MAY HAVE TO FACE CHARGE OF MURDER

Half Breed's Drunken Attack on Indian May Result in Latter's Death—Assailant Now Behind Bars.

The next forty-eight hours will determine whether George Palmer, a half-breed, held at the police station along with George, an Indian, while his victim, Harry Dick, also an Indian, is hovering between life and death at St. Joseph's hospital, will be called upon to answer to a charge of murder, Dick, as a result of the fracas which took place early yesterday morning, is lying in the hospital suffering from three serious knife wounds inflicted, it is alleged, by Palmer who wielded the weapon with much effect, while crazed with liquor. A deep wound under the left arm-pit, another in the left side of the abdomen and a third over the kidneys, besides other minor cuts, bear evidence of the determination with which Palmer wielded the knife. The great loss

The facts of the trouble as secured immediately after the occurrence were very meagre, owing to the fact that Palmer and his companion, George, when brought to the police station, were very much under the influence of liquor, while Dick and another Indian named Harry Smith, the latter also a victim of Palmer's knife, were hurried to the hospital and no statement secured from them until until yesterday afternoon.

of blood which occurred before Dick could be gotten to the hospital in the police patrol wagon, rendered his condition most serious.

Story of Attack

Full investigation by the police discloses the fact that George's story to the police that the trouble arose over a dispute as to how much Dick and Smith were to pay for a bottle of whiskey, and that all four had been drinking freely, is in no way correct.

It appears that Palmer and George, who live in a small boat moored off the shore of the Inner harbor, below Russell station, about 10 o'clock on Friday night, called at the shack nearby occupied by Smith and his wife and Dick. The two Indians were asleep in bed when Palmer and George arrived. They were awakened by the efforts of the two latter to secure entrance to the shack. Mrs. Smith was sitting up and she opened the door, admitting the callers. Palmer insisted upon the women taking a drink, but she refused and thereupon he awakened the sleeping Indians, who also refused to partake of the liquor, but instead endeavored to induce Palmer and his companion to leave the place. Palmer and George proceeded to empty the bottle, the former making insulting remarks to Mrs. Smith. Harry Dick intervened and, catching hold of Palmer, shoved him out the door which he locked. George, in the meantime, had fallen asleep where he sat. Dick dressed himself and prepared to leave the shack, but had not reached the door when Palmer, who had secured an axe, burst the door open. Dick sprang outside and as Mrs. Smith, with a lantern, followed him, when she saw Palmer stab Dick more than once. She ran back to her husband who arose and interfered and was also stabbed, though not seriously.

Gives the Alarm

Though suffering from his serious wounds, Dick, assisted by Smith, grappled with Palmer and overpowered him by clubbing him over the head, and badly bruising him. Palmer was thrown out of the house, while Dick, who had collapsed through loss of blood, was attended to as well as possible by Smith and his wife. Smith then started to give the alarm, and had got as far as the Esquimalt road when he met Mr. Louis Smith, proprietor of the Queen's hotel, who was on his way home in his auto. He brought the Indian into the police station where the authorities were informed of the occurrence, and Detectives Heather and Murray made quick time in the patrol wagon to the scene of the stabbing.

Palmer was still roaming about the place, swearing and threatening. He, with his friend George, who had slept through the trouble, were taken in charge, while the two wounded Indians were rushed to the hospital. The interior of the shack resembled a shambles, blood being everywhere, while the bed on which Dick had been laid, was saturated. Smith's wound is but a superficial one, a slight stab in the side.

PRESIDENT TAFT AT WINDY CITY

(Continued from Page 1.)

ences had been sought in respect to these items, the individual objections by senators and representatives would have been so many that we would never have reached an agreement at all.

"One of the great objections to the old method of framing a tariff bill was that in order to secure its passage every district had to be given something in the bill in the way of protection, whether it needed it or not, for the purpose of appeasing the representatives of that district. This method was obviously calculated to produce a bill, drawn not with a view to the protection, but for many industries that did not need it at all. Hence the proposition has been made, and has received general approval, that the various schedules of the tariff should be considered separately and the amount of protection to be furnished to a particular product should be determined on its merits with reference to the cost of its production at home and abroad.

"Now, the Canadian reciprocity agreement, in a little different way, involves in its consideration the same principle. It calls for approval as a unit, without regard to the necessity for tariff revision, if there be such necessity, in respect to other schedules of the tariff not affected or touched by it.

Reciprocity Elsewhere.

"I venture to think that there is much less real opposition to reciprocity than has been represented in Washington for the purpose of influencing votes in both houses. I am very hopeful that the bill will pass the senate, and when it does pass, and has been agreed upon by the Canadian parliament, its actual operation will be so beneficial to both countries that the arguments against its adoption will be forgotten and will be remembered as exaggerated instances of perverted imagination. I say this because I have examined the arguments and compared them with the actual statistics, and also because of similar experiences that the people of the United States have had in respect to the adoption of partial reciprocity with Cuba and of complete reciprocity with Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"Under reciprocity with Cuba, which reduced the duties on each side twenty per cent, our trade with that country was doubled.

"Under complete reciprocity, or free trade, with Porto Rico our trade with that island has increased nearly fifteen times; under reciprocity relation with the Philippines our mutual trade has nearly doubled in less than a year; and yet, in the case of each of these changes, there was vehement discussion, bitter opposition and wild prophecies of disastrous results.

"For ten years I engaged in the struggle for Philippine free trade, and for ten years I was regarded as the enemy of the agricultural interests of this country engaged in the raising of beet and cane sugar, and yet, since the adoption of the Payne tariff bill, which extended free trade to the Philippines, I have not heard a single complaint as to the effect of that feature.

"A careful analysis of the arguments, pro and con, over the Canadian reciprocity agreement, will convince any fair-minded economist who is well informed as to conditions in both countries that six months after the agreement is adopted, there will be no complaint from any quarter.

Sources of Opposition.

"From what source does the opposition proceed? In the first place, it comes from two classes of the business interests, those who own and control the lumber supply of the United States and those who are engaged in the manufacture of print paper, and of whom the largest manufacturers own much of the spruce wood supply of the United States, from which print paper is made. And the second class opposed to the treaty are those who claim to represent the farmers and agricultural interests of the country.

"In the consideration of these classes of opponents to the treaty I should promise that one of the great objects of the treaty, one of the great reasons for its making and submission to congress, was the conservation of our natural resources. It is perfectly evident that the statistics show that our lumber supply and supply of spruce wood for papermaking are being rapidly exhausted, and that the effect of the diminution of supply and the increase of demand, is to put too high a price upon the rough lumber and wood pulp. Under the reciprocity agreement, that duty is removed. I submit that as lumber is essential to all classes, farmers and merchants, as the price has gone far beyond what it ever was, in the past, and as our supply is being exhausted, we ought, when we can, enlarge the sources from which our people may secure it at reasonable prices. The report of the chief of the bureau of corporations shows that the control of lumber in the United States is in comparatively few hands, and that they are so friendly to each other that the possibility of a monopoly is neither remote nor impossible, unless we bring to the markets of the United States the relatively inexhaustible supply to be found in Canada.

Paper and Pulp

Second, as to print papers. The tariff board has made a most exhaustive examination of the comparative cost of production of print paper in the United States and Canada. Indeed the report is so complete as to vindicate the judgment of those who proposed the use of a board for the purpose of determining the differences in the cost of articles at home and abroad with a view to assisting congress in a rational readjustment of the tariff.

"This report shows that the mills best situated in the United States, with the best machinery, can manufacture print paper at a slightly less cost than the mills best situated in Canada; that the Canadian mills on the average have newer machinery than the United States mills; that there are quite a number of United States mills that use old machinery, and therefore do not conduct their business on economical lines; that the average cost of production in the United States, including the poorest mills, is about $5 more a ton than the cost of production in Canada, with newer mills; and that this $5 is just about the difference between the cost of pulpwood in the United States and the cost of pulpwood in Canada. It seems fairly reasonable to suppose, too, that the pulpwood, which only grows north of the 45th degree of latitude, will be exhausted in the United States or remain in the control of a few persons, because of the drain of the United States mills.

"It is of the highest importance, therefore, not only to the consumers, but to the manufacturers of print paper, in order that they may secure their raw material at reasonable prices, to secure a letting down of the bars in Canada for the exportation of pulpwood. The provinces of Canada have control over the crown lands in which nine-tenths of the pulpwood is grown, and they have imposed restrictions and export duties of various kinds upon the pulpwood on the crown lands, in order to prevent the export of the wood except in the form of paper. The agreement provides that whenever the Canadian provinces remove all restrictions upon the exportation of pulpwood, then Canada will permit United States paper to come free into Canada and the United States will permit Canadian paper to come free into the United States.

To Influence Provinces

"This exact agreement is not embodied in the bill as recommended to the House by the ways and means committee and as passed by the House. Instead, in order to induce the Canadian provinces, over whom the Dominion can exercise no control, to lift the restrictions upon the exportation of their pulpwood, it is provided that when paper is made from wood grown on lands not under export restrictions, the paper may come into the United States free, and it is hoped that the difference of $5.75 between the duty on paper from restricted wood and no duty on paper made from unrestricted wood will induce the provinces to lift their restrictions.

"It is thus apparent that while a small amount of paper may come in free into the United States under the existing tariff, paper made from nine-tenthso of the pulp wood of Canada will pay a duty of $5.75. It seems to me that this is treating the paper manufacturers of the United States fairly. It is a provision calculated to secure to them a source of supply where they can get their wood at $5 less a ton than in this country, with the disadvantage of a small competition of paper made in Canada from Canadian wood, upon which there is no restriction.

"It is a provision looking far into the future, and which we hope will create a condition of absolutely free trade in paper and its materials, a condition that candid and sagacious paper manufacturers will admit is the best thing for the industry as it certainly is for the consumers.

The Farmers

"The third class of opponents to the bill are those who claim vociferously to represent the whole farming industry of the United States. This, of course, is a much more formidable opposition than the special interests to which I have referred, and it is but natural that these special interests should be found co-operating with those who claim to represent the farming interests in arousing the farmers to the horrors and disasters that are to follow reciprocity.

"The employment of a New York firm skilled in sending circulars is not the subject of proper criticism provided the statements in the circulars are reasonable and well founded. The significance of the fact that this same New York firm is looking for financial assistance in the campaign they are carrying on in behalf of the farmers against reciprocity not only to the Grange but also to gentlemen interested in lumber, in the manufacture of print paper and in other manufactures, cannot escape the attention of the public.

"How is the farmer to be affected by Canadian reciprocity and free trade in agricultural products? Canada is so far north that her agricultural products are limited to wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, live cattle, horses and dairy products. She cannot and does not raise more than one-sixth of one per cent of the corn crop of the United States. She raises no cotton; she raises but few vegetables; she raises but few hogs, because she has not the corn to feed them; she is at present a great importer of all fruits, citrus and otherwise, from the United States; she imports a large amount of cottonseed oil, which by the Canadian reciprocity treaty is now made free; she cannot fatten cattle as they are fattened in the United States, and therefore it has become profitable for farmers to import young cattle from Canada, even with the duty on them and to fatten them for the Chicago market

"The United States exports to Canada a great many more horses than she imports from Canada. She sends to Canada a much larger amount of potatoes than she receives from her. The United States imports into Canada about fifteen times as much meat and dairy products as Canada imports into the United States.

Good for American Mills

"The only real importation of agricultural products that we may expect from Canada of any considerable amount will consist of wheat, barley, rye and oats. The world price of these four cereals is fixed abroad, where the surplus from the producing countries is disposed of, and is little affected by the place from which the supply is derived. Canada's wheat nets perhaps ten cents less a bushel to the producer than wheat grown in the Dakotas or in Minnesota, due to the fact that the cost of exporting that wheat and warehousing it and marketing in Liverpool is considerably greater than the cost to the Dakota farmer in disposing of his wheat to the millers of Minneapolis or sending it abroad. If now the duty is to be taken off wheat and the Canadian wheat can come to the millers of Minneapolis and other places, it can and will be made into flour, because the capacity of the United States mills is 33 per cent greater than is needed to mill the wheat of this country; Canadian wheat can be imported and ground into flour without materially reducing the demand for, or price of, United States wheat and the surplus will be sent abroad as flour. The price of Canadian wheat doubtless will be increased a few cents by access to the market nearer at hand, but the access to the market nearer at hand will not reduce the price of his wheat to the United States farmer for the reasons stated."

"It is because I am confident it will be seen on both sides to be a statesmanlike measure, looking to the beneficial interests of both, that I so urgently press its adoption upon the congress and the people of the United States."

President Taft said the prospects are the measure will be reported out next week, probably without recommendation. He believed amendments would be offered, and said some doubtless would be with a view to improving the present bill, and others attempting a revision and a reduction of duties on certain articles from all countries.

Mr. Taft mentioned the Root amendment, saying it was in accordance with the agreement, but did not offer the inducement to lifting Canadian restrictions which the present provision in the bill does. Some of the probable meat and flour amendments, he thought would be gratuitous concessions to Canada. The objection he had to the farmers' free list was to defeat both bills. He urged a full discussion, and hopes as a result the reciprocity measure would be submitted to the senate without irrelevant and prejudicial amendments for its patriotic consideration.

AUTO ACCIDENTS

Six Occupants of One Car Injured by Collision With Pillar—Nine in Another Wreck.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Six men were injured early today, when an automobile, racing down a boulevard in the upper Bronx, crashed into an elevated railway pillar and was wrecked. Two of the injured will die.

The party had rented the machine yesterday and were on their way homeward after a twelve hour sightseeing trip. All these were thrown out when their car hit the pillar and were picked up unconscious by policemen and ambulance surgeons.

At the time of the accident a train was pulling into the "L" station overhead. The crash of the automobile against the pillar shook the train and the sound of smashing iron and wood could be heard above the rour of the cars.

The motorman, thinking the accident was on his train, jammed the emergency brakes and stopped the train so suddenly that the passengers were thrown out of their seats.

An hour before the accident another automobile acident near the edge of the Hackensack river, near Jersey City, injured nine persons and wrecked two machines.

LAW OFFICERS FOIL MILITANT RANCHER

Millstream Resident Who Defied Court Summons, Taken by Constables in Dime Novel Fashion.

It was a peaceable termination to what promised to be replete with sensational elements when W. F. Henderson, the militant individual of Millstream, was laid by the heels yesterday afternoon by Provincial Constables Hyslip and Dunwoody because he treated with undue contumely the summons of the court to appear and show cause why he should have struck Mrs. Dickson, wife of his neighbor, whose cattle wandered too near his (Henderson's) house one day last week. Information was laid charging him with assault, but when Constable Hyslip attempted to serve Henderson with a summons, the latter waxed wroth, threw the official blue paper upon the ground, and tapping significantly a ferocious looking Colt's revolver of the 44-calibre variety, declared that no law but his own would be observed by him, and it would take something more persuasive than a court summons to force him to answer to the charge preferred against him. What he would do to the minion of the law who attempted to force him to respond to the official summons was something which he left to the imagination of the constable.

Brought to Book

Constable Hyslip beat a masterly retreat with impedimenta of war in the shape of the rejected summons. Yesterday he and Constable Dunwoody set out on the grim task of bringing Henderson to book. Taking advantage of the undergrowth, the two sleuths got to within hailing distance of the Henderson homestead when a consultation of war was held. The decision to rush the house and seize the offender against the law's majesty had been arrived at and was in course of being put into operation. The rush was made, a wary outlook for missives from the 44-calibre being kept. It sort of knocked the romance out of the proceedings, however, when Henderson was encountered walking towards the constables with nothing more formidable in the way of a weapon than his fists. Before he really knew what was happening he was handcuffed and escorted to nearby conveyance, in which he was brought into the city last evening.

A search of his residence disclosed a Winchester rifle, shot gun and the revolver, together with a full supply of ammunition for all weapons.

Supreme indignation showed in Henderson's eye as he was corralled by the officers.

"Millions in Victoria, Vancouver and elsewhere will live to rue this act," he declaimed, as he was bundled into the rig.

Premier's Appreciation—Hon. Richard McBride, who, with Hon. W. J. Bowser and Mr. Macrae, the premier's secretary, were passengers on the White Star liner Celtic from New York to Liverpool, has addressed a letter to the management of the White Star line expressing himself as greatly pleased with the kindness and courtesy displayed. He wrote: "I beg to express my very high appreciation of the unfailing kindness and courtesy shown by the White Star line and the captain, officers and staff of the Celtic during our trip across the Atlantic. The ship has been so steady that one could hardly think it was in mid ocean, and everything possible was done for our comfort."

City Engineer Lucas, of Prince Rupert, will receive a salary of $200 per month.

FOUND DEAD ON HARBOR SHORE

Body of James McKay, Resident of Nanaimo, Discovered Yesterday Morning Near Marine Hospital.

Lying on a point of rock jutting into the Inner Harbor, at a point about 300 yards south of the Marine Hospital on the former Indian Reserve, the dead body of James McKay, a former resident of Nanaimo, was discovered yesterday morning at 10 o'clock by a Greek who was passing the spot. The police were notified, and Sergeant Walker took charge of the body, which was taken to the undertaking rooms of the B.C. Funeral Furnishing Company.

A search of the clothing disclosed in one pocket an empty flask, which had contained liquor, a quantity of papers, from which identification of the body was made, and a number of other articles. No money was found. The body bore no marks indicating that death was caused by violence, either self-committed or otherwise. Heart failure is believed to have been the cause of death.

McKay, who was about 45 years of age, was but recently released from the provincial jail at Nanaimo, where he had completed a short term. He came to Victoria a day or two ago, but his movements here are unknown to the police, and his presence in the locality where his body was found cannot be accounted for. An inquest will be held, after which the body will be shipped to Nanaimo for interment.

ADVANCE AGENT FOR DYNAMITERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

to turn this proposition down; if so to let him know at once as he had another party that he wanted to put in.

"I notified him that I would be back in Indianapolis as soon as the work was done that I was working on, and would take the proposition up with him.

"The first building I located for McNamara was in Cincinnati, an office building on Vine street, which is being erected by non-union men. I wrote to Mr. McNamara, sending him a diagram of this building, showing him the point where dynamite could be placed for the destruction of this building. This building was blown up by members of the structural iron workers in January of the year 1907.

"The next building I located for Mr. McNamara was the viaduct in Chicago. That was blown up in February of the year 1907.

"I went from there to St. Louis and located a building on St. Charles street, which was blown up some time later by the structural iron workers' union. I went from there to Denver, reaching there the 15th day of August, 1909, and registered at the St. Joe hotel, Ninth and Larimer streets.

"While at Denver, I received a letter from McNamara to go to Salt Lake City, and I went, arriving there the sixteenth day of November, 1909. I registered at the Wabash rooming house. While there I got two letters from McNamara instructing me to find the location of the Utah hotel, and telling me that I would have another party make himself known to me with a letter of introduction from McNamara, whose name I have forgotten, and that this party would blow up the Utah hotel. This building was blown up on the 29th day of December at 3 a.m. At the time this building was blown up I was standing one block south of it. When the explosion took place. I ran toward it, thinking some one was killed. When I got close to the building I was nearly struck by a piece of iron, and started to run away again, when I was taken up by a police officer, who took me before Chief of Police Sam Barlow and Chief of Detectives George Sheets. I was tried in connection with this case and given six months in the county jail and a fine of $350. I paid $65 (the balance was remitted) and served the sentence.

"After leaving the jail, I went to Houston, Texas, and there wrote to McNamara demanding my fee for the part that I had taken in these affairs. He wrote back to me refusing to give me any aid whatever, and also advised the local secretary to take up my union card, No. 39763. Since then I have had nothing whatever to do with the union or McNamara, and I give this statement cheerfully of my own acord, that justice may be done to the offending parties."

In a verbal confession later tonight to Eagan, Delaney declared he was in communication with McNamara in December in regard to the Salt Lake City "job." Delaney then was in Houston, Texas.

Tom Hall, he said, blew up the bridge in Kansas City. Hall worked for him a while, he said, in Austin, Texas

Ortie McManigal brought the letter of introduction to him from McNamara, he said, while he stayed at room 42, Wabash rooming house, Salt Lake City.

Delaney came to Muskogee two months ago. He began work as a cab driver. He worked at that just seven days when he accepted employment as a "dynamiter" or "nitro-glycerine shooter," in the oil fields here. He is still working there.

A representative of William J. Burns' detective agency, who was here today, discredited Delaney's confession, according to the statement of a Muskogee police official tonight.

SALT LAKE CITY, Ut., June 3.—The steel work of the hotel Utah was slightly damaged by a terrific explosion of dynamite on December 29 as related by John Delaney. Delaney was convicted of complicity in the dynamiting and served a short term in jail.

During his confinement in jail Delaney told the officers that each local union had what was known as a "wrecking committee" appointed to supervise the blowing up of structures built by non-union men.

Sheriff Sharp says that Delaney, during his term in jail told many contradictory stories concerning his connection with alleged crimes of the iron workers, and little credence was placed in his tales. Since he has been in Muskogee, Delaney has written several letters to Sheriff Sharp.

MAY BE A VICTORIAN

W. J. Marks, Claiming to Be Resident of This City, Disappears From Oakland Hotel.

The whereabouts of W. J. Marks, who is believed to be a Victorian, is a mystery which the Oakland, Cal., police authorities are endeavoring to unravel, but so far withous success. The local police have been requested to ascertain if there is anyone of that name who has been a resident of Victoria, but they have not yet discovered if such is the case.

On April 29 an individual who claimed to be W. J. Marks, of Victoria, registered at the Hotel Crellin, Oakland. He paid for his room from day to day until the evening of May 2, when he disappeared and has not since been seen. He left behind him all his clothing, a suitcase bearing the initials "W.J.M.," and other articles.

The manager of the hotel has informed the Oakland police that during his stay at the hotel Marks behaved himself in an exemplary manner, was always ready to pay his bill, and appeared to have a sufficient amount of money.

There are several persons of the name of Marks residing in Victoria at present, but they know nothing of anyone of the name of W. J. Marks.

POULTRY PROFITS

Better Standard, Better Shipping and Co-Operation Needed in Industry in British Columbia.

A mixed gathering of poultry producers, dealers and consumers assembled recently at the Carlton Cafe in Vancouver to bid farewell to Professor Elford of Macdonald College, Quebec, and Mr. John T. Brown, poultry expert to Messrs. Gunn, Langlois & Co., of Montreal, who have been out west at the instance of the British Columbia Agricultural authorities, lecturing upon poultry matters. E. B. Cale, the president of the British Columbia Poultry associaton, who acted as toastmaster, in a brief speech referred to the able manner in which these two gentlemen had performed their work, and of the good they had already accomplished in the more eastern provinces.

Mr. M. A. Jull, the secretary of the British Columbia Poultry Association and chief of the Poultry Department in this province thanked the gentlemen for the able manner in which they had carried out their duties. He spoke upon the great need for organized effort, and for co-operation among the producers.

Mr. Brown, one of the guests of the evening, also made a strong appeal for co-operation, and spoke of his pleasure in meeting such a mixed gathering, having representatives of producers, fanciers, the middlemen and consumers. He pointed out instances of how good eggs could be totally spoiled by being allowed to remain in the sun's rays in the store windows. The store-keeper took care to keep his butter in a cool place, and there was quite as much need for the eggs to be treated similarly. He described how poultry when properly, finished off, brought the best of prices, while exactly similar birds, not so well put up, were refused by the dealer.

Professor Elford briefly referrred to the good work he had found accomplished by Mr. Jull and Professor Terry. He referred to the fancier, a word he said he disliked. He preferred to use the term breeder of standard bred poultry, an occupation which is as necessary to the utility man is to the standard breeder. He spoke of the great need of the marketing of poultry and eggs in a proper manner; referred to the great co-operation movement at Duncan, which poultrymen in the East had all heard of. He stated that at this Island centre the farmers were reaping great benefit with the Cowichan creamery. A poultry gathering station has been established on the same lines. He did not, however, expect such a success in this branch owing to the breed of the birds. White Leghorns, chiefly being kept which were not well adapted for fattening. He warned those who thought that they could make huge profits by running three or four hundred birds to the acre, and stated that 200 was ample, or disease would be likely to break out among the flocks. Poultry paid best on mixed farms, particularly among fruit.

Mr. F. G. Mackenzie, M. P. P., for Delta, in a brief address spoke of his pleasure in meeting those present, and referred to the practical work done by the four gentlemen present namely Professor Elford, and Messrs. Brown, Jull and Terry.

Mr. Milne pointed out that Ontario eggs were the pick of the eggs handled by the trade, and far superior to local eggs, or those of Manitoba. He gave various reasons, and said that what was needed was a better standard and better shipping in of eggs.

Among the speakers were Messrs. Couls, E. Trimble, the father of the industry, and a life-long exhibitor; Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Sauerbey, Mr. Terry, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Gunn.

Will Arrive in Autumn—From advices received from Ottawa it is not likely that the board of railway commissioners will arrive on the coast before the autumn. The members of the board propose this summer to follow the usual custom of observing the latter part of July and the first part of August as a holiday season, in so far as the holding of sittings is concerned, and it is unlikely that there will be any sessions held between the second Tuesday in July and the latter part of the following month. In the autumn the usual western trip will be made when sittings will be held at various points between Fort William and Victoria.

CANADIAN NORTHERN OPERATIONS IN B. C.

Trains Will be Running to Hope by Next November—Eighty Miles of Island Route Have Been Located.

A Canadian Northern Pacific Railway survey party in charge of Mr. W. I. Bassett is leaving this week for the purpose of making the final revision of the route between the summit of the Rockies at Yellowhead Pass and the Albreda Summit near the headwaters of the North Thompson river. It work will cover a distance of about eighty-three miles. At Albreda Summit Mr. Bassett will affect a junction with another Canadian northern survey party now working up the North Thompson. Mr. Bassett's party will consist of about twenty men. The surveyors will proceed by rail to Edmonton and thence to the railhead east of Yellowhead Pass. From the latter place the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway route extends west to the vicinity of Tete Jaune Cache before swing south past Cranberry lake and up on to the Albreda summit.

Mr. Bassett has had wide experience as a locating engineer. He was formerly chief assistant to Mr. J. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. V. & E. railway, in locating that line through the Boundary and Okanagan districts. Last year he had charge of a Grand Trunk Pacific party between Harrison Lake and Lillooet on the Fraser River.

Mr. T. H. White, chief engineer of the Canadian Northern, accompanied by Mr. F. C. Gamble, chief engineer of the Provincial Department of Railways, have just returned from a trip over the line between Hope and Sumas Mountain and found splendid progress being made. The line out of Port Kells, east of Port Mann, is nearly all graded. Trains will be running as far as Hope early in November if the present progress is maintained this summer. Contractors are experiencing no difficulty in securing all the labor they require. All the diversions on the Cariboo wagon road rendered necessary by the building of the Canadian Northern Pacific have been completed. Traffic over the road below Hope was closed for a short period to permit of the opening up of a large rockcut along the grade.

Work on Island

Mr. G. B. Hughes, divisional engineer in charge of Canadian Northern Pacific affairs on Vancouver Island, has just returned from the Provincial Mainland. He has four parties in the field. The line has been located to Cowichan Lake, eighty miles from Victoria by the route followed. Other parties are now busy in the field between Cowichan Lake and Alberni canal. Mr. D. O. Lefis, engineer in charge of construction on Vancouver Island has also recently returned, from an inspection of Portland Canal Short Line railway, and enterprise controlled by Sir Donald Mann. Mr. Lewis states that track-laying up the valley from Stewart is in progress. The rails, he added, will reach Portland Canal mine by Dominion Day, and the Red Cliff mine a month later.

RICE LAKE LANDS

Provincial Government Likely to reconsider the Decision Respecting Ownership.

That the Provincial Government will reconsider their decision in the matter of the Rice lake lands, the ownership of which was recently awarded by the Executive, is the deduction made from the contents of a letter from Hon. Mr. Ross, received through the city solicitor by the Vancouver council. The letter representative of that body recently reported: "I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. H. B. Robertson of Victoria in which he states that he has seen Hon. Mr. Ross with regard to the Rice lake matter and he thinks it will be left over for the return of the Premier. He says that there is no doubt but that the decision will be reconsidered. Mr. Ross realizes that the action of the Executive was given under misapprehension of fact."

The council passed a resolution to the effect that the Provincial Government be notified that the council were holding Mr. Ross's letter as a guarantee of rehearing, and that further action on their part would be deferred until the return of the Premier.

Miss Florence Sutton Defeated

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Mrs. Irwin Raymond, of New York, formerly Miss Louise Hammond, holder of the tennis championship of Pennsylvania and eastern states, today defeated Miss Florence Sutton, of Los Angeles, in the challenge round, two sets to one.

International Polo

NEW YORK, June 3.—For Monday's polo game the Americans continue the favorites with ruling odds of two to one or five to two. It was said that no matter what the outcome of Monday's contest should be a third match will be played on Wednesday.

Ericson, has perfected an improved wireless telegraph apparatus by which messages are received with exceptional clearness and for very great distances.

A Sapperton youth named Carrol

A large number of the medical men of British Columbia are leaving this week to attend the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Medical association, to be held at Montreal, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next.