

and Mowat, and though the Conference had been called, apparently, on principles not at all political, but with a view of looking over the provincial fields and comparing their relations to the central government at Ottawa, Mr. Sullivan could not prevail upon himself to attend the meetings. When he first received his invitation to be present with his *confères* at Quebec, it is our impression that he accepted the call. Other counsels prevailed before the date of opening arrived, however, and delegates from the Island took no part in the deliberations. Mr. Blair proved a very valuable member of the Conference. He made a splendid impression on his fellow-members. His tact was wonderful, and his attitude on the various questions which came up for discussion was characterized by breadth and liberality. His policy has ever been conciliatory, and this happy trait in his composition found frequent opportunity for exemplification, during the busy week that he spent in Quebec, drafting and amending resolutions, and debating the knotty points which from time to time pressed forward for solution. Those who only knew him by repute soon had their good opinion confirmed. He wasted no time in useless verbiage, but went to the point at once, and dwelt on the issues before the Convention on the simple but sound ground of common sense. His practical mind was seldom, if ever, at fault, and his colleagues were unanimous in praising his skill and ability. Several of the more important items in the series of resolutions passed at the Conference were by his hand, and in the way of suggestion he frequently proved a useful and zealous mentor. We have seen that the Interprovincial Convention failed to carry out its programme - a programme which, after all, embraced many sensible features; -- but time will show that the summoning of the Provincial Ministers to a central place, where public affairs might be discussed in a friendly and reasonable spirit, may not be altogether barren of results, more or less fruitful. Some of the delegates had never met before, others were known to one another only by name. Assembled in convention, they had good opportunities of studying each other, and learning, in an intimate way, the requirements of the several provinces comprising the Confederation.

In 1890, Mr. Blair and his party again triumphed, when, on the dissolution of the House, the country was appealed to for the seventh time since New-Brunswick had entered the federal union with Canada. It had long been the desire of the Premier to abolish the second