tablished without further delay.

ents and legislatures.

Ontario....

MORE REVENUE FOR THE PROVINCES.

creased taxation, on an increased pop

lation, the dominion revenue has be

raised from \$13,716,786 to \$33,177,000

by the people of the provinces and the in

responding increase of subsidy ha

80 per cent, 87 per cent., or \$28,994,475.

(3). That the yearly payments heret

ore made by the Dominion to the severa

rovinces under the British North Amer

ca Act have proved totally inadequate for

legislation in the several provinces greatly

exceed the amount provided therefor b

the act; and that the other expenditure

necessary for those local purposes which

s retained by the dominion;

POUR COPY

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1888, for Educational and Charitable purposes and its franchise 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)

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themstate Lottery Company, amongs them-manage and control the Drawings them-selves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

lung

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented of

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN, Pres, New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tresday, December 13, 1887. Capital Prize, \$300,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$200,000 Prize are.
100 Prizes of \$300 approximating to \$100,000 Prize are.
100 Prizes of \$200 aproximating to \$50,000 Prize are.

3 136 Prizes amounting to . Send POSTAL NOTES. Exp

M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. DAUPHIN, Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and

MIRAMICHI Steam Navigation Co'y.



-WILL LEAVE-Chatham Nelson. Newcastle for Newcastle for Newcastle, for Chatham. SOLAR TIME SOLAR TIME SOLAR TIME. 8 30 a m 9 10 a m 9 30 a m 11 00 a m 12 00 no on 2 00 p m 2 40 p m 3 00 p m 4 30 p m 5 10 p m 5 30 p m

calling at Douglastown each trip up and down. Oct 12th, 1887,

Patents,

ST. JOHN SUN. The Weekly Sun.

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WILL BE SENT TO ANY PART OF CANADA, UNITE STATES, NEWFOUNDLAND OR GREAT BRITAIN,

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Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM. N. - B. - NOVEMBER 17, 1887.

The Lumber Market. The timber trade circulars received by the lass English mail indicates

Lumber Taxos.

lower.

egulations in the province of Que- limited term of years. bec, by which the ground rent is RELIEVING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF cils and legislative assemblies; that these Quebec Government is moderate and Brunswick, but our government knows that its victims cannot at once withdraw their capital, and they eem determined to secure as much 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 30,000 friction between the federal and provincial governments and legislatures, .81,055,000 has disclosed grave omissions in the that is or is not the true character of (when the language of the act came to and amended; therefore, the represen tatives and delegates of the province of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, duly accredited by their respective governments, 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.

DISALLOWANCE. 1. That by the British North America Act exclusive authority is expressly given to the provincial legislatures in elation to subjects enumerated in the 92nd section of the act; that a previous section of the act reserves to the federal vernment the legal power of disallowg at will all acts passed by a provin cial legislature; that this power of disallowance may be exercised so as to give to the federal government arbitrary control over legislation of the provinces within their own sphere; and that the act should be amended by taking away this power of disallowing provincial statutes, leaving to the people of each province, through their representatives in the provincial legislature, the ree exercise of their exclusive right of em, subject only to disallowance by Her Majesty in council as before confederation; 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

2. That it is important to the just eration of our federal system, as well that the federal parliament should not ssume to exercise powers belonging exas 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 determinthat the adjudication may be final.

3. That it is in the public interest, with a view to avoiding uncertainty, give this constitutional right. tigation and expense, that the consti- SETTLING AUTHORITY TO HOLD COURTS. tutionality of federal or provincial

affords no adequate security to the pro-vinces; and that, in case no early reme-act should expressly declare that the

dy is provided, the British North Ame- lieutenant governors have power to rica Act should be so amended as to issue such commissions, subject to pro limit the term for which senators hold vincial statutes. a little. Importations of spruce have cies occur, to the province to which the The Canada Lumberman makes

made \$3 per square mile and a 5. That it was the intention of the perial legislation; that doubts have been stumpage tax of \$1.30 per M. board British North America Act, and of the expressed as to the power of the provinmeasure is charged for pine, and 65 provinces which were thereby confeder- cial legislatures to pass these laws; that cents for spruce. What would the ated, that in respect of all matters as to a provincial legislature should have the Lumberman say if Quebec operators which the provincial legislatures have same power to pass acts defining the had to pay \$8 per square mile as authority, the lieutenant governor of privileges of the legislative council and rental and \$1.25 per M. for spruce, every province as the representative of legislative assembly and of the members rental and \$1.25 per M. for spruce, the sovereign in proxincial affairs, thereof, as the federal parliament has should have the same executive authorforces our lumbermen to do? The 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 promerciful in comparison with ours. inces; that the act has practically been vincial acts should be confirmed as the Sixty-five cents a thousand feet for so construed and acted upon in all the federal acts were; and that it should be pruce, with a mileage charge of \$3 provinces ever since confederation; that declared by the amending imperia s quite as much as the trade can it is of essential importance to the pro- statute that a provincial legislature has bear in either Quebec or New vinces that this right should be main- with respect to itself, the same power tained, and should be placed beyond as the federal parliament has with re doubt 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 resist- the Dominion there is no second cham es possible of it while it is within cd, the act should be amended by deber, that in five of the provinces there claring its true construction to be ac- is a second chamber; that in one of

herein mentioned. PROVINCIAL WORKS NOT TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT COMPENSATION. 6. That the federal authorities construe the British North America act as executive powers and functions of the giving to the federal parliament the federal and provincial legislatures and power of withdrawing from provincial governments, the authors of the consti- jurisdiction local works situated within tution performed a work, new, com- any province, and though built in part plex and difficult, and it was to be anti- or otherwise with the money of the cipated that experience in the working province or the municipalities thereof; of the new system would suggest many and of so withdrawing such local works needed changes; that 20 years' practical (without compensation) by merely deworking of the act has developed much | claring the same to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more provinces, whether provisions of the act, and has shown such works within the meaning and intent on of the act; that it was not the be judicially interpreted) that in many intention that local works should be so withdrawn without the concurrence of standing and intention had not been the provincial legislature, or that the expressed, and that important proviions in the act are obscure as to their apply to any other except "such works true intent and meaning; and whereas as shall, although wholly lying within the preservation of provincial autonomy any province, be specially declared by is essential to the future well-being of the acts authorizing them, to be for the Canada ; and if such autonomy is to be general advantage," as expressly menintained, it has become apparent that tioned in section 29, subsection 11, of ence of 1864, and that the act should be mended accordingly. UNIFORM LISTS FOR LOCAL AND DOMIN-

7. That there exists in each province the requisite machinery for preparing and in conference assembled, believing voters lists and revising the same for elections to the provincial assembly: that without any detriment to either federal or provincial interests, the lists so prepared were used for 20 veras 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 eparate voters lists for federal elections is cumbrous and confusing, and involves great loss of time and needless expense o all concerned therein; and that in the opinion of this conference the British North America Act should be so mended as to provide that, at all elec ons to the federal parliament, in any rovince, the qualification and lists of lectors should be the same as for the egislative assembly of the province. PROVINCIAL OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED

BY PROVINCES. 8. That the intention of the British North America act of the several provinces thereby confederated was, that the provincial authorities should have islation on the subjects assigned to the power of appointing stipendiary, po lice and other magistrates, and all offi cers 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 ed of crimes, and of commuting and remitexists; and that, to remove all doubt on ting sentences is whole or in part, which so important a matter, an amendment clusively to the provincial legislatures, of the act should be obtained, expressly declaring that the jurisdiction to make of each province in council," subject as in such appointments does belong to the said resolution set forth; that all provi-

PROVINCIAL FEES TO GO INTO PROVIN- by the royal instructions given to the gov-

CIAL TREASURIES. 9. That according to the intention of of the act, his excellency is (among other ation respecting the validity of statutes the British North America Act and its things) "authorized and empowered, to of both the federal parliament and pro- promoters, the provinces are entitled to grant any offender convicted of any crime vincial legislatures; that constitutional all fees paid or payable on legal proprovision should be made for obtaining ceedings in the provincial courts; that the or magistrate within the do such determination before, as well as provinces accordingly have always enafter, a statute has been acted upon ; joyed or dealt with the revenue thereand that any decision should be subject | from; that according to a recent decisappeal as in other cases, in order ion of Her Majesty's privy council, the provincial legislatures cannot legislate laws of the province, or of commuting and of the several provinces of the dominion PRIVATE LITIGANTS NOT TO QUESTION as to such fees or apply the revenue to remitting, in whole or in part, any sen- and, if approved of, should be submitted provincial purposes; and that the act should be so amended as to expressly ment in respect of any such offence; that

statutes should not be open to question | ca Act the provincial legislatures have by private litigants, except within a exclusive jurisdiction to make laws in nited time (say two years) from the relation to the administration of justice, assing thereof; that thereafter such including the constitution, maintenance enstitutionality should only be ques- and organization of provincial courts, oned at the instance of a government, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction; ederal or provincial; that any enact- that a judical opinion has been expressment decided, after the lapse of the ed that a lieutenant governor has the limited time, to be unconstitutional should, for all purposes other than the courts of assize and nisi prius, over and

ate was to protect the interests of the general and the lieutenant governor 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 unneces

that the deal business is brightening office, and to give the choice, as vacanbeen lighter this season than for a vacancy belongs, until, as to any provgood many years, while consumption ince, one-half of the members of the perience of all legislative bodies to be has been fairly maintained. The senate representing such province are necessary that they should possess cerstock on hand is much less than at senators chosen by the province; that tain privileges and immunities to enable the corresponding date last year, and thereafter the mode of selection be as them effectually to discharge the functhe corresponding date last year, and it is, therefore, reasonable to assume follows: If the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or otherwise purpose, acts have been passed by the that prices will, at any rate, not go of a senator chosen by a province, that parliament of Canada, and confirmed by province to choose his successor; and if imperial legislation, defining the privithe vacancy is occasioned by the death, leges, immunities and powers of the two resignation or otherwise of any other houses and of the members thereof; that senator, the vacancy to be filled as now acts in like manner have been passed by serious objections to the new timber provided by the act, but only for a several provincial legislatures defining

the privileges of their legislative coun acts have not yet been confirmed by im-

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

12. That in two of the provinces

nembers of such house of assembly

inces; and that the act should be ame

ed so as to make clear and indisputable i

ovince in which they are situate, an

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

ot to the dominion.

subject to any federal law.

POWER OF PARDONING CRIMINALS.

prieving and pardoning prisoners convict

administered by the lieutenant governo

sions relating to this power were omit

it is presumed this was not the purpose of

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

16. That the provinces represented at

amended accordingly.

before confederation, were provided for out of provincial funds, has largely in cording to the intention and prrctice as these five the legislative council is elec (4). That several of the provinces not in a condition to provide, by direct tive for a limited term; that in the other taxation or otherwise, for the additional four the appointments are by the lier spenditure needed, and in consequence tenant governor and for life; that the re from time to time applied to the experience which has been had since ederal parliament and government for in confederation shows that, under responreased annual allowances; sible government and with the safe

(5). That this conference is of opinion guards provided by the British Nort that a basis for a final and unalterable America Act, a second provincial char settlement of the amounts to be yearly ber is unnecessary, and the expens paid by the deminion to the several prorinces for their local purposes and the ed with advantage; that under the act support of their governments and legislaprovincial legislature has power ares, may be found in the proposal following, that is to say:mend the constitution of the province (A). Instead of the amounts now paid. that this power includes the abolition of the sums hereafter payable yearly by the legislative council, or changing th Canada to the several provinces for the method of constituting the same; that

support of their governments and legisla-tures, to be according to population and the provision has failed to effect the abolition of the council in some proas follows:-vinces where public opinion is believed o 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 (B). Instead of an annual grant per council or change the constitution thereof, provided that the address is head of population now allowed, the anconcurred in by at least two-thirds of | nual payment hereafter to be at the same

UBLIC LANDS BELONG TO THE PROVINCE 13. That by the British North Ame om time to time by the last decennia sus, until such population exceeds 2, ca Act it is provided that all lands be 00,000; and at the rate of 60 cents per longing to the several provinces of Can nead for so much of said population ada shall belong to the provinces re nay exceed 2,500,000. spectively in which they are situate (C). The population as ascertained b that the claim recently made by the the last decennial census to govern ex federal government to all crown lands cent as to British Columbia and Manitoba as to which there was no treaty with the and as to these two provinces, the popula Indians before confederation, is contrary to the intention of the act and of under the respective statutes in that bethe provinces confederated, is unjust, and half, the annual payments now made to

til a recent period, the act received from fixed, until the actual population is by the federal authorities, as well as from the the census ascertained to be greater; and egislatures and governments of the pro- thereafter the actual population, so as certained, to govern; (D). The amount so to be paid and ts technical effect as well as in its actual granted yearly by the dominion to the ntention, that all such lands belong to the provinces respectively, to be declared by mperial enactment to be final and abso lute, and not within the power of the federal parliament to alter, add to or

14. That by the British North America (6). That the following table shows the Act the jurisdiction with respect to banknounts which, instead of those now pay uptcy and insolvency is assigned to the able for government and legislation and al law on that subject now in force : that, annually payable by the Dominion to the in the absence of a law for the whole doinion, it is in the public interest that several provinces (the same being calcul ated, according to the last decennial cen ach province should be at liberty to deal us for the provinces of Ontario, Quebe with the matter, subject to any federal Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince law which may thereafter be passed : that t is doubtful how far under the present Edward Island, and according to the limit of population now fixed by statute ovisions of the act the provincial legisla res can deal with the subject; and it is desirable that the act be amended by expressly giving to the provinces the nece srry jurisdiction, in the absence of and

15. That it was provided by the 44th 1864, that "the power of respiting, re from the British North America Act; that ernor general subsequently to the passing in any court or before any judge, justice don," that by reason of this language and otherwise doubts have arisen as to the power of a lieutenant governor of a prov-(7) That this conference deems it ince to respite, reprieve or pardon prisonirable that the proposal above set forth ers convicted of an offence against the

tence, fine, forfeiture, penalty or punish- to the provincial legislatures. 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 10. That by the British North Ameri- ing with all matters relating to the exe- should at the earliest practicable moment, cution of provincial laws should belong to take steps with the view of securing the record. the lieutenant governor in council of each enactment by the imperial parliament of province, leaving (if deemed desirable) the amendments to the British North America power of the federal government to apply Act in accordance with the foregoing re,

to other cases; and that the set should be | solutions. RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING PROVINCIA LEGISLATION IN CERTAIN MATTERS. provinces being settled and placed beyond

action should lie against any judge, stipen- that. 17. That by the British North America diary or police magistrate, justice of the

Act all the customs and excise duties, as peace, or officer, for any act done under well as certain other revenues of the pro- the supposed authority of a statutory pro- It must have been humiliating to Dr. or called back. vinces, were transferred from the provin- vision which may afterwards be held to Tupper and his friends, as well as to Members of the police department not ces to the dominion, and it was provided have been beyond the legislative jurisdic-Mr. Pipes, the Liberal leader, and his on duty at the jail were held in reserve at that the following sums should be paid tion of parliament or the legislature which yearly by the dominion to the several enacted the same, provided the action find a man such as the prohibition canthat the following sums should be paid tion of parliament or the legislature which rovinces for the support of their govern-

And that an annual grant in aid of each And that an annual grant in aid of each rovince should be made equal to 80 cents may be consistent with the different legal election on Thursday last Bulmer had half minutes. All the Anarchists died of strangulation. per head of the population as ascertained by the census of 1861; with a special provision 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 provincial purposes, 80 per cent., or \$10,962, 880, going to the dominion; that by in-

that, while this increased taxation is paid and letters of administration granted in the Fishery Commission. It was, crease of population imposes upon the any one of them. provinces largely increased burdens, no been granted to them, 13 only, instead of vinces (subject to proper conditions) with

20 per cent., of the increased revenue of espect to probates and letters of administhe dominion, or \$4,182,525, being now ration granted in the United Kingdom, allowed to the provinces, while instead of go into effect when probates and letters administration granted in the Dominion re by imperial legislation made effectual the United Kingdom. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing

the purposes thereby intended: that the o the federal government, and that the onference do cordially invite the co-opertion of the federal government in carry ng into effect the resolutions. That copies of the foregoing resolution e also transmitted by the president of his conference to the respective govern

> o ney-General.
> Honore Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec and Attorney-General.
> W S Fielding, Prime Minister of Nove Scotia A M Ross, Executive Councillor of Ontario and Treasures. Executive Councillor and Minis-ter of Education. David A Ross, Executive Councillor of Quebec. Arthur Turostic Executive Councillor of Quebec.

> r-General. rchand, Speaker of Legislative As-

ial Secretary and Receiver-General of New newick. E. Hamilton, Executive Councillor of Mani-a and Attorney-General.

The following additional resolutions for speeches or epigrams on Mitchells-United States, this Inter-Provincial Con-

s opposed to the construction, which, unter them respectively by the dominion are trade relations between the Dominion and on the contrary may even serve to

CONDEMNED.

Manitoba at its last session enacted a measure providing for the construction of a rajiway from the City of Winnipeg to Valley railway; that the line of the proposed railway is within the original limits 33 V., c. 3 of the Statutes of Canada; that by the subsequent Act 44 V., c 14, for the extension of the boundaries of the Province, it was enacted that "the said increas ed limit and the territory thereby added to the Province of Manitoba shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been or shall hereafter be enacted respecting the Canadian Pacific railway and the lands to be granted in aid thereof;" that this provision does not apply to the original limits of the Province; that the Prov ince of Manitoba in accepting the extension of its boundaries on the conditions mentioned did not surrender any right, power or franchise which may be exercised by the Province within its original limits that the Legislature in passing its measure for the construction of the Red River Valley railway, acted within its constitutional powers; that the Act has, 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 within Provincial jurisdiction is subordinnould be considered by the governments ated to the will of the central power; and that this conference desires to express its

> of Manitoba in their struggle for the rights of their Province. The delegates from the Province of New Bunswick did not concur in this motion, and wished their dissent to be placed on

ers in such matters, upbraided our nere pronouncing of the decision, be reated as if originally enacted by the right to do so is considered to but the right to d 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.

4. That a leading purpose of the sen
Times downwards, repeated to be so open to question that, when it is deemed necessary to hold such a court independent commissions expressed in the same terms have, by arrangement ed by the order of Her Majesty; and that the whole northern boundaries of Ontario and Quebee should be determined and expressions.

Sary, 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 red 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 red of the coive it by addressing The Canadian transfers desiring any further information can red the certicism, nor does one of them yet if they were attacked, especially with and the dominion, so far as the same have been determined by Her demed necessary to hold such a court independent commissions expressed in the same have been determined by 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 red court in 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 canceted by the red court in the said matters, resolves as follows:

19. That a leading purpose of the senior of the d

Served Him Right.

would not lie against him if the statutory provision had been within such legislative provision had been within such legislative uilled by a nomination for the House of were also stationed outside the police lines and mindled with the crowd. provision had been within such legislative milied by a nomination for the House of jurisdiction.

70,000

. 50,000

. 50,000

. 50,000

aid of each of debts should be assimilated as far as and of each of debts should be assimilated as far as and of each of debts should be assimilated as far as and of each of debts should be assimilated as far as and of each of debts should be assimilated as far as and of each of debts should be assimilated as far as and of each of debts should be assimilated as far as and of each of debts should be assimilated as far as and each of the House of the House of the House of the each of the House of the House of the each of the House of the House of the each of the House of the each of the House of the each of the House of the House of the each of the each of the each of the each of the House of the each of the House of the each systems prevailing in the respective pro- 982 votes to Sir Charles' 2487 but the none of their necks were broken. vinces; that this conference is of opinion difference between his vote of February The following are the last words of the that such assimilation should include pro- last and that of Thursday represents executed men: visions against preferences by insolvent the uncompromising element in the Spies -"There will come a time when debtors, and provisions for the examina- Liberal party of Cumberland, and we our silence will be more powerful than the tion of debtors, and for taking speedy are glad that it is no larger. We still voices they are strangling to death now." possession of an insolvent's estate for the retain the same opinion of Sir Charles | Engel-"Hurrah for anarchy." cenefit of his creditors; so far as these Tapper and his methods in politics, as bjects can be dealt with by the provinwe have always expressed, but the liberthe happiest moment of my life. we have always expressed, but the liberal we have always expressed, but the liberal red al party, at Sir Charles' request, retired will you let me speak. Sheriff Matson? there being legislative provision in the several provinces of the Dominion for might be free to give his time to might be free to give his time to Let the voice of the people be heard?"

endering effectual in all the provinces preparation for the discharge of his (subject to proper conditions) probates duties as Canada's representative on therefore, only reckless agitators and 22. That this conference approves of a cranks who would interfere at such a The ADVANCE published last week milar law being passed in all the pro- time to prevent Sir Charles from pro- the paper read by Mr. C. H. Fairsane temperance men.

Our Importations. An exchange says:esolutions be formally communicated by he president on behalf of this conference Considerable discussion relative to

ents of the provinces not represented t this conference, namely Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, with a view to their concurrence in and support of he conclusions arrived at by this confer-

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 Converting the Canadians. Thurst Research Councillor of Ontario and Provincial Secretary.

A M Ross, Executive Councillor of Ontario and Provincial Secretary. stand the value of our "national aspir-

ations." The papers are telling us that G Marchand, Speaker of Legislative as ations. The papers are territy at the compact. Att. Factors and Parks that Attenny-General.

W Longley, Executive Councillor of Nova La and Attenny-General Middleton married "a French-La and Attenny-General Middleton marrie d McLellan, Executive Councillor, Pro. salary and be thankful.

DECLARATION FOR UNRESTRICTED RE- silent sphinx neither expresses sympathy for O'Brien nor compliments Dillor

were also adopted at the Inter-Provincial town. What does he mean?" inference: - "That, having reference to he agitation on the subject of the trade lations between the Dominion and the erence, consisting of representatives of all political parties, desires to record its In May, 1886, a strike took place in pinion that Unrestricted Reciprocity Chicago, and the strikers were instigated ould be of advantage to all the Provinces by certain Anarchist leaders to riotous deof the Dominion, that this conference and monstrations. A conflict took place be the people it represents cherish fervent loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, and The police being outnumbered, fired and warm attachment to British connection; and that this conference is of opinion that killed several persons in self defence. Two policemen also fell. Spies, one of a fair measure providing under proper the men who was hanged on Friday, and conditions for Unrestricted Reciprocal articles demanding vengeance, and calling and the United States, would not lessen the Socialists to arms. A meeting was these sentiments on the part of our people, held in a public square, and inflammatory speeches were made by Spies and one of increase them, and would at the same his staff named Schwab. While a youth time, in connection with an adjustment named Fielden was speaking to the excited of the Fishery dispute, tend to happily settle grave difficulties which have from crowd, the police to the number of 150 time to time arisen between the Mother

DISALLOWANCE OF MANITOBA RAILWAY ACTS That the Legislature of the Province

the force into confusion, but a moment later they re-formed and fired on the One of the prisoners turned State's evidence and the details of a plot to fire the was sentenced to imprisonment for life. in his mouth, which he exploded with a en were commuted to imprisonment for 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 man employed as a printer in the same indges will be appointed from among litsympathy with the people and Legislature

anarchist demonstrations. New Brunswick Premier because it imside the jail. In addition to the battalion opened until after the prizes have been agined that, in the new financial pro-There having been submitted for the posals of the Quebec Conference, New side armed with rifles and they surround- the name and address of each successconsideration of this conference some mat. Brunswick would receive no addition to ed the entire block in which the jail is ful competitor shall be rublished. The ters of inter-provincial interest and con- her revenue. Disregarding their previ- situated which, in addition to the cordors competition will close on the 15th of Jancern in respect whereof no amendment of our experiences with the leading Tory of police, was enclosed by ropes. The uary, 1888, and the result will be announced

spective provincial legislatures, that no to look to the independent papers for would be able to return the fire with great est effect and less danger to themselves and in case of attack they would not break but hold their positions until reinforced

Fisher-"Hurrah for anarchy! this is Will you let me speak, Sheriff Matson?

Commercial Union.

THE DEBATE AT THE ST. JOHN BOARD

ceeding to Washington. Neither the weather on the question of trade relacause of Temperance nor of prohibition tions with the United States. On the can be promoted by such methods. | conclusion of Mr. Fairweather's remarks, They disgust and alienate decent and 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 Gen. Middletown's position is still going on in official circles at Ottawa. It is on in official circles at Octawa. 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 show that taking off the duty would It is time we had an end of the apparently interminable discussion over doctrine that the duty did not affect the General Middleton and his claims. The price of an article. Mr. Fairweather ntention of the government is, no had argued in favor of dealing with doubt, to retain him in the pay of the England on patriotic grounds, but of people of Canada, for he possesses the a truth there was no patriotism in tarone requisite for our best positions- iffs. If there was, why should we be viz., that "he comes from England, you called upon under the present tariff to know". It cannot be that we lack the pay five per cent, more on English immaterial out of which military com-manders are made, for Eugland knows Mr. Fairweather's quotation from the better even if Canada has not learned Chicago Times, it was evident that tary forces. And, yet, we talk of our commercial union we would in the matindependence and national spirit! ter of tariff questions be at the mercy of England insists on sending us our Gov- the American congress and the Ameriernor-General, and our military and can courts; as the terms of union would, navalcommanders-in-chief, and the soon- without doubt, provide for the settleer we realize that we are dictated to in ment of matters as they came up from such matters, the better we will under- time to time on a basis that would not jar on the self-respect of either party tothe compact. Mr. Fairweather had was paid by all shipyards in average PARNELL AS A SPHINX:"-The Irish | years when shippards were a healthy in-Times. asks:-"Where is Parnell? The dustry." 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 Four Anarchists were hanged in Chicago of the non-extension of the clothing: on Friday last. The story of their crime trade and boot and shoe business in St. John had been attributed by Mr. Fair weather to the low wages that prevail in Quebec. If that statement were correct, it would show that Quebec had tween the police and thousands of rioters. 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. who edited an Anarchist paper, published some would say, in some degree to the

impetus given by that underground (Continued on 4th Page)

Increased Cost of Logs. The Chicago Timberman indicates that

the outlook for lumber operations in the appeared on the ground and commanded Western States are about the same as with Country and the United Stotes. 'Carried the mob to disperse. At this moment a us. It says: -"It is practically settled dynamite bomb was thrown among the thus early that logging operations this force and exploded, killing seven police- winter, are going to be expensive. Many men and wounding tifty or sixty more.

Kinds of camp supplies are slightly higher than they were last year, and there are no plenty and while prices are nominally crowd, which dispersed. Afterwards about the same, the existing conditions dynamite was found stowed away in Spies' point to a higher average during the seaoffice, and several arrests were made son. In general, the difficulty of getting: logs to water and the amount of labor re quired to accomplish it increases slightly city, plunder the inhabitants and to kill every year, because it is natural that the those in authority came to light. Eight more accessible timber should be first cut. of the plotters were tried and found guilty In the older sections, there will be a good of murder in the first degree. One, Neebe, deal of clearing up work done and a good many logs will be put in over long hauls, The other seven were doomed to the gal- the added expense of which there is nothows. On Thursday last Lingg escaped ing to counterbalance. The differences in the gallows by placing a fulminating cap every case may be small and apparently unimportant, but the sum of them is likely candle, blowing a large portion of his head to be considerable, and to make the aggreoff, and the sentences of Schwab and Field- gate as well as the per thousand cost of logging the coming season, greater, by an life. Schwab is a man of some education, appreciable percentage, than it was last

> Canadian Romances. LIBERAL PRIZES OFFERED TO CANADIAN'

CAN WRITE GOOD CANADIAN STO The Publishers of THE CANADIAN FIRE-SIDE WEEKLY offer a prize of \$75 for the best Canadian Story, \$30 for the second. German; Parsons, the only American in and \$20 for the third best. All the stories the gang, who was a moving spirit in the submitted are to become the property of great Pittsburg riots two years ago; Engel THE FIRESIDE WEEKLY, and should conanother German associated with Spies in tain not less than ten thousand and no the Zeitung office, and Fisher another Ger- more than fifteen thousand words. The

erary men whose impartiality will be Great precautions were taken both be- above suspicion, fore and at the hanging to prevent hostile | 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 hundred policemen armed with rifles, bay- manuscript, and when sending in the 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 the 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