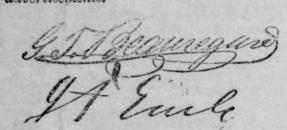
General Business.

INPERCEDENTED ATTRACTION! CAPITAL PRIZE \$300,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for chise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular voice.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December)

the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana lower. State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good jaith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facadvertisements.



We the understaned Banks and Bankers

will pan all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana our counters. J. H. OGLESBY, PIERRE LANAUX,

A. BALDWIN. CARL KOHN,

GRAND In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday. December 13. 1887. Capital Prize, \$300,000 100000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each , Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

25 PRIZES OF IZES OF 1.000 are..... 200 PRI ZES OF 200 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. izes of \$500 approximating to \$100,000 Prize are .... 100 Prizes of \$200 aproxima ting to \$50,000 Prize are .... TERMINAL PRIZES. 1,000 Prize; o° \$100 leci ded by ... \$300,000

1.000 Prizes of \$100 decided by ...\$100,000 For Club Rates, or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your en Send POSTAL NOTES. Express Money ter, Curre ncy by express (at our expense) ad-

M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. BAUF HAN, Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any i mitations or anonymous schemes.

> MIRAMICHI Navigation Co'y.



CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY 17TH INST.

---WILL LEAVE Chatham Nelson. Newcastle for Newcastle for Newcastle, for Chatham. SOLAR TIME SOLAR TIME SOLAR TIME. 5 10 pm 5 30 p m calling at Douglastown each trip up and down. Oct. 12th, 1887, DESBRISAY. Manager

Patents.

all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Cours promptly and carefully attend-Upon receipts of Model or Sketch of invention, 1 FEES MODERATE, and I make NO CHARCE unless PATENT IS SECURED. Information, advice and special references sent on application. J. R. LITTLE, Washington, D. C. Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

ST. JOHN SUN. The Weekly Sun. the Leading Commercial and Family Paper of the

Maritime Provinces; EIGHT PAGES-containing the news of the week from all parts of the world, Telegraphic and Shipping News,

a Sermon by one of the leading Clergymen of the day, an interesting serial, and a large variety of useful and instructive reading; LATESTMARKET REPORTS. CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

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From Now to 31st December, 1888.

DOLLAR. The large and constantly increasing circulation of the WEEKLY SUN makes it a most desirable

MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISERS wishing to reach all parts of the previnces. RATES LOW. THE DAILY SUN.

2 cents per copy; \$5.00 per annum. The Fest advertising medium in the Maritime Provinces.

Rates furnished on application. THE SUN,

NOTICE FOR

DAILY EXPECTED 1 Car Load Ontario Apples

Choice Winter fruit, consisting of Northern Spy, Greenings, Rus-

AT Please Call and Book Orders.

Miramichi Advance. OHATHAM, 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 a little. Importations of spruce have been lighter this season than for a good many years, while consumption has been fairly maintained. The stock on hand is much less than at the corresponding date last year, and it is, therefore, reasonable to assume "We do hereby certify that we supervise | that prices will, at any rate, not go

Lumber Taxos.

The Canada Lumberman makes serious objections to the new timber similes of our signatures attached, in its regulations in the province of Quebec, by which the ground rent is made \$3 per square mile and a stumpage tax of \$1.30 per M. board measure is charged for pine, and 65 cents for spruce. What would the Lumberman say if Quebec operators had to pay \$8 per square mile as rental and \$1.25 per M. for spruce, as the New Brunswick government State Lotteries which may be presented at forces our lumbermen to do? The Quebec Government is moderate and merciful in comparison with ours. Pres. Louisiana National Bank. Sixty-five cents a thousand feet for Pres. State National Bank spruce, with a mileage charge of \$3 is quite as much as the trade can Pres New Orleans National Bank. bear in either Quebec or New Brunswick, but our government Pres. Union National Bank. knows that its victims cannot at once withdraw their capital, and they seem determined to secure as much SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING seem determined to seem as indense as possible of it while it is within their reach.

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 and functions of the federal aud provincial legislatures and governments, the authors of the consti-109,000 tution performed a work, new, complex and difficult, and it was to be anticipated that experience in the working of the new system would suggest many needed changes; that 20 years' practical working of the act has developed much friction between the federal and provincial governments and legislatures, has disclosed grave omissions in the provisions of the act, and has shown (when the language of the act came to be judicially interpreted) that in many respects what was the common understanding and intention had not been expressed, and that important provisions in the act are obscure as to their true intent and meaning; and whereas the preservation of provincial autonomy is essential to the future well-being of Canada; and if such autonomy is to be maintained, it has become apparent that the constitutional act must be revised and amended; therefore, the representatives and delegates of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, duly accredited by their respective governments, and in conference assembled, believing that they express the views and wishes of the people of Canada, agree upon the following resolutions as the basis upon which the act should be amended, sub ject to the approval of the several pro vincial legislatures.

DISALLOWANCE. 1. That by the British North Ameri ca Act exclusive authority is expressly given to the provincial legislatures in relation to subjects enumerated in the 92nd section of the act: that a previous section of the act reserves to the federal government the legal power of disallowing at will all acts passed by a provincial legislature; that this power of dis allowance may be exercised so as to give to the federal government arbi trary control over legislation of the provinces within their own sphere; and that the act should be amended by tak ing away this power of disallowing provincial statutes, leaving to the people of each province, through their representatives in the provincial legislature, the free exercise of their exclusive right of legislation on the subjects assigned to them, subject only to disallowance by Her Majesty in council as before conmake careful examination, and advise as to patent- federation; the power of disallowance to be exercised in regard to the provinces upon the same principles as the same is exercised in the case of federal

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. as that a provincial legislature should not assume to exercise powers belonging exclusively to the federal parliament that to prevent any such assumption, there should be equal facilities to the federal and provincial governments for promptly obtaining a judicial determination respecting the validity of statutes of both the federal parliament and provincial legislatures: that constitutional provision should be made for obtaining such determination before, as well as after, a statute has been acted upon; and that any decision should be subject to appeal as in other cases, in order that the adjudication may be final. PRIVATE LITIGANTS NOT TO QUESTION

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ACTS. 3. That it is in the public interest, with a view to avoiding uncertainty, litigation and expense, that the constitutionality of federal or provincial statutes should not be open to question by private litigants, except within a limited time (say two years) from the passing thereof; that thereafter such constitutionality should only be questioned at the instance of a government, federal or provincial; that any enactment decided, after the lapse of the limited time, to be unconstitutional should, for all purposes other than the mere pronouncing of the decision, be treated as if originally enacted by the legislature or parliament which had jurisdiction to enact the same, as being subject to repeal or amendment by such

legislature or parliament, REORGANIZATION OF SENATE.

ate was to protect the interests of the respective provinces as such; that a sen- that it is expedient that all doubt ate to which the appointments are made | should be removed, and the contrivance by the federal government, and for life, of two commissions rendered unnecesaffords no adequate security to the provinces; and that, in case no early reme- act should expressly declare that the dy is provided, the British North America Act should be so amended as to limit the term for which senators hold office, and to give the choice, as vacancies occur, to the province to which the vacancy belongs, until, as to any prov-

ince, one-half of the members of the senate representing such province are necessary that they should possess certhereafter the mode of selection be as them effectually to discharge the func follows: If the vacancy is occasioned | tions entrusted to them; that, for this by the death, resignation or otherwise of a senator chosen by a province, that province to choose his successor : and if the vacancy is occasioned by the death. resignation or otherwise of any other senator, the vacancy to be filled as now limited term of years.

FEDERAL PRESSURE. so construed and acted upon in all the federal acts were; and that it should be provinces ever since confederation; that | declared by the amending imperial it is of essential importance to the pro- statute that a provincial legislature has, vinces that this right should be main- with respect to itself, the same powers tained, and should be placed beyond as the federal parliament has with redoubt or question; that, there being no | ference to such parliament. express provision in the act declaring such right, and the right being in consequence occasionally denied and resistd, the act should be amended by declaring its true construction to be according to the intention and prrctice as herein mentioned.

PROVINCIAL WORKS NOT TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT COMPENSATION. 6. That the federal authorities construe the British North America act giving to the federal parliament the power of withdrawing from provincial jurisdiction local works situated within any province, and though built in part or otherwise with the money of province or the municipalities thereof and of so withdrawing such local works (without compensation) by merely de claring the same to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more provinces, whether that is or is not the true character of such works within the meaning and intent on of the act; that it was not the intention that local works should be withdrawn without the concurrence of the provincial legislature, or that the power of the federal parliament should apply to any other except "such works as shall, although wholly lying within any province, be specially declared by the acts authorizing them, to be for the general advantage," as expressly men tioned in section 29, subsection 11, of the resolutions of the Quebec conference of 1864, and that the act should b amended accordingly. UNIFORM LISTS FOR LOCAL AND DOMIN

ION ELECTIONS. 7. That there exists in each province he requisite machinery for preparing voters lists and revising the same for elections to the provincial assembly; that without any detriment to either federal or provincial interests, the lists o prepared were used for 20 yeras at all federal elections, under the express terms of the British North America Act and of subsequent statutes of the federparliament, that the preparation of separate voters lists for federal elections is cumbrous and confusing, and involves great loss of time and needless expense to all concerned therein; and that in the opinion of this conference the British North America Act should be so amended as to provide that, at all elections to the federal parliament, in any province, the qualification and lists of electors should be the same as for the gislative assembly of the province PROVINCIAL OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED

8. That the intention of the British North America act of the several provinces thereby confederated was, that the provincial authorities should have the power of appointing stipendiary, police and other magistrates, and all officers who are under the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures; that ever since confederation all such appointments have accordingly been made by provincial authority; that it is just and right in the general interest that the province should have this power; that a question has been raised in some of the provincial courts as to whether, by the technical effect of the act, such power exists; and that, to remove all doubt on | ting sentences is whole or in part, which so important a matter, an amendment declaring that the jurisdiction to make of each province in council," subject as in

CIAL TREASURIES.

joyed or dealt with the revenue therefrom; that according to a recent decision of Her Majesty's privy council, the provincial legislatures cannot legislate as to such fees or apply the revenue to provincial purposes; and that the act give this constitutional right.

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. including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction; that a judical opinion has been expressed that a lieutenant governor has the power of issuing commissions to hold courts of assize and nisi prius, over and terminer, and general gaol delivery, but the right to do so is considered to be so open to question that, when it is deemed necessary to hold such a court independent commissions expressed in lished by imperial statute, as recommend- arise from time to time as to the respecthe same terms have, by arrangement ed by the order of Her Majesty; and that tive powers of the federal parliament and between the federal and provincial gov- the whole northern boundaries of Ontario provincial legislatures, it is expedient and

general and the lieutenant governor: tablished without further delay. sary : and that an amendment of the lieutenant governors have power to issue such commissions, subject to pro-

vincial statutes. PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES TO DEFINE THEIR MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES. 11. That it has been found by the experience of all legislative bodies to be

senators chosen by the province; that | tain privileges and immunities to enable purpose, acts have been passed by the parliament of Canada, and confirmed by imperial legislation, defining the privileges, immunities and powers of the two houses and of the members thereof: that acts in like manner have been passed by provided by the act, but only for a several provincial legislatures defining the privileges of their legislative coun-RELIEVING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF cils and legislative assemblies; that these acts have not yet been confirmed by im-5. That it was the intention of the perial legislation; that doubts have been British North America Act, and of the expressed as to the power of the provinprovinces which were thereby confeder- | cial legislatures to pass these laws; that ated, that in respect of all matters as to a provincial legislature should have the which the provincial legislatures have same power to pass acts defining the authority, the lieutenant governor of privileges of the legislative council and every province as the representative of | legislative assembly and of the members the sovereign in provincial affairs, thereof, as the federal parliament has should have the same executive author- to pass acts defining the privileges of ity as other governors and lieutenant | the senate and house of commons and governors of British colonies and prov- of the members thereof; that the proinces; that the act has practically been | vincial acts should be confirmed as the

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; that in the other four the appointments are by the lieutenant governor and for life; that the experience which has been had since confederation shows that, under responsible government and with the safeuards provided by the British North America Act, a second provincial champer is unnecessary, and the expense thereof may in all the provinces be say ed with advantage; that under the act a provincial legislature has power to amend the constitution of the province; that this power includes the abolition of the legislative council, or changing th method of constituting the same; that the provision has failed to effect the abolition of the council in some provinces where public opinion is believed to favor such change; and that the act should be so amended as to provide that, upon an address of the house of assembly, the elected representatives of the people, her majesty the Queen may by proclamation abolish the legislative council or change the constitution thereof, provided that the address is concurred in by at least two-thirds of

PUBLIC LANDS BELONG TO THE PROVINCES 13. That by the British North Amer ica Act it is provided that all lands be longing to the several provinces of Can ada shall belong to the provinces re spectively in which they are situate: that the claim recently made by the federal government to all crown lands as to which there was no treaty with the Indians before confederation, is con trary to the intention of the act and of the provinces confederated, is unjust, and is opposed to the construction, which, until a recent period, the act received from the federal authorities, as well as from the legislatures and governments of the provinces; and that the act should be amended so as to make clear and indisputable in its technical effect, as well as in its actual intention, that all such lands belong to the province in which they are situate, and not to the dominion.

the members of such house of assembly.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY. 14. That by the British North America Act the jurisdiction with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is assigned to the federal parliament; that there is no feder al law on that subject now in force; that, in the absence of a law for the whole dominion, it is in the public interest that each province should be at liberty to deal with the matter, subject to any federal law which may thereafter be passed: that t is doubtful how far under the present provisions of the act the provincial legislatures can deal with the subject; and it is desirable that the act be amended by expressly giving to the provinces the necessrry jurisdiction, in the absence of and subject to any federal law.

POWER OF PARDONING CRIMINALS. 15. That it was provided by the 44th resolution of the Quebec conference of 1864, that "the power of respiting, re prieving and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitbelongs of right to the crown, should b of the act should be obtained, expressly administered by the lieutenant governor such appointments does belong to the said resolution set forth; that all provisions relating to this power were omitted from the British North America Act; that PROVINCIAL FEES TO GO INTO PROVIN- by the royal instructions given to the governor general subsequently to the passing 9. That according to the intention of of the act, his excellency is (among other the British North America Act and its | things) "authorized and empowered, to promoters, the provinces are entitled to grant any offender convicted of any crime all fees paid or payable on legal pro- in any court or before any judge, justice ceedings in the provincial courts; that the or magistrate within the dominion, a par provinces accordingly have always en- don," that by reason of this language and otherwise doubts have arisen as to the power of a lieutenant governor of a prov ince to respite, reprieve or pardon prisoners convicted of an offence against the tence, fine, forfeiture, penalty or punish- to the provincial legislatures. should be so amended as to expressly ment in respect of any such offence; that it is presumed this was not the purpose of ing with all matters relating to the execution of provincial laws should belong to province, leaving (if deemed desirable) the power of the federal government to apply to other cases; and that the act should be mended accordingly.

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 On. as the same have been determined by Her | said matters, resolves as follows :-Majesty in privy council should be estab-

MORE REVENUE FOR THE PROVINCES. Act all the customs and excise duties, as ces to the dominion, and it was provided yearly by the dominion to the several provinces for the support of their govern-

 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; with a special pro vision in the cases of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick :

(2) That the revenue of the dominion at the inception of confederation, was \$13,716,786, of which 20 per cent., or \$2, 753,906, went to the provinces for pro vincial purposes, 80 per cent., or \$10,962. 880, going to the dominion; that by in creased taxation, on an increased popu lation, the dominion revenue has bee raised from \$13,716,786 to \$33,177,000: that, while this increased taxation is paid by the people of the provinces and the in crease of population imposes upon th provinces largely increased burdens, ne corresponding increase of subsidy has been granted to them, 13 only, instead of 20 per cent, of the increased revenue of the dominion, or \$4,182,525, being now allowed to the provinces, while instead of 80 per cent, 87 per cent., or \$28,994,475 is retained by the dominion:

(3). That the yearly payments hereto fore made by the Dominion to the several provinces under the British North Amer ica Act have proved totally inadequate fo 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 in

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

(5). That this conference is of opinior that a basis for a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be yearly paid by the dominion to the several pro vinces for their local purposes and the support of their governments and legisla tures, may be found in the proposal following, that is to say:-

(A). Instead of the amounts now paid the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for th apport of their governments and legisla tures, to be according to population and as follows:-

Where the population is under 150,000 \$100,00 loes not exceed 400,000. Where the population is 100,000, bu does not exceed 1,500,000 Where the population exceeds 1,500,-(B). Instead of an annual grant pe

read of population now allowed, the an nual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of 80 ecuts per head, but on the pop ulation of each province, as ascertained rom time to time by the last decennia ensus, until such population exceeds 2, 500,000; and at the rate of 60 cents pe head for so much of said population a may exceed 2,500,000.

(C). The population as ascertained by he last decennial census, to govern ex ept as to British Columbia and Manitoba and as to these two provinces, the popula tion to be taken to be that upon which under the respective statutes in that be half, the annual payments now made t them respectively by the dominion ar fixed, until the actual population is by the census ascertained to be greater; and thereafter the actual population, so certained, to govern:

(D). The amount so to be paid and granted yearly by the dominion to provinces respectively, to be declared by imperial enactment to be final and absolute, and not within the power of the federal parliament to alter, add to or

(6). That the following table shows the amounts which, instead of those now payble 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 limit of population now fixed by statute for the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba):

352,457 60 256,986 40 87,112 80	352,457 60 256,986 40 87,112 80 120,090 00
1 2	\$240,000 \$1.538 662 40 220,000 1,087,221 60
-	The subsidy per head

should be considered by the governments laws of the province, or of commuting and of the several provinces of the dominion; remitting, in whole or in part, any sen- and, if approved of, should be submitted

18. That, in the opinion of this conference, the several provinces of the dominthe instructions; that the power of deal- ion, through their respective legislatures, should at the earliest practicable moment, take steps with the view of securing the record. the lieutenant governor in council of each | enactment by the imperial parliament of amendments to the British North America Act in accordance with the foregoing re. solutions.

RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION IN CERTAIN MATTERS.

There having been submitted for the consideration of this conference some mat. ters of inter-provincial interest and concern in respect whereof no amendment of

19. That, in view of the doubts which

action should lie against any judge, stipen- that 17. That by the British North America | diary or police magistrate, justice of the peace, or officer, for any act done under well as certain other revenues of the pro- the supposed authority of a statutory provinces, were transferred from the provin- vision which may afterwards be held to have been beyond the legislative jurisdicthat the following sums should be paid | tion of parliament or the legislature which

enacted the same, provided the action

would not lie against him if the statutory

provision had been within such legislative ...... \$80,000 | 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 visions 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

> cial legislatures. 21. That this conference approves there being legislative provision in the several provinces of the Dominion for rendering effectual in all the provinces | preparation for the discharge of his subject to proper conditions) probates

ubjects can be dealt with by the provin-

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 of its being offered to him. his conference to the respective govern nents 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 confer-

O. Mowat, Prime Minister of Ontario and At-Honore Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec and W S Fielding, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia Andrew G Blair, Prime Minister of New J Norquay, Prime Minister of Manitoba, Present of Council and Provincial Secretary C F Fraser, Executive Councillor of Ontario / oner of Public Works Arthur S Hardy, Executive Councillor of ( A M Ross, Executive Councillor of Ontario Geo W Ross, Executive Councillor and Mi David A Ross, Executive Councillor of Quebec. e and Acting Commissioner of Crown Lands, Joseph Shehyn, Executive Councillor of Quebec Chas. A. Era. Gagnon, Executive Councillor of ebce. Provincial Secretary and Registrar,

J McShane, Executive Councillor of Quebec and Geo Duhamel, Executive Councillor of Quebec F G Marchand, Speaker of Legislative As-embly of Quebec. MacGillivray, Executive Councillor

David McLellan, Executive Councillor, Proncial Secretary and Receiver General of New C. E. Hamilton, Executive Councillor of Mani toba and Attorney-General. DECLARATION FOR UNRESTRICTED RE-

CIPROCITY. 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 pinion that Unrestricted Reciprocity would be of advantage to all the Provinces of the Dominion, that this conference and the people it represents 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 Stotes. ' Carried | the mob to disperse. At this moment a

DISALLOWANCE OF MANITOBA RAILWAY ACTS

That the Legislature of the Province Manitoba at its last session enacted a measure providing for the construction a railway from the City of Winnipeg to West Lynne, 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 th 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 origi nal 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 Lagislature in passing its measure for the construction of the Red River Valley railway, acted within its constitutional powers; that the Act has, notwith standing, been disallowed by the Federa Government; that this conference views with alarm this encroachment of the Federal upon Provincial power, by which the will of the people of a Province in a matter sirable that the proposal above set forth | 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.

The delegates from the Province of New Brunswick did not concur in this motion. and wished their dissent to be placed on hundred policemen armed with rifles, bay- manuscript, and when sending in the

Sold:- The Sun, which often blun ders in such matters, upbraided our New Brunswick Premier because it im agined that, in the new financial proposals of the Quebec Conference, New is not probable that they will let their 4. That a leading purpose of the sen- ernments, been issued by the governor and es. just that it should be enacted by the re readers know it. The latter will have

spective provincial legislatures, that no to look to the independent papers for

Served Him Right.

Tupper and his friends, as well as to Mr. Pipes, the Liberal leader, and his supporters, in Cumberland N. S., to find a man such as the prohibition candidate lately put up in that County dignified by a nomination for the House of Commons. In the general election the prohibitionists ran Bulmer who received some 200 votes. It is true that in the election on Thursday last Bulmer had 982 votes to Sir Charles' 2487 but the difference between his vote of February that such assimilation should include pro- last and that of Thursday represents executed men: the uncompromising element in the Liberal party of Cumberland, and we are glad that it is no larger. We still retain the same opinion of Sir Charles Topper and his methods in politics, as we have always expressed, but the liberal party, at Sir Charles' request, retired their candidate, so that Sir Charles might be free to give his time to duties as Canada's representative on and letters of administration granted in the Fishery Commission. It was, therefore, only reckless agitators and cranks who would interfere at such a time to prevent Sir Charles from proceeding to Washington. Neither the cause of Temperance nor of prohibition can be promoted by such methods. They disgust and alienate decent and

Our Importations.

An exchange says:-Considerable discussion relative to Gen. Middletown's position is still going on in official circles at Ottawa. It is pointed out that there is nothing in the military act to prevent Sir Frederick accepting the position of commandant of the Royal Military College in the event!

It is time we had an end of the apparently interminable discussion over General Middleton and his claims. The intention of the government is, no doubt, to retain him in the pay of the people of Canada, for he possesses the one requisite for our best positionsviz., that "he comes from England, you know". It cannot be that we lack the material out of which military commanders are made, for England knows better even if Canada has not learned the fact. But it seems to be a settled and understood policy that no Canadian need apply for or hope to gain the position of commander-in-chief of our military forces. And, yet, we talk of our independence and national spirit! England insists on sending us our Governor-General, and our military and naval commanders-in-chief, and the sooner we realize that we are dictated to in ommissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. | such matters, the better we will understand the value of our "national aspirations." The papers are telling us that General Middleton married "a French-Canadian lady,"so we ought to pay his salary and be thankful.

PARNELL AS A SPHINX:"-The Irish Times, asks:-"Where is Parnell? The silent sphinx neither expresses sympathy for O'Brien nor compliments Dillon for speeches or epigrams on Mitchellstown. What does he mean?"

Anarchists Hanged.

Four Anarchists were hanged in Chicago n Friday last. The story of their crime

s as follows:-In May, 1886, a strike took place Chicago, and the strikers were instigated by certain Anarchist leaders to riotous de monstrations. A conflict took place be tween the police and thousands of rioters. The police being outnumbered, fired and killed several persons in self defence. Two policemen also fell. Spies, one of the men who was hanged on Friday, and who edited an Anarchist paper, published some would say, in some degree to the articles demanding vengeance, and calling impetus given by that underground the Socialists to arms. A meeting was held in a public square, and inflammatory speeches were made by Spies and one of his staff named Schwab. While a youth named Fielden was speaking to the excited

appeared on the ground and commanded dynamite bomb was thrown among the force and exploded, killing seven policemen and wounding tifty or sixty more. The suddenness of the movement threw the force into confusion, but a moment later they re-formed and fired on the crowd, which dispersed. Afterwards dynamite was found stowed away in Spies' office, and several arrests were made One of the prisoners turned State's evidence and the details of a plot to fire the city, plunder the inhabitants and to kill those in authority came to light. Eight of the plotters were tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree. One, Neebe, was sentenced to imprisonment for life. The other seven were doomed to the gallows. On Thursday last Lingg escaped the gallows by placing a fulminating cap in his mouth, which he exploded with a candle, blowing a large portion of his head off, and the sentences of Schwab and Field en were commuted to imprisonment for life. Schwab is a man of some education, a Bavarian, who declares that he never anticipated or desired that his friends should attempt or take life. Fielden is a young mechanic, who was once a Metho dist preacher. He was a noisy sort of fellow who, it is claimed, did not realize what he was doing. Lingg, who killed himself, was the youngest of the lot. The men hung on Friday were Spies, the in spiring mind of the Anarchists, who was a German; Parsons, the only American in the gang, who was a moving spirit in the great Pittsburg riots two years ago; Engel another German associate d with Spies in the Zeitung office, and Fisher another German employed as a printer in the same

Great precautions were taken both before and at the hanging to prevent hostile anarchist demonstrations.

onets, revolvers, and full cartridge boxes material they have written, should enclose were on duty at the jail in which the their name and address in a sealed en-Anarchists were confined. A battalion of velope, on the outside of which should be three companies of police that had been written the same name as that on the quartered in the jail and criminal court manuscript. The envelopes containing building for several days were on duty in- the names and addresses will not be side the jail. In addition to the battalion opened until after the prizes have been on the inside there was a force on the out- awarded, when it will be imperative that side armed with rifles and they surround- the name and address of each success-Brunswick would receive no addition to ed the entire block in which the jail is ful competitor shall be rublished. The her revenue. Disregarding their previ- situated which, in addition to the cordors competition will close on the 15th of Janous experiences with the leading Tory of police, was enclosed by ropes. The uary, 1888, and the result will be announclight all the lesser luminaries, from the men had loaded pieces and fixed bayonets ed as soon thereafter as possible. Those Moncton Times downwards, repeated and were deployed in open order so that desiring any further information can rethe criticism, nor does one of them yet if they were attacked, especially with ceive it by addressing THE CANADIAN seem to have realised that they were bombs, the execution would not be so FIRESIDE WEEKLY, No. 9 Adelaide street misled. When they learn the truth, it | great, while at the same time the police west, Toronto.

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

It must have been humiliating to Dr. 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 margh to any point at a moment's notice, excep 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

Spies -"There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices they are strangling 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 Matson? Let the voice of the people be heard!"

Commercial Union.

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 prize a contention at vari ance 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 shipyards in average years when shipyards 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

(Continued on 4th Page )

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 ceut. faster than the others-due,

## Increased Cost of Logs.

The Chicago Timberman indicates that the outlook for lumber operations in the Western States are about the same as with It says:-"It is practically settled thus 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 higher average 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

## 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-SIDE 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 FIRESIDE WEEKLY, and should contain not less than ten thousand and no more than fifteen 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 FIRESIDE WEEKLY, and At six o'clock on Friday morning three should sign a nom de plume to his or her

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.