

**THE FISHERY QUESTION.**

The fishery dispute has unfortunately reached a very critical stage in its history. The retaliation against Canadian vessels and goods, which the United States senate has authorized, is a serious matter, but is of trifling importance in comparison with the consequences to which the irritation resulting from it may lead. We would remind our American friends of the fact (which those whose chief delight it is to twist the lions' tail seem to forget) that Americans and Canadians are of the same flesh and blood. We are not strangers but relatives, brothers; for the same Anglo-Saxon blood which flows in their veins is in ours too. Our peoples too, are linked together by a myriad of tender ties, and it is too late in the world's history to talk of reprisal and war between two such peoples. Let common sense and good-will prevail over local prejudice or selfishness. The plain fact is this. A dispute has arisen; how is it to be settled? The Canadian government has, we think, acted in the mildest manner possible. When the treaty expired they allowed the American fishermen equal privileges with Canadians for six months, (although a heavy duty was at once imposed on Canadian fish entering the United States.) until their government could obtain the necessary authority to arrange the matter on a permanent basis. That authority could not be obtained; and Canada had, therefore, to simply insist on her plain and simple treaty rights, and prevent Americans from fishing or preparing to fish within the three mile limit. The American fishermen are now indignant at this. They wanted to take Canadian fish, but not allow Canadians to sell fish caught by them, in the American markets. We need not enlarge on such a selfish and unjust policy. Canada can only repeat again what she has already said frequently: "If you think I am claiming too much, let us refer the matter to arbitration." The Americans, however, say no; but we will *force* you to do as we want. This is not reasonable, in fact most unreasonable. Arbitration seems the only solution of the question, and if trouble arises the onus must be on those who refuse to adopt this remedy. Retaliation will certainly never arrange it, and there is no telling what amount of bitterness it may lead to.

**CAPITAL AND LABOR.**

In these days of strikes and trade combinations, no excuse is needed for saying a few words on the relative positions of capital and labor. It is a subject which is almost if not quite the leading topic of discussion and struggle throughout the whole civilized world, for whether under the garb of socialism, strike or anti-rent league, the object is the same viz., a more general division of capital. This brings us to the question, what is capital? Several answers have been given to this query, generally different names having the same meaning; but to illustrate the points we are desirous of placing before our readers we would state that capital is labor intelligently and industriously directed, for without intelligence and industry no country can accumulate capital, which we maintain is simply the result of the highest kind of labor, or in other words labor with brains in contradistinction to labor without.

Now, the principle of all trade combinations so far as we have been able to discover, is, to put it into plain English, that the fool shall receive the same remuneration as the

clever man; and by this leveling down system it is hoped to check all individuality and replace the latter with the high-sounding Utopian theory of "liberty, fraternity, and equality." Liberty! What despotism can compare to that which in the name of Freedom for labor, imposes laws preventing a man earning more than his neighbors and will not allow him to take less than the Union orders; which commands him to quit work, not because of any cause for complaint against his employer, but on account of some dispute in some distant city he never heard of, which so effectually stamps out his individual manhood that he prefers to see his family on half rations or worse, rather than break with his Society. Fraternity! A pretty brotherhood which makes the industrious workman lay down his tools because some idle lout has been dismissed, and causes riot and bloodshed when lazy vagabonds decline to work. Equality! What kind of equality is that which takes the lowest type of each class as its standard, which will not permit merit to be rewarded more than mediocrity, but must bind down and level the former to the latter? "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Amen! But justice and common sense are outraged by the despotism which fixes the same price for the good as for the inferior article.

The commission, which has lately reported upon the trade depression in Great Britain, pointed out that these strikes of the Unions have had the effect of diminishing the profits on capital, and as a consequence a curtailment in the employment of labor; and this seems to us the suicidal precipice towards which the Unions are driving their coach headlong. Once let it become manifest that capital no longer can employ labor profitably, and most assuredly labor will cease to be employed and capital become idle or, in other words, cease to be capital in the proper meaning of the term. When it is found that brains and industry have no opening so to speak they will remain dormant; the accumulation of capital will be checked, and labor in its turn will become unmarketable. We shall watch with interest the great struggle which is waging between capital and labor, but should the trades unions continue in their arbitrary course determined to have the lion's share of that which was won by the brains and industry of others, we cannot see at present any termination to the warfare but the Nemesis above pointed out.

**THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

From a recently published list we have compiled the following which may be of interest:

<i>University or College.</i>	<i>No of Students.</i>	<i>University or College.</i>	<i>No. of Students.</i>
Edinburgh.....	3,423	Firth Col., Sheffield.....	440
Oxford.....	3,082	Queen's Col., Belfast.....	254
Cambridge.....	2,862	University Col., Liverp'l.	415
Glasgow.....	2,261	Dundee Col.....	296
King's Col., London.....	2,081	Queen's Col., Cork.....	272
Dublin University.....	1,301	Mason Col., Birmingham.	251
London University.....	1,246	St. Andrews.....	203
Victoria.....	1,211	University Col., Cardiff..	150
Yorkshire Col., Leeds.....	1,052	University Col., Lampeter	136
University Col., Notting'm	917	University Col., Aberyst-	
Aberdeen.....	901	with.....	132
Durham.....	617	Queen's Col., Galway.....	100
University Col., Bristol..	562	University Col., Bangor..	90
		Total.....	26,236