### The Colonist

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The Dominion Parliament meets to-day. The session will, no doubt, be a most important one. Tariff revision will be the chief work of the session. The whole country is anxiously waiting to see what the tariff policy of the Government is to be. It is somewhat singular that tariff revision or tariff reform is just now the principal pla tariff reform is just now the principal plank in the platforms of the two great parties. What the Government proposes to do will, of course, be disapproved by the leading politicians of the Opposition; but the probability is that if they were in power and had a carte blanche from the people, the tariff that they would frame would be taken the course of the course of the course of the carteful property of the carteful not differ in any essential respect from the Government's revised tariff, for, in spite of the loud talk of the Liberal agitators, there are very few free traders in the country. Liberals are Protectionists as well as Con-servatives, and a judicious revision of the protective tariff is far more likely to give satisfaction to the whole country than one based upon the principles of free trade.

#### THE WELLINGTON OUTRAGE.

It is impossible to imagine a more horrible crime than that committed by some vindic-tive miscreant in Wellington. The wretch who could place a deadly bomb beside a tive miscreant in Wellington. The wretch who could place a deadly bomb beside a house in which men, women and children were peacefully sleeping in fanoled security, with the intention of murdering them, is not fit to be treated as a human being. He is more murderously cruel and infinitely more dangerous than the fleroest beast of prey. He is not fit to live among men. He should be hunted out of his hiding place, wherever, it may be, and punished as he deserves, we have no doubt that the authorities will do all in their power to discover the perpetrator of the inhuman act. The discovery of such a criminal will no doubt be difficult. He cover death and destruction in position under the cover of darkness. But is often happens that the precautions which the most ounding of arkness. But is often happens that the precautions which the most ounding of arkness. But is often happens that the precautions which the most ounding of arkness. But is often happens that the precautions which the most ounding of arkness. But is often happens that the precautions which the most ounding of arkness. But is often happens that the cover of darkness. But is often happens that the precautions which the most ounding of oriminals will no doubt be difficult. He cover of darkness. But is often happens that the precautions which the most ounding of oriminals take to hide their tracks are unavailing. They, by some apprentity simple mistake or oversight, betray them selves. It takes but a very alight hint to put the officers of justice on the right track, and when they once get a clue, they follow it in the security of intentions of the death and one that it was brought about by obtain evidence sufficient to conviol. It is present the case under consideration there was not such convicts the preparation of form play, and there is no friend the converse of the death of the deat obtain evidence sufficient to convict. It is bed. He was exposed nearly naked, no one greatly to be hoped that the perpetrator of the dynamite outrage in Wellington will soon be discovered. Every one in the comsoon be discovered. Every one in the community is interested in finding out who the guilty man is and in bringing him to justice. British Columbia cannot afford to harbor

#### POLITICAL FISHERMEN.

The Opposition are proceeding in the Nakusp and Slocan matter, as they no doubt believe, very astutely. It is easy to see that they do not consider themselves prepared to go on with the debate. They were most reluctant to begin it and quite as reluctant to still is made. The Leader of the Opposition is most unhappy that his fishing has been so unsuccessful. He is sadly disappointed, and he shows it in almost every sentence he utters and every move he makes. He is ence in barren waters. It is not very cred-itable work either, but the Leader of the Opposition and his followers, as they have shown time and again, are not very scrupulous as to the methods they resort to, to get capital to use against the Government. Hitherto they have been a most unlucky

#### ROSEBERY AND THE LORDS.

Those who believed that Lord Rosebery would stand by his order, and when the great struggle comes on fight under its ban-ner, will be, it appears, disappointed. His Lordship took the very earliest opportunity yet awhile. They must work with the Liberals for the very simple reason that the Liberals for the very simple reason that they have no one else to o-operate with the Lords, he had an assurance that his young and vigorous successor would lead the strack. At the meeting of the Liberals may have become cool on the Home Rale as ever they were. Some of the Liberal leaders held on Monday, he explained his attitude with respect to the House of Lords as if they wished to get clear of it altogether, but the Irish Home Ralers know what their only ohance of getting what they want is by continuing in close alliance with the English Liberals. Redmont has shown eavy.

The difficulty is that anticipations and calculations of this kind may sometimes fail to be realized, and in such a case it may be not so certain that the security would always with respect to Irish questions. It is pretty clear now that if ever the time comes when Lord Rosebery will be required to choose between the abolition of the House of Lords, or more will not be a dissolution of the supremacy of the Liberals are beaten at the police, as they present to the small bencholders, and the Government might be destroan, not to fallow the banks of the supremacy of the Liberals are beaten at the place as the head of that party.

On the two great questions on which the people of Great Britain are divided, the abolition of the House of Lords, or more the alliance has been all along. But jurn to let his followers know that in their con

#### UNNECESSARY INQUESTS.

The Finance Committee of the City Council did no more than their duty when they objected to pay the expenses of a coroner's inquest which they considered unnecessary. An unnecessary Coroner's inquest is one of the most unpleasant and annoying things that can be imagined. It adds to the grief of the friends and relatives of the deceased at a time when their sorrow is hardest to bear, and it is calculated to expose to sus-

called in saw in a moment that the poor creature was past hope. There was no need whatever of a coroner's inquest or a post mortem examination. The cause of death was apparent, and no one was to blame. We do not wonder, therefore, that the Council's committee object to paying the expense of an inquest which its members look upon as wholly nnnecessary.

#### THE BRITISH LIBERALS.

The Speech with which the Imperial Parcontinue it. Mr. Beaven proceeds on the liament was opened on Monday must conassumption that there is something wrong vince the nation that the change of Leader as it was that of Mr. Gladstone's support- good of going into the country to take up have committed crimes which all decent action of wrong-doing can be manufactured out of these, an application for more papers shelved; the registration law is to be amended; and Scotland is to have county coun-

ed; and Scotland is to have county councils as well as England and Wales.

This identity of policy has no doubt done much to keep the Liberal party together.

Moderate Liberals are not asked to go fishing for something which he wishes the further in the direction of radicalism than public to believe exists, and all that they have already gone, and Radicals are the has has succeeded in securing so far is disappointment after disappointment. It is dispiriting work, this fishing for evidhumor and go far towards reconciling them

majority in the House of Commons, that is, if the Irish Home Rulers, Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites continue to give him their support. Everything, of course, hinges upon this. Lord Rosebery's tenure of office depends quite as much on the Irish it is not likely that they will desert it make numbers of men who can now find yet awhile. They must work with the nothing to do comfortable and thriving set-

properly, its reformation out of existence, and the extension of Home Rule to Ireland, Lord Rosebery has given his party to know that he is with the most radical of his colleagues. He evidently is opposed to any half-measures. Lord Salisbury will be pleased to find that the new Leader of the Liberals is prepared to take up the Gladstonian policy where Mr. Gladstone left it, and is determined to carry out the Newcastle programme to the letter. This is just what the Conservative Leader wants.

In ow nothing is said about the appeal to the people. The divisions in the Liberal party is the Liberal party in the Libe entil the election comes on, and then he will be quietly superseded.

bear, and it is calculated to expose to sus-worth thinking about. To them the eastbear, and it is calculated to expose to suspicion, and it may be persecution, persons who are not only wholly innocent but who may have been doing all in their power to be of service to the man, woman or child who has died suddenly or unexpectedly.

It is not a little surprising how ready

The death of the man worth thinking about. To them the east are many provinces are Canada; those of the west are mere appendages of the Dominion which it is their duty to look after, it is true, but not in the same way as the provinces in the east are to be attended to. This would not be the case if both Manitoba and British who has died suddenly or unexpectedly.

It is not a little surprising how ready some people are to conclude that the death has been caused by foul means or by oriminal neglect, and on what slender grounds they suspect persons who are altogether innocent of criminal designs. Ordinary circumstances and acts, which really have no significance whatever are distarted into the case if both Manitoba and British Columbia were represented in the Cabinet. Eastern politicians would then be brought to realize that The West is an important division of Canada, well worth considering and providing for, and that it is foolish as well as unjust to put it off with a step-size of the case if both Manitoba and British Columbia were represented in the Cabinet. Eastern politicians would then be brought to realize that The West is an important division of Canada, well worth considering and providing for, and that it is foolish as well as unjust to put it off with a step-size of the case if both Manitoba and British Columbia were represented in the Cabinet. Eastern politicians would then be brought to realize that The West is an important division of Canada, well worth considering and providing for, and that it is foolish as well as unjust to put it off with a step-size of the case if both Manitoba and British Columbia were represented in the Cabinet.

#### A SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

In the colony of Victoria, as in many others, it has been found difficult to persuade workingmen to settle on the land.

The chief obstacle appeared to be the want of capital. The men said they could not settle on a farm to starve. They needed their own. The consequence was that the workingmen crowded into the towns. The urland when we have not the means to culti-vate it or to support ourselves until it be. comes productive?" There was reason, it must be admitted, in

there was reason, it must be admitted, in this reply, and philanthropists set about de-vising means to enable these laborers to work in such a way that they would benefit not only themselves but the country in which they live.

Many plans were made and tried but not one of them was completely success-ful. The Government of Victoria has at

would appear that the Parnellite with interest, and in this way political subjects is far more common new section are wavering in their allegiance to the Liberal party, but it is not likely that they will describe the colony from the wilderness, fluence exercised by the Globe and the

Colonies" in the London Times takes a much more cheerful view of the Victoria Government's scheme for settling the land by the nuemployed, if the towns aid the poorer class of immigrants.

#### VIGOROUS TREATMENT.

The San Francisco Argonaut is courage as in its treatment of subjects regarded as icklish by ordinary journals. It is not roubled with doubts, and gives its opinion without hesitation or qualification of any kind. It appears to take a delight in attacking the cherished convictions of humanitarian sentimentalists. In its issue of the 12th inst., it deals with the question of the orporal punishment of brutal criminals, and in doing so, it vigorously defends spanking, whipping and caning young offenders, as well as flogging criminals who have arrived at years of maturity. Speak-

One would think from the shrinking delicacy which he displays about
the subject, that corporal punishment
had disappeared from the United
States. But this we can scarcely believe.
In the infantile period there are still many
millions of young Americans of both sexes
who are assiduously spanked by flushed and

There is a good deal in this appeal to the experience of the vast majority of the readers of the Argonaut, whether in the United States or Canada or any other English-speaking country. The "rod" is a very ancient institution, and its virtues have been insisted upon by wise men in all ages. Is it not more reasonable to conclude that dislike to the infliction of physical pain for correctional and reformatory purposes is the growth of and reformatory purposes is the growth of weak and unhealthy sentiment, than that taken. We would ask again, is not the abandonment of punishments which, though severe, have been proved to be efficacious in certain cases, not only feelish but injurious to society? It is well known that the only way to reach the moral sense of some brutes in human shape is by the application of the scourge. The pain they feel convinces them that the orime they have committed is a heinous one, and that it will not be safe to commit it again. This wholesome conviction of a true or reconciliation with a cabinet pledged to continue such a fatal by any other instrumentality. Coddling provisions to keep them slive while the crop was growing; they wanted implements and stock, and they required a roof to shelter them. These things could not be obtained without money, and the greater number of them had not a pound that they could call about the way in which the business was transacted. His attitude is one of suspicion. He finds it impossible to show that there are reasonable grounds for his the Government by Mr. Gladstone and his men saw that while this state of things wife-beaters, those who commit outside the course was transacted. that there are reasonable grounds for his suspicions. But he does not despais. He gets Mr. Sword to set out on a fishing expedition, trolling for evidence on which to be passed over. The Irish question is still to be kept before the people. It is now, as much as in Mr. Gladstone's day, the Government by Mr. Gladstone's day, the Government by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. He is bound to carry out the Newcastle programme. Not an item is to be passed over. The Irish question is still to be kept before the people. It is now, as much as in Mr. Gladstone's day, the Government by Mr. Gladstone's day, the Government by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. He is bound to carry out the Newcastle programme. Not an item is to be passed over. The Irish question is still to be kept before the people. It is now, as much as in Mr. Gladstone's day, the Government by Mr. Gladstone's day out the country could not prosper. The vast body of the unemployed were a burden on the community, when they ought to be, under a healthy state of things, its chief supporters. Inducements were held out to the men to settle on this land, but the reply was as we have indicated, "What is the support of the country could not prosper. The vast body of the unemployed were a burden on the community, when they ought to be, under a healthy state of things, its chief supporters. Inducements were held out to the men to settle on this land, but the reply was as we have indicated, "What is the have committed crimes which all decent rages on children, and others who have rendered themselves liable to punish.

The will have to be admitted that the standard is as good an authority on such a subject as this as could be found.

The will have to be admitted that the that if it can be stated that there was by the parties to take the agreement out of the statute of frauds, it was only referable to the contract with the Canadian Paid Frauds. will have to suffer what they themselves regard as the severest of all punishments. In such cases, mercy to ruthless offenders is ornelty to their victims, actual and pos-

#### CANADIAN JOURNALISM.

The Toronto Globe has just celebrated the completion of its fiftieth year. Its first number appeared on the 5th of March, 1844. humor and go far towards reconciling them to having a lord for their leader.

The prospect, therefore, is that the new Prime Minister will be able to retain his majority in the House of Commons, that is, if the Irish Home Rulers, Parnellites and last hit upon a scheme which they believe will help the unemployed without impover-ishing the country. This scheme is to let men willing to become farmers have laud on easy terms, and then lend them money at five per cent. to purchase what is necessary last hit upon a scheme which they believe The Globs was a power in the land in its

They that I was then. Communiting on the total papers, and the same of the control of the contro

## ROSES

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who are seniouously spanied by flushed and justly irritated mothers; in this adolescent period there are equal numbers of American boys who are soundly thrashed by grim and angered American papas. Yet the victims of both spanking and thrashing 'do not suffer. On the contrary, it improves them, and those children who are properly disciplined grow into valuable members of the community. Out of the seventy millions of people in this country, probably nineteening the proper in this country, probably nineteening childhood and adolescence. In other words, sitty-six millions five flunders do the results received physical correction degrade them. Criminals are in a state of moral infany. Why should physical correction degrade them at the properties of the period the properties and thousand have been spanked. It did not degrade them. Criminals are in a state of moral infany. Why should physical correction degrade them at the properties in the properties is throughout this properties is infumed. Let the properties are in a state of moral infany. Why should physical correction degrade them at the properties in the propert

There is a good deal in this appeal to the control of the Browns, has wonderfully im-

#### A CONSERVATIVE VIEW

It will have to be admitted that the

#### FROM OVER THE SEA.

The "Empress of India" Completes a Boisterons but Uneventful Trip From the Orient.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

and not with the Canadian Paoific railway and not with the plaintiffs; that in any case the sum assessed as damages was so assessed on a wrong principle, and as to a portion thereof, too remote. Mr. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., and Mr. A. E. McPhillips argued the case for the appellant, and Mr. E. P. Davis for the respondent.

Trip From the Orient,

Victoria Sealers on the Other Side—
The "Enterprise" Safe
and Sound,

The R. Mr.S. Empress of India, O. P. Marshall, R. N.R., commanding, completed her fifteenth homeward voyage yesterday, arriving off the outer wharf shortly after noon, from Yokohama, March 2. She had had a rough and not eventful trip, and brought little news other than that contained in the files of the Oriental papers. As a usual at this time of the year, the passenger list was a light one, there being but nines the nine teen in the saloon as follows: Mr. L. Brooke, Mr. J. R. Freme, Miss Graves, Mrs. Hewitt, Miss E. and Mr. H. Hulbert, Miss Hyslop, Mr. C. S. G. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Matthews, Ser-Maj. Nicholson, Mr. W. T. Payne, Mr. W. S. Radcliffe, Dr. Turnbull, (who left the ship here), Mr. H. L. Tobox of the priest of the priest of the matter was not entitled to notice of action, and the question been one of fact, but that having wrongly interpreted the law with respect to his right to possession money he was not entitled to notice of action, and the appeal must therefore be dismissed. Mr. Charles Wilson for appellant, and Mr. E. P. Davis for respondent.

[Full Court: Present. Hon. Justices Walkem, Orease and McCreight.)

Dobson v. Armstrong—This was an appeal from the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Drake in an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, who was acting sheriff of Vancouver, to recover possession money received by the sheriff pending interpleader proceedings. At the trial the defendence relied apon was that the defendant notice of action, and that no such that the defendence relied apon was that the

IMPERIAL PARLIA

Continuation of the Deba

Mr. Morley's Explanation Abolish the Lord

LONDON, March 13.-In the

speech on the address, Right H Balfour, leader of the Unionists cerning Mr. Gladstone's reti can testify," he said, "to we all feel for the loss Prime Minister from the por filled so long and so splen my own part, I can hardly se deprived of the services has ever been a great example o adid in the conduct of ary debate." He then turned h ary debate." He then turned he to the Queen's Speech. He me from the remarks concent decrease of crime in Ireladoresse hardly resulted, gested, from the application of the laws. It was rather due to the the Chief Secretary for Ireland him a powerful party who maduty to see that his task was an Home Rule had been pushed integround and he demanded that are the country on this issue be made Rt. Hon. John Morley, chief se Ireland, stated that there could Ireland, stated that there could

Ireland, stated that there could jury to Ireland through a sust the Home Rule bill. If he posed that the reconstructed would not be accorded its view Irish question, he would not be of that ministry. (Cheers.) He he said, had neither been delabandoned, but would take its the course of sequence as the course of sequence as arranged prior to Mr. Gladston ment. As to the Irish party wi its support from the Governm its support from the Governmen happy to say there was no sign an ch disastrons and mischievor. There could be no mistake minds of any one who the speech made in the of Lords yesterday by Lord Rose he meant to do all in his power t. Home Rule, besides reducing the Lords to its proper place as the lorganization, it is now supposed the minds of the English people.

Mr. John Redmond said, that n ing his experience in Parliament has

Mr. John Redmond said, that n ing his experience in Parliament ha difficult and humiliating task falle Chief Secretary for Ireland than tone, which put him up to try the of his own character as a genui of Ireland, to remove the impression by the halting and ambiguous placed Rosebery's speech. Whate Morley might say, he declared that wouldn't trust Lord Roseber (Mr. Redmond) repudiated Lord Redering that an English majority cessary for the passage of Hon The theory was insulting and humi Ireland, who, alone, had the right cide. If Lord Rosebery's doctright, the Lords had the to continue to throw out Hon or any other measure the Homeon might pass. If the belonged to the House of through the privilege of birth, the clared that Great Britain would rithe cry for its abolition.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Unionists were satisfied with the cof the Government to their old policy as a definite leans on which to we had a definite leans on which to we care a definite l

of the Government to their old policy of the Government to their old policy of the Government to their old policy of the Government to the on the Government of the Government

Mr. Labouchere moved an amend the address that "the power now by persons not elected to Pai through the usual franchise, yet w to prevent the passage of bills, shall (Cheers.)

LONDON, March 14.-Mr. Labour

introducing his amendment in f abolishing the veto power of the H Lords, said that he was one of th who were dissatisfied with the m which the Liberal party had been ferred to its new leader. What, he had they been engaged in through evening, except discussing the wor by Lord Rosebery in the House of Personally, as a supremely simple (laughter) he gave the words the ing. Therefore he concurred v Redmond in saying that the pos Home Rule had been entirely char the remarks of Lord Rosebery yes (Cries of no, no.) What, he asks the facts? He understood that Hon depended upon an English majorit favor. If that were the fact, why ime of the last session been wasted bill that did not yet have a British ma Why, he inquired, should the if Lords be consulted on the questione Rule? Mr. Gladstone had d hat Home Rule was the absolute that Home Rule was the absolute a Ireland without any reference to a m of the United Kingdom. For Lorbery to say that Home Rule could granted until it had an English m was a distinct retrogression of party (Cheers from the Irish benches). Hattents had given him a positive m that if there was no declaration Queen's speech in favor of Home Rul distinct announcement that the distinct announcement that the meant fight against the House of Lo

meant fight against the House of Lomust move an amendment to the must move an amendment to the regarding the Lords, and why she hesitate? (Cheers) There could a sibly be a worse body of the second chamber, than the Lords. He, for one, was tired of sound Radical liquor into a vat with like Lord Salisbury ready to let it (Laughter.) It was said that object like the House of Lords were required the country. The Radicals had had of these object lessons, and were not to go into a fight to crush the House of The existing state of things was into the favored the absolute abolition House of Lords, but was still ready cepta paralysis of their veto powe could not for a moment suppose the Lords themselves would prefer at to being kept like rooks in a rooker ply to sit and complain.

Sir William Harcourt said he con understand the process by which he bounders reckoned to achieve his object. Labouchere said he had a list talwarts who were pledged to vote abolition of the House of Lords, it were sent there. (Loud langhter.) Sir William Harcourt said the a was impracticable. It must be left