

interest, her wishes, even her honor; or may seriously injure her by treaties with other nations in peace. Great Britain has just rejected an arrangement which Newfoundland desired with the United States in consequence of the remonstrance of the Dominion.

The veto power, if kept in force in practice according to the letter of the provisions of the British North America Act, not only leaves little of the local self-government to the Provinces, but is a most serious restraint upon the popular will in federal or general legislation. This power whenever exerted is absolute. No legislative body, however large the majority or entire the unanimity, can pass a bill over the veto. The pardoning power for the Provinces, as well as for the Dominion, is vested in the Governor-General.

In each Province the chief executive power is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and whose salary is fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada. Every bill passed by the legislature of a Province must be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, who may either assent to it, withhold assent to it, or reserve it for the consideration of the Governor-General. If he withhold assent, the bill fails to become a law. If he assent, it may be disallowed by the Governor-General at any time within one year. If he reserve it, it does not become a law unless the Governor-General assent within one year.

In the same way all acts passed by the Parliament of the Dominion may be assented to by the Governor-General in the Queen's name, may be reserved for the royal pleasure, or the Governor-General may declare that he withholds the royal assent. In the first case the act becomes law. In the second, it fails to become law, unless assented to by the Queen within one year. In the last case, it is defeated.

Further, bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must, if in the