

THE BEGGARLY CLASS.

There are, we see, Liberals who disapprove of the snatcher policy of a section of their party. They believe that it is bad policy, as well as the most brutal injustice, to introduce into Canada the spoils system which every decent American politician regards with disgust. The Montreal Witness, a journal that no one will accuse of being unduly partial to Conservatives, is disappointed at seeing a considerable number of Brits actuated by a greed which is both impolitic and shortsighted. Speaking of the "Beggary Politics" of these Brits, it says:

"We had hoped to have been able to chronicle, on the advent of the Liberals, evidences of a progressive public sentiment with regard to the civil service. The contrary seems to be the case. It is natural that there should be in every contest a beggarly class of campaign followers, anxious for any crumbs that may be thrown to them and envious of everyone who has what they have not in the shape of government patronage; but these should not give the keynote to political parties."

This "beggary class of campaign followers" is exceedingly active just now. Its members want everything that is in sight. They would have the government dismissed, every civil servant that is suspected of being partial to the Conservative party. They have, it is said, in this province parcelled out the Dominion offices among themselves. They are not content to wait until vacancies are made in the ordinary course for them to fill. They require the Government to make vacancies for them at once. "Crumbs" are not enough for them; they want the whole loaf. They evidently do not possess sense enough to see that, if they initiate the policy of wholesale dismissals their example will be followed by the Conservatives as soon as the reins of power are again in their hands. It is too much to expect of human nature that those who are brutally treated by the Brits now will be forbearing when their turn comes again.

The Brits, if they were wise, would leave the civil service alone. If they treat the civil servants now in office justly and in the spirit of the civil service law they may be sure that any of their party who are taken into the civil service during the present Government's term of office will remain secure in their places when there is another change of Government. Whereas if they now introduce the spoils system nothing is more certain than that the measure which they now mete out to the Conservatives will be meted to them again.

It is, we know, useless to appeal to the reason of the "beggary class" and to try to prove to them that the Government can never have efficient and trustworthy civil servants under the spoils system. They care nothing for the efficiency of the public service; but if they can once be convinced it is better for the man who gets an office to be able to retain it as long as he is fit to perform its duties and when he is too old to work to have a retiring allowance, than to have an office for a few years and then when he is unfit for the struggle to be obliged to begin the world anew when there is a change of government, they may conclude, when they think the matter over, that their own interests will be best served by maintaining the civil service as it is. They may see that a life-long tenure of office is better than the enjoyment of a salary for a short term of years and then to be suddenly and arbitrarily dismissed.

It may be a hopeless task to attempt to convince the "beggary class" that their policy is a stupid one as far as their own interests are concerned and an unpatriotic one when the interests of the country are considered, but the class of Liberals who are not "beggary" must see that it is best in every way to have the civil service permanent and the civil servant's tenure of office secure as long as he performs his duties faithfully and does nothing to bring reproach on the class to which he belongs. It is this class which must be depended upon to prevent the public offices being made the prey of the ward heelers and street corner politicians.

NATIONAL PREJUDICE.

Our Trail Creek correspondent in his interesting letter gave the readers of the Colonist yesterday an amusing instance of American prejudice against the British. A very old lady, who had all her life heard Britishers described as brutal tyrants, lamented loudly that it was her fate to end her days on British territory in the midst of "Britishers." The grief of the poor old soul was natural and her dismal forebodings such as were to be expected. She could not, if she wished to do so ever so much, get rid of the prejudices of a long lifetime in a few hours. The Britisher of her imagination was a most unpleasant person, and did not bear the slightest resemblance to the kind and sympathetic fellow-travellers who were trying so hard to make her journey pleasant and easy for her. She would be surprised, and perhaps offended, if she were told that she was herself to all intents and purposes a Britisher. We trust that the old lady will be agreeably surprised to find that her new neighbors greatly resemble the folks she

has lived with all her life, and that the "Britisher" she has been talking about, and thinking about and hating energetically, has no existence. We do trust that the Britishers with whom she comes in contact will do all that their kind hearts prompt them to do to make the dear old woman feel at home—to convince her that respect and consideration for the aged and kindness to the stranger are to be found on British soil as well as in the United States, and that hearts are as kind and smiles are as pleasant on the British side of the line as on the American side. It is a pity that the prejudice against the British, which the old lady expressed so freely, is so general in the United States. There is really no ground for it. The England which Bryan, Tillman and the other demagogues denounce and vilify does not exist and never did exist. It is purely a creation of the imagination of Americans who have been badly taught and who have not travelled. This is known now to hundreds of thousands of American citizens, and there is hope that the prejudice will in course of time disappear. It has done mischief in the past and it may do mischief in the future.

THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

The belief appears to be general that the oppression and murder of the Armenians are not the work of the barbarous Kurds or of the Turkish inhabitants of the country, but of the Sultan himself. It is confidently asserted by men who have given a great deal of attention to the matter that the Armenians have been massacred and robbed and inhumanely treated in obedience to the orders of Abdul Hamid. It is believed that it is the deliberate policy of the Sultan to exterminate the Armenian race. Mr. Gladstone, in his Liverpool speech, said: "It is not from the genuine sense of the Turkish people—nay, I would even say it is not from the genuine sense of even the wretched tools and servants of the Government—but it is from the highest summit and from the inmost centre those mischiefs have proceeded. It is these mischiefs—I doubt if it would be any exaggeration to say it is these only—that the inspiration has been supplied, the policy devised, and the whole series of these proceedings carried on from time to time."

The October number of the Nineteenth Century contains five articles on the "Massacres in Turkey" by the Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers, the Right Honorable Earl of Meath, John Burns, M.P., Professor Anthony Salmons and Mr. Gladstone. We propose to reproduce passages from these articles to show that they look upon the Sultan as the prime mover in the dreadful work that has been going on in Armenia and elsewhere in the Turkish Empire. Dr. Rogers says:

"The Sultan hardly conceals the fact that his action is a distinct defiance to Great Britain. In Great Britain which has sought to check him in the exercise of his murderous proclivities, and it is her policy which he has been endeavoring to circumvent, unfortunately with only too much success. He will humiliate himself before Russia, he will intrigue with Germany, he will send his ribbons to French statesmen, he will even try to conciliate Austria in order that he may be able successfully to defy Great Britain. Unfortunately these Continental Powers have shown themselves only too ready to fall into line and to support him in his resistance. We have been assured over and over again that Great Britain is a friend on the Continent, and it must sorrowfully be said, if she has any they are very slow to act in her support."

This is what the Earl of Meath says on the subject:

"The Sultan is directly responsible for these murders, and should not be allowed to escape from the just punishment of such an awful crime. When massacres occurred in Armenia, it was possible for him to plead inability to restrain the passions of his Mohammedan subjects in distant portions of the Empire. He could plead that inefficient police and undisciplined soldiery far from the restraining hand of his centralized power had broken loose from his control, and, excited by their Mussulman fanaticism, had committed crimes in the heart of Asia which would never be repeated. He might, I say, plead this in extenuation of the horrible massacres in Asia Minor which have justly excited the wrath and indignation of Europe, though every indication has gone to show that, far from restraining his soldiery and officials in these distant regions, he directly encouraged them in their bloody work of massacre, but no such excuse can be made in the present case."

Mr. John Burns, M.P., has this to say about the Armenian massacres and the part taken in them by the Sultan:

"Had the Sultan been at Coomassie instead of at Constantinople, at Zanzibar or Khartoum, or anywhere else than in his lair at Yildiz Kiosk, the long fingers of our commercial interests would have found some sordid trade reason for pulling him up, as our sailors say, with a round turn. If the sanctified political exigencies of palm-oil, cotton, and trade in gin have driven us to the splendid and heroic audacity that has marked some of our expeditions, and often illuminated the pages of our history, we have yet a man certain, conscience and courage enough for the rescue of millions of human beings from a cruel and obsolete despotism."

Professor Salmons would if he had his way ensure Turkish reform by a very short process. He says:

"The only solution of the difficulty—the only means of checking the flow of blood—shed in perturbed Turkey—is the immediate deposition of Abdul Hamid. In this idea the press and public of this country are unanimous. On the other hand no practical suggestion has been offered as to the manner of procedure. It is true some have advocated that England should single-handed, if needs be, effect the dethronement. Such a step without some under-

standing with Russia would be fraught with danger. I do not mean that this country in reality need fear any active opposition on the part of Russia or of the other European Powers. The Government of the Czar knows right well that, by supporting Abdul Hamid actively against the will of the whole nation, Russia would defeat her own ends and jeopardize her policy in appearing as the champion of Turkey."

THE FISHERY DECISIONS.

The judgment of the Supreme Court as to the rights of the Dominion and the Provinces respectively in the fisheries, sea coast and inland, has been well described as "involved." The case was submitted to the Court in the form of a number of questions. The Court answered these questions briefly and concisely, but before either questions or answers can be thoroughly understood the inquirer must have a knowledge not only of the legislation of the Dominion with respect to the fisheries but of the legislation of the Province of Ontario on the same subject. A knowledge of the British America Act is also necessary to the comprehension of the judgment.

The Supreme Court decides that the beds of all lakes and rivers and other inland waters except harbors and those on Indian reservations are, to use its own terms, "vested in the Crown of the Provinces." The provinces owning the beds of all the rivers and lakes and their banks, are entitled to all the rights and privileges which the law extends to riparian owners. This is, it seems to us, the principle on which the judgment is based. It follows then that the right of fishing in those waters belongs to the provinces, and the Dominion has no power to act as owner of the rivers and lakes of the country. Any law, therefore, which the Dominion Parliament may have passed on the assumption that the Dominion is owner of the land under the rivers and lakes is ultra vires. The Dominion cannot lease out any portion of a river or a lake to any person and grant to the lessee the exclusive right of fishing in such waters. And here we come to what appears to us to be a very singular part of the decision. Answer to question 10 says that "Neither the Dominion nor the Province can grant exclusive rights in tidal waters." This puts an effectual stop to the cultivation of oysters in the Dominion, for no one would be so foolish as to expend money and time in the cultivation of oysters in tidal waters if he is not permitted to exercise the exclusive right of fishing those oysters. We find in the same answer another very peculiar sentence. It is this: "The Dominion can superintend, regulate, conserve and issue general licenses." If the right of fishing belongs to the Provinces why should the Dominion be saddled with the burdensome duty of superintending and regulating the fisheries and conserving the fish? Logically, whether legally or not, these duties go with the right to fish. The man who owns a farm must not look to someone else to keep up his fences and to cut down the weeds. The Toronto Globe notices this anomaly and comments upon it as follows:

In effect, therefore, the judgment means that although the Dominion has all along proceeded on the assumption that the fishing grounds and fish of the inland waters were its property they are really the property of the provinces, and that the only jurisdiction the Dominion has is that of passing general regulations for the preservation of the fisheries. The Dominion gets decidedly the worst of it in this division. It has the right to protect, preserve and propagate fish, if it wishes to do so, while the Provinces have the sole right to catch fish so preserve and protect. This sounds somewhat odd, and one can hardly imagine that it will be a permanent arrangement. It certainly has not the usual elements of permanence, for the Dominion Government can hardly be expected to expend considerable sums in maintaining hatcheries to put fish into the great lakes that become the property of the Province of Ontario whenever they enter the water.

The decision, as far as we can see, affects the salmon fishery of this province very slightly. It does not interfere with the fishery regulations, except perhaps in the matter of the license. The Dominion has full authority to make laws with respect to the close season, and to regulate the hours of fishing. Its authority, we have no doubt, extends to the disposal of offal. But we have a notion that if the decision is sustained on appeal to the Privy Council the Dominion Government will not trouble itself much about inland fisheries, as the care and regulation of them will involve considerable expense without its having the power to get anything like an adequate return for the money it expends. The Globe seems to think that if the Fishery Department of the Province does its business in a businesslike way the fishery rents and licenses will yield revenue enough to pay all expenses of protection and propagation and leave a handsome surplus for the Province. If this is to be the case the decision, if it is sustained, will be a good thing for both the Dominion and the Provinces.

APPRECIATED.

We are much pleased to see in the Ottawa correspondence of the Times that Mr. Blake in his argument in the Adams vs. McBeath case in the Supreme court, deserved compliment for his excellent resume of evidence. Mr. Blake is a good judge of the intellectual alertness and strength necessary to perform such a task in a masterly manner, and consequently a compliment from him is something to be highly prized and long remembered.

GOVERNMENT SCORED.

Sir Charles H. Tupper Severely Criticizes the Laurier Administration.

Politics More Than a Mere Game of Ins and Outs—Principles Involved.

At an impromptu dinner recently given at the Garrison Club, Quebec, in honor of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, M.P., who happened to be passing through Quebec on his way to his home in Nova Scotia, in response to the toast of his health, proposed by T. C. Casgrain, M.P., who occupied the chair, Sir C. Hibbert Tupper made a capital speech on the political situation. He remarked though, although the Conservative delegation from Quebec was small, the quality was excellent. He then referred to the numerous promises made by the members of the present government when in opposition and asked how many of their notes had been redeemed. In the House they had sat as dumb as dogs, though some of them refused to sit down when their dumb leader with so much trepidation signed to them to do so. These, must, perhaps, be excused upon the ground that they had no previous cabinet or even parliamentary experience. Yet we are led to expect that the government was an assemblage of all the talents. The opposition met them with some fear and trepidation, for they had to face Mr. Blair and Mr. Fielding and Sir Oliver Mowat, of whom they had heard so much, and who were all such superior business men, for with the new administration it must be understood that "business is business." (Loud laughter and applause.)

There was, too, the representative of the Irish element of Quebec, who constituted in himself the business end of the cabinet, and who had certainly given all the evidence of statesmanship that characterized his leader. Forgettingfulness he was equally distinguished in Mr. Dobell the Premier had an excellent imitator. The mot d'ordre was silence. The opposition was led to believe that its only duty was to vote the supplies. But being new to the duties of an opposition, they imagined the demand for supplies a good opportunity for seeking for that information which was so urgently demanded by the country. But Mr. Laurier, though a practical ruler, who had showed his power over the Governor-General, apparently knew nothing.

It was perfectly evident, too, that his government had no solidarity. That was a great source of weakness. He could speak from experience, because the late government had been greatly hampered by their differences in the late elections. (Hear, hear.) But this was at the end of an 18 years term of office, whereas the new government commenced their regime by disagreeing amongst themselves and by disobeying their leader. The word was passed that they were not to speak. Yet they opened their mouths simply to contradict each other. Their leader declared that in the matter of discharging public officials none should be discharged without a fair trial. The Minister of Marine, however, dismissed a young man in his (Tupper's) county on the charge of having been a member of his committee, though he had never been near it. And in direct contradiction to what his leader had stated, Mr. Blair declared that only superior officials could be accorded a hearing and a trial, and that ordinary employees were to be dismissed without a trial. Liberal member of the word of the (Cries of "Shame!") Nothing could be more insulting to the leader of the government.

In regard to the tariff question, he said that there was a point which had not been so sufficiently noticed as he thought it should have been. He referred to the fact that Sir Richard Cartwright, the member of the cabinet, and the man who would undoubtedly be the rest of the government to his way of thinking, had declared, in opposition to the declaration of his leader, that the tariff would not be permanent, but that it would be subject to change. He remarked that his old friend, Mr. Dobell, had left them to enjoy peace and harmony amongst the Tardes and the Pacauds.

Referring to the fast line and the bridge, he said that the policy of the Conservatives in the matter had been made perfectly public. It favored Quebec for the summer port and either Halifax or St. John for the winter one. Mr. Laurier, on the other hand, had quoted from an old report of 1830 or 1835 to show that the dangers of the St. Lawrence route were such that vessels could not well run there faster than about six knots an hour. Such a declaration on the part of the Liberal leader of Canada had its undoubted effect, and it was not surprising if Mr. Gladstone had been led to believe the same. He denied that the tender of the Messrs. Allan was not an acceptable one, and reminded his friends that the fast steamers had been objected to on the ground that they were too expensive, and that nobody in Canada could afford to travel by them. The opposition had taken its cue on the question from New York ship owners, who would undoubtedly be injured if they had the fast line. It is perfectly true that a twenty knot line here will not pay the Cunards unless they get the contract. Now it appeared that all the opponents of the fast line were taking their cue from Mr. Laurier as to the St. Lawrence route.

He scored the ministers for their failure to announce their policy on the constitutional question, although that of their predecessors was clear and well defined. Their supporters were naturally bewildered, and they only agreed as to how they could get Conservatives out of office and themselves in. On the question of the Governor-General's warrants the opposition have placed themselves on record as opposed to them, though they knew that they would be voted down. But he believed that no government could again approach Lord Aberdeen for such a purpose, or any of his successors, who might be, as it was to be hoped they would be, men like those who had preceded him. One King of England had lost his head and another his crown that the principle might be

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IMPORTANT PURCHASES.

The Seattle Times contains the following: "Some of the most important claims in the North Fork of the Salmon district have just been purchased by Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, in behalf of the above company, recently organized in Toronto and having offices in Spokane and Victoria. The best known claim is the Victoria, which is said to have one of the largest showings ever discovered in the Kootenay district, the croppings being traceable over 450 feet in width. The vein matter is very highly mineralized, carrying iron and copper pyrites with fair values in silver and gold. From the character of the vein matter and the position of the claim this should make a very big property. The extension of the Victoria, the Alberta, has also been acquired by the company. Another very important purchase is the Daisy. This property is one of the most important in that promising new district, and the recent work done on it reveals a well-defined ledge of about 7 feet of clean ore, which assays 15 feet from the surface \$29. The company has placed a gang of men on the properties under Mr. C. A. Wing, their superintendent, and will push development work all winter and will, no doubt find, as depth is reached, that they have secured valuable properties. These purchases will go a long way towards attracting attention to the North Fork." Mr. Cuthbert left for Spokane last evening on business connected with the company.

MONEY SAVERS.

For Families Who Desire to Economize. Diamond Dyes the Agents. It would require many large volumes to give a complete record of all the strong testimonial letters written by the women of the country in favor of Diamond Dyes. These indispensable aids in good house-keeping are gaining in public favor every week, and once tried, they become permanent home favorites. Just think of it! One package of Diamond Dye will color from one to six pounds of goods, according to shade desired. This is wonderful work when the small expense is considered. Your last year's jacket, suit, cape, dress, and your husband's suit and children's clothes may be soiled, faded and unsightly, but with a ten cent package of Diamond Dye you can work wonders, and make the old things look like new for this season's wear. Have you ever tried this work with Diamond Dye? One effort in this direction of true economy will convince you that Diamond Dyes are money savers to the family.

PAST YOUR PRIME.

Perhaps not in years, but in energy. Your health is not good, yet you hardly know what is the matter with you. Your business, too, is on the decline. People miss the old elastic spirit you showed in former years. The secret of all this is that your constitution is worn out and your blood is bad. Set both right by the use of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One box will cure you. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Headache, Ailments peculiar to women, Nervousness, Scrofula, Indigestion, Poor blood, Liver complaint, Loss of appetite, Severe kidney diseases. Thousands of sufferers have publicly testified to the efficacy of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are the best, so use the best. One pill a dose; one cent a dose; 25 cents a box, or by the manufacturer, Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Use Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for all throat and lung troubles. Large bottle, small dose, small price, 25c.

CHARLOTTETVILLE, Va., Oct. 19.—

The asphalt roof of a one-story lecture room used by the University of Virginia fell in this morning and caught five workmen, two of whom were killed and three injured.