

1878, being published in the United States. Its object is one of prime importance to the French Canadian, the expatriation of their fellow-countrymen.

DISALLOWANCE!

Sir John's Veto Denounced Vociferously

BY AN IMMENSE MASS MEETING.

The Right of the Province to Appoint District Magistrates Undeniable—Hon. Mr. Mercier's Eloquent and Logical Address—The Province to Take a Firm Stand to Preserve its Autonomy Against Provincial Encroachment—An Enthusiastic Gathering.

criminal and civil jurisdiction—criminal jurisdiction as to certain specified offences, and civil jurisdiction over all demands not exceeding \$25, or in all actions for tithes or taxes or for penalties under the License Act.

the Minister of Justice for report, and that he, with all convenient speed, do report to those acts which he considers free from objection.

mentioned, and to the division courts of the district of Algoma, a certain extended jurisdiction, Ontario, taken to the constitutionality of this act, but the Minister of Justice, who was then the Hon. James Macdonald, said in his report:

THE COURT IN DISPUTE.

(Montreal Herald.)

The Gazette is somewhat blumpty and tries to be sarcastic over the disallowance of the District Magistrates' Act, and indicates by its language, as clearly as anything can, that it is more interested in what it regards as the discomfiture of Mr. Champagne than it is over the more serious matter of a conflict between the Dominion and Local Governments.

The mass meeting at St. James market Thursday night to protest against the vetoing by the Federal Government of the act for the appointment of two District Magistrates for this district, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Montreal.

extends the jurisdiction for the district of Montreal to \$100, or one dollar more than for County of Gaspe, the Magdalen Islands, and a part of the Saguenay district.

The grounds of disallowance given by the Minister of Justice are two in number; want of authority to name such magistrates and want of power to sit and the mode of their removal from office.

It is very manifest to every impartial mind that the Magistrates' Act is not ultra vires, and that the reasons given by the Minister of Justice for disallowance are unfounded.

The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts.

The arrival of the honorable Premier of Quebec was the signal for loud and continued cheering. Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., was appointed chairman and on the platform were Hon. Messrs. Laurier, McShane, Langelier, Messrs. Chas. Langelier, M.P., Robidoux, M.P.P., Sauvalle, George Horne, G. W. Parent, C. Beausoleil, M.P., A. Carrier, Prefontaine, M.P., Doyon, M.P., and Gauthier, M.P., Rochelleau, M.P.P., Hon. G. Duhamel, M.P., Ordain, M.P.P., ex Mayor Beaugrand, Carroll Ryan, L. Frechette, poet laureate, and many other well known citizens.

When the bill was under discussion in the Legislative Assembly, the Opposition objected that we were too much in a hurry to name the magistrates, inasmuch as the Federal Government had decided to act and make the appointments so long demanded by the Bar.

It is well to remark, however, that, if the Minister of Justice could not on the 31st August find any trace of the Attorney-General's letter, he had had a copy of the bill before him from the 8th August, according to his own report.

Everybody knows that the disallowance has no retroactive effect, and cannot annul the acts legally done in the legitimate application of the vetoed law.

The Governor-General shall appoint the judges of the Superior, District and County Courts, in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Whereas in the judicial district of Montreal, the number of cases in civil matters before the Superior Court and the Circuit Court is so high that notwithstanding the permanence of the sittings of the Court, the judges presiding therein are unable to hear them and decide them all with the despatch that would be suitable to the parties interested.

It would be difficult to find an authority more to the point. The case of Coote, cited by Judge Ramsay, gave rise to a judgment which energetically affirmed our pretensions. In fact, the Privy Council in B. N. A. Act, therein recognized the power of the Legislature to create a court, not only of civil, but also of criminal jurisdiction, as also the power to nominate magistrates to sit in such courts, being itself on section 92, paragraph 14 of the British North America Act.

There can be no doubt that the veto is an absolute and arbitrary power. The sovereign authority may say, "Disallow, because it is my will to do so." This is the doctrine of absolute and arbitrary government. But this doctrine is not accepted by constitutional governments like ours.

The Constitution which gives to the Federal authorities the power of disallowance, declares that the veto shall remain in operation without a message or a proclamation from the Lieutenant-Governor. Under the circumstances, what is the duty of the Quebec Government? It is to cause the popular will to be respected, expressed as it has been by the majority in the two branches of the Legislature, and to resist, by all legal and constitutional means, the unjust and tyrannical exercise of the power of disallowance.

A PLEA FOR COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Professor Richards makes a new plea for college athletics. He argues that two essentially new forces are at work in these days, destined to sap the physical strength out of young men, and thus emasculate character.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISEASE.

A writer in Chambers' Journal speaks of the facts as decidedly noteworthy, that the common opinion that excessive mental occupation tends to weaken the body is not only verified by facts, but that, on the contrary, one of the foremost of living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain.

THE OLD LAW.

By this law, the District Magistrates with extend the jurisdiction for the district of Montreal to \$100, or one dollar more than for County of Gaspe, the Magdalen Islands, and a part of the Saguenay district.

THE DOCTRINE OF DISALLOWANCE.

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HON. MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier was then loudly called for and upon rising was greeted with loud cheers, which lasted several minutes. In presence of an immense gathering, such as this, he said, there must necessarily be men who have in the past been loyal to the Conservative party and who have no doubt upon many occasions smothered the voice of their consciences in following the flag.

union, and far from our present system, it was most disastrous to him. And while on this subject, he was glad to have the opportunity of saying, in tribute to the memory of Sir George Carter, that Canada had to-day a Federative Union it was due to him because he had persistently opposed the designs of the present leader of the Conservative party.

It is very permissible to ask why the rule laid down by the Hon. James Macdonald, in 1880, has not been applied to the present case.

It is very manifest to every impartial mind that the Magistrates' Act is not ultra vires, and that the reasons given by the Minister of Justice for disallowance are unfounded.

Everybody knows that the disallowance has no retroactive effect, and cannot annul the acts legally done in the legitimate application of the vetoed law.

POWERFUL MAGNET.

Major W. R. King, the commandant at Willett's Point, New York, has made one of the largest and strongest magnets in the world. Last December Major King happened to see two large fifteen-inch Dahlgren guns lying unused, side by side on the dock.

COULDN'T FORGET THE OLD LIFE.

"It is 18 years since I ran a locomotive," said an old engineer to the Gaspeper, "yet I never seen one without longing to get on board and grasp the throttle. In 1870 I was in a wreck on the Illinois Central, and came out, or rather was dragged out, with both legs and one arm broken. That accident brought me in \$10,000 in cash and a life policy on the road; that is to say, the Illinois Central is bound to give me a position should I apply for it, or pay me regular wages instead. Some time ago I was in the shops where a handsome locomotive was receiving her finishing touches. 'She's a beauty,' said I, 'and I'd like to run her.' 'You can take her if you wish,' said the superintendent. 'I tell you it was the greatest temptation in my life; but I conquered it. I've been a commercial traveller for eight years, and can make more money than engineering would bring; still, I never can forget the old life, its perils and pleasures.'"