THE TORONTO WORLD

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1887.

A Great Struggle at Hand.

The resolutions adopted by the conference of members of the different provincial governments, recently held at Quebec, were received so late last night that we can do little more this morning than lay them in full before our readers.

But we have seen enough of them to know that they embody a direct assault on the idea of a United Nation, and that they set up the doctrine of Sovereign States or Provinces only held together by a loose compact.

We entirely dissent from this view. It is the old question that was fought out in the United States and settled there for ever. The United States is now a nation, with a strong central Government, and the individual States, either by enactment or by public consent, have been stripped of their claims to sovereignty. It is the Federal Government at Washington that rules the United States, and we mistake the Canadian people very much if they will not take the view that the Federal Government at Ottawa ought to rule this country, especially when it is the case that our central government holds the purse strings and pays large and regular subsidies to the provinces. It is a bad time for the provinces to be claiming increased powers when begging for increased subsidies.

We are no apologists for the British North America Act, nor are we opposed to its being remodelled. Indeed we hold that our constitution must be simplified and our engines of government freed from much unnecessary and cumbersome machinery. But the idea of a strong central government must be kept in view, say more, if we are to become a United Nation the changes must be in the direction of a curtailment of the powers and privileges of the provinces. The provincial autonomists are Provincial Tories of the bluest dye; we are at a loss how, to understand that men calling themselves Liberals are advocates of such a retrograde course as these resolutions imply.

These resolutions clearly indicate that we are on the eve of a great constitutional struggle and the issue is so momentous that no citizen can afford to ignore it.

The first thing that greeted Mr. Stevenson Arthur Blackwood, Secretary of the British Postoffice, on his arrival in England after his visit to Canada, was a summons to the Buckinghamshire sessions, at the instance of the "Thames Conservancy" for having rowed a skiff across the line of procession of the Eton boys' boats, on June 4 last. Fine of $5 and costs inflicted with true Baxterian insensibility to rank or religion. No appeal.

Quite a number of good men hesitate to pick up the burden dropped at their feet by Mayor Howland.

At Cayuga Mr. Laurier put forward as his chief—if not only—plank, the right of Canada to make her own treaties. Any man who stands upon this platform must abandon all for which would deprive us of such diplomatic privileges as we now enjoy, and relegate the absolute control of our treaties to Congress. No wonder Mr. Laurier hesitates to commit himself to so monstrous a proposition.

Mr. Chamberlain was not far from the whole truth when he told The New York World that "Commercial Union is but the wish of one (Canadian) party." Had he said of one part of one party he would have hit the whole truth exactly.

Had The Mail anything like the circulation which it claims it would not neglect the opportunity afforded it by The World to make up $1000. It is no more able to meet our challenge than it was The Montreal Star's.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ACCEPTS.

At the Invitation of Mr. Wiman he Will Attend a Banquet at the Canadian Club.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Mr. Erastus Wiman, on behalf of the Canadian Club, called on Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to-day to tender him a public banquet in this city at any date that will suit his convenience. Mr. Chamberlain expressed great pleasure at meeting a representative of the club, and accepted the invitation. The date was left in abeyance. The club will endeavor to make the occasion one of considerable importance by securing the attendance and feeling public men in this city, and will enlarge the invitation so as to include Sir Charles Tupper and other distinguished personages.

What am I to Do?

The symptoms of biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals, to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; it is in not white and furred, it is rough, or at all events, dirty. The digestive system is wholly out of order, and diarrhoea or constipation may be a symptom—one or two may alternate. There are often hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness, often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this, if not effect a cure, try Green's August Flower, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy. 246

Grand Reception at a Famous House.

There was an unusual scene in Queen-street west yesterday afternoon and evening. Mr. Walker, the popular proprietor of the oldest weekly payment store, held a "grand reception," which was attended by 5000 people, nearly all of whom are or have been customers of his. The reception commenced at 2 o'clock, and so anxious were the public to respond to Mr. Walker's invitation that the broad sidewalk was blocked, and at times the crowd reached half way across the street. Great additions and improvements have been made in the premises during the last two months, the stores being now double their former size. Mr. Walker's business success has been remarkable. He was the first person in Toronto, and even in Canada, to introduce the system of weekly payments, and one reason of the success which has therefrom resulted is the very large and varied assortment of goods the public have to choose from. An entire house can be furnished with every requisite, from the most expensive and elaborate style down to the humble cottage. Furniture, carpets, stoves, cutlery, hardware, pictures, crockery, lamps, are to be seen in room after room in profusion, while dry goods and clothing are in a separate department and are varied enough to suit the most fastidious or economical. It was a happy thought of Mr. Walker to celebrate the doubling of his premises by a gala day. Each of the thousands of visitors received a free gift; for once in the year the cashier parted with his money, the fair lady's duties being for the nonce a sinecure. The souvenirs were highly prized and the fortunate possessors proud of the handsome mementos. Music lent its charms to the animated scene, and if the crowd inside had not perforce been obliged to keep on the move many would have willingly lingered to hear the choice morceaux discoursed so sweetly by Mr. Walker's uniformed band. In addition to the general presentation there were a score and one valuable gifts to the lucky owners of numbered checks. These gifts were a decided novelty, for it is not every day that a grand bedroom suite can be had for nothing, save the crush to secure admission to a store. Sundry and diverse were the other presents in the catalog—ranging from silver-plated cruets to serviceable stoves, china tea sets to lengths of black silk, pictures to blankets, a suit of gentlemen's clothes to cloaks for the ladies, easy chairs to lace curtains, etc. Surveying the busy scene and receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends, Mr. Walker was literally imprisoned in his own premises. Boards protected the plate glass windows, and to complete the complification was given that the policeman's lot is not "a happy one," for the guardians of the peace soon, in despair, gave up the futile work of asking the people to "move on." How could they move on and turn away from Walker, his grand show and coveted gifts! He was emphatically yesterday a man with many friends, and his reception will be a thing to be locally remembered for some time to come. All who have not made the tour of his premises, seen the quality and extent of his stock, and their surprisingly low prices, should lose no time in paying a visit to 107A and 108 Queen west. Many respectable citizens in Toronto commenced their housekeeping by weekly payments at Walker's, and are glad to testify to the sterling quality of the goods which they so reasonably acquired. Mr. Walker's success has led others into the same business, but he still holds the proud position he attained some years ago—as the pioneer of furnishings on easy terms.

THE HONOR STILL OPEN.

The Deadlock Over the Championship Trophy Still Unbroken.

The question of where the match shall be played for Sport's trophy and the world's lacrosse championship, which unhappily was not settled last Saturday when it should have been, is still a question. As will be seen from correspondence following, by mail and wire, the Cornwalls will not play in Toronto, as Mr. J. Allen Lowe, editor of Sport and giver of the trophy, and the Toronto desire; neither will the Toronto go to Brockville as the Cornwalls desire. Neither club is to be blamed. In the interest of each and in the hope of having the match played fairly and on neutral grounds The World again suggests Ottawa as the place, as per Mr. P. D. Ross' generous guarantee that the Capitals will see that all expenses are paid, and next Thursday, Nov. 17, Thanksgiving Day, as the date. Neither club will accept the offer of the other, and if they really desire to have the world's championship settled this year they should effect a compromise for neutral grounds when neither will play where either desires. The World is impartial in this matter as in all others. The public, at least that part of it which has supported lacrosse by its quarters, wants to see the question settled this year, no matter which club wins. And both clubs must pay some attention to public opinion and endeavor to overcome any personal prejudice and inconvenience or fancied independence and settle a question which will satisfy themselves and the public, which by its patronage supports them. Even if lacrosse is an amateur game it cannot do without the public's money any more than can baseball. Then let the public and both clubs be satisfied, and let the match be played in Ottawa on Thanksgiving Day, since the Cornwalls will not play here and the Toronto will not play in Brockville.

Yesterday Secretary F. W. Garvin of the Toronto Lacrosse Club received this from Mr. J. Allen Lowe of Montreal Sport:

Cornwalls want to treat direct with Toronto. Letter follows.

And also this from Secretary C. W. Young of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club:

As you decline to come to Brockville, the Cornwall Lacrosse Club refuse to go to Toronto.

The Toronto's determination to play here or no where was made at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon in the office of Secretary F. W. Garvin. President C. H. Nelson presided, and this letter went east last night:

TORONTO, Nov. 8, 1887.

C. W. Young, Esq., Cornwall, Ont.:

DEAR SIR—I have submitted your telegram declining to come to Toronto to the committee of the club, and have been instructed to say that the Toronto Lacrosse Club have accepted the challenge of Sport Newspaper for a match for the trophy and the world's championship, to be played at the Rosedale Grounds, Toronto, Saturday, 12th, and have done so. We will stand by our decision and will play on the conditions named in the challenge.

We are not asking you to make any sacrifice. Both teams are playing for the same stakes, and we think the grounds will be quite as fair to one team as to the other, and if there is any difference it is in favor of the team playing at home. We have no wish for any member thereof, and I mistake not your team would there stand less chance of the season of 1887. We can hardly understand your reason for desiring to treat with us, after accepting Mr. Lowe as the gentleman in the matter, having accepted the challenge issued by Mr. Lowe, we will be prepared to play the match at Ottawa, subject now in front what defts, otherwise we will claim the trophy and the championship.

FRED. W. GARVIN, Hon. Sec'y T.L.C.

Sullivan in London.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—John L. Sullivan made his first public appearance in London in St. James' Hall to-night. Although the prices were doubled the hall was crowded and an enthusiastic reception was accorded the famous pugilist. Sullivan was introduced to the spectators by Jem Smith, the English champion. In a brief speech he expressed his thanks for the reception he had met with and said he recognized Jem Smith would beat Kilrain.

Smith himself also made a few remarks saying that he meant to beat Kilrain and would then do his best to beat Sullivan.

The American champion boxed with Ashton and three other leading pugilists and, although he appeared to be slightly out of condition, his mauling was greatly applauded.

Smith, on being questioned as to his opinion of Sullivan's ability said: "Sullivan is a good man. Put me before the Queen's Bench." Sullivan and Smith was sharper well, but that he had expected to find him a bigger man. Sullivan was very repeatedly applauded during the exhibition.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Mitchell failed to meet Sullivan yesterday and arrange terms for a fight.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—This was the second day of the Liverpool Autumn Meeting. The principal event was the Great Sefton Steeplechase, which was won by Baron W. Schroder's Savoyard. The race was run under the following conditions:

The Grand Sefton Steeplechase of 520 guineas, by subscription of 15 guineas each, 30 ft. and 5 only if declared; for 4yo 12 st 7 lbs; 5yo 12 st 10 lbs; 6yo 12 st 12 lbs; 7yo and upwards, 12 st 7 lbs; the winner of any steeplechase after 20th Oct, 3 lbs; twice, or of one value 300 sovs, 10 lbs extra; from the Cheshire Cross Point (about 5 miles), 28 subs, 16 ft winners declared.

Baron W. Schroder's ch g. Savoyard, a, by New Tipperary—Sister Dinah. 1

Mr. E. Jay's b g. Gamecock, 6, by Revolver-Light-Heart. 2

Mr. Popham's b g. Chancery, a, by Rob Roy or Howth—Fairplay. 150 3

The race for the Liverpool Summer Cup was won by Gen. Owen William's filly Shimmer with Dog Rose 2d and Castlenack 3d.

On the Ivy City Course.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 9.—The supplementary meeting of the National Jockey Club at Ivy City course began to-day with threatening weather but a fair attendance.

FIRST RACE—Purse $400; allowances, ¾ mile. Mas 98, won; Mayday, 95, 2d; King of Norfolk, 113, 3d. Time 1.16½.

SECOND RACE—Purse $400; to carry 5 lbs above the scale; beaten allowances, 1 mile. Harvard, 91, won; Catesby Golding, 100, 2d; Bess, 100, 3d. Time 1.42½.

THIRD RACE—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages, ¾ mile—Bessie Anderson, 121, beat Barnum, 106, the only other starter. Time 1.16½.

FOURTH RACE — Heavyweight handicap sweepstakes, 1 mile—Dunboyne, 121, beat Blemmond, 115, 2d; Young Duke, 128, 3d. Time 1.15½.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $400; selling allowances, 1 mile—Frankie B., 95, won; Joe Cotton, 115, 2d; Brait, 110, 3d. Time—1.44½.

Spots of Sport.

The annual dinner of the Toronto Cricket Club will take place to-morrow evening at the Walker House.

Hal Stoddart has returned to Toronto. He has been traveling with Robinson's circus.

At the Liverpool Autumn Meeting on Tuesday, the opening day, the race for the Knowsley Nursery Stakes was won by Mr. A. Bingham's Jacquemart, Mr. Cannon's A Life's Mistake second, and Lord Calthorpe's Sandal third.

The Toronto Athletic Club's special meeting will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the reading room of the Rossin House. All the members of the club should be present as the meeting is to ascertain the feeling of the members in regard to winter quarters and the future policy of the club. The matter of building an athletic club house on a large scale will be discussed.

Miss Farrell, the Lucky One.

Miss Sarah Farrell, No. 70 Strachan avenue, is the possessor of a beautiful seven octave, piano-cased organ, being the first of the kind ever manufactured. It was made by the Uxbridge Organ Company and was a special feature in the musical department at the late Industrial Exhibition. It was purchased from H. G. McDowell, the representative of Wm. M. Baird & Co. Call and see him. 246

A Warrant Out for an M.P.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Fyne, member of Parliament, who was summoned for inciting resistance to bailiffs at an eviction.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Robert Crips, a polisher of 361 Victoria-street, and Stanley Kimball, an umbrella repairer, living next door, got into an altercation last night, during which Kimball lost a Masonic pin. He swore out a warrant for Crips' arrest, charging him with assaulting and robbing and also with threatening to stab him. Crips was lodged in the Agnes-street Station.

Detective John Cuddy yesterday arrested Wm. Michael, aged 22, of 74 Adelaide-street west, on a charge of having stolen some articles of clothing from a trunk which Robert Fuller left in the office of John Scully, employment agent, Front-street west, where Michael had been engaged. Some of the property was found in his possession.

In Judge McDougall's court yesterday Bert Sharp and Robt. McKay, two small boys, were discharged on a charge of having placed obstructions on the railway track at Parkdale. The boys got off on account of their youth. Robert Warden and Owen Armstrong, held for larceny, elected to be tried by a jury.

Dr. Andrew Smith, M.P.H., was charged at the Police Court yesterday with allowing twenty unlicensed dogs to roam at large. The dogs belong to the Toronto Hunt Club Kennels, and as they are kept in Seaton Village, outside the city, where a tax was paid upon them, the case was dismissed.

The liquor case against the Owl Club, which was recently raided, was further enlarged at the Police Court yesterday, as President J. R. Humphreys stated he was not ready for trial.

St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, A.F. & A.M., has elected these officers: Bro. R. W. Doan, W.M.; James Glanville, S.W.; A. R. Macdonald, J.W.; H.W. Bro. James Bain, Treasurer; Bros. Rev. A. T. Bowser, Chaplain; J. H. Pritchard, Tyler.

Fred. Lewis, aged 17, was arrested yesterday by Detective McGrath on suspicion of the larceny of a number of pen knives which he was endeavoring to sell in Adelaide-street west.

Thirty candidates presented themselves for the Civil Service qualifying examination in Richmond Hall yesterday.

Don't forget Black Knights' concert in County Orange Hall this evening. Tickets 25 cents.

THE PREMIERS' CONCLAVE.

FULL TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT QUEBEC.

Respecting Amendments of the British North America Act—Provincial Legislation in Certain Matters—A Direct Assault on the United Nation Idea.

Following is the complete text of the resolutions adopted at the Interprovincial Conference recently held at Quebec:

RESPECTING AMENDMENTS OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.

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 and Provincial Legislatures and Governments, the authors of the Constitution 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 twenty years practical working of the Act has developed much friction between the Federal and Provincial Governments and Legislatures, has disclosed grave omissions in the decisions 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, subject to the approval of the several Provincial Legislatures.

1. That by the British North America Act exclusive authority is expressly given to the Provincial Legislatures in relation to subjects enumerated in the 92d 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 disallowance has been exercised in more instances than is consistent with the maintenance of the autonomy of the Provinces within their own sphere; and that the Act should be amended by taking away this power, or providing that within two years, 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, within one year thereafter, the power of disallowance to be exercised in regard to the Provinces upon the same principle as the same is exercised in the case of the Dominion.

2. That it is important to the just operation of our Federal system, as well that the Federal Parliament should not assume jurisdiction over matters 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 the Provincial Legislatures; that a Constitutional provision should be made for obtaining such determination before, as well as after, any such 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.

3. That it is in the public interest, with a view to avoiding uncertainty, litigation and expense, that the constitutionality of Federal or Provincial Legislation 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 limit of 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, and as being subject to appeal or amendment by such Legislature or Parliament.

4. That a leading purpose of the Senate was to protect the interests of the respective Provinces as such; that a Senator to which the appointments are made by the Federal Government, and for life, affords no adequate security to the Provinces; and that, in case no other early mode is provided, the 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 Province, one half of the members of the Senate representing such Province are Senators elected by the people, that thereafter this mode of selection be as follows: If the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or disqualification of a Senator chosen by the 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 provided by the Act, but only for a limited term of years.

5. That it was the intention of the British North America Act, and of the Provinces which were thereby confederated, that in respect of all matters as to which the Provincial Legislatures have authority, the Lieutenant-Governor or every Province as the Representative of the Sovereign in Provincial affairs, should have the same Executive authority as the other Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of British Colonies and Provinces; that the Act should be so construed and acted upon in all the Provinces ever since Confederation; that it is of essential importance to the Provinces that this right should be maintained, and should be made clear by the general language, as expressly mentioned in section 29, sub-section II, of the Resolutions of the Quebec Conference of 1864, and that the Act should be amended accordingly.

7. That there exists in each Province the requisite machinery for preparing voters' lists and revising the same for elections to the Provincial Assembly; that, without any detriment to other Federal or Provincial interests, the lists so prepared were used for twenty years at all Federal elections, under the express terms of the British North America Act and of subsequent Statutes of the Federal Parliament; 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 for the Federal Parliament, in any province, the qualification and lists of electors should be the same as for the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

8. That the intention of the British North America Act and 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 Provinces 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 so important a matter, an amendment of the Act should be obtained, expressly declaring that the jurisdiction to make such appointments does belong to the Provinces.

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; that the Provinces accordingly have always enjoyed 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 should be so amended as to expressly give the Consolidated Revenue right.

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 judicial opinion has been expressed that a Lieutenant-Governor has the power of issuing commissions to hold Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer 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 authority should be conferred on the Province, by arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, been issued by the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor; that it is expedient that all doubts should be removed, and the contrivance of two tribunals where one is sufficient, unnecessary; and by an amendment of the Act should expressly declare that the Lieutenant-Governors have power to issue such commissions, subject to Provincial statutes.

11. That it has been found by the experience of all Legislative bodies to be necessary that they should possess certain privileges and immunities to enable them effectually to discharge the functions entrusted to them; that, for this 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 several Provincial Legislatures defining the privileges of their Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies; that these Acts have not yet been confirmed by Imperial legislation; that doubts have been expressed as to the power of the Provincial Legislatures to pass these laws; that a Provincial Legislature should have the same power to pass Acts defining the privileges of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly and of the members thereof, as the Federal Parliament has to pass Acts defining the privileges of the Senate and House of Commons and of the members thereof; that the Provincial Acts should be confirmed as the Federal Acts were, and that it should be declared by the amending Imperial Statute that a Provincial Legislature has, with respect to itself, the same powers as the Federal Parliament has with reference to such Parliament.

12. That in two of the Provinces of 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 and 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 safeguards provided by the British North America Act, a second Provincial chamber is unnecessary, and the expense thereof may in all the Provinces be saved 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 the 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 amended by taking away this power, or providing that within two 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, within one year thereafter, the power of disallowance to be exercised in regard to the Provinces upon the same principle as the same is exercised in the case of Acts of the Dominion.

13. That the British North America Act, the jurisdiction with respect to Bankruptcy and Insolvency is assigned to the Federal Parliament; that there is no Federal law on that subject now in force; that if Provision be made for 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 it 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 necessary jurisdiction, in the absence and subject to any Federal law.

15. That it was provided by the 44th Resolution of the Quebec Conference of 1864, that "the power of remitting fines, forfeitures and imprisoning convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, should be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province in council," subject as in the said Resolution set forth; that all provision relating to this power was omitted from the British North America Act that by the Royal instructions given to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the Provinces, His Excellency is (among other things) "authorized and empowered, to grant any offender convicted of any crime in any Court, Judge, Justice or Magistrate within the Dominion, a pardon;" that by reason of this language and otherwise doubts have arisen as to the power of a Lieutenant-Governor of a Province, to respite, reprieve or pardon prisoners convicted of an offence against the laws of the Province, or of commuting and remitting, in whole or in part, any sentence, fine, forfeiture, penalty or punishment in respect of any such offence; that it is assumed this was not the purpose of the instructions; that the power of dealing with all matters relating to the execution of Provincial laws should belong to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of each Province, leaving (if deemed desirable) the power of the Federal Government to apply to other cases; and that the Act should be amended accordingly.

16. That the Provinces represented at this Conference recognize the propriety of all public lands in the boundaries of the Provinces being settled and placed beyond dispute; that the boundaries between Ontario and Quebec remain undisturbed; that the Conference and the Provinces accordingly have determined by Her Majesty in Privy Council should be established by Imperial Statute, as recommended by the Order of Her Majesty in Council, and that the whole northern boundaries of Ontario and Quebec should be determined and established without further delay.

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	$80,000
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; with a special provision in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

(2) That the revenue of the Dominion, at the inception of Confederation, was $13,116,785; of which 12 per cent, or $1,573,900 went to the Provinces for Provincial purposes, 80 per cent, or $10,962,830, going to the Dominion; that by Confederation, on an increased population, the Dominion revenue has been raised, from $13,116,785 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, no corresponding increase of subsidy has been granted to them, 12 only, instead of 30 per cent, of the increased revenue of the Dominion, or $4,132,225 being now allowed to the Provinces, while, instead of 80 per cent., 87 per cent., or $28,984,475, is retained by the Dominion;

(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 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 taxation on otherwise, for the additional expenditure 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 same hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures, to be according to population and as follows:

(a) Where the population is under 150,000	$100,000
(b) Where the population is 150,000 but does not exceed 200,000	150,000
(c) Where the population is 200,000 but does not exceed 400,000	180,000
(d) Where the population is 400,000 but does not exceed 800,000	190,000
(e) Where the population is 800,000 but does not exceed 1,500,000	200,000
(f) Where the population exceeds 1,500,000	240,000

(B) Instead of an annual grant per head of population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of eighty cents per head, but on the population of each Province, as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census, until such population exceeds 2,500,000; and at the rate of sixty cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000;

(C) The population, as ascertained by the last decennial census, to govern, except as to British Columbia and Manitoba; and as to these two Provinces, the population to be taken to be that upon which, under the respective statutes in that behalf, the annual payments now made to them respectively by the Dominion are fixed, until the actual population is by the census ascertained to be greater; and thereafter the actual population, so ascertained, to govern;

(D) The amounts so to be paid and granted yearly by the Dominion to the 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 vary.

(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:

Province.	Population, census 1881.	Allowance for Government and Legislature.	The subsidy per head.	Total allowance for Government and subsidy.
Ontario	1,923,228	$240,000	$1,538,582 40	$1,778,582 40
Quebec	1,359,027	240,000	1,087,221 60	1,327,221 60
Nova Scotia	440,572	190,000	352,457 60	542,457 60
New Brunswick	321,233	180,000	256,986 40	436,986 40
Prince Edward Island	108,891	100,000	87,112 80	187,112 80
Manitoba	130,000	150,000	122,000 00	272,000 00
British Columbia	60,000	100,000	48,000 00	148,000 00
	4,392,951	1,200,000	$3,490,440 80	$4,690,440 80

(7) That this conference deems it desirable that the proposal above set forth should be considered by the governments of the several provinces of the Dominion; and, if approved of, should be submitted to the Provincial Legislatures.

18. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the several Provinces of the Dominion, through their respective Legislatures, should at the earliest practicable moment take steps with the view of securing the enactment by the Imperial Parliament of amendments to the British North America Act in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions.

RESPECTING PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION IN CERTAIN MATTERS.

There having been submitted for the consideration of this Conference some matters of inter-provincial interest and concern in respect whereof no amendment of the British North America Act is necessary, this Conference, as to certain of the said matters, Resolves as follows:

19. That, in view of the doubts which arise from time to time as to the respective powers of the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legislatures, it is expedient and just that it should be enacted by the respective Provincial Legislatures, that no action shall 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 have been beyond the Legislative jurisdiction 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 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 specific possession of 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 Province.

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 forwarded to the Governor-General 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.

(Signed)

O. MOWAT, Prime Minister Ontario.
HONORE MERCIER, Prime Minister Quebec.
W. S. FIELDING, Prime Minister Nova Scotia.
A. G. BLAIR, Prime Minister New Brunswick.
J. NORQUAY, Prime Minister Manitoba.
D. A. MACDONALD, Executive Councillor Ontario.
ARTHUR S. HARDY, Exec. Councillor Ontario.
A. M. ROSS, Executive Councillor Ontario.
GEO. W. ROSS, Executive Councillor Ontario.
DAVID A. ROSS, Executive Councillor Quebec.
ARTHUR TURCOTTE, Exec. Councillor Quebec.
JOSEPH SHEHYN, Exec. Councillor Quebec.
C. A. EUG. PAGNUOLO, Exec. Councillor Quebec.
J. MCSHANE, Executive Councillor Quebec.
GEO. DUHAMEL, Executive Councillor Quebec.
R. R. DENNISTON, Speaker Assembly Nova Scotia.
J. W. LONGLEY, Exec. Councillor Nova Scotia.
A. MCGILLIVRAY, Exec. Council Nova Scotia.
D. MCLELLAN, Exec. Council New Brunswick.
G. ALEX. HARVEY, Exec. Councillor Manitoba.

The following additional resolutions were adopted at the Interprovincial Conference:

That, having reference to the treaty on the subject of the trade relations between the Dominion and the United States, this Interprovincial Conference, consisting of representatives of all political parties, desires to express its opinion that unrestricted reciprocity would be of advantage to all the Provinces of the Dominion; that this Conference and the Provinces 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 the 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. (Carried unanimously.)

That the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, at its last session, enacted a measure providing for the construction of a railway from the city of Winnipeg to West Lynne, which should be made, equal to 80 cents per head of the population as ascertained by the Census of 1861, with a special provision in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

(2) That the revenue of the Dominion, at the inception of Confederation, was $13,116,785; of which 12 per cent, or $1,573,900 went to the Provinces for Provincial purposes, 80 per cent, or $10,962,830, going to the Dominion; that by Confederation, on an increased population, the Dominion revenue has been raised, from $13,116,785 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, no corresponding increase of subsidy has been granted to them, 12 only, instead of 30 per cent. of the increased revenue of the Dominion, or $4,132,225 being now allowed to the Provinces, while, instead of 80 per cent., 87 per cent., or $28,984,475, is retained by the Dominion;

(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