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J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank.

SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING. In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 13, 1887.

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NOTICE FOR WINTER SUPPLY! DAILY EXPECTED 1 Car Load Ontario Apples.

W. S. Loggie. Please Call and Book Orders.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B. - NOVEMBER 17, 1887. The Lumber Market. The timber trade circulars received by the last English mail indicates that the deal business is brightening...

Lumber Taxes. The Canada Lumberman makes serious objections to the new timber regulations in the province of Quebec, by which the ground rent is made \$3 per square mile...

The Quebec Conference. TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. Whereas, in framing the British North America Act, 1867, and defining therein the limits of the legislative and executive powers...

DISALLOWANCE. 1. That by the British North America Act exclusive authority is expressly given to the provincial legislatures in relation to subjects enumerated in the 92nd section of the act...

CONFLICTING JURISDICTION. 2. That it is important to the just operation of our federal system, as well that the federal parliament should not assume to exercise powers belonging exclusively to the provincial legislatures...

PROVINCIAL FEES TO GO INTO PROVINCIAL TREASURIES. 9. That according to the intention of the British North America Act and its promoters, the provinces are entitled to all fees paid or payable on legal proceedings in the provincial courts...

SETTLING AUTHORITY TO HOLD COURTS. 10. That by the British North America Act the provincial legislatures have exclusive jurisdiction to make laws in relation to the administration of justice...

REORGANIZATION OF SENATE. 4. That a leading purpose of the settlement was to protect the interests of the respective provinces as such; that a senate to which the appointments are made by the federal government...

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general and the lieutenant governor; that it is expedient that all doubt should be removed, and the contrivance of two commissions rendered unnecessary...

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES TO DEFINE THEIR MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES. 11. That it has been found by the experience of all legislative bodies to be necessary that they should possess certain privileges and immunities...

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS. 12. That in two of the provinces in the Dominion there is no second chamber, that in five of the provinces there is a second chamber; that in one of these five the legislative council is elective for a limited term...

PROVINCIAL WORKS NOT TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT COMPENSATION. 6. That the federal authorities construe the British North America Act as giving to the federal parliament the power of withdrawing from provincial jurisdiction local works situated within any province...

UNIFORM LISTS FOR LOCAL AND DOMINION ELECTIONS. 7. That there exists in each province the requisite machinery for preparing voters lists and revising the same for elections to the provincial assembly...

POWER OF PARDONING CRIMINALS. 15. That it was provided by the 44th resolution of the Quebec conference of 1864, that "the power of respiting, reprieving and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes and of commuting and remitting sentences is whole or in part, which belongs of right to the crown, should be administered by the lieutenant governor of each province in council..."

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES. 16. That the provinces represented at this conference recognize the propriety of all questions as to the boundaries of the provinces being settled and placed beyond dispute; that the boundaries between Ontario, Manitoba and the Dominion, so far as the same have been determined by Her Majesty in privy council should be established by imperial statute...

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tabulated without further delay. MORE REVENUE FOR THE PROVINCES. 17. That by the British North America Act all the customs and excise duties, as well as certain other revenues of the provinces, were transferred from the provinces to the Dominion, and it was provided that the following sums should be paid yearly by the Dominion to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures.

Ontario, 880,000. Quebec, 70,000. Nova Scotia, 60,000. New Brunswick, 50,000. And that an annual grant in aid of each province should be made equal to 80 cents per head of the population as ascertained by the census of 1861...

(2) That the revenue of the Dominion, at the inception of confederation, was \$13,716,786, of which 20 per cent., or \$2,739,356, went to the provinces for provincial purposes, 80 per cent., or \$10,977,430, going to the Dominion; that by increased taxation on an increased population, the Dominion revenue has been raised from \$13,716,786 to \$33,177,000; that while this increased taxation is paid by the people of the provinces and the increase of population imposes upon the provinces largely increased burdens...

(3) That the yearly payments heretofore made by the Dominion to the several provinces under the British North America Act have proved totally inadequate for the purposes thereby intended; that the actual expenses of civil government and legislation in the several provinces greatly exceed the amount provided therefor by the act; and that the other expenditure necessary for those local purposes which, before confederation, were provided for out of provincial funds, has largely increased since...

(4) That several of the provinces are not in a condition to provide, by direct expenditure or otherwise, for the additional expenses so needed, and in consequence have from time to time applied to the federal parliament and government for increased annual allowances...

(5) That this conference is of opinion that a basis for a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be yearly paid by the Dominion to the several provinces for their local purposes and the support of their governments and legislatures, may be found in the proposal following, that is to say:— (A) Instead of the amounts now paid, the sums heretofore payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures, to be according to population and as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Province, Population, Amount, and Percentage. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia.

(6) That the following table shows the amounts which, instead of those now payable for government and legislation and per capita allowances, would hereafter be annually payable by the Dominion to the several provinces (the same being calculated, according to the last decennial census, for the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and according to the limit of population now fixed by statute for the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba):

Table with 4 columns: Province, Population, Amount, and Percentage. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia.

pective provincial legislatures, that no action should lie against any judge, stipendiary or police magistrate, justice of the peace, or officer, for any act done under the supposed authority of a statutory provision which may afterwards be held to be beyond the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion, provided the action would not lie against him if the statutory provision had been within such legislative jurisdiction.

20 That it is desirable that the laws of the several provinces for the enforcement of debts should be assimilated as far as may be consistent with the different legal systems prevailing in the respective provinces; that this conference is of opinion that such assimilation should include provisions against preferences by insolvent debtors, and provisions for the examination of debtors, and for taking speedy possession of an insolvent's estate for the benefit of his creditors; so far as these subjects can be dealt with by the provincial legislatures.

21. That this conference approves of there being legislative provision in the several provinces of the Dominion for rendering effectual in all the provinces (subject to proper conditions) probates and letters of administration granted in any one of them.

22. That this conference approves of a similar law being passed in all the provinces (subject to proper conditions) with respect to probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, to go into effect when probates and letters of administration granted in the Dominion are by imperial legislation made effectual in the United Kingdom.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be formally communicated by the president on behalf of this conference to the federal government, and that the conference do cordially invite the co-operation of the federal government in carrying into effect the resolutions.

That copies of the foregoing resolutions be also transmitted by the president of this conference to the respective governments of the provinces not represented at this conference, namely Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, with a view to their concurrence in and support of the conclusions arrived at by this conference.

That the following additional resolutions were also adopted at the Inter-Provincial Conference:—That, having reference to the agitation on the subject of the trade relations between the Dominion and the United States, this Inter-Provincial Conference, consisting of representatives of all political parties, desires to record its opinion that Unrestricted Reciprocity would be of advantage to all the Provinces of the Dominion, that this conference and the people interested cherish fervent loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, and warm attachment to British connection; and that this conference is of opinion that a fair measure providing under proper conditions for Unrestricted Reciprocal trade relations between the Dominion and the United States, would not lessen these sentiments on the part of our people, and on the contrary may even serve to increase them, and would at the same time, in connection with an adjustment of the Fishery dispute, tend to happily settle grave difficulties which have from time to time arisen between the Mother Country and the United States.

That the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba at its last session enacted a measure providing for the construction of a railway to the City of Winnipeg, to West Lorne, known as the Red River Valley Railway; that the line of the proposed railway is within the original limits of the Province of Manitoba as defined by 33 V. c. 3 of the Statutes of Canada; that by the subsequent Act 44 V. c. 14, for the extension of the boundaries of the Province, it was enacted that "the said increased limit and the territory thereby added to the Province of Manitoba shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been or shall hereafter be enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific railway and the lands to be granted in aid thereof; that this provision does not apply to the original limits of the Province; that the Province of Manitoba in accepting the extension of its boundaries on the conditions mentioned did not surrender any right, power or franchise which may be exercised by the Province within its original limits; that the Legislature in passing its measure for the construction of the Red River Valley railway, acted within its constitutional powers; that the Act has, notwithstanding, been disallowed by the Federal Government; that this conference views with alarm this encroachment of the Federal Provincial power, by which the will of the people of a Province in a matter within Provincial jurisdiction is subordinated to the will of the central power; and that this conference desires to express its sympathy with the people and Legislature of Manitoba in their struggle for the rights of their Province.

That the delegates from the Province of New Brunswick did not concur in this motion, and wished their dissent to be placed on record.

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would be able to return the fire with greatest effect and less danger to themselves and in case of attack they would not break but hold their positions until reinforced or called back.

Members of the police department not on duty at the jail were held in reserve at the various stations in readiness to march to any point at a moment's notice, except a few who were out on post. Detectives were also stationed outside the police lines and mingled with the crowd.

The hanging passed off very quietly. The pulse of all the Anarchists stopped beating in thirteen and a half minutes. All the Anarchists died of strangulation, none of their necks were broken.

The following are the last words of the executed men: Spies—"There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices they are straining to death now." Engel—"Hurrah for anarchy." Fisher—"Hurrah for anarchy! this is the happiest moment of my life." Parsons—"May I be allowed to speak? Will you let me speak, Sheriff Matsou? Let the voice of the people be heard!"

Commercial Union. THE DEBATE AT THE ST. JOHN BOARD OF TRADE. The ADVANCE published last week the paper read by Mr. C. H. Fairweather on the question of trade relations with the United States. On the conclusion of Mr. Fairweather's remarks, some discussion took place, the first speaker being

MR. ELLIS, M. P., who said that as he had no means of knowing in advance what line Mr. Fairweather would pursue, his remarks would necessarily be somewhat disconnected. As to the U. S. tariff on potatoes, it appeared to him the effect of Mr. Fairweather's argument was to show that taking off the duty would lower their price a contention at variance with the Canadian protectionist doctrine that the duty did not affect the price of an article. Mr. Fairweather had argued in favor of dealing with England on patriotic grounds, but of a truth there was no patriotism in tariffs. If there was, why should we be called upon under the present tariff to pay five per cent, more on English imports than we do on American? As to Mr. Fairweather's quotation from the Chicago Times, it was evident that journal was hostile to commercial union and was pursuing the best way to kill that scheme by alarming the Canadians. It is unreasonable to assert that under commercial union we would in the matter of tariff questions be at the mercy of the American congress and the American courts; as the terms of union would, without doubt, provide for the settlement of matters as they came up from time to time on a basis that would not jar on the self-respect of either party to the compact. Mr. Fairweather had stated that Messrs. Harris and Parks "pay out as much in wages annually as was paid by all shippers in average years when shippers were a healthy industry." That might be so—but Messrs. Harris and Parks were not new people. They had paid out money in shipbuilding days as well as at the present time. Were these establishments absolutely new industries, started since shipbuilding days, there would be some point to Mr. Fairweather's remark. The cause of the non-extension of the clothing trade and boot and shoe business in St. John had been attributed by Mr. Fairweather to the low wages that prevail in Quebec. If that statement were correct, it would show that Quebec had good reason for advocating commercial union. The figures of the increase of population in New Brunswick towns on the American border have increased 50 per cent, faster than the others—due, some would say, in some degree to the impetus given by that underground

Increased Cost of Logs. The Chicago Timberman indicates that the outlook for lumber operations in the Western States appears about the same as with us. It says—"It is practically settled this early that logging operations this winter, are going to be expensive. Many kinds of camp supplies are slightly higher than they were last year, and there are no important items cheaper. Labor is not plenty and while prices are nominally about the same, the existing conditions point to a general advance during the season. In general, the difficulty of getting logs to water and the amount of labor required to accomplish it increases slightly every year, because it is natural that the more accessible timber should be first cut. In the older sections, there will be a good deal of clearing up work done and a good many logs will be put in over long hauls, the added expense of which there is nothing to counterbalance. The differences in every case may be small and apparently unimportant, but the sum of them is likely to be considerable, and to make the aggregate as well as the per thousand cost of logging the coming season, greater, by an appreciable percentage, than it was last year."

Canadian Romances. LIBERAL PRIZES OFFERED TO CANADIAN AUTHORS.—AN EFFORT TO FIND OUT WHO CAN WRITE GOOD CANADIAN STORIES. The Publishers of THE CANADIAN FIRE-WEED Weekly offer a prize of \$75 for the best Canadian story, \$30 for the second, and \$20 for the third best. All the stories submitted are to become the property of THE FIRE-WEED WEEKLY, and should contain not less than ten thousand words. The judges will be appointed from among literary men whose impartiality will be above suspicion. Each competitor must be a yearly subscriber to THE FIRE-WEED WEEKLY, and should sign a non de plume to his or her manuscript, and when sending in the material they have written, should enclose their name and address in a sealed envelope on the outside of which should be written the same name as on the manuscript. The envelopes containing the names and addresses will not be opened until after the prizes have been awarded, when it will be imperative that the name and address of each successful competitor shall be published. The competition will close on the 15th of January, 1888, and the result will be announced as soon thereafter as possible. Those desiring any further information can receive it by addressing THE CANADIAN FIRE-WEED WEEKLY, No. 9 Adelaide street-west, Toronto.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.