

ONE OF HIS STRETCHES

Attorney-General Longley Contradicts Truthful Sir Charles Tupper

On the Subject of Liberal Bribery in the Cape Breton By-Election.

Montreal Star on the Remedial Bill—Ontario and Manitoba Legislatures.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Mr. Robinson, of Northumberland, was introduced in the house to-day by Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. Costigan.

Mr. Davies read a statement from Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, characterizing the statements of Sir Charles Tupper when the latter was high commissioner, to place the Royal Canadian Infantry at the service of the Imperial authorities. The date of the telegram could not be ascertained.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—The Star (independently) editorially referring to the remedial bill says: "It will strike impartial critics as eminently fair to both Protestants and Catholics in its intentions at least. That it will be completely satisfactory to the extremists of either section is neither to be expected nor desired. The main principle of the bill, the application of the proceeds of school taxes levied upon Roman Catholics to the purposes of Roman Catholic education, is scarcely open to question or cavil. Any man who would quarrel with that would not be satisfied even if Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Clarke Wallace were to go to Manitoba and teach Roman Catholic dogmas in the separate schools themselves."

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The second session of the eighth parliament of Ontario opened yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A large crowd of citizens attended the ceremonies. The speech from the throne was read by Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick, who referred in terms of regret to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg and expressed the sympathy of Her Majesty's subjects in Ontario with the Queen and Princess Beatrice in their great affliction. Referring to the recent strained relations with the United States, the speech says: "I am glad to notice that the action of the government of the United States with respect to the territorial rights of Great Britain in South America, which caused so much anxiety a few months ago, is not likely to result to any rupture of the peaceful relations which have so long existed between the two nations and with so much advantage in every way to both. It is gratifying to know that in case of any trouble affecting the mother country, no sacrifice which the circumstances might demand would be considered too great by the people of Ontario should they be called upon to repel an invasion."

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.—The Manitoba legislature resumed business last evening. R. H. Meyers, Minnedosa, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and Mr. Norris seconded. R. P. Roblin made a great attack on the government. Hon. Mr. Greenway moved the adjournment.

Moosemin, N. W. T., Feb. 12.—Chas. Albert Thompson, who was found guilty on two separate indictments of perjury in connection with the Thompson murder case, was yesterday sentenced to three years' imprisonment respectively, in Stony Mountain, both terms to run concurrently.

NEST EGG MINE.

What a Well Known Mining Man Thinks of the Prospect.

The Nest Egg Mining company, of which G. A. Kirk is president and W. H. Ellis secretary-treasurer, are offering for sale twenty-five thousand shares at the rate of ten cents per share. The money will be altogether expended in the development of the property. It is expected that the work authorized by the company—sinking on the shaft, which is now down 50 feet in solid ore—will place the mine on a shipping basis in the course of another month.

Speaking of this mine, Mr. John M. Purbe, who is credited with knowing as much about the mines of Trail creek as the best of them, said it was considered one of the best prospects in the camp, and if properly developed and well managed would prove a paying investment. It has all the "ear marks" of a good mine. It is situated half a mile from Rossland, on the South Belt. A 50 foot shaft has been sunk on one of the veins, showing solid ore from top to bottom. On the other vein there is a 25 foot open cut and a 15 foot shaft, also showing solid ore from top to bottom. An assay of the ore taken from this shaft showed \$33 in gold and 7 per cent. copper. Like all the mines in the camp, the surface ore is iron, which becomes richer and more plentiful the deeper you go.

Cuba. Havana, Feb. 12.—General Weyler has revoked the order allowing correspondents of Havana newspapers to accompany columns of troops while in the field.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—A dispatch received here from Havana says a column of Spanish troops, commanded by General Godio, has defeated the combined insurgent forces commanded by Laeet and Nunez, at Santa Clara, killing 14 men and wounding many others.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Ilexes, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

WIZARDS AT WORK

Experiments in Roentgen's Latest Revelations in the Photographic Science.

Thomas Edison at Work Perfecting His Invention—Surgery Will Benefit.

Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 12.—At Syracuse University, under the direction of Prof. Hanel, Ph. D., F. R. S. C., successful X rays are being made with the skeleton of a live frog was photographed in an hour and fifteen minutes' exposure. Last night a cardboard box, a nickel, a dime, a copper cent, a carbon red pencil and a steel key were placed in an apparatus and a piece of watch chain were perfectly penetrated, owing to under exposure for thirty minutes. Dr. Hanel covers the sensitive dry plate with a black paper to protect it from daylight and successful exposure. He thinks Edison cannot photograph the brain, because it is transparent.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The first practical experiment in Chicago with Roentgen's rays was made yesterday by Electrician Chas. E. Scribner and Dr. James B. Ely in the laboratory of the Western Electric Company. Casper Smith came to the office of the Western Electric Company complaining of a sore spot in the region of the palm of his hand. He had been shot in the hand two years ago, but had been unable to locate the affected part. Accordingly Schmidt was experimentally with Roentgen's process. After an hour's exposure to the X rays the sensitized plate, upon which rested the afflicted member, was taken to the photographic room. When developed the plate disclosed a most excellent likeness of the anatomy of the hand, also what appeared to be a buckshot snugly ensconced between the metacarpal bones of the third and fourth fingers, about an inch and a half below the knuckle. A silver print will be made from the negative, and the shot will then be removed. Dr. Barry and Electrician Scribner are justly enthusiastic over the success and predict for the X rays a vast field of usefulness, especially in the domain of medicine and surgery. The experiment will be repeated, new methods and improved apparatus being used. In this experiment a lead diaphragm was used, in which the aperture admitting the X rays was increased from one half an inch to an inch. In their investigations Messrs. Barry and Scribner found the German glass of which the Crooke's tubes was composed almost opaque to the X rays, while aluminum was transparent. Lead, however, is practically impervious to these rays. Accordingly the leaden diaphragm was stretched between the fluorescent tube and the object shadowgraphed for the purpose of concentrating the rays, securing the more definite outlines on the sensitized plate.

Orange, N.J., Feb. 12.—Thomas Edison worked continuously all day yesterday and up to two o'clock this morning in his laboratory at West Orange, and did not relinquish his labors until he had the satisfaction of ascertaining the necessary vacuum for containing the most penetrating rays in a bulb of his own invention, which chills the fluorescent tube. When he had satisfied himself that the tube was a success and that he could produce X rays with it any moment beyond a shadow of doubt he was more than delighted to be interrupted in a much needed rest. He slept but four hours, and a few minutes before six o'clock was back in his laboratory. Assisted by his workmen, Mr. Edison began the day's experiments, testing the X rays. He soon found that they were strong enough to make an impression on a photographic plate placed seventeen inches from the bulb. Up to this time he had only tried to photograph at a distance of seven or eight inches. He carefully prepared a cardboard containing thirty small specimens of as many different substances as iron, brass, lead, tin, antimony, bismuth, collodion, slate, ivory, gelatine, boric acid, paper, vulcanized paper, gutta-percha, resin, speraic acid, asphalt, amber, camphor, blood albumen, glacial phosphoric acid, and a section of a photograph cylinder. He placed the cardboard close to the sensitive plate at a distance of fifteen inches from the fluorescent tube and exposed it to the rays for fifty-two minutes. The result showed that the rays failed to penetrate eleven strips, viz: iron, brass, tin, cadmium, antimony, bismuth, platinum, copper, coin silver and glacial phosphoric acid. The best results were obtained through the strips of aluminum, shellac, amber, camphor, soft rubber and gelatine, while the remaining ones proved to be more impervious to the X rays. Mr. Edison contemplated photographing the human brain to-day, but deferred it, as he explained that he was not ready to attempt such an experiment, and would not do so until fully satisfied that everything was in first class shape for such interesting work. During his trials in procuring the necessary vacuum the inventor took copious notes. He declared this morning that he would try to find out whether the rays could be concentrated. He rigged up a little stand, on which he placed a funnel about twelve inches long, which tapered from a diameter of five inches to three quarters of an inch at the narrow end. This funnel was made of iron, japanned inside and outside. A platen plate was then placed in position and the rays were passed over it so as to direct them from its polished surface to the sensitive plate, which will be carefully protected from the direct rays.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The possible use of the new process of photography involving the application of cathode or more properly X rays—in determining the existence of secret flaws in metals now about to be tested thoroughly at the Carnegie Works, where a large amount of naval construction is under way. The proper apparatus has been secured and experts are there now at work to demonstrate whether or not the new rays will penetrate thick bodies of metal. If this can be done the importance of the process from an industrial standpoint can scarcely be over-estimated. It will be possible to secure an exact knowledge of the nature of the metal of great vessels, of the runways of the shafts of ocean steamers can be developed before the shafts break. Steel castings used for structural purposes can be accurately tested before being put in place.

STATUTE REVISION.

To the Editor: While public attention is concentrated, perhaps more keenly than ever before, on the revision of the statutes, it may be worth while to recall to mind some features of the previous works of that kind in British Columbia. The first revision was in 1871, and was entrusted to Mr. Justice (now Sir Henry) Cresswell, then Attorney-General, and Mr. Alston, then Registrar-General. The result of their labors appears in a volume of 640 pages known as the Revised Laws, 1871. It is a revised edition of the existing statute law in the original chronological order, omitting obsolete matter and referring in marginal notes to amendments. No classification or consolidation is attempted; indeed neither was within the scope of the commission. The work was always recognized as accurate and authoritative, and was for many years very useful. The writer does not know what it cost.

Next we come to the Consolidated Statutes, 1877. The commissioners were Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Alston, then Attorney-General, and Mr. McCreight, then a leading member of the bar, now a judge of the Supreme Court. In this case the commission authorized consolidation in a few instances, and alteration of the numbering of the sections. Only sparing use was made of the power to consolidate; and no rearrangement of sections was effected beyond inserting the amendments at the places indicated by the amending statutes. But a very useful novelty introduced in this edition was the alphabetical arrangement. The work was well done, but for want of formal authentication was not recognized in court. The commissioners received, it is believed, £10,000 for their services; and the total cost of the revision, according to the appropriation acts, was \$4257.

The third and last revision was authorized by the act, chap. 19 of 1886, under which the commissioners were required to classify, revise, and consolidate the statutes. Mr. Justice Cresswell was then Attorney-General, and Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C., Vancouver. In the meantime an enormous mass of chaotic legislation had been accumulating—735 separate acts, and 125 amendments. The process is described in the report of the commissioners, prefacing the draft consolidation: "After the obsolete matter had been struck out and the detached portions of acts had to be brought together and many others distributed under more appropriate headings, some sections and sub-sections united and others divided, and the whole matter re-arranged, then it became necessary to re-number the sections and alter the words referring to other sections. Our aim has been to reproduce, in the most convenient form, the law as it now stands, making as few verbal alterations as possible. Where grammatical or clerical errors were noticed their correction is suggested; and, where a very useful novelty is proposed to avoid some difficulty of construction. All words in the original text which it is proposed to omit are inclosed within brackets, and all words which it is proposed to insert are printed in a separate list. The commissioners have also revised the proofs of the original acts, showing where each section was consolidated or how it was otherwise disposed of. Advance sheets were sent to the printers and the bar as the work progressed, and advice and criticism were invited.

The volume was laid before the legislative assembly in 1888; but no debate on it ensued. The commissioners afterwards inserted the legislation of that session, and again revised the entire work. They also prepared an act to give it effect. The whole was then reprinted in a complete form by the government printer, the proofs being this time read by two gentlemen, employed by the commissioners. The complete consolidation was laid before the legislative assembly in 1889, and at once brought into force without opposition or criticism. The unconsolidated acts were also revised and prepared for the press by the commissioners and printed at the government printing office. They comprise the acts conferring powers or privileges on specific corporations or persons, loan and other temporary acts, and acts relating to the Federal relations.

After all this has been accomplished, a long and on one side an acrimonious controversy as to the remuneration of the commissioners ensued, and was only brought to an end in November, 1891, after arbitration by Mr. Justice Barrington, who awarded the commissioners \$2000 above what had previously been paid. The entire cost of the revision was \$6,000, exclusive of the government printing.

The pending revision is of a widely different character. So far the public know it originated entirely with the late Attorney-General and Premier, and was the crowning act of his political career. The act was passed on the 21st

standpoint can scarcely be over-estimated. It will be possible to secure an exact knowledge of the nature of the metal of great vessels, of the runways of the shafts of ocean steamers can be developed before the shafts break. Steel castings used for structural purposes can be accurately tested before being put in place.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the trouble incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Stomach, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHE is the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. Do not eat greasy food, and do not use any of the stimulants, such as wine, beer or spirits, after taking them.

February last under his aegis, and immediately afterwards he accepted the new sphere of Chief Justice of the province local judge in admiralty, and sole commissioner for the revision of the statutes.

The act empowers the commissioner to prepare "a new edition of the laws of British Columbia, and also, should the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia see fit, of the statute law of England in force in and applicable to this province; to revise and alter the language of the acts, not so as to change the sense, but so as to give better effect to the spirit and meaning of the law, and to frame and draw new provisions and suggestions for the improvement of the law."

The contemplated cost of the work is announced at a sum more than four times the amount set for any previous revision. It would be interesting to know who furnished the estimate and who has valued the instalment already paid for.

The undertaking is indeed formidable. It is a work of great magnitude, and it is not the man to look back. He says: "Many of the most important of the provincial acts have been redrawn and re-arranged, objectionable features removed, and such changes introduced as expediently altered conditions of the country, and judicial decisions show to be necessary."

Amesbury News. Cleveland, Feb. 11.—At an early hour this morning the immense water main on Franklin avenue burst and did immense damage, as well as causing some loss to the city.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—A collection of priceless tapestries and beautiful vases, selected by the late Emperor of Russia, and which were forwarded to Japan during the war between Japan and China, the late secretary of state was often required to pass upon delicate questions of international importance, and Minister Kurino has been allowed to purchase a company a great deal.

Dannemora, N. Y., Feb. 11.—"Bat" Shea was electrocuted at the prison at 3:15 this morning.

Police Have Been Unable to Locate Walter Laury—Another Boy Missing.

The police have been unable to find any trace of the missing boy, Walter Laury, although they have kept up a continual search for him. A report having reached them to the effect that two Indians had been seen taking a boy across the railway bridge, a diligent search was made yesterday on the Indian reserve, which, however, failed to reveal anything. At low tide the beaches around the harbor were patrolled, while everything possible was done to locate the missing boy in the city. Empty houses were visited in the vicinity of the boy's home, officers have looked under the sidewalks and in every nook and corner where the child might have crept. He seems to have entirely disappeared after passing the Brunswick hotel at five o'clock on Saturday evening. The police believe that the boy must have wandered down to the docks on Saturday night, and fallen overboard.

Another boy, Allan, Dick, 66 John Street, is missing. He was last seen in Chinatown about 8 and 8 o'clock last night. He is thirteen years of age.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and gives it a natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

ROYAL HAIR SCALP FOOD. Price \$1.00. 6 Bottles \$5.00 Exp. Pd. ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE. We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, COR. WHARF AND JOHNSON STS., VICTORIA, B. C.

This popular and well known Hotel will re-open about November 15th under the management of W. JENSEN, its founder, with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as in former years, aiming to make it homelike for its guests.

The Devil Has Little Chance

TEA AND COFFEE. Against a strong stomach and healthy mind—the result of using our Tea and Coffee. Our blend at 20c. is a great favorite and growing more so every day.

Canadian News. Niagara Falls, Feb. 12.—Dr. T. W. Reid, the Grand Trunk Railway Company's physician here, died to-day. He had been suffering for some days from the effects of an overdose of morphine, which proved too much for a weakened system.

Hull, Feb. 12.—K. Simpson, employed with R. C. W. Reid, railway contractor, died at the Albion hotel this afternoon from pneumonia, contracted during a visit to Newfoundland.

Consumption. Valuable treatment and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. 2 A. BUCKINGHAM ST., LONDON, ENGL.

SUNLIGHT SOAP. PURE & SURE. For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrapper sent to the Canadian Head Office, 22 Scott Street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send postage a useful paper-bound book.

WANTED FARMERS' SONS. Other Industrious persons of fair education, to whom \$75.00 a month would be an inducement. Write me with references. Could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. H. LINSKOTT, Toronto.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

WOMEN'S Various Resolutions Passed by the Yester Protest Against Teachers' Salary... From Tues At a general meeting of the Council held yesterday afternoon such had been the order of business...