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the old system were the results of inefficentracts.

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MR. BODWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bodwell's eloquent and elaborate speech on the Manitoba school question the Government of Manitoba will consent is published in full in Saturday's issue of to redress the grievance of the minority. advocate, who is skilled in the art of do. If the enactment of remedial legis- particular. making such a presentation of the case lation is left to the Parliament of the in which he is engaged as in his judgment suits the interests of his clients. It is one-sided from almost the first word to the last.

Near the beginning of his address Mr. Bodwell said:

It also goes without saying that any party who ask to be intrusted with the administration of affairs should be able which experience—the experience of diency of their plans then, sir, I say they effective. It is not to be believed that have no claim to exercise the powers the Manitoba minority wish to have their which they seek to obtain, and have no children hadly educated or that they will right to the confidence of the people. It is upon this proposition that the Liberal

them schools which have all the faults party take their stand to-day. At this point the eloquent speaker and deficiencies of the schools under should have stopped, for he had in the the old inefficient Provincial adminissentences he had just uttered pronounced tration. It will have to be admitted a full and complete condemnation of the that in expatiating on the defects of the Liberal party. On no question that is old and badly administered system of before the people have the leaders of education in Manitoba Mr. Eodwell exthat party been able to expound their pended a great deal of eloquence to very policy on substantial and convincing grounds. They have on the contrary conspicuously failed to establish the wisdom and expediency of their plans. On the school question particularly their policy has been a policy of concealment, silence and delay. They have, telling the people of the Dominion what question the soundness of his opinion on one pretence and another avoided course they would pursue on the school question if the direction of the affairs of the Dominion were placed in their cide, or find, or direct that there was hands. They have gone no further any right or privilege existing in Manithan to say that they would institute an toba which should continue. They did inquiry to ascertain the facts connected not decide whether the legislation of manitoba was based on sound or unwith the question. As Mr. Bodwell with the question. As Mr. Bodwell sound reasoning; they simply said, well knows an inquiry is not a policy. These people have a grievance and It is even when it is needed a mere pre- they have a right to be heard." liminary to action. But every one knows what a commission of inquiry in Bodwell did not quote from the decision a political sense generally means. It is itself, but from conversations between a device to postpone the real considera- the judges and counsel that took place tion of an inconvenient question, a during the hearing of the case before plausible way of silencing for a time the anything was settled. It will be perhaps enthusiastic advocates of a cause fairer for us to reproduce a passage from which a party or a Govern- the judgment itself, which shows clearment find it embarrassing to deal ly enough the grounds on which the ment find it embarrassing to deal by chough with immediately. There have been judgment was based and the spirit in ing. Captain Troup is of the opinion inquiries on the labor question and on which the case was considered by the inquiries on the labor question and on which the case was considered by the tonnage of the Kootenay mines the comthe prohibition question, and what have members of the Judicial Committee of they done to advance the cause of pro- the Privy Council. This is part of what pany is building two boats, one for serhibition and labor? But on this quest their Lordships said: tion of the Manitoba schools there is catholics prior and subsequent to the teally nothing to find out. It has been before the courts for many years and every scrap of information that can be nominational schools, of which the confound out with respect to it has been collected and can easily be obtained by anyone who takes an interest in the laborator of the religious teaching. anyone who takes an interest in the character of the religious teaching. question. It is therefore easy to see that These schools received their proportionthe demand for a commission of inquiry ate share of the money contributed for into the facts in relation to the Manitoba thought school question is made by the Liberal money raised for these purposes leaders to give them a plausible pretext by local assessment was, so far for not expounding their policy on the as it fell upon Catholics, applied only to-school question. They have not as yet What is the position of the Roman was a superport of the Catholic schools. expounded that policy on convincing or Catholic minority under the Acts of any other grounds. They have, there- 1890? Schools of their own denominafore, no claim, as Mr. Bodwell weil ob- tion, conducted according to their views, serves, "to exercise the powers which they seek to obtain, and have no right to the confidence of the records." And

cy on the school question to be found in alike on Catholics and Protestants. the speech of the Liberal party's Victoria Moreover, while the Catholic inhabitants A very large part of the sspeech is school purposes, the proceeds of that taken up with the description of the Manitoba separate schools under the Manitoba separate schools und the Manitoba law of 1870. This schools which they regard as no more we contend has nothing to do with the question which the electors of children than if they were distinctively Wictoria have now to consider. The Protestant in their character. statements as to the inefficiency of those seem possible to say that the rights and ing for Thursday night to name candi-achools is denied by persons who know and privileges of the Roman Catholic dates for the Winnipeg constituencies.

the confidence of the people." And Catholic community, while the taxes out

there is no exposition of the Liberal poli- of which State aid is granted to the cy on the school question to be found in schools provided for by the statute fall

nore about them than Mr. Bodwell or minority in relation to education, which Mr. Wade, who appears to be his existed prior to 1890, have not been authority. But admitting that those

schools were not so good as they might

be under the circumstances whose fault

control of the local Government. If that

matter whether the system were

lenominational or undenominational.

Mr. Bodwell's reasoning, is that the sep-

arate school system is inherently bad,

Ontario for many years. Does it pro-

duce the deplorable results described by

toba schools with all their faults to be

reproduced? No one yet knows what the

remedial legislation to be submitted to

learned in the law, and it would be per-

"But the Privy Council did not de-

To substantiate what he said, Mr

remain liable to local assessment for

In view of this comparison it does not

have said:

As a matter of fact, the objection of Roman Catholics to schools such as alone was that? The schools were under the receive State aid under the Act of 1890 s conscientious and deeply rooted. If this had not been so, if there had been a Government neglected its duties the system of public education acceptable to school system was not to blame. Under Catholics and Protestants alike, the a neglectful and inefficient administra- elaborate enactments which have been Mr. Luxton Explains the Truth tion the schools would be bad, no the subjects of so much controversy and consideration would have been unneces sary. It is notorious that there were acute differences of opinion between The logical conclusion to be drawn from Catholics and Protestants on the education question prior to 1870. This is recognized and emphasized in almost every line of those enactments. There is no and that it cannot produce good results, doubt either what the points of differno matter how it is administered. Is this ence were, and it is in the light of these a sound conclusion? The separate Act of 1870, which was in truth a parliaschool system has been in operation in

mentary compact, must be read. If the following passage of the judgment does not indicate how the difficulty Mr. Bodwell. We have heard that the may be settled, what does it mean? It is certainly not essential that the

people of Ontario are pleased with their school system, and that they point with statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 wild to the results which it has pro-should be re-enacted, or that the prepride to the results which it has procise provisions of these statutes should duced and is producing. There are some be again made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 no politicians, but surely Mr. Bodwell is not one of them, who say that doubt commends itself to, and adequatethe remedial order required the peo- ly supplies, the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate grounds of complaint ple of Manitoba to reproduce the would be removed if that system were old schools with all their defects. supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modi-Neither the judgment of the Privy Council nor the order which was intended to give it effect proposed such an absurdity. It must be admitted that the defects of effect to these provisions.

Those who contend that the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy dealforgranted to suppose that extending Council has no binding force on the to the minority in Manitoba the power to Government of the Dominion will have assess themselves for the support of to conclude that the following paragraph schools in which the religion in which appended to the Report of that committhey believe will be taught is to have tee, embodied in an Imperial Order in the effect of recalling to life the bad ad-Council, means nothing at all:

ministration of a past generation and of Her Majesty having taken said report throwing the country back into the con-into consideration, was pleased by and dition in which it was twenty years ago with the advice of the Privy Council to and more. This, however, is assuming that approve thereof and to order, as it is the Government of Manifold will consent hereby ordered, that the recommendations and directions therein contained is published in full in Saturday's issue of to redress the grievance of the minority. be punctually observed, obeyed and the Times. It is the speech of a clever This they have declared they will never carried into effect in each and every Whereof the Governo General of the Dominion of Canada for the time being and all other person Deminion, which now appears almost whom it may concern are to take certain, is it to be supposed that that notice and govern themselve accordbody will cause the old inefficient Mani-

WHY SUPPRESS THE TRUTH?

The Times last night, with reference to Parliament will be like, but it is reasonthe quotation from the judgment of the ment; and that they believed correctly Privy Council contained in our article was completely on Mr. Bodwell's speech, said: "Our thorough to expound their policy upon substantial Optario—can suggest will be taken to neighbor might as well abandon the actions, brought by Mr. Martin, for make the schools established under it idea that it can be cloud the issue by applicable the one original the optarional theological theological theological t pealing to the second decision of the trial of the criminal action lasting the Privy Council, for that deci- eleven days and resulting in the jury the Privy Council, for that deci-sion does not and cannot be made the defendant in the premises) was warsupport a government that will give to conflict with the broad principle of ranted in impeaching the character of provincial rights." It is a little remarkable that neither our contemporary nor Mr. Bodwell cited those very significant passages from the Privy which I was editor and through whose very significant passages from the Privy which I was editor and through whose very significant passages from the Privy which I was editor and through whose very significant passages from the Privy which I was editor and through whose very significant passages from the Privy which I was editor and through whose very streets. Council's judgment in order that the rolling in the columns my attacks upon the contract and the probity of Mr. Martin had been made. The trial of this action was before a special jury of twelve men, selected for their superior business rights. By the way, the Times abilities and standing, and resulted in the inry unanimously finding a verdict. With respect to the construction to be has not yet told its readers the jury unanimously finding a verdict With respect to the construction to be that put upon the second decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Mr. Bodwell speaks as a gentleman cry about "provincial rights," it ought the conduct of Mr. Martin (attorney surely to know what they are. But we are compelled to conclude from many of its articles that it does not know was set aside (not reversed); but this haps presumption in a mere layman to professionally given. He is reported to in this—the judgment of the Privy Coun- ment. The question would not down conflict with provincial rights. Yet that question that came up; and the government was put to its wits' end to raise judgment, as our readers have seen, points out that the Legislature of Manitoba, on the subject of education, can be constitutionally interfered with. We advise the constitutional lawyers of the Times to study that judgment carefully; it will well repay many perusals.

IMPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS.

From the Spokene Spokesman. Captain J. W. Troup, manager of the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Com-pany came down from Nelson last evening year, and in view of this his comwice on the Columbia, the other on Kootenay lake and river. The one on the Columbia will be similar to the Nakusp without the amount of passenger actheir solemn pledges, the doing of which commodations. It will be 160 feet in could not fail to invite serious conseength and with a carrying capacity of 250 tons. The Nakusp can carry 300

The new boat now building at Nelson will be 140 feet in length, 200 tons capacity and somewhat larger than the teamer Nelson, and it is expected to be the fastest boat on the lakes. It is now being finished and furnished at Nelson and will be provided with all that goes to make traveling comfortable. The company with the new boats will have a fleet of six steamers, the Nakusp, Lytton, Illicillewaet, and the new boat on the Columbia, the Nelson and a new boat on the Kootenay. With these boats they will be fully prepared for the next

eason's work. Captain Troup says a great deal of ore is coming out of the Slocan, although snow is interfering somewhat with the movement of trains. The largest part of the ore is coming out over the Kaslo & Slocan road.

GREENWAY'S GAGE.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30.—(Special)—Premier Greenway left for Deloraine to-day to begin the provincial campaign. The Premier is confident that his government will be sustained by as large a majority as that they now enjoy. The Conservatives have called a mass meet-

WILL THE WAR T

The Manitoba Schools Act of 1890 Introduced to Cover a Shady Transaction.

the Matter-A Nefarious Contract.

The following letter from Mr. W. F Luxton, once editor of the Winnipeg Free Press and a prominent and zealous member of the Liberal party in that province, throws light both on the political record of Mr. Joseph Martin and apon the true inwardness of the movement which culminated in the introduction and passing of the Manitoba school act of 1890:

ANYTHING BUT A SLANDER. To the Editor of the Nor'-Wester:

Sir,-The Tribune of a recent date makes the following remark:
"The Mail and Empire says the public schools act of 1890 was introduced to cover a shady financial transaction. The Mail and Empire had better take care Everyone here who knows the facts s false and libellous." It is not the statement of the Mail and

Empire that is false, but this one of the

Tribune. The "shady financial transaction" alluded to is, of course, the infamous Northern Pacific contract—so shady" indeed was it that five o the previously staunchest govern-ment supporters, including the very the previously staunchest best, most talented and representative men in the Libera party in the legislature, voted against i when the government brought it up for ratification; and not only that, but ever after it had passed, so intense was the feeling in the country against it, that at the next session (a few months later) the government was constrained, by the force of adverse public opinion, to so modify as to make it virtually a new contract and, after all, it was still so bad that the \$600,000 in cold cash expended in the enterprise and the other rights and privileges, fairly valued all the way from \$500,000 to \$750,000, secured by the company, brought the province practically no benefit—certainly, absolutely nothing in the way of competition, so far as rates an unpardonable sin against the govern

were concerned, which was the sole reason given for attempting to secure another road than the C. P. R. for the province. The people thoroughly be-lieved all this, and held this contract as demonstrated ventilation of the much about the true nature of provin- was upon technicalities, pure and simple, much about the true nature of province and therefore, the merits were not affected. The people continued to dewant to know. However, it is right nounce the contract and the governcil is not directly or by implication in It overshadowed every other public something that should overshadow it; and, finally, this desideratum was found n the abolition of separate schools There was not even a whisper of popular liscontent with the dual system of public schools that had prevailed from the creation of the province. How Mr. Greenway and Mr. Martin suc-

ceeded to and retained power through the positive pledges of themselves that their party would never disturb the Catholic schools is a matter of history, so familiar that it is unnecessary to repeat t. But something had to be done to livert attention from their Northern Pacific contract; and as already stated t was found in abolition of separate schools. The plan was a political success, so far as to overshadow, not only the nefarious contract, but every other public question that has come up from that day to this. It would be preposterous to suppose that Greenway and Martin were such political idiots as to break quences, gratuitously, as would have been the case by adopting the policy of abolition of Catholic schools, seeing that there was absolutely no grievance upon the matter, had not some alterior purpose prompted the action That purpose was the one indicated by the Mail and Empire; and "everyone here," familiar with the history of the period of these occurences, not too prejudiced or too bigoted to allow the intellect to know and to reason when religious and party creed is involved, knows it. The abolition of Catholic schools was not determined upon, because of the merits of the question itself, at all. The government was not "looking for trouble, more or less of which it was certain to entail, but was casting about for some escape from that in which it already was neck-deep; and the wicked, school agitation was hit upon

A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so extremely efficacious. Ask your druggist for it, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

and set afoot as a counter irritant.

This is the very bed-rock truth of the

AN EVIL FOLLOWER. Consumption follows neglected colds. Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles. Price 25

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he Occidental Hotel,

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FRUIT. Currants, 8 cents per pound. Raisius, 8 cents per pound. Peel, 20 cents per pound. TEA. 5 pounds M.M. (genuine), \$1.35.

FLOUR. Ogelvies's Hungarian, \$1.35 per sack PORK. Long Clear, 11 pounds for \$1.00. Long Rolls, spiced, 15c. per pound.

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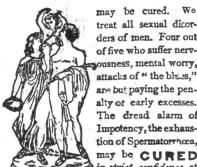
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ders of men. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of " the blacs," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. The dread alarm of Impotency, the exhaustion of Spermatorrhœa, may be CURED in strict confidence at moderate expense.

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ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

J. L. Macrae, agent of the Northern Pacific Steamship Co., is confined to his house with a severe attack of lagrippe. I do

S. A. STODDART,

Continued from Former Advertisements.

Stemwind Elgin B. W. Raymond, ruby jewelled, double sunk second dial, adjusted to heat, cold and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15 Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19. Elgin, 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 year cases \$28 50, in Silver cases \$ 5, Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20, Elgin 7 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$6, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 years' guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40.

Diamond and other Precious Stone Rings from \$2 up. Eight day striking Clocks in Oak or Walnut cases, visible pendulum, from

\$4 to \$5. Eight day Cathedral Gong Cabinet Clocks \$5; with gold inlaid dials \$5.50. Nickel Alarm Clocks from 70c. The largest stock in the city Ten per cent. off Watches and Jewellery till Christmas.

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NEW YEAR CARDS

And are now prepared with new, perfect stock to supply the de ands in this line.

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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 that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE 18 THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA. CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA. RHEUMATISM, &c.

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 sill a place."—Medical Times January 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure, for Cholera, Dysentery,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODINE IS a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhes, Colics, &c.

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THIRT TRANSVAAI

Further Disturbat -Dr. Jameso the Uit

Feeling In German Britain-Ho

London, Jan. 5 has just received the sent by Hon. Sir W Hutchinson to Mr. tary of state for the January 4, 1896: state that on the 21, Dr. Jameson arri Krugersdorf. The tacked the Boers trenched in a s Boers numbered was repulsed, but Randfontein to stopped at Dorinkop of January 2 heavy and the state artil Jameson was outnu his men were nes for three days. exhausted, and they render. Dr. Jameso besides the wounder that the total loss w loss of the Boers is reand a few wounded. 15 Boers were unb fired by Dr. Jameson

were killed.' It has been an ope past that the Cha troops were preparin people President Kruger and the premier of Cape have no doubt that D orders from the latte was intended, that public would have be that in the brillianc faults of the leaders

forgotten. A large deputation others interested in § ters called at the evening for the purp government to take s the protection of the tives. Right Hon. lain, secretary of stat replied to the repres the members of the that as far as co ther disturbances we British government, thized with the grieve landers, regarding the the government. As vance of Dr. James government had do More than this it co that the governmen Before it was possi sentations to have from any quarters the energetic fashion in stop the raid, and mischief. Mr. Cham clusion that the miniment proposed to adl ations under the conv that they would conti convention and all From this position no

curred could possibly The disaster which Jameson is attributed the last moment he v by the Uitlanders, fo Johannesburg, who and joined issue with

Boers. BERLIN, Jan. 4.-T Transvaal by Dr. Jam of the British South has brought to the su feeling of hostility to of the disavowal of berlain of any know bility for the step tal son, little doubt is fe prompted in high weighty terms of the are interpreted as in mistrust of English is felt in government The immediate nev

of the Transvaal was day evening and the ed the minister of fo von Bieberstein, and tor of the colonial and spoke to them the breach of interna an official note was se government asking, of of Dr. Jameson's raid would be taken to ne over, it is asserted on intention to land Delagoa Bay was aba receipt of the news of

feat.
The consent of asked for the transi Portuguese territory ment made on good Germany has already ment with France to advance in South Af German volunteers, start on board a n steamship, during th Delagoa Bay in order

At the New Year's palace, Emperor Wil his treatment of the Sir Francis C. Lasce marked that His M dressed a few words him sternly. On th Emperor's reception sador was most cor usual congratulation pains to manifest the tions of intimacy bet

The anti-English along fed by the Bis has reproached th