties now operating in the vicinity of Duncan. He will then leave for Winnipeg to meet the visiting mining engineers from Europe, now westward bound, and will accompany them through British Columbia. In this connection it might be mentioned that the provincial mining men have made special arrangements for the reception of the visitors, who will be shown as much of the mining operations of British Columbia as time will permit.

In conversation with a Times representative this morning, Mr. Brock gave some interesting information concerning the work of the Department of Mines.

"The Department of Mines," said he, "of which Mr. Templeman is its first minister, was organized about a year ago, in recognition of the important position attained by the mining industry of this country, which in the twelve years from 1896 to 1908, has increased in the value of its product from twenty millions to nearly ninety million dollars.

"The geological survey department, which had been in existence for about sixty years, and the branch of the superintendent of mines of the interior department, were taken over as the nucleus of the new department. The department as now organized consists of two branches, the mines branch under the direction of Dr. Hassel, which has to do with technical investigations in mining and metallurgy, and the geological survey which has to do with the exploration of the Dominion and the study of the occurrence of its ores and minerals.

"In the first year of its existence a great deal could not, of course, be done, but a good beginning has been made.

"Mr. Templeman is determined to have an efficient and practical department and the work so far undertaken or planned is strictly economic. One of the big tasks confronting the department is the mapping of the country. For this purpose a topographical division is being organized in the geological survey to make topographical maps. Such maps are absolutely necessary in a mountainous country like British Columbia, and will prove invaluable, not only to the mining men, but to all engineers and the public generally.

"One of the chief functions of the department is the scientific study of the geological formations and the mode of occurrence of its economic minerals. It is now well recognized by mining men that by such work the government can render the greatest and most valuable assistance to prospectors and miners. It is, moreover, work which private individuals or corporations cannot be expected to do, and consequently they can legitimately call upon the government for such assistance. To cope with this part of its duties the geological survey is being strengthened. The country is opening up so rapidly that with its present staff and meagre appropriation the survey is unable to cope with the demands, but a considerable enlargement has this year been made. Mr. Templeman has secured a much larger appropriation for the work in the west for this season, and larger parties are now in the field in British Columbia than ever before. One party under Messrs. Clapp and Chapman are making an examination of the southern end of Vancouver Island. It is the intention to extend this work until the whole island is completed. Another party is engaged in similar work on Texada island, and a third is surveying the coast of the mainland. In all there are about a dozen parties at work in the west.

"Very many more are required to cover the districts that demand immediate attention. But the expansion of a department such as this cannot be accomplished suddenly. Not only has the money to be provided. Securing suitable men to take charge of the work is a still more difficult problem. Well trained economic geologists are at a premium, in fact it is almost impossible to secure them, and in the opinion of the department it is better to have a district untouched than have it examined by any but a fully competent official. Mr. Templeman is fully alive to the necessities, and is endeavoring to secure the appropriations sufficient to secure the best men and to increase the field of operations of the department.

"There is no way in which the government can expend money to better advantage, so far as the opening up and the development of the country is concerned. Mining is the industry that opens up a new country and attracts settlers, so that aiding this is a wise immigration policy.

"A great many inquiries are being made as to the mineral possibilities of the country north of the new railways in British Columbia and the Northwest. While reconnaissance surveys have been made by the survey over a large part of this area, much more work will have to be done here by the department in the near future.

"There is a large field of usefulness for the new department, and while the beginning is modest, it is bound to develop in such an important mining country as Canada into an exceedingly important department of the government service.

"It is to be remembered that mining has only commenced in this country, and that we have in Canada the last large and important section of the world, that lies unprospected. Think of British Columbia, only the southern strip partially developed, yet it has nine hundred miles along the Cordilleras mountains that, from South America to the international boundary line, are studded with mining camps, and again in Alaska that have produced, and are furnishing, such enormous quantities of ores.

"Even the older provinces are only partially developed; yet look at the coal production of Nova Scotia, the asbestos of Quebec, the nickel in Ontario, the recently discovered silver at Cobalt, and then consider the unexplored empire in the north.

"There's plenty of work ahead of the department, and it will play an important part in the opening up of this country."

TWO MEN SUCCEED IN ARRESTING FIFTY

Railroad Laborers Being Driven on Foot Into Wallace Jail.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 3.—A Wallace, Idaho, deputy sheriff and a Shoshone county game warden this morning arrested, without help, fifty railroad construction laborers of all nationalities on the Idaho Northern, and by noon had passed Delta, Idaho, driving the army into Wallace afoot.

The offense is the dynamiting of streams for fish. There has been no mishap yet in bringing the men in. The Wallace jail is being prepared for their reception late this afternoon.

SELECTING RUEF JURY.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—A third juror passed subject to peremptory challenge was accepted yesterday in the trial of Abraham Ruef on a charge of bribery. The greater part of the day was devoted to investigation of allegations that efforts had been made by one side or the other to interview prospective jurors prior to their appearance in the courtroom. Apart from Timothy Sullivan, the juror accepted, five talesmen were disqualified or excused.

ON WAY TO PRINCE RUPERT

Grand Trunk Engineer Receives Sad Intelligence and Hurries Back Home.

Vancouver, Sept. 3.—B. B. Kelliher, chief engineer of the G. T. P., was here on his way to Prince Rupert. Last night he received word of the sudden death of his wife in eastern Canada. He left immediately for home.

NEW COMET SEEN.

Director General of Yerkes Observatory Announces Discovery—Visible Through Opera Glasses.

Lake Geneva, Wis., Sept. 3.—Director General Edwin B. Frost, of Yerkes observatory, last night announced the discovery of a new comet through photographic observations made by Prof. D. W. Morehouse, of Drake university, of Des Moines.

The presence of the comet was revealed upon development of three photographic plates exposed in three cameras. It is clearly defined, and has a tail several degrees long, and was found in the constellation Camelopardus, remaining above the horizon throughout the night. Its position was three hours and twenty minutes of right ascension and 66 degrees north declination.

The visual brightness, Prof. Morehouse said, could not be stated until after further observation had been made, but it will probably be visible through an opera glass.

The new comet, he said, had no connection with Halley's comet, for which he is watching.

SIGNIFICANT MEETING.

Taft and Foraker Shake Hands Amid Cheers of Assembled Thousands.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 3.—For an hour or more yesterday the grand parade of the Grand Army of the Republic with its attendant throngs, served merely as the background, the scenery of as dramatic an incident as has enlivened a political campaign in some years, namely, the public meeting of William H. Taft and his erstwhile rival, Senator Joseph Benson Foraker. The Republican leader and his antagonist politically of the preconvention canvass, met in the official reviewing stand, shook hands, smiled, and exchanged greetings, while from thousands of throats came cheers after cheers as the significance of the incident dawned upon the behoiders.

NORTHERN PEAC ARE NOW

Late Fruit is of Go Prevailin Prices.

The markets show li week. There has been ments of tomatoes f which reached Victori shape, although a little could with advantage lowed.

Peaches have reache Okanagan in fine shap lent quality. These a about $1.50 a crate. F Washington good pea received also, retailing northern grown fruit even California's peach so much later in the the season in a marke

Local apples are arr erable quantity now. Duchess variety and s

Fresh eggs have gone New oats are on the ton, although $35 is the for old oats.

The retail prices are

Oils—
Pratt's Coal Oil .....
Eocene .....
Meats—
Hams (B. C.), per lb. ..
Bacon (B. C.), per lb. ..
Hams (American), per
Bacon (American), per
Bacon (rolled), per lb.
Shoulders, per lb. .....
Bacon (long clear), per
Beef, per lb. .....
Pork, per lb. .....
Mution, per lb. .....
Lamb, hindquarter ....
Lamb, forequarter ....
Veal, per lb. .....
Suet, per lb. .....
Farm Produce—
Fresh Island Eggs ....
Best Dairy Butter .....
Butter (Creamery) .....
Lard, per lb. .....
Western Canada Flour M
Purity, per sack .....
Purity, per bbl. .....
Three Star Patent, per
Three Star Patent, per
Hungarian Flour—
Ogilvie's Royal Hou
per sack .....
Ogilvie's Royal Hou
per bbl. .....
Lake of Woods, per sa
Lake of Woods, per bb
Okanagan, per sack ..
Okanagan, per bbl. ..
Calgary Hungarian, per
Calgary Hungarian, per
Moose Jaw, per sack ..
Moose Jaw, per bbl. ..
Excelsior, per sack ....
Excelsior, per bbl. ....
Oak Lake, per sack ....
Oak Lake, per bbl. ....
Hudson's Bay, per sack
Hudson's Bay, per bbl.
Enderby, per sack .....
Enderby, per bbl. .....
Pastry Flours—
Snowflake, per sack ....
Snowflake, per bbl. ....
O. K. Best Pastry, per s
O. K. Best Pastry, per
O. K. Four Star, per sa
O. K. Four Star, per bb
Drifted Snow, per sack
Drifted Snow, per bbl.
Grain—
Wheat, per ton .....
Wheat, per lb. .....
Oats, per ton .....
Barley .....
Whole Corn .....
Cracked Corn .....
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-
Rolled Oats (B. & K.),
sack .....
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 45-
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 90-
Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack ....
Oatmeal, 50-lb. sack ....
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs. ..
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs.
Wheat Flakes, per pac
Whole Wheat Flour, 10
Graham Flour, 10 lbs.
Graham Flour, 50 lbs.
Feed—
Hay (baled), new, per
Straw, per bale .....
Middlings, per ton .....
Bran, per ton .....
Ground Feed, per ton
Shorts .....
Poultry—
Dressed Fowl, per lb.
Spring Chicken, per lb.
Ducks, per lb. .....
Geese (Island), per lb.
Turkey, per lb. .....
Garden Produce—
Cabbage, per lb. .....
Cabbage (new), each ..
New Potatoes, per lb.
Onions, per bunch ....
Onions (Cal.), per lb. ..
Spinach, per lb. .....
Carrots, per lb. .....

WHOLESALE M

Carrots, per lb. .....
Bananas, per lb. .....
Lemons .....
Walnuts (Cal.) .....
Walnuts (Eastern) .....
Apples, per box (local) ..
Apples, per box, (Import
Pineapples, per doz. ....
Cabbage, per lb. .....
Cocoanuts, each .....
Ham .....
Bacon .....
Pears .....
Apricots .....
Sweet Potatoes .....
Potatoes (new), per ton
Butter (Creamery), per
Butter (Dairy) .....
Eggs (ranch), per doz. ..
Eastern Eggs (selected)
Hay, per ton .....
Corn, per ton .....
Grape Fruit (new) .....
Oranges (navel) .....
Oranges (Valencia) .....
Onions new, (Cal.) .....
Dates, per pkg. .....
Dates, bulk .....
Cucumbers, per box ....
Oats, per ton (new) ....
Tomatoes (local), per cr
Tomatoes (Okanagan), pe
Peaches, per crate, ...
Plums (local) .....
Grapes (Cal.), per crate
Plums (local) .....
Peaches (pres.) .....
Blackberries, per lb. ..

HOWARD D. TROO

St. John, Sept. 3.—H
head of the big shippir
& Sons, was struck by
which edgings were
away at the mill of J
terday, and severely in
head and neck. He is
and in precarious con