

A SINGULAR APPEAL.

The question of disallowance is one which all the provinces of the Dominion are deeply interested in. An arbitrary & unreasonable use of the power of the Governor-General would be injurious to the welfare of the whole Dominion. It is of the utmost importance that the powers of self-government granted to the provinces should not be interfered with by the general government.

A SINGULAR APPEAL.

The question of disallowance is one which all the provinces of the Dominion are deeply interested in. An arbitrary and unreasonable use of the power of the veto would be injurious to the welfare of the whole Dominion. It is a right which cannot be exercised by the powers of self-government granted to the provinces—should be interfered with by the general government as little as possible. Such interference when not imperatively called for by the common good, is considered an encroachment upon the Confederation. In this manner the cause of one province when properly viewed, is the cause of all. If the legislation of Quebec or any other due course annulled by the general government, there is no knowing how far it might go, before it reaches the victim of arbitrary interference; it is therefore undoubtful that the power of the veto should be used with the utmost care and discretion. It is clear, too, if the Dominion is to remain united and at peace, that the provinces must be governed with their institutions protected excepted as seldom as possible. To let it fall into disuse, has its consequences in Great Britain, would be impossible. As the Dominion is a Federation, there must be some central authority, there must be the constitutionality of principal legislation, and to see that the laws of the different provinces do not clash. Even in the United States, where members of the Federation are sworn within their own jurisdiction to observe the laws of the Union, creating a right with authority to decide whether the laws enacted by the different states are within that jurisdiction. If so happens that a question is to be decided with respect to the Legislature, it is one of those cases where the Government did not intend to take to say whether the law is required whether or not it is in accordance sound policy. It merely in effect to Government of Quebec, this law is beyond year constitutionality, and the Government cannot regard the Government's sanction. The question decided then is simply one of constitutional law. Here the legislature of the province of Quebec the rights pass the test. It is a right which cannot be taken away from them. This question, Minister of Justice who is known to able lawyer says one thing, Mr. Blair whose legal reputation is quite another. Who is to decide between them? Is it to be left to the people who know nothing about the

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towed the Tory Premier quite as cheerfully and contentedly as the Whigs, Chamberlain is far more bitter in opposition to his old leader than Hartington. It is possible that Lord Salisbury has been at more pains to conciliate Radical leader and to make things pleasant for them than he has been to make his alliances with Hartington firm. However that may be, it is certain that the Liberal Conservatives have paid Chamberlain a great deal of attention. So

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and educationalists will take the lead in stirring up interest in the subject, that a public meeting may be convened upon public opinion upon it. Voters waiting upon the subject will be disappointed if it is not taken up by the House of Representatives, which will lead her efforts which take the crowd will lead her on to fortune.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES

We have received a copy of the *Annual Report of the Fisheries of British Columbia for the year 1887* by Mr. T. M. Mowat, inspector. No one can read the report—and it is, well, rich, replete without being impressed with the importance, present and prospective of the Fisheries of British Columbia. The fisheries are the valuable food fishes that frequent its waters are found in the great rivers and its shores, leath the deep, believe that its fisheries when properly developed will be among the greatest the most valuable in the world. The first chapter of the report is devoted to the fisheries for the enterprise of intelligent salmon fisherman of business. No, of the salmon found in great numbers in the rivers of British Columbia and in the adjacent sea, but in its waters, infested with salmon, sturgeon, anadromous fishes, and a variety of shell fish, such as, black cod, tomcod, (chum), rock fish, herring, carlines, and others. These are seen disappearing through unmolested in its streams, straits and gulches, and valuable for seals and sea otters, which catch of its shores. The wealth of fish, it is truly reasonable from the limited nature of the exploration that much remains to be discovered.

advantages that flow from the necessary stance which the Government must upon this issue. The first was the necessity of preventing the destruction of the cod in a hasten the development of the fishery. When the Indians find that they can get a good price for their fish, they cease to destroy them for the sake of oil they contain.

The second was that Inspector Moore's although more valuable to the black fishery. Although he bears testimony to the excellence of the fish he does not think as genuine that its good qualities are so generally known or that the fish is so generally appreciated in the United Kingdom. He is a member of the British Columbia industry.

He thinks, when he comes to see what enterprise has lately done and is still towards developing the black cod and making the great value of the fishery, that the Government will do what he has not done justice to in the past and will react to make money, giving his utmost aid to the enterprise. He thinks that the Government men are doing still the same thing, making this money in the establishment of the fishery, and that other nations in the very important part, which would like to see the work have already exceeded our speed. He has been disappointed that the Government has not been so patient in the past.

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What this "common" is, from the point of view of the British, is that it may be born from the British point of view is another affair, and I have no objection to its being so. I hope without incivility, that if this be "common" from the point of view of the British, it will be an American citizen. Our country is a government not of subjects, but of citizens, and I think we will agree with me that the sage who declared to be not better to live under the awful law of the jungle than under the law of the state is lawful.

What Mr. Harbison says about the "common" is, from the point of view of Ireland, more surprising than anything I have said. It is the state more widely than the common, that is the subject of the question. I do not dispute the fact, but when he asked a Galway man about the destination that was to be the common, he said, "I don't care."

It doesn't astonish me, responded Mr. Harbison, that there is no such thing as a common.

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His Toronto Evening Telegram is delighted with the enthusiasm displayed by the citizens in greeting Lord Strathcona. The welcome, it says, was "hattering" and the Governor-General and creditable to the citizens. In short, the oration was stupendous, but the best thing about it in the estimation of our contemporaries was that it was "New." Never so gushingly, "did so inspiring a remark cost the city so little." We have to be of cheap enthusiasm before, if we do not know exactly what it meant. If we are defined as plenty of cheering, a minute of bunting, and no champagne, we are delighted to find that though the city was on ovation bent it had a frugal one.

It is cheering to see that education progressing in the Northwest Territories. There were last year in the Protestant schools 2,426 pupils; this year there were 2,894, an increase of 319, or about one cent in a single year. The number

This attempt to bring Newfoundland into Confederation has been "at the present, the cause of no small popular excitement. They think that the last barrier to the Dominion will see their melted by the Dominion can do without Newfoundland better than Newfoundland without the Dominion." The Alliance that Province with Canada is a question of time. It cannot forever isolated nationally and commercially is well to be patient. It is better a few years than to use pressure an unwilling population into union. Dominion Government did quite to show too strong a desire to have Newfoundlanders into the Confederation. They have been made to feel that they are welcome to come in but that they are free to stay out. That is enough present.

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teacher sent amongst them, it was
look quite so well in print as
to Mr. Gibson raised the ques-
tion whether the people were certainly all
but true in the way in which Mr.
describes; it was something like
Green sent him up to buy furs,
and he returned with a quantity
faring the trade of the legitimate
men in the neighboring vil-
lage.

AYAHN.—So that instead of going
it was Hudson's Bay Co., its agents
were the ones who had been
Mr. Jennings, I think, had
the next white-trading business
contracted. If he had not succeed-
better than he did, the result
would have been the same. He stubborn
and defy any one to point out
in his communication which is in
his name. — Jore Wan Lo

NAAS, Sept. 10, 1888.

LEWY, the Tailor,
20 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.,
and has fitted up a new suit from
from \$6.00. Suits to order from

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