"for provincial purposes." If it should greatly exceed the cost of administration of justice, still it is to be raised and applied to general provincial purposes, and it is not more specially applicable for the administration of justice than any other part of the general provincial revenue.

"Their lordships, therefore think that it cannot be justi"fied under the 14th sub-section.

"With regard to the third argument, which was founded " on the 65th section of the act, it was one not easy to fol-"low, but their lordships are clearly of opinion that it "cannot prevail. The 65th section preserves the pre-"existing powers of the governors or lieutenant governors "in council to do certain things not there specified. That, "however, was subject to a power of abolition or alteration "by the respective Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, "with the exception of course, of what depended on Impe-"rial Legislation. Whatever powers of that kind existed, "the act with which their lordships have to deal neither "abolishes nor alters them. It does not refer to them in "any matter whatever. It is said that, among those powers, "there was a power, not taken away, to lay taxes of this "very kind upon legal proceedings in the courts, not for "the general revenue purposes of the province, but for the "purpose of forming a special fund called: "The Building "and Jury Fund" which was appropriated for purposes "connected with the administration of justice. What has "been done here is quite a different thing. It is not by the "authority of the lieutenant governor in council. It is not " in aid of the Building and Jury Fund. It is a Legislative "Act without any reference whatever to those powers if "they still exist quite collateral to them; and if they still "exist, and if it exists itself capable of being exercised con-"currently with them; to tax for the general purposes of "the province, and in aid of the general revenue these " legal proceedings.