

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. McGregor's Mines Regulation Bill Passes Its Second Reading Yesterday.

Further Adjournment on the Debate on Mr. Kennedy's Sunday Observance Bill.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, Jan. 31.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. McLeod.

Mr. Bryden presented a petition from 770 miners of Wellington opposing the coal mines regulation bill.

Mr. Kitchen moved for a return of the crown grants issued from Jan. 1st, 1880, to the end of 1894, showing the name of the grantee, the acreage, whether acquired by purchase or pre-emption, and the district in which the grant is situated. Motion agreed to.

Mr. Martin continued the debate on the Sunday observance bill, which he contended went too far. He did not believe in forcing ideas down the throats of those who do not believe as we do. He believed in the proper observance of the Sabbath, but did not believe in going as far as the bill intended to go. A number of gentlemen interested in the subject being absent, he moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was adopted.

The house went into committee on Mr. Sward's drainage, dyking and irrigation bill. Reported complete with amendments.

Mr. McGregor moved the second reading of the coal mines regulation bill, the object of which was to do away with dangerous classes of men in the mines. All professions were protected and the miners should be similarly dealt with. He knew from experience that many of the men who worked underground were dangerous. Something should be done to make miners feel more secure while underground.

Mr. Bryden said the bill would give three miners a roving commission and see what they could do. Many of the provisions were already on the statute book, while other clauses override the arbitration act. The miners were satisfied that their safety was already provided for. There were overseers and other officials in a mine who could stop an incompetent man from working.

Dr. Walkem contended that the bill was not a dangerous one. It was the first honest legislation that had been introduced in the house for the benefit of miners. All previous bills had just been introduced to influence a few votes. This bill was introduced, on the other hand, just after a general election. If a mine was found to be dangerous it should be shut down, as a matter of fact, the bill was to be considered before dollars and cents. A mine was unsafe if there were men working there who do not understand the rules. The bill would drive men out of the mines, and he contended that men who were endangering the lives of their fellow-men should not be in a mine. A man who could not notify the other men when there was danger was not a fit person to work in a mine. Better that 500 men should get out of the mine than one life should be sacrificed. The bill was in favor of both the mine owners and the miners. The questions were to be referred to arbitration, who would be unbiased men. He could not imagine any body of miners who understood the bill, signing a petition against it. Some of the foreigners thought the bill would drive them out of the mines. If they could not pass an examination through an interpreter as to their duties underground they should not be there. The foreigners should get out of the mines if they endangered the lives of the other miners.

Mr. Mutter could not see anything in the bill that gave three miners a roving commission to go through the mines. He agreed with what Dr. Walkem had said and would have pleasure in supporting the bill. The petition against the bill was not worth the paper it was written on.

Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed the bill. It would allow one company to interfere with another company's business. It was not introduced with the object of protecting the miners. The miners' union would be enabled to prevent men who did not work under their rules from securing work in the province. Colliery owners were bound to make their mines as safe as possible and not allow dangerous men to work underground. He contended that the foreigners knew the signs of danger, and in fact the explosions were principally caused by old and well known miners. They got careless after having worked underground for some years.

Mr. Kennedy thought the principle of the bill was the protection of human life, which all should be in favor of. The bill should be passed, and if any changes were necessary they could be made in committee.

Hon. Col. Baker could not favor the bill as it stood, although he would not say that he would vote against the second reading. He followed the argument of Hon. Mr. Pooley, contending that outsiders should not be allowed to interfere with mines with which they had nothing to do.

Mr. Williams spoke in favor of the bill. It just made provision for carrying out an act now on the statute book. He could not agree with Mr. Pooley. If three miners knew that a law is being violated it was their duty to report it to the inspector. They would not have a right to interfere with the mines. Men working in the mine could not make the complaint, for if they did they would lose their positions. Therefore men not working in the mine should lay the complaint.

Mr. Booth considered the bill a good one. The miners would have no interest in interfering with the colliery owners. Some owners protected their miners, but

others did not, and the state therefore had to protect them.

Mr. Forster said the bill was in accord with his expressed opinions. Such a measure was necessary. The overseers and other officials of the mines could not see the miners working all the time, but could only make occasional visits. The protection of the mines and the miners depended upon the employment of intelligent and experienced miners. Unqualified men were not allowed to run steamers or railways to endanger the lives of those who were travelling. If the members could have seen the bodies of the men killed by the Wellington and Nanaimo explosions they would legislate in favor of the men who took their lives in their hands and worked underground. There was no ground for the statement that the bill would allow one company to interfere with another company. The president of the council said he obtained his experience before a coroner's inquest. Mr. McGregor gained his experience by working in the mines. So had he. Surely then, the coroner's inquest experience should not be allowed to weigh against their experience.

Mr. Rithet would vote for the second reading of the bill, hoping that it would be amended in committee. He did not think outside men should be allowed to interfere with the mines.

Mr. Semlin held that the spirit of the bill was to protect the lives of miners, and he would therefore vote for the second reading. If three men not interested, knew that their neighbors were in danger they should be allowed to take the matter up. The men who were in the mine would not take action, for if they did their positions would be in jeopardy. He did not know of any better way of protecting the lives of the miners. He could not understand 800 men petitioning against a bill which was in their interest and which at any rate did not impair their interests.

Mr. Hunter did not believe the bill was intended for the safety of the miners. He knew it was not. It was intended to draw certain men out of the mines at which he hoped the objectionable clauses would be eliminated from the bill in committee.

The bill was read a second time. Messrs. Semlin, Williams and Kitchen called for names. The Speaker did not know what they could do. He decided that the committee should sit to-morrow and it was then too late to take the names.

The supreme court bill passed through the final stages.

Hon. Mr. Davies introduced a bill to amend act 44 Victoria, cap 19. Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the railway act. Read a first time.

The house went into committee on the land act amendment bill. Progress reported.

The house adjourned at 5:25.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

Friday, Feb. 1.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. MacLeod.

Mr. Hunter presented a petition from 240 miners of Comox against the coal mines regulation bill. Read and received.

The house went into committee on the land act amendment bill. Numerous amendments were introduced, all of which were discussed at some length and all of which were lost. The bill was reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor enclosing the supplementary estimates.

Mr. Semlin continuing the debate on the mineral bill held that to pay \$100 to the government was not equivalent to doing \$100 of development work on a claim. He was afraid the proposed changes would retard development.

Hon. Mr. Davies thought the amendment was a good one.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill to amend the horticultural board act of 1894.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the assessment act amendment bill, which he had previously explained.

Mr. Williams thought all hopes that the government would do away with the mortgage tax must be abandoned if the bill before the house was passed. The attorney-general was very inconsistent. He expressed great anxiety that capital invested in large works in the cities should be protected, but he, Mr. Williams, thought the abandonment of the mortgage tax would do more to protect it than would the provisions of the attorney-general intended to insert in the Vancouver City act.

Hon. Mr. Davies said the objections raised by Mr. Williams would apply to any tax imposed by the government. If the government took off the mortgage tax they would have to put it on in some other way. It was hoped that before next session a fair equivalent would be found for the mortgage tax, and in fact that there could be a complete revision of taxation, making it more equitable. He held that it was not the capitalist but the mortgagor who paid the tax. The bill aimed at making the mortgagor pay the tax. It provides that the mortgagor may pay the tax and deduct it from the interest and principal.

Discussing the question of night sessions and the time when the session would close, Hon. Mr. Davies said he thought they could get through next week. The only legislation the government had to bring down was a bill in regard to the lands in the railway belt. Of course there was the old ore, the municipal bill.

The question as to the adjournment of the debate on the assessment bill, which carried with it the question of night sessions, was put to a vote, it being a tie. The Speaker voted for the adjournment of the debate which meant no night session.

The placer mining bill was read a second time with discussion.

Hon. Mr. Davies moved the second reading of the Quesselle lake dam bill,

which defines and limits an act passed in 1881 giving two men a perpetual right to certain land. By the bill the men would have to complete certain work within a certain time or give up the land.

Motion agreed to. Mr. Helmcken asked the minister of agriculture: Is it the intention of the government to introduce during the session a bill dealing with the question of tuberculosis in animals and providing for the means of its extinction?

Hon. Mr. Turner—The government contemplate introducing an act to amend the present act on the subject.

Mr. Helmcken asked the attorney-general: What security, if any, has been given or deposited with the government by the "London and Canadian Insurance Company," as required by section 53, chapter 19, of the statutes of 1889?

Hon. Mr. Davies—The company deposited \$20,000, which was accepted, subject to enquiries to be made. The Victoria Hydraulic Mining company's bill was finally passed. The house adjourned at 5:50.

BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Strikers Cause Some Trouble Upon the Withdrawal of the Troops.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2.—The withdrawal of all the soldiers last night was succeeded by a series of petty assaults and attacks on cars. A few scalps were cut, one nose was broken and a large number of car windows were smashed. There is no truth of the report of a man's death in East New York last night. No wires were cut last night.

President Norton and Supt. Quinn of the Atlantic avenue trolley road, were held on bail for violating the ten hour law.

CAPTURE OF WEI HAI WEI

The Japanese Forces Now Command the Entrance to the Gulf of Pechili.

Gives the Mikado's Men Even a Better Opportunity to Reach the Capital.

London, Feb. 2.—A Shanghai dispatch gives details of the attack on Wei-Hai-Wei forts. It says the attack opened at eight o'clock on the morning of Jan. 30. Four forts fell into the hands of the Japanese in a short time after the fleet opened fire on them. The Japanese turned the guns of the fourth fort captured on the Chinese fleet and inland forts. The Chinese fleet confined its efforts to shelling the Japanese troops advancing on the forts by land. The Chinese warships subsequently shelled the fourth fort.

New York, Feb. 2.—Secretary Denby, of the United States legation at Shanghai, arrived on the steamer Paris from Southampton to-day. He was much interested in the news that Wei-Hai-Wei had been captured by the Japanese but made no comment. He said he had nothing of interest to impart regarding the Chinese-Japanese war.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs the following dispatch from Marshal Oyama, received under today's date from Taiten Wan: "All the land forts at Wei-haiwei have been taken. The enemy retreated beyond Fung Linchi. The Chinese warships were not captured, and are still firing at the forts. The Japanese are on both sides and are examining the prisoners and spoils. The Japanese torpedo boats have been sunk and an ironclad disabled. No foreigners have been hurt. Wei-haiwei is quiet. The Chinese boiled when the actual assault was made. It is stated that their loss was two thousand men. Lungtau, an island near the city, on which the workshops and some forts are, is still in the hands of the Chinese. All the Europeans in the city escaped unhurt."

The Daily News says that the commandant at Wei-haiwei is Peter Neilson, a Norwegian Naval officer, thirty-one years old.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio forwards the following dispatch, received from the third Japanese army, dated Taiten Wan, Feb. 1: "On January 30th the second division captured an eminence at Fung Linchi and bivouacked there. Yesterday the division began an assault on Pachiyaso. The warships adopted more modern tactics. The sixth division began to advance at 2 o'clock in the morning, and at 9 o'clock had taken possession of most of the enemy's line of defences. Advancing behind Mount Ku they completely captured the Pachiyaso forts. By 12:30 o'clock the squadron signalled that they held possession of the eastern entrance. The Chinese fleet were inside Liukung island, and conjointly with the Wangtao fort were firing at our ships and troops. Our squadron is blocking both entrances and the fighting still continues. At 4 o'clock the second division had apparently occupied the important point of Wenchuan-to."

The Times has the following from Hong Kong: "General Fung is about to march from Kwang Tung with five thousand troops to assist Viceroy Chang in the defence of Nanking. General Fung fought against the French at Annam."

HAD TO KILL HIM.

A Nurse Kills Her Patient in Self-Defence.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2.—A nurse named Bruns, employed to watch an insane patient named Pope, informed the police to-day that she had been compelled to kill Pope last night in self-defence while trying to prevent him from chloroforming his sleeping wife. The police believe it is deliberate murder, and the nurse has been arrested.

THE BENEFITS OF DRAINAGE

Subject of a Paper Read Before the Fruit Growers by Andrew Ohlson.

The Matter Treated in a Very Entertaining Way—Science of Draining.

During the session of the Fruit Growers' Association Andrew Ohlson read a highly important paper on drainage. It was heard with interest and produced a considerable amount of discussion. The paper is given below in full:

Drainage is a subject of very great importance both to the farmer and the gardener, so much so, that it is now generally admitted by the most successful cultivators of the day that neither grain nor fruits can be profitably grown on wet land. I will, therefore, endeavor to show the necessity for drainage and the reasons why tender plants and fruit trees in particular, do not grow successfully on land that is for any considerable length of time saturated with water. It is well known that a certain degree of heat must be present in the soil before any activity of the roots can take place and that at a very low temperature root action must altogether cease. This is just what takes place with trees planted in wet land.

The specific gravity of water is greater at a temperature slightly above freezing point—from 34 to 38 or 40 degrees. This is generally the temperature of the water that falls during winter, and being heavier of the water of the spring and summer rains, is not displaced by it, but remains in the ground until evaporated by the heat of summer.

The temperature of wet land taken in the early part of the month of June by inserting a thermometer nine inches below the surface, was found to be about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, while that of the air was 80 degrees, and of drained land at the same time and same depth of nine inches, was 90 degrees, showing a difference of 20 degrees of heat in favor of drained land and a difference of 40 degrees between the temperature of the air and that of the wet land.

The nearer the higher temperature of the drained land is very clear, because as the heavier water that falls during winter is draining away the lighter and warmer water of the spring and summer rains is taking its place and as this in turn drains away air must follow and with the air the increasing temperature of the season, which is always in proportion to the activity and progress of vegetation.

Those who are engaged in forcing vegetables and fruits will know that unless the temperature of the roots is in proportion to that of the air, failure will be the result. Instances were known where a high temperature was kept up in vineries for nearly three months without the canes coming into leaf, the cause being a wet condition of the border outside in which the canes were planted, and although a tropical heat at the top there was the cold of winter at the roots and hence the result.

While it is quite true that many of our harder trees, shrubs and plants will grow on comparatively wet and cold land it is equally true that fruit trees that are either natives of warmer climates or varieties raised from these by high cultivation will not do so without becoming diseased and cankered.

I may mention the apple tree in illustrating this point. On well drained land the tree is generally healthy, healthy stock having been planted, but on wet land the best stock will soon become unhealthy and show canker, that is, patches of dead bark and also part of the wood on young trees and on young branches of older trees.

Long and very scientific articles were written by horticulturists on this subject, some sixty years ago, attributing the cause of canker in apple trees to the cold weather in the spring occurring during the rising of the sap. Beautiful theories were in vogue calculated to explain the cause of canker by describing the flow of the sap, the opinion then held was that if frost occurred at a particular time canker would result. These theories have long ago been abandoned and those who held them have probably died out or have been informed the Herald views. The fact is simply this, that as the warm weather at spring commences and the sap begins to rise there is no assistance from the roots, the sap simply bursts and dying away of the bark and part of the wood takes place.

Experiments have been made by planting perfectly healthy apple trees in wet ground, that is, where holes filled with water soon as dug. The roots being examined three or four days afterwards it was found that decay had actually set in. The length of time after the trees were planted until the roots showed any decay was found to be shorter as the season advanced.

On drained land the roots are more or less active during the whole winter storing up nourishment for the coming season, this is particularly the case in this country where the winters are so mild, and consequently trees or plants grown on such land are more hardy and of a decidedly healthier constitution than those grown on wet land with the temperature of winter at their roots and that of summer at their tops.

Apart from the increase of temperature drained land is benefited by the access of the air, indeed, a volume might be written on this subject alone, but it is sufficient here to say that certain gases of the air are carried down by the rains and deposited in the soil or absorbed by drained land from the air, acting on substances already in the soil and making these more suitable for plant food.

Another advantage of draining land consists of the longer period of growth obtained thereby, in some cases two and in other three months, for instance.

By sowing oats on wet land during the month of June or July after the water

has evaporated sufficiently to make such an operation possible, the result would be very different from that of sowing on well drained land in March and the difference would be as great as that between straw and grain.

"There is a season for everything" is very true in agriculture as well as in horticulture. The balmy air and heavy dews of spring are favorable to the development of roots, leaves and wood, the warmer air and strong sunshine of summer to mature these, and the man who is not able to sow or plant in season is simply "out of season" or behind time in the truest sense of the word.

I will not dwell at any length on the operations of drainage, nor on the materials used, for as good results may be obtained by using one material as another so long as the main object, that of carrying off the water from wet land is attained, aerating the soil. But whatever material be used, whether tiles, rock or wood, the drains should have a proper outlet and regular fall and ought to be, whether open or covered, not less than three feet in depth if possible, but drains four feet deep are much to be preferred. At this depth the material is out of the reach of the spade or plough and if the water be well done the drains are more effectual.

Those who make the drains must deep enough to enable them to plough without tearing up the material often point to the withered grain or dead trees planted above the drains and say that drainage is a failure, yes, that kind of drainage is a decided failure.

But this does not prove that drainage is a failure if done in the right way. Our climate, though moist, is on the whole favorable to fruit growing and general farming, but when the rain fall is so great drainage is absolutely necessary and if not adopted, disappointment and loss must be the inevitable result.

A TALE TOLD THE EDITOR

MR. THOS. STRANG SPEAKS THAT SUFFERERS MAY READ AND LIVE.

Attacked With La Grippe, the After Effects Developing Heart Trouble—His Friends Thought Him Near Death's Door—After Many Failures He Has Once More Regained the Blessing of Perfect Health.

From the Comber Herald.

Strangfield is a post-office corner about six miles from Comber. It was named after the highly respected and well known family of Strangs. The neighborhood is a quiet one, being inhabited by a church-going, sober, industrious people. Among the people of that neighborhood none is better or more favorably known than Mr. Thos. Strang. Mr. Strang is a man of middle age and a bachelor. A few days ago he related to the Herald the story of his recovery from an illness which he believes would have terminated in death but for the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The origin of Mr. Strang's trouble was la grippe which developed into heart disease. He laid for months with every nerve in his frail body unstrung. He tried many medicines, but none seemed to materially benefit him. He would rally at times and endeavor to walk, but his system being reduced and weakened he would frequently fall prostrate to the ground, and his friends had to carry him into the house. This terrible state of things lasted for months and all the while he was getting weaker, and even the most hopeful of his friends feared the worst. Mr. Strang was strongly urged to try the world renowned Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and consented to do so. A neighbor was dispatched to the Comber drug store for a supply. It was a few days after beginning their use he began to improve. In a couple of weeks he was able to walk around, and today Mr. Strang is rejoicing and telling the same old story that hundreds of others are telling in this fair Dominion—the story of renewed strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Strang is now a sound man. Quite frequently he walks to Comber, a distance of six miles, to attend church. He informed the Herald that he was only too glad to give his experience so that suffering humanity may also reap the benefit and thus be released from the thralldom of disease and pain. To his benefactors—for such they are—Mr. Strang feels that he owes a debt of gratitude. With him the days when beads of agony stood on his brow have passed away, and his body has been regenerated anew by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The after effect of la grippe and all troubles due to the poor blood or shattered nerves, speedily yield to a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cure when other medicines fail, and no one should suffer for an hour without giving this great remedy a trial. Sold by dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

BANK STATEMENT.

Changes in the Associated Banks During the Past Week.

New York, Feb. 2.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes. Reserve decreased \$9,128,950; loans increased \$186,800, specie increased \$13,900, legal tender decreased \$12,045,800, deposits decreased \$12,547,400, circulation increased \$19,000. The banks now hold \$38,751,500 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

Fighting at Panama.

Panama, Feb. 2.—The government forces have defeated the revolutionists in the state of Tolima, capturing three hundred prisoners.

section 48, makes it incumbent on school trustees to see that the regulations; and whereas the authorized regulations at the highest morality shall be taught; and whereas the regulations against Mr. Heath as Principal Paul's letter to the 8th have after an exhaustive been clearly proved, and we are unanimously agreed: we are lacking in the necessity to give force and effect to by rendering a verdict: it resolved, that this board of trustees, having application to the question at they humbly wait upon the Public Instruction kindly re- the unpleasant but clearly

was put, the amendment was carried by a majority of 10 to 8. Messrs Marchant, Glover and

stees Saunders and Lovell. Harvard had no vote, but it would have been cast negative if he had.

ER TRAIN ROBBERY.

and Dollars Stolen from the Express Car.

Ariz., Jan. 31.—The Southwestbound train No. 2 was miles this side of Wilcox masked men. They expressed car from the train, six miles west, and with six granite blew the safe open. ten thousand dollars in which was removed. The robbers are marked by a prominent in Sulphur Springs valley dollars. Ariz., Jan. 31.—The Southern Wells Fargo companies have at reward to-day of \$500 the men implicated in the robbery.

OMAN'S HEART.

CASE THAT Baffles the Physician.

A Woman Who Suffered for How She Was Cured.

Work News. ease of the heart has always incurable. The following before, will interest the medical since it describes the success of a new treatment for the disease in Mrs. George Archer, J. All physicians consulted the patient suffering with valvular of the heart and treated her highest relief. After the first treatment, she was able to walk across the floor, to go up stairs without stopping in my chest and left arm an awful constriction about as though I were tied open there was a terrible noise as like the labored breathing animal. I have often turned some creature at my side. continued Mrs. Archer, of field, Mass., visiting, and my ed me an account in the number telling of the wonderful cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. People. My me to try the pills and on last I bought a box and when, and I have taken them for a short interval. After the second box, to my wonder my ear ceased. I kept right distress that I used to feel had arms gradually disappeared has returned to my face, lips were entirely devoid of well and strong again. b, had been troubled with induced him to try the Pink Pills. I feel that every- know of my wonderful cure, and that I have found some- given me this great relief."

SHIPMENTS.

New Vancouver Coal Company During January.

Shipments of coal by the New Company during January

	Tons.
Port Townsend.....	44
Morse, San Francisco.....	2,086
e, Port Townsend.....	61
Port Townsend.....	27
sett, San Francisco.....	2,429
Port Townsend.....	118
S. Everett, Wash.....	64
Port Townsend.....	36
San Francisco.....	2,018
Howes, San Francisco.....	2,507
e, Port Townsend.....	38
Port Townsend.....	28
Waldenfield, S. F.....	3,354
Port Townsend.....	97
Transit, Tacoma.....	178
Transit, Seattle.....	78
e, Port Townsend.....	31
er, Port Townsend.....	31
Port Townsend.....	38
ing, San Francisco.....	2,219
San Francisco.....	2,549
San Francisco.....	619
Port Townsend.....	39
Ronolulu, H. I.....	1,200
Port Townsend.....	62
San Francisco.....	2,428
E. Wood, S. F.....	2,187
er Port Townsend.....	69
.....	24,061

parilla, acting through the every part of the system, peevishly cures catarrhs.

ok, we gave her Castoria,

child, she cried for Castoria,

Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When, she gave them Castoria.