SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The "Empress of China" Completes an Uneventiul Voyage-Extent of the "Victoria's" Damages.

Halibut by Wholesale Secured by the

hama twelve days from the latter port. She actual requirements." brings a large and valuable cargo but a light passenger list. The Asiatic steerage contained 85 men and women, Chinese and Japanese; there were four intermediate passengers, and but eight in the saloon. One of these latter was Mr. Charles Drew of the brings a large and valuable cargo but a light Dupuis, commanding the French fleet in Asiatic waters; while a third is Mr. Dulany Hunter of the U.S. consular service, who boarded the Empress at Shanghai. The other names appearing on the list were those of Mr. W. G. Hockridge, Hon. M. Johnson, Mr. Fred Leyburn, Mr. Frank B. Woodruf and Mr. Woolsey. The big white liner had an uneventful run across. From Yokohama she experienced fresh to strong westerly winds holding to the 160th meridian, and thence to port easterly winds and head seas with occasional fog. At one of the Japanese ports the disabled N. P. steamship Victoria was passed, badly disabled as a result of her collision with the Ariaki Mari and awaiting removal to Kobe for repairs. The accident occurred when the Victoria was entering Moji harbor on the evening of January 27, the N P. liner being cut down on the port quarter clear to the water's edge, though scrange to say no life was lost ion of the cargo suffered damage. When the Empress left Japan, Messrs. Dod. well. Carlili & Co. were negotiating for the charter of a steamer to take on the Victoria's cargo and passengers to their destination, the time required for repairs not being ascertained. Referring to the accident the Kobe Herald says:
"News was received on Saturday morning at Kobe by Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co., agents of the Northern Pacific Steamship Co., that in entering Meji harbor, and whilst on the point of mooring, the Victoria collided with the steamer Ariaki Maru, lying at anchor. The Victoria was struck by the Ariaki's stem on the port quarter near the fore end of the saloon, and is damaged to the water's edge. The cargo is not injured. The accident occurred just at dusk on Fri day night, and it is supposed that the Victoria was caught by the current in mooring and swept down on the Ariaki Maru's bow. It is not yet known where the Victoria will proceed for repairs, but it is evident that, even under favorable circumstances, her departure for Tacoma must be considerably delayed. The Ariaki-Maru has gone to Ujina to be surveyed, her stem being badly

A GREAT DAY'S FISHING.

The steamer Thistle, Capt. W. Langley, returned yesterday afternoon from the fishing grounds near Queen Charlotte islands, after making another quick trip. She brought in the largest catch of the season, aving on board 120 000 pounds of halibut which filled her hold to the hatches and left a carload on deck. It has been customary for the steamer to stay north, and fish a few days on each trip, but one day sufficed on days on each trip, but one day sufficed on the last occasion as the biggest one day catch of halibut ever known to be taken by one vessel was made. After being dressed the catch weighed 73,557 pounds, or to better describe the quantity of fish caught it is stated that the decks of the steamer were filled from rall to rail and boards had to placed above the bulwarks. Several of the boats loading the Thistle on that day had to be towed into port before being relieved of their cargo. It took nearly 18 hours to dress, weigh and ice the fish and get them

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. First Session of the Seventh Parliament

FIFTY THIRD DAY. WEDNESDAY, February 13, 1895. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

PRASER VALLEY RELIEF. "Thistle"—Rithet's Review
for January.

Mr. Kitchen moved: "That whereas owing to the loss occasioned by the floods last summer many of the farmers are in absolute need of seed grain, and are devoid of the means of obtaining the same: Be it resolved, That in the spinion of this house it is desirable that the government should take into consideration the advisability of morning, arriving at 6 o'clock from Yoko making advances of seed grain to meet

HON COL BAKER said this resolution of these latter was Mr. Charles Drew of the the province whose crops might be a failure Chinese customs service; another is Admiral because of drought, or whose property might be destroyed by the ravages of forest fires. could reasonably advance just as strong claim, and there would be no end to the de mands upon the government. DR WALKEM, knowing the circumstance

of the Fraser river settlers, favored the re MR BOOTH thought it the duty of the government to assist these settlers, not with oharity, but in the way of an advance of seed grain, to be paid for later on. He did not agree with the argument of the Provincial Scoretary, for he did not see why the

them a fresh start.

MR FORSTER held that the government are bound to give this assistance, having prevented the people in the East from subscribing by the statement that they would elieve those in distress.

HON MR TURNER pointed out that the position of the government was not as just stated, the relief they promised being that immediately needed to meet the starvation which was said to be staring the settlers in the face, and which was made the basis of a begging appeal to the East which ought never to have been made, and which was calculated to seriously discredit the province. He agreed with the position taken by the Provincial Secretary that men in parts of the country who might suffer the loss of their crops in other ways, or whose catrle have been destroyed, could justly claim, if they should have to contribute to this relief, that when they were in trouble they too should be assisted.

MAJOR MUTTER, while holding that by the message they sent to the East the gov-erament did not make themselves in any way liable for the assistance now asked. thought that the present ought to be treated as a special case, the whole district having as a special case, the wnois district that the been left destitute, and he urged that the government should afford the relief required He thought that the government have been badly treated in the way they have been blamed for alleged waste in the distribution of seed last spring, and recommended that whatever assistance may be given on this whatever assistance may be given on this occasion shall be distributed through a ommittee so that the government may be held blameless for any mistakes.

ME SWORD agreed that the government should not have been blamed for the mis takes which certainly were made in the hurry of the last distribution, and while strongly advocating the resolution now before the house, also advised that the relief be distributed through a committee.

MR ADAMS thought this case is not one to be compared with a dampate or the less

peech just delivered had been entirely be-youd the question, and he would have to maint that the members who might follow should keep within the rules of the house. How MR DAVIR saked to be allowed to put just one question to the hon gentlemen opposite He wished to know whether they would consent to the suspension of the rules

of order so that he might move his motion at once He would like to know why the hon, gentlemen, who are so anxious to have the matter referred back to the committee, are afraid to have him make his statement THE SPEAKER put the question, e rules be suspe MR COTTON rose to object. MR KITCHEN also objected for the same

reason as given yesterday.

THE SPEAKER—Objection being made the rules cannot be suspended.

Hon. Mr. Daviz—Then it is the hon.

hey can prevent it. VANCOUVER CHARTER. The house went into committee on the bill

o amend the Vancouver act of incorporaon, Mr. Forster in the chair. HON. MR DAVIE moved the amendment already discussed, which has been for several weeks on the order paper, and which nonget other things provides:

"(6) In case there be any gas, electric ighting, tramway, street railway, or water mpany incorporated and carrying on their seiness within the limits of the said city. the council shall not pass any by-law for the purpose of constructing any such works, or by virtue of which the city will become a competitor in the business carried on by such companies, or any of them, or in any other manner exercise the powers conferred government should not assist those who suffer by drought or by forest fire, if all they need is a small loan of seed to give them a fresh start. company or companies whose operations will be interfered with, nor until thirty days have elapsed after notice of such price has been communicated to such company or

He again explained that this amendment merely restores a provision originally in the charter, but which was repealed a few years ago by a clause practically smuggled through the house. He pointed out the disastrous results which are app to follow from the virtual destruction of private enterprise by competition on the part of the corporations, without a fair offer to pay those already in the business which the public wished to run themselves a fair price for their property. He thought that nothing is more calculated to frighten outside capital, and to create the mpression that public corporations in this province are prepared to enthlessly destroy the results of private enterprise which they have encouraged. As an illustration of the experience of another country in this respect he read a long extract from a recent issue of the Sydney Mail, containing the following

"One reason why the extravagant expenditure on public works in the past has helped to bring about the present depression is that it caused an unhealthy disturbance in

sele desire being to protect private capital against the strong hand of the public money. This private capital having been invited to come in, extended a welcoming hand, offered water privileges free and perhaps a bonus, and having in good faith accepted the invitation, it is not right for the community to the conductive that the community to the conductive that t munity to turn round and say that they are de-termined to enter into competition by means of the public money. If the city of Van-couver wishes to go into this business they should and will under the amendment have the opportunity of acquiring the works at a fair valuation, and from the experience of

others in the past in that city he did not think that there need be aby fear of the companies getting more than their works Major Muzzer wanted to know if the street railway and lighting company have got the full value of their franchise from the gentlemen opposite who do not want the city, according to the terms of their agree-matter referred back to the committee while ment, as this information would help to de-

termine his vote. MR. Corron explained that the lighting contract with the company has been ter-minated, and that the rallway franchise, which was for thirty years, is not affected.

HON. COL. BAKER did not think it justice after inviting a company in to turn upon them with public money, and he instanced the practice in New Zealand of buying out the public companies when the public enter into their lines of business.

After further discussion the amendment

was carried on division. MR. Corron, moved to reduce the time

cipal act. Hon. Mr. DAVIE expressed the opinion that one month is entirely too short, in a country like this where means of communi cation are limited, and said he had thought of moving to make the time six months. He pointed out that it is not correct to say that the amendment just moved is in con-formity with the general act, which allows no less than six months to elapse before the more important by-laws, under which de-bentures are issued, are beyond attack. MR HELMCKEN pointed out that the corporations are already well protected against frivolous appeals, and that to allow

a shorter time than three months might work no little hardship,
After further discussion Mr. Cotton withdrew his amendment. Mr. Smith moved an amendment provid-

ing that the council may by resolution guar-antee the payment of debts incurred for local improvements for which the property benefited is specially Hable. Agreed to after brief discussion; but no-tice being given of a motion to strike it out on report.

Bill reported complete with amend-

mente The house adjourned at 11:10 p.m.

THE CITY MARKETS.

There are practically no changes to report is that it caused an unhealthy disturbance in the labor market. Artificial conditions were established. The government, wielding the power to borrow money, or to raise it by taxation, entered into competition with private enterprise, and as a natural result private enterprise has suffered and shrunk. Can anyone expect that it will recover and expand by reverting to the old system of borrowing and expenditure? If any amount of money can be had in Sydney now by the government, and the Treasurer is being pastered by having it thrust upon him, what does that fact tell us? It is one of the strongest pieces of evidence that could be produced to show that private enterprise is in a sickly condition, that it supplies not hopeful outlet for the employment of capital, and that even such low interest as the capital which is to be found in the breast of every ball, and that even such low interest as the capital contents are as follows:

Unere are practically no changes to report this the labor market quotations this week. Business, favored in market quotations this week. Business, but I have stated on the floor of the intended to advance as the local supply and evaluate most favore is advance as the local supply and evaluate most favore and event weeks ago. Flour will, it is thought, take another rise, if Roman Catholic children were forced to attend Protestant schools, it was such an outrage upon conscience that no Protestant community would tolerate it. (Cheres.) I know the heart of my action and the private there is really little business, owing principally to there being little or no variety. (Cheres.) I know the heart of my action fruits and vegetables will, however, another the private enterprise is in a sickly condition, that it supplies not activate the produced to show that private enterprise is in a sickly condition, that it supplies not activate the produced to show that the private enterprise is in a sickly condition, that it supplies not activate the produced to show the private enterprise is and supply. The m

set in the provision of the with the private control provision of the with private control provision of the private control provisio better describe the quantity of the causality and is stated that the decise of the seamer were filled from rail to rail and boards had to be placed how the port the bullet of the seamer that the placed of the county will consider the port to be some the port to dress, weight and loe the first and get then controlled to the seamer thank, littled up as the port to dress, weight and loe the first and get then controlled to the port to dress, weight and loe the first and get then controlled to the port to dress, weight and loe the first and get then controlled to the port to

ELUSIVE.

Hon. Mr. Laurier's Deliverance on the Manitoba School Question.

Many Words But No Statement of Principle or Policy.

In his speech at Toronto on the 5th inst. Hon. Mr. Laurier made the following remarks on the Manitoba school question, the report being that of the Toronto Globe :--There is another question as to which I have been asked to say a few words. I do so : I had not intended to do so at the present time, because the time has not arrived to speak upon that question, but I would be

me from any of my fellow-citizens. There me from any of my fellow-citizens. There is a question, premature it is true at the present time, which promises to agitate the community—the Manitoba school question. ommunity—the Manitoba school question. I have been asked to state what position I it difficult to outline the course which, acoccupy upon that. Let me tell you, then, cording to his view, ought to be pursued? At once. I do not wish, either here or any. His answer is this: "The question is a at once. I do not wish, either here or anywhere else, to make any political capital out of that. Even if I had it in my power to be borne into office over that question I would not do it. It is a question that no doubt say what in the public interest and the public interest or the property of the property of the property of the property of the public interest or th

the the present time to say anything or to do anything to make their position more courts have produced unnecessary delays.

Mr. Laurier conveys the desirable impres-We have had experience in the past not only in our country, but in the country of my own ancestors in France—that religious a question of fact. I never saw any ious passions are the most dangerous, and can the most readily it fishe the popular mind. At the present time the qu stands in this way: Legislation has been passed in the Province of Manitoba which deprives the Catholic minority of their separate schools. They have appealed to the

government. For my part, I must tell you frankly that I see in the question but a question of fact. I never saw any question of law or interpretation of the constitution. I think it was a question of fact, and nothing else. What was the complaint of my fellow countrymen and the Catholics of Manitoba? That the legislature of Manitoba, although n name it establishes a system of non-sectarian schools, in reality imposed upon them a system of Protestant schools, and they sk to be relieved from such a system. I I may say I am a firm believer in equal attend Protestant schools, it was such an comes, however, a modest affair when we outrage upon conscience that no Pro-testant community would tolerate it. (Cheres.) I know the heart of my

shop we number regions. In any events tools, we simpose the single in the house pound, business pound, busines

mind at the proper time—when the question has been properly investigated and eluci-

But this is not a political question at the present time. It shall be a political question; to-day it is a purely judicial question. It shall become a political question when the government shall have given their decision upon an appeal of the minority in Manitoba.

RETICENCE WITH A PURPOSE.

(The Mail-Empire.) In his speech of Tuesdey Mr. Laurier made his first announcement with reference to the Manitoba school question as it now stands. The initial point which this deliverance suggests is the remarkable facility with which, in admirably chosen words, the consentation of the standard section of the the opposition leader can antagonize for the purpose of one argument what he has assisted for the purpose of another. Mr. Laurier does not wish to give an opinion upon the issue, but rather to throw the responsibility for the first move upon the adunworthy of the position I occupy if I ever failed to respond to any demand coming to it is impossible to deny that, if he is ministration. This is not bad tactics; yet

this educational matter. would not do it. It is a question that affects our common humanity, in which a section of my fellow countrymen, my own co religionists, pretend that they have been offended, and they have come for redress. The question is a legal one, which is before the government to answer to-day. It is for them to speak. I do not desire at the the present time to say anything or to province of Quebec that the appeals to the question of law or of interpretation of the constitution. I think it was a question of

fact, and nothing else." One cannot but admire the case and slegance with which in one speech there are ed upon the character of the issue differ. ent interpretations to cover different lines of argument. But let us examine the latter of Laurier's views, namely, that the law and the constitution were not involved. Assuming that this be true, what is to be said of Mr. Blake, who, when he saw the question looming upon the horizon, pronounced it primarily and essentially one of constitutional interpretation, and invited the government to adopt special legislation under which the points that were raised by it might be reviewed, first by the Supreme court, and afterwards by the Privy Council? Is Mr. Blake inferior to Mr. Laurier as a donstitutional lawyer? Or can it be that Mr. Laurier misunderstands the case when, in order to make a sectarian appeal, he tells us that neither the law nor the constitution is concerned? This remarkable tangle touching the character of the question become to examine the hon. gentleman's as-From the tone of the speech and the lib-erality with which the settlement is passed

over to Ottawa, it might be supposed that Mr. Laurier is and has always been entirely

From THE DA SHLPS

N.P.R. Steams Three W

Sailing of th Francisc

The Northern has received a Japan, annous toria due here F by a collision on Japan, and proc Further details the steamer wil This will bring h forwarding of U somewhat inter States post office ordered all Ories Francisco after t be sent to Tacon toria, scheduled possible that the steamer To Vokohama a fev of the Victoria' coma, including from Cairo, Ill.

MUN

The bill to ame duced yesterday committee, and a Rithet, consists o taining the follow A councillor sh of a male British assessed at \$250 steader or pre-en wise qualified as Municipal cour otherwise qualifie non-payment of t By laws may b forfeiting bread a light weight or si preventing the use in making bread

Authority is gi Commissioners tion of sewerage works may be app elected by the ras In all cities in except Victoria. Arrears of taxes terest from the en Statute labor lie upon the basis of stead of upon real The heading "C remove the section under the mislead

Licenses." Thes members consur spirituous or malt ance annually a The enactment pers is a substituted: olice; and su pointed by the o person appointe ex officio chairn two members of quorum for the tr ase the office of cil may appoint of in his place durin In addition to

authorized, a spec mili in the dollar health and hospite

COLUMBIA LO

A good compan ence last evening celebration of th of Columbia lods bountiful supply of provided by the lock of the Wilson tables was filled. Bro. Walter De right sat Bro. Lon ember present, Tacoma; and or Bro. H. Waller, g lodges were amo presence of the l innovation in lod very agreeable on Shortly after 8 all a hearty welc Columbia lodge, the good things, reason and the flou lain, Dr. Lewis Ha and after about a to the business of called on Bro. W. Peerless lodge, No
"Columbia Lodge
with it the names
J. H. Meldram. Bro. Waller by of the lodge, and ent, Bros. J Loss Bro. D H. And with a song, "The Bro. Sam. Sea, ner, proposed "to by Bro. W. Jac "Sister Lodge Henderson and the state of th

heret, N.G, of A Bro. Samuel R 'The Press," was responded to The ladies hav dance which had the older member the festivities u merry with songs ant evening had ally expressed lodge would be next 25 years as

Hoosen, N.G. of V. Jenkins, N.G. of

plies for the Old Meat, L Gooda cents a pound;

CONTRACTS has