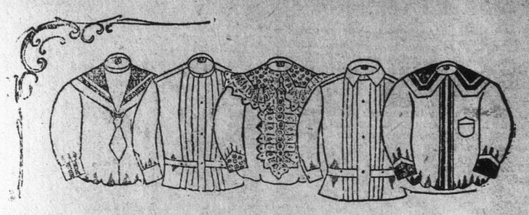

Just to Hand

500 BOYS' SAMPLE SUITS, sizes 22 to 30. Prices Low to Clear.
BOYS' KNICKERS, 25c, 50c and 75c per pair.
20 dozen BOYS' WASHING BLOUSES.
See the "McGill" Hose for Boys. Fast Black, Strong, Durable. 25c per pair. All sizes.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

68 and 70 YATES STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

Legislature Prorogued

Second Session of the Ninth Assembly of British Columbia Closed.

One Hundred and Ten New Acts Added to Law of the Land.

The second session of the ninth legislative assembly of British Columbia was closed with appropriate ceremony at 9:30 o'clock last night. The members' desks were massed in as small compass as possible and the floor of the legislative chamber was thrown open to the public, seats at the right and left of the throne being reserved for the judges, bishops, foreign consuls and ladies. The galleries and the floor of the house were well filled with interested spectators, and, as the Administrator and his suite entered, the brilliantly lighted chamber looked at its best.

Just as the clock struck nine, the Hon. the Speaker took his seat on the throne. Bishop Perrin read prayers.

The Hon. the Attorney-General announced a message from His Honor the Administrator, transmitting bill No. 82, respecting Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors, to which certain amendments of form were necessary.

The bill was committed to committee of the whole, Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken in the chair, reported to the house and passed.

This business disposed of, His Honor Justice Walkem, administrator of the government, entered the chamber, accompanied with the following officers, who composed his staff: Lt.-Col. Holmes, D.O.C.; Lt.-Col. Gregory, Fifth Regiment; Capt. Grahame, Fifth Regiment; Major A. W. Jones, and Lieut. Wilson.

His Honor having taken his seat on the throne, Mr. Thornton Fell, clerk of the house, read the titles of the following bills:

An Act to authorize Grants of Land to British Columbia volunteers serving in the South African war.

An Act to amend the Extra-Provincial Investment and Loan Societies Act, 1900.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

An Act to amend the Land Registry Act

An Act respecting commissions and appointments on the demise of the crown. Amendment Act, 1900.

An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act and amending Acts.

An Act to extend the provisions of the Canadian Contingent Exemption Act, 1900.

An Act to amend the Public Schools Act.

An Act to amend the Villages Fire Protection Act.

An Act respecting the maintenance of wives deserted by their husbands.

An Act to amend the Upper Columbia Navigation and Tramway Subsidy Act, 1892.

An Act to amend the Succession Duty Act.

An Act to amend the Assessment Act.

An Act to provide for the collection of a tax on persons.

An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act, 1900.

An Act to regulate maternity boarding houses, and for the protection of infant children.

An Act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act and amending Act.

An Act to Accelerate the incorporation of Trail, a placer claim.

An Act respecting the inspection of steam boilers and engines, and the examination and licensing of engineers in charge of steam boilers and engines.

An Act to incorporate the Royal Columbian Hospital.

An Act to amend chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Legal Professions Act.

An Act to amend chapter 185 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Tramway Company Incorporation Act.

An Act to amend chapter 59 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Absconding Debtors' Act.

An Act to amend chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Provincial Elections Act.

An Act to amend chapter 176 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Summary Convictions Act.

An Act to amend chapter 188 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Trustees and Executors Act.

An Act to amend the Small Debts Act.

An Act for the protection and reformation of neglected and dependent children.

An Act to amend the Magistrates Act.

An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

An Act to amend the Companies' Act, 1897.

An Act to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.

An Act to Incorporate the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited.

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Plate Glass Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Crawford Bay Railway Company.

An Act incorporating the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Coast-Kootenay Railway Company, Limited.

An Act to incorporate the Comox and Cape Scott Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry Company.

An Act empowering the Corporation of the City of Victoria to lease the market building premises, and otherwise carry into effect the Victoria Terminal Railway By-law, 1900.

An Act to incorporate the Chilkat and Kichini Railway and Navigation Company.

An Act to incorporate the Imperial Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Columbia & Western Railway Company Act, 1899.

An Act to incorporate the District Power and Telephone Company.

An Act to incorporate the Midway and Vernon Railway Company.

An Act relating to certain by-laws of the Municipality of the Corporation of the City of Grand Forks.

An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Central Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway Company Act, 1898.

An Act to incorporate the Vancouver and Grand Forks Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Yale Northern Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Mining Association.

An Act to amend the Polson Act.

An Act to amend chapter 163 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the British Columbia Railway Act.

An Act to amend the Municipal Clauses Act.

An Act further to amend the Bills of Sale Act.

An Act to amend the British Columbia Immigration Act, 1900.

An Act to amend the Mineral Act.

An Act respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors.

An Act to amend the Dairy Associations Act.

An Act to authorize a loan of five million dollars for the purpose of aiding the construction of railways and other important public works.

An Act respecting St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, New Westminster.

An Act to confirm By-laws Nos. 87 and 88 of the By-laws of the City of Nelson.

An Act to amend the County Courts Act.

An Act to empower the City of Greenwood to complete and confirm the appropriation of certain lands.

An Act ta amend the Provincial Elections Act.

An Act to validate By-law 314 of the City of Victoria, passed on the 19th day of March, 1900.

An Act to amend the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act.

An Act to amend the New Westminster Relief Acts.

An Act respecting the fisheries of British Columbia.

An Act to authorize a grant to the Corporation of the City of Victoria for certain crown lands situate in Victoria harbor.

An Act to amend the Explosives Storage Act.

An Act to regulate the appointment of Agent-General.

An Act to provide for temporary funds by way of overdrafts from the banking institutions of the province.

An Act to amend the Health Act.

An Act to amend the Constitution Act.

An Act to amend the Land Act.

An Act respecting the manufacture of wood pulp and paper.

His Honor, in His Majesty's name, assented to the bills.

The Hon. the Speaker, addressing His Honor the Administrator, said:

"May it please Your Honor:

"We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, in session assembled, approach Your Honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to His Majesty's person and government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honor's acceptance a bill (No. 112) intituled An Act for granting certain sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia."

The clerk of the house, replying for His Honor the Administrator, said:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honor the Administrator of the Government, doth thank His Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this bill.

PROROGATION SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It gives me pleasure to release you from the duties of a long and arduous session, in which measures of unusual importance have been the subjects of deliberation, and I am pleased to express my appreciation of the earnest and careful manner in which you have dealt with them.

Liberal supplies have been granted for the prosecution of public works.

I am pleased to observe that you have in the Public Loan Bill made provision for systematic railway development on a large scale, which will have the result of opening up the various sections of the province through which the lines proposed will pass, and of affording greatly increased communication; and further, that the construction and operation of these lines have been surrounded by such restrictions in the public interest as will insure to the province the largest amount of benefit possible to be derived from such undertakings.

I am gratified to know that in connection with the proposed lines of railway to the south, provision has been made for the safeguarding of the smelting and smelting industry of the southern interior, whereby a continuous and permanent supply of coal and coke is rendered available.

I am also pleased to observe that a measure has been passed amending the Public Schools Act, and providing that in future Boards of School Trustees of city school districts shall have greater control of educational affairs in their respective cities.

An Act respecting the Fisheries of British Columbia has been passed, whereby the province has assumed control of the fishery rights of this province, in accordance with the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

In the amendments to existing mining legislation, provision has been made for the enlargement of placer claims, for the greater protection of prospectors and miners in respect of occupation and title to mining properties, and for more frequent official publication of returns of mineral output of the province.

I note with satisfaction the adoption of a complete code of mine signals, and the steps taken for the examination of miners and shotlighters employed in collieries, whereby the dangers incident to underground employment in our mines will be greatly lessened.

I have to congratulate you on the Act for the protection and reformation of neglected and dependent children, and for other measures seeking the amelioration of social conditions in a similar way.

The measure submitted for the encouragement of the manufacture of wood pulp will, I hope, result in the establishment of a new and important industry in this Province.

It has afforded my government a great deal of satisfaction to have learned of the formal opening of the first parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, and I shall have pleasure in conveying, through the proper channels, to the government of the new Confederacy the resolution of congratulation you have passed; and I am reminded thereby that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, under whose distinguished auspices the inaugural ceremonies took place, will later on visit this continent, and will include British Columbia in his tour through Canada. I feel sure that in this province the fullest advantage will be taken of the opportunity afforded for a heartfelt and loyal expression of our sentiments towards His Royal person and His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.

The measure passed by you recognizing the services of volunteers in the South African war will afford general satisfaction.

I now have pleasure in liberating you for a season from your legislative duties, and sincerely trust that the earnest efforts you have put forward during the session now closed will be highly conducive to the best interests of the people of British Columbia.

The Hon. J. D. Prentice then announced the prorogation of the assembly in the formal, prescribed form, as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Honor the Administrator's will and pleasure that the legislative assembly be prorogued until it shall please His Honor to summon the same for despatch of business, and this provincial legislative assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly.

This concluded the ceremony. His Honor left the chamber, the members lingered a few moments on the scene of their oratorical combats, exchanging farewells, the crowd slowly filed out, leaving the pages in possession, and the second session of the ninth parliament passed into history.

HIS DAILY CATCH.

Kitchener Reports the Usual Story of More Boers Taken.

London, May 13.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated May 12 says:

"Grenfell has occupied Louistrichart, capturing fifty Boers with rifles. It was previously held by six British and forty surrendered Boers.

"Other columns report 8 Boers killed, 20 wounded, 132 prisoners, 24 surrendered, and a machine gun, 6,400 rounds of ammunition, 150 wagons and 870 horses captured."

Durban, May 3.—Mrs. Louis Botha, who obtained consent to interview Mr. Kruger and urge him to advocate peace, sailed today for Europe on the steamer Dunvegan Castle.

COMMITTEES ARE HARD AT WORK

Arrangements For Next Week's Celebration Are Growing Apace.

The celebration sports committee met in Chief Deasy's office yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Wheeler, who was one of the members of the deputation appointed to wait upon the school teachers, said that Principals McNeill and Tait were strongly in favor of a drill for the school children. It was decided to hold a competitive military drill, open to any school in the city, on Saturday afternoon, and a sub-committee consisting of Chief Deasy and Principals McNeill, Tait, Gilles, Miss A. D. Cameron and Mr. Wheeler, was appointed to make arrangements for the drill, and also for the sports. The sub-committee will request the band committee to let them have the band on Saturday afternoon from 1:30 to 4:30, and that it be at the disposal of the sports and games committee.

It is expected that one of the most pleasing features of this year's celebration will be the May Pole dances, followed by the competitive military drill for the schools.

The following ladies are on the committee in charge of the May Pole dances: Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. H. Kent, Mrs. Dickinson, Miss Marrack, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. D. R. Harris, Miss Cameron, Miss Watson, Miss Williams, Mrs. L. G. McQuade and Mrs. J. H. Todd.

The committee will meet at 4:30 this afternoon at Waitt's hall, over the music store, for the purpose of arranging the May Pole festivities.

The illumination and decoration committee met at the city hall last evening. The sub-committee reported that bunting to the amount of $50 had been purchased and their action was approved of by the committee. It was decided to give the following prizes:

On Friday evening.—Brass band (in boat), 1st $25, 2nd $20; string band (in boat), 1st $10; voices (in boat), 1st $10; decorated canoe, illuminated boat, 1st $20, 2nd $10, 3rd $5.

On Saturday evening.—Comic vehicle, 1st $20, 2nd $10; best decorated vehicle, 1st $10; best decorated gentleman's bicycle, 1st $7.50; best decorated lady's bicycle, 1st $7.50.

LATE LESLIE JONES.

Remains Brought to the City for Interment.

Steamer Queen City, which returned from Ahousett and way ports yesterday, brought down the remains of the late Leslie Jones, the unfortunate Victorian who was killed together with Clement Davis in the accident at the Monitor mine near Alberni. Jones and Davis were about to fire the usual afternoon blast when the accident occurred. They went out to get powder and returned to the tunnel with the necessary charges. A miner going in to the tunnel for a pump when he heard an explosion, and thought the blast had been fired, but a moment later he heard moaning. Then other miners went in and found the two victims of the accident lying on the floor of the tunnel a short distance from the holes prepared for the blast. Jones was still breathing, but did not live long, while Davis, who was badly mutilated, was moaning piteously. He lived in agony for several hours in a semi-conscious condition, and only spoke twice, asking for water once and then requesting some of the bystanders to kill him and end his agony. His arms and legs and parts of his body were mutilated.

Jones went up from Victoria by the Queen City about two months ago, and leaves a mother and sister here. His remains were removed to the B. C. Funeral Co.'s rooms yesterday from the steamer. Davis, the other victim, was married, his wife living at Alberni. When the news of the accident reached her she hurried to the scene and was going by one trail to the mine when the miners were carrying the body of her dead husband by another. She hurried after them and there was a sad scene when she caught up with the sad cortege. The remains were taken to Alberni. Owing to the fact that the coroner was at Uclulet, no inquest was held at the scene of the accident.

The funeral takes place to-morrow at 11 a.m.

MORE MEETINGS.

Vancouver Board of Trade and Resident Judge.

Vancouver, May 11.—(Special)—The council of the board of trade met this afternoon to discuss for a second time the subject of a resident Supreme Court judge. It was decided to hold a public meeting on Monday to which the public will be invited, to discuss this question and the immediate establishment of an assay office in Vancouver.

FIRST OF SEASON.

At Oak Bay Park yesterday afternoon, a close and exciting cricket match took place between two elevens from the Collegiate school chosen by Mr. Cheeke and Mr. Muskett. After a hard struggle Mr. Cheeke's side was victorious with a score of 39 to 32. A number of ladies witnessed the game from the grand stand.

JOHN JAMESON
& SONS, DUBLIN
"Own cased" very old Black Bottle
WHISKEY
PLEASE SEE YOU GET IT WITH
METAL CAPSULES
BLUE.....ONE STAR
PINK.....TWO STAR
GOLD.....THREE STAR
OFF ALL DEALERS
Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S
C. DAY & CO., LONDON

MAPLE SUGAR SEASON

(From Toronto World.)

Pale season watched in unvexed suspense
Still priestess of the patient middle day;
Betwixt wild March's humored petulance,
And the warm wooing of green-kirtled May,
Maid month of sunny peace and sober grey,
Weaver of flowers in sunward glades that ring,
With murmur of libation to the spring.
In the warm noon the south wind creeps and cools,
Where the red budded stems of maples throw
Still tangled etchings on the amber pools,
Quite silent now, forgetful of the slow
Drip of the taps, the troughs, and trampled snow,
The keen March mornings, and the silvering rime,
And mirthful labor of the sugar prime.

—Archibald Lampman.

With the melting of the snow comes the flow of sweet sap from Canada's own tree, the living proof of the rejuvenescence of nature in this northern land. The sugar harvest is an industry the magnitude and importance of which is little known to the general public. In no part of Canada not indeed of the world, says the Montreal Star, does sugar making assume greater prominence than in the Eastern Townships, where it has given rise to many customs and impressed itself upon the language of the people. "Sugar socials" and "sugaring-off parties" are among the favorite spring festivities of the young people, and the salutations of the farmers are punctured with reference to an occupation in which they are deeply interested. It is "fine sugar weather," or the reverse "sugaring is upon us," etc., are ordinary greetings; while "sugar snow," "sugar wind," "sugar holidays" are a few specimens from the vocabulary of sugar-makers.

The maple from which sugar is made finds its natural habitat over a wide area on this continent, but nowhere does it seem to be so perfectly at home as on the splendid hills of the Eastern Townships. Its magnificent foliage in summer, and its unspeakable blaze of color in autumn, have led to the naming of that portion of the province of Quebec the "Highlands of Canada." Much of the choicest sentiment of our people is associated with this tree, for it now takes its place in the symbolism of nation. Its leaves are woven into the flag of Canada and its name is emblamed in our patriotic songs and literature. But with the heightening sun of April farmers are not prone to linger upon these aesthetic features. More importance is attached to the economic aspect of the question, for a sugar outfit is regarded as a valuable asset. The "season" varies in length from ten days to three weeks, which occurs between March 10 and April 20. It is a period of exceptional activity and every available member of the family is pressed into service. To this end district schools are closed to allow the children to participate, hence "sugaring holidays" are probably peculiar to the Townships.

Sugar "bushes" contain from 500 to 5,000 trees. Five thousand are rare, 2,000 not uncommon, but the average "bush" contains from 1,000 to 1,500 trees which yield from one to four pounds of sugar per tree during the season. Two and a half pounds are considered an average yield, three good and four pound trees exceptional. It will thus be seen that almost every farmer in the Eastern Townships is a sugar manufacturer to the extent of from from 500 to 15,000 pounds a year, or from a quarter of a ton to seven and a half tons. There are no available data on which to make any thing like an accurate estimate of the maple sugar products of Canada, but from the facts already set forth it will be seen at once to be a matter of considerable importance. It is, of course, well known that a great portion of the maple sap is never reduced to sugar, but is finished as syrup, yet the yield is always estimated in pounds of sugar, a gallon of syrup being equivalent to seven pounds of sugar. The "tapping" of 2,000 or 3,000 trees, the insertion of the spouts and the hanging of the sap buckets is very quickly accomplished by the experienced sugar-makers, one man tapping from 500 to 600 trees in a day.

The gathering of the sap is a much more serious matter. When the "run" is on each tree has to be visited twice a day and the buckets emptied. Into a huge barrel, drawn on a sled, the sap buckets are emptied. If the snow is deep in the woods this work is the most tiring of all, and favorable to pneumonia. The sap is then hauled to the sugar camp and transferred to a large tank, from which it is drawn off into the evaporator. From the evaporator it merges as syrup, and if the sugar be desired it is passed into another pan where the "sugaring-off" is completed. By the average farmer little attention is paid to appearances in the sugar "bush." The camp is a simple structure. Seldom, if ever, painted, and having ample ventilation at the roof to secure the ready exit of the vapor. Besides this camp is a simple shed with the fuel for the coming season, which must be perfectly dry. Occasionally a man with a hobby fits up his "bush" on an elaborate scale, going so far as to set up a system of tin pipes through the woods, which are used to carry the sap from local centres to the camp tank. But these frills are not approved of by the hard-headed business man, as the cost and bother of maintaining the system in perfect order is too great.

Great progress has however been made in the appliances used in the manufacture of sugar within the last 25 years. From the oblique niche hacked in a tree with an axe and a grooved wooden spout driven into an incision made with a "gouge" to carry the sap into a wooden trough dug out of half a block—to the present metal spout and covered tin bucket, is a considerable step forward. Even greater is the change from the old potash kettle hung upon a rude tripod over a roaring fire, to the present cast iron arch and self-regulating evaporator. The modern evaporator seeks to expose as much surface as possible to the heat and allow the vapor the greatest facilities for escape. By a system of cross sections in the evaporating pan with apertures alternating at either end the sap is forced slowly along a zig-zag course down the whole length of the pan from the receiving compartment, where it is thoroughly strained, to the finishing compartment, whence it is drawn off through a fawcet.

Nothing is used in the manufacture of sugar and syrup except the sap of the maple. The whole process is a matter of evaporation and stirring. When the sap boils too furiously a few drops of milk poured in acts like magic in subduing it. The skilled sugar-maker can easily tell the proper consistency for syrup or sugar yet this is more accurately guaged by an hydrometer, which indicates the specific gravity of the liquid. The sugar moulds for pound and half-pound cakes consist of a few parallel wooden bars connected by moveable transverse iron sections from which the cakes may be easily removed.

Writing of this same season thirty years ago, a Canadian author said: The taste for maple syrup is neither an unnatural nor an acquired one. It is more than that—a purely national one, like that of the Englishman for his beer, that of the Scotsman for his oatcake, or that of the German for his national and time-honored dish of sauer-kraut. The sugar season usually commences and ends with the month of April. Sometimes, but in extremely rare cases of late springs, it extends into May. The process of producing the sugar is so extremely simple that the season is looked upon rather as one of festivity than of downright labor, and large parties of amateurs are daily formed to assist the professionals in the production of the article. Those who have had the good fortune to belong to such parties will certainly never forget the bustle and fun attendant upon such festivals. Most of our Canadian readers know what it is. They have passed their apprenticeship in method and mysteries of sugar-making; have in their time, amateur-like, made a good deal of sugar and spoilt a good deal more, and have distinguished themselves by their laudable efforts to help and their complete success in being of no earthly use whatever except to impede the actions of the professionals.

The process by which maple sugar is made is thus described by Bouchette: "The rapidity of vegetation, or more properly its cause, the almost sudden transition from cold to heat, appears essential to the production of the article, at least in quantities, inasmuch as the copious exudation of sap from the maple tree is the consequence of its being rapidly dissolved from a congealed state, and converted into a thin saccharine serum, which exudes through a puncture or incision made in the rind of the tree about three or four feet from the root; in this incision a slender spigot is inserted to convey the liquid into troughs placed beneath for its collection, and thus is obtained the fluid from whence the sugar is manufactured. The process of converting the sap into sugar is equally simple, and merely consists in boiling it until a sufficient degree of evaporation has taken place, to convert the liquid into a thick syrup, which, if it be intended to preserve the sugar in solid loaves, as is the most prevalent practice, is transferred to wooden or birch bark vessels (tin is now generally used) of various sizes, that become the moulds of the sugar when it is hardened. If it be meant that the sugar assume the appearance of muscavado, the sap is constantly stirred while boiling, until the moisture appears to have quite evaporated; when the residuum becomes friable, and perfectly resembling the West Indian sugar."

Some foreign trade has been built up in the export of maple sugar and maple syrup, especially to Great Britain, where the products are recognized as the delicacies which they are, and where they sell at prices which would make the mouths of the maker water, just as his dainty do the mouths of the purchasers; but the export trade is in its infancy and will stand a lot of expansion. Any enterprising merchant who has any connections in South Africa or Australia could secure a good profit by shipping these peculiar spring products of ours to the Antipodes—for there they would be delicacies in very truth.

One Canadian who was in Australia a few years ago, had an amusing experience in this connection. Boasting one day of the superiority of Canada over Australia, he was dwelling upon the delights of a Canadian spring, and told of the beauty presented by the annual transformation of nature at this period. He astonished his antipodean relatives by telling them of the delight of watching the green leaves appear each spring upon the trees, for in Australia the trees shed their bark and not their leaves, and there is no annual resurrection of nature as with us. They could not at first understand the witchery with which the woods and forests suddenly take on their garb of green, nor the wonderful moisture which was given to the ground by the melting of the winter's snow—indeed, they had never seen snow, and only imagined what it was like. But after much argument, and the showing of many illustrations by photographs and otherwise, they were convinced that Canada was a country which every twelve months beheld the wonderful work of nature to an extent unknown in their drouth cursed and heat-stricken land. They came to understand how much the winter's snows meant to us people of the north; how we used it to develop our resources, how we turned it to use in the making of good roads for lumbering, farming, etc., and how its melting each spring gave to the earth that moisture which their own land so often lacks; and how, after all, Canada was not such a bad country.

But when the Canadian told them that the trees gave out sweet syrup and sugar each spring—syrup and sugar which can be equalled in no tropical climate—that was the last straw. They were like the sailor lad's old grandmother, who accepted all his stories of the wonders he had seen in foreign lands until he came to tell her of flying fish. That was too much for her, and she bade the boy "Go and tell your lies to some one else." So the Australians swallowed the wonders (to them) of the useful snow and the beauteous resurrection of nature, but they would not swallow the maple syrup and maple sugar. They did so literally, later on, however. The Canadian sent home for some maple syrup and several pounds of maple sugar. When it came it was not quite as fresh as it might have been—seeing that it had been lying in Vancouver for months—but it served his purpose, and he gave a "maple tea" one evening, at which these mysterious products of Canada's trees were the piece de resistance, and be convinced his Australian friends that they were mighty good, so good, in fact, that when he returned home he was burdened with commissions to send across some of the wonderful stuff which came from the trees in Canada's snow-clad woods. The difficulties of transportation are great, and the expense heavy; but the prices to be had over there would seem to compensate for all the risks.

GRANBY SMELTER.

Grand Forks, May 11.—During the week ending today the Granby smelter treated 4,527 tons of ore. Total treated to date, 140,692 tons.

EASTMAN ACQUITTED.

Harvard Professor Is Found Not Guilty of Murder.

Cambridge, May 11.—After a long and dramatic trial, Charles D. Eastman, the Harvard instructor, was acquitted on the charge of murdering his brother-in-law, Richard R. Grogan, jr., while at target practice on July 4th last.

THE TOBACCO CASE.

Rev. Mr. Baer Exonerated by the Conference Committee.

The Nelson Miner of Saturday says: The case of Rev. W. W. Baer, the minister who had been charged with using tobacco, was fully gone into by a legally constituted committee of trial yesterday afternoon. The facts brought out in the investigation were to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Baer had never used tobacco until it had been prescribed by his physician for insomnia and a dangerous general nervous condition resulting from a severe injury which he had sustained. The use of tobacco was prescribed as less objectionable than other drugs which might have been employed, but whose continued use would have been followed in the course of time with serious results.

Medical testimony to this effect from two eminent physicians was submitted, and the committee were bound to exonerate the accused from all blame. The report of the committee, having been submitted to the conference, was adopted without a single note of dissent. The feature of the case which called forth the deepest regret on the part of the conference was the fact that the charge preferred a year and a half ago need not have been laid against this able and useful minister, as Mr. Baer had been accustomed to explain to all who mentioned the matter to him that it was not from choice, but from grave necessity, that he used the prescribed weed. It was bad enough that his state of health should require him to smoke, without his having to suffer in his reputation at the hands of those whose extreme views on the subject would not admit that the use of tobacco could ever be anything else than an objectionable habit.

These facts having been brought out, the sincerest sympathy of the conference was expressed to the Rev. Mr. Baer, and the case, which had evoked a considerable degree of sensation in some of the provincial and Eastern papers, and which had been sub judice for over a year, was thus terminated.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

Three Victorians Laid at Rest in Ross Bay Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Thomas Haughton took place on Sunday afternoon, from the residence, 43 South road, at 2:15, and from the Emanuel Baptist church at 2:30. Rev. J. G. Hastings, assisted by Rev. J. F. Vichert and Rev. P. H. McEwen, conducted the funeral service at the church. The choir sang hymns suitable to the occasion, and Mr. A. J. Clyde and Mrs. H. Spofford, by special request, sang "Under His Wing." The deceased was a member of the A. O. U. W. and the members of the order turned out in a body. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. D. P. Pickard, J. R. Clements, James Clark, A. Hugget, H. Spofford and D. Walker.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Ross took place from the family residence, 98 Menzies street, at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and from the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at 2:30. Rev. W. L. Clay, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wright of Nelson, conducted the funeral services. A great many people attended and a number of beautiful floral designs were sent. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. J. W. Bland, J. B. McKilligan, R. B. McMicking and W. Bowness.

The remains of William Leslie Jones, the unfortunate young man who was killed in an explosion in the Monitor mines, were buried in Ross Bay cemetery yesterday morning. The funeral took place from Christ Church cathedral, at 11 a.m., the services being conducted by Rev. Canon Beanlands, assisted by Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The pall-beurers were: Messrs. H. R. Jones, E. Harvey, E. E. Wootton and A. T. Monteith.

THE KENNEL.

More Prizes Offered for the Coming Bench Show.

The following additional prizes have been offered for competition at the coming bench show in the Philharmonic hall from May 22nd to 25th, inclusive: Messrs. Weiler Bros. offer a beautiful quadruple plate water pitcher for the best kennel of collies. Messrs. John Barnsley & Co. offer a sterling silver flask for the best Irish setter bred by Dr. John Duncan, owner and breeder not competing. The B. C. Pottery Co. offer a terra cotta hall umbrella stand for the best bobtail sheep dog, male or female; and W. F. Adams offers a sterling silver tomato slicer for the second best Irish water spaniel. Some of the special prizes offered may be seen in Spencer's window on Government street. They make a very fine showing, and their exhibition augurs well for the success of the coming show. Entries close on Wednesday, May 15th, at 9 p.m. The name of H. O. Litchfield was omitted from the board of directors on the premium list.

No More War Tax.—Notice has been received by local banks that the war tax stamps on United States checks, drafts and negotiable documents will not be required after the end of next month.

Board of Trade Council Meets

Special Meeting Will Consider the Question of a New Bridge.

Harbor Improvements Discussed—A Number of Communications Dealt With.

A meeting of the council of the British Columbia Board of Trade was held yesterday in the board room, Mr. L. G. McQuade, vice-president in the chair. Those present were: Messrs. F. Elworthy, secretary; C. F. Todd, T. W. Paterson, H. J. Scott, J. A. Mara, A. G. McCandless, A. B. Fraser, C. H. Lugrin, Lindley Crease, G. A. Kirk and W. A. Ward.

The secretary read several communications. One, from Dr. Montizambert, director-general of the Dominion health department, in reply to a communication from the board re delay to Puget Sound mails, caused by fumigation regulations, promised to attend to the matter when he received a report from the local Dominion health officer.

Letters were read from R. E. Gosnell, secretary to Premier Dunsmuir; H. Dallas Helmcken and A. E. McPhillips, M.'s P. P., acknowledging receipt of copies of the board's resolution re competitive railway line from Coast to Kootenay.

Mr. Elworthy reported that a dredger was at work in the inner harbor and read the following:

Ottawa, 12th April, 1901.

Dear Sir: Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 6th, and of the communication of the committee of the board of trade regarding the dredging of the upper part of Victoria harbor. In reply, I may say that instructions have been given some time ago in reference to the matter.

Yours Truly,
J. ISRAEL TARTE.

Mr. Ward said the government engineer had informed him that he had received no instructions regarding the upper harbor.

A discussion on harbor improvements followed, and it was decided to write to the engineer and take other steps to have the work prosecuted.

The Atlin Board of Trade asked assistance in securing the creation of Atlin as a port of entry. Referred to Mr. Milne for information.

The Vancouver board forwarded a resolution recommending the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures among the English-speaking people of the world. Referred to the finance committee.

Resolutions were received from the British Empire League in support of a proposal to nationalize telegraphs throughout the Empire. Consideration of the question was deferred.

A letter from the Canners' Association re legislation asked by that body, was laid on the table.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

Mr. McCandless drew attention to the importance of the question of a new bridge over the harbor. He would not favor a new bridge at Point Ellice. He thought the money would be better expended on a bridge at the foot of Johnson street. If the Indian reserve were settled, this bridge would be most desirable. It would do away entirely with the Rock Bay and Point Ellice bridges for tram car traffic and shorten the distance considerably. He moved a resolution in line with his argument.

The motion was discussed by several members. Mr. C. H. Lugrin pointed out the importance of the question and urged that it should be submitted to a meeting of the full board. He moved that a special meeting be called for that purpose.

Mr. McCandless withdrew his motion in favor of Mr. Lugrin's amendment, which was adopted.

Messrs. Kirk and McCandless were appointed to secure information regarding the bridge question and report at the special meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

Women's Council.—At the meeting of the Local Council of Women held yesterday afternoon, among other matters considered was the "Act for the Protection and Reformation of Neglected and Dependant Children," which had recently been passed by the Legislative assembly. Preliminary arrangements were made for the formation of a Children's Aid society, for the carrying out of this act. Some time was given to the discussion of the Women's Department of the Agricultural exhibition, and before long the prize lists will be in circulation. The eighth annual meeting of the National Council of Women commences on Thursday in London, Ontario, at which the Victoria Local Council will be represented by Mrs. MacKenzie Cleland, M. D.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.