THE Maritime Farmer.

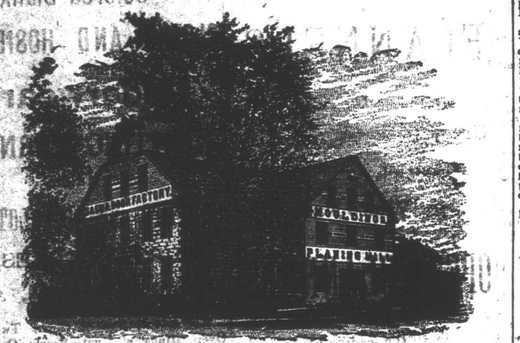
AGRICULTURE THE TRUE SOURCE OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1887. VOL. IX., NO. 11

PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. First box generally relieves. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ills than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had otherwise. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. T. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!



No. 2, QUEEN STREET.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

always on hand, or made to order, from kilndried stock. Flooring, Sheathing, Clapboards, Stair stock, &c., &c. Also

Furniture in Bedroom Suits, &c., &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE, &c. ON HAND.

All of the above will be sold LOW for cash or approved payments.

Fredericton, April 6 J. C. RISTEEN & CO.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

D. M'CATHERIN'S SALES ROOM.

Phœnix Square, Fredericton, N. B.

These machines can be had at the following offices, viz:—

Fredericton, N.B., Newcastle, Miramichi, N.B., Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., Bathurst Gloucester Co., N. B., Campbeltown, Restigouche Co., N. B., St. Stephen, N. B.

Agents wanted for P. E. Island and Nova Scotia.

D. McCATHERIN, *Manager for Maritime Provinces*

Address all communications P. O. Box 162, Fredericton, N. B.

L. P. LaFOREST,

Tinsmith, Plumber and Gasfitter,

Begs to announce that he has purchased his father's stock-in-trade, and will continue the business in all its various branches at the old stand, PHŒNIX SQUARE, NORTH SIDE.

He will give particular attention to erecting Furnaces and to Tin Roofing, and is well prepared to meet the demands of the wholesale Tin trade.

He will keep constantly on hand, a superior class of TINWARE for the retail trade, which will be found to be cheaper and better than can be bought anywere else in the city.

He solicits a fair share of public patronage. Remember the place:

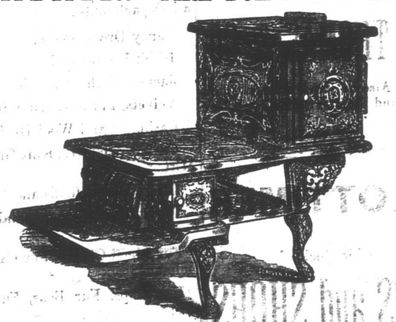
PHŒNIX SQUARE, NORTH SIDE.

Fredericton, April 20, 1887

The "Good Luck."

ELEVATED OVEN.

OVEN 14 x 14 x 26. FIRE BOX 27 1-2 INCHES.



The Good Luck Elevated Oven Cook Stove is the best Elevated Oven Stove in the market to-day. This Stove is guaranteed to bake faster than any Elevated Oven Stove in the market. The dampness on top of Stove, gives complete control of fire, doing away with all necessity for a Damper in the Smoke Pipe.

EVERY STOVE GUARANTEED.

FOR SALE AT

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite County Court House.

FEED!

NOW LANDING:

ONE CAR

Middlings,

Shorts

and Bran.

ALSO:

Extra No. 1

GREEN HEAD LIME!

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

155 and 159 Queen Street.

Fredericton, August 24

GREAT RUSH!

New 5 and 10 Cent Store,

Queen St., Fredericton.

JUST OPENED:

A large Stock of New Goods consisting of:

Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Hardware, Jewelry, Soaps, Pictures, Tops and thousand of Useful and Fancy Articles, at

5 and 10 Cents Each.

Fredericton, June 22

IRON, IRON.

JUST RECEIVED, Ten Tons of Iron. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

October 5

NOTICE OF SALE.

To EDWARD HALL, and MARY his wife, and CHARLES HALL and BERTHA C., his wife, all of the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, and all others to whom it may in any wise concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, made between Edward Hall, therein described as of Queensbury, York County, Farmer, and Mary, his wife, and Charles Hall, therein described as of the same place, Farmer, and Bertha C., his wife, (the mortgagors) of the first part, and the undersigned, Alexander Colter, therein described as of York County, Farmer, (the mortgagee) of the second part, and Registered in Book Z 3, of the York County Records, pages 521, 522 and 523, on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D., 1885, under number 35150, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at Phœnix Square, in the City of Fredericton, on **SATURDAY, the 10th day of December next,** at twelve o'clock, noon, the Lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain piece of Land situate, lying, and in the Parish of Queensbury, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and described in the Deed thereof from David Sinnott and wife, to the said Edward Hall, dated May 3rd, A. D, 1864, Registered in Book O 2, of the York County Records, page 275, as being the two thirds of Lot one hundred and thirty-two in the original grant containing one hundred and forty two acres, more or less, bounded on the south east side by a portion of the aforesaid lot number 132, now at present owned and occupied by the before named Edward Hall, and on the north west side by land owned and occupied by Smith Mores, and fronting on the eastern bank of the river Saint John, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, privileges and appurtenance to same, belonging or appertaining."

Dated this twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1887.

ALEXANDER COLTER, *Mortgagee.*

J. A. & W. VANWART, *Solicitor for Mortgagee.*

NOTICE OF SALE.

To WILLIAM J. TAIT of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and all others whom it may in anywise concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and Registered in Book Z 3, of the York County Records, pages 21, 22 and 23, under No. 3486, made between the said William J. Tait, therein described as of the Parish of Douglas, York County, New Brunswick, Farmer, of the first part, and Matilda Seely, therein described as of the city of Fredericton, County and Province aforesaid, wife of George Seely of said city of Fredericton, Lumberer, of the second part, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction at Phœnix Square, in the City of Fredericton, on **WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of November next,** at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, and bounded as follows: situated on the northwesterly side of the public highway road leading through the said Parish of Douglas, and described as follows: Beginning at the line of land between the said lot and land owned by John Johnston and John Burpee, and running along the said northwesterly side of said road easterly to a small spruce tree standing on the northwesterly side of said road, thence running northwesterly in a line parallel with the said Johnston and Burpee line aforesaid to the Mill Pond, thence running westerly along the shore of the said Mill Pond up stream to the said dividing line of the said land owned by the said John Johnston and the said John Burpee; thence along the said line southeasterly to the said road or place of beginning, containing by estimation two and one half acres, more or less, the same having been conveyed to one John Mitchell by Alexander Thompson and wife, by deed, dated the 18th day of October, 1866," which said Indenture of Mortgage, mortgage debt and mortgaged lands and premises, were assigned by the said Matilda Seely and the said George Seely to the undersigned Charles S. Ingraham, by an Indenture dated the seventh day of October, A. D. 1887, and Registered in the York County Records on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1887, under No. 37191, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and rights, privileges and appurtenances to same belonging or appertaining.

Dated this 18th day of October, A. D. 1887.

CHARLES S. INGRAHAM, *Assignee of Mortgagee.*

J. A. & VANWART, *Sol's to Assignee of Mortgagee.*

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be sold by Public Auction on **THURSDAY, the 17th day of November next,** between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton in the County of York, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand either at law or in Equity of **"The Fredericton Leather Company,"** of, in, to, out of or upon the following leasehold lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the Town Plot of the said City of Fredericton, and abutted and bounded as follows:—

Commencing on the southerly side of King Street at an elm tree, distant fifty one feet from Northumberland Street, thence along said King Street northwesterly two hundred and one feet to the Connors lot; thence along the easterly side line of said lot south, twenty-eight degrees west, to Brunswick Street, thence along said street south, thirty-nine degrees east, fifty-three feet or to the Wilson lot; thence along the westerly side line of said lot north, thirty-three degrees east, one hundred and thirty-eight feet six inches, or to corner of fence; thence along the fence the northerly boundary line of F. A. McCausland's lot, south fifty-two degrees east, sixty-four feet; thence southwesterly four feet six inches; thence south, forty-eight degrees east, sixty-five feet to Northumberland street aforesaid; thence along said street northeasterly one hundred and eleven feet to the F. J. McCausland lot; thence north fifty-six degrees thirty minutes west forty feet; thence northeasterly thirty-two feet six inches to place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements and privileges thereto attached and belonging, and being the same lands and premises mentioned and described in the following several Indentures of lease and assignments, that is to say: Indenture of lease from Elizabeth Blizzard to McCausland, Upham & Co., dated the fifth day of March, A. D. 1875; Indenture of lease from Elizabeth Blizard to the Fredericton Leather Company, dated the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1878; Assignment of lease from Fanny Broderick to the Fredericton Leather Company, dated the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1880; Assignment of lease from Nelson W. Price to the Fredericton Leather Company, dated the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1879; and an Assignment of lease from Margaret Sterling to McCausland, Upham & Co., dated the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1876.

Also immediately preceding the sale of the said leasehold lands and premises, the following personal estate owned by the Fredericton Leather Company: Four large Oil Tanks, one Safe, one Letter Press and a quantity of tools.

The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of the Peoples' Bank of New Brunswick against the said the Fredericton Leather Company.

A. A. STERLING, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, N. B., August 8th 1887.

OXFORD & NEW GLASGOW RAILWAY SECTIONS.

1st—Birch Hill Road to Pugwash Junc. 13 miles.
2nd—Pugwash Junct'n to Pugwash..... 9 miles.
3rd—Pugwash Junct'n to Wallace Stat'n 7 miles.
4th—Wallace Station to Mingo Road...17 miles.

Tenders for Grading, Bridge and Culvert Masonry, Fencing, &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Oxford and New Glasgow Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, the 18th day of November, 1887, for the grading, bridge and culvert masonry, fencing, &c.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the office of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway at Wallace, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, on and after the 10th day of November, 1887, where the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, and all conditions are complied with.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender

A. P. BRADLEY, *Secretary.*

Department of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 20th October, 1887

LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES —AND— Eye-Glasses, AT A BARGAIN.

I HAVE a lot of Laurance's best English Glasses, (both in Glass and Pebbles) which I will sell at 20 per cent,

LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare chance to secure a first-class article at a

LOW PRICE, —AT—

GEORGE H. DAVIS', DRUGGIST,

Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.

FREDERICTON.

October 5, 1887

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry. 500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation. A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms. E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange. J. J.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, $7.00

Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - .60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

A marvel of efficiency and economy. Quality never varies. The purest and best for all household purposes; washing and cleaning without injury to hands or fabric. No boiling, scalding or hard rubbing necessary. The saving of fuel alone pays for the soap. Makes white goods whiter, softens woolen goods and makes colored goods brighter. One soap for all purposes. Toilet, Bath, Laundry, Scrubbing, &c. Read the directions plainly given on each wrapper and learn the new "Surprise" way of washing clothes, saving time, money, labor and worry of the old way. "Wash day" made a pleasure by the use of SURPRISE SOAP and JOY and smiles take the place of tired looks. Save 25 Surprise wrappers, send to the manufacturers with your address and get a handsome picture for them. Ask your grocer to show you the picture. SURPRISE SOAP is sold by all leading grocers. If not obtainable at your home send 5 cents in stamps to us for sample bar.

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES CHOLERA, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHŒA, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

NEW CANNED GOODS, —AT— W. H. VANWART'S.

Sugar, Corn, and Cream Brand Corn, Windsor Tomatoes, Cove Oysters, Bartlet Pears, Columbia River Salmon, Lobsters, Canned Beef, Baked Beans, Pine Apple, Potted Ham, Condensed Coffee, Condensed Milk, Royal Baking Powder, Teas, all grades from 18 cents to 80 cents per pound, and take your choice

AT W. H. VANWART'S.

Telephone communication.

November 2.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THEOPHILUS EDWARDS of the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, Trader, has this day assigned all his property, rights and credits to the undersigned in Trust for the benefit of his creditors, who shall have executed the Trust Deed within ninety days from the date thereof. Duplicate copies of the said Trust Deed lie at the office of Gilbert W. Vanwart, Woodstock, N. B., and the office of Blair & Barry, Solicitors, Fredericton, N. B., for inspection and signature.

Dated August 31st, 1887.

GILBERT W. VANWART, FREDERICK MOORE, *Trustees.*

3m

TO BOSTON.

TRAVELLERS will please remember that they can procure from me, Through Tickets to Boston from Fredericton, 1st class, at the low rate of $5.50 by the Magnificent Palace Steamers of the International Steamship Line, and River Steamers of Union Line.

JOHN RICHARDS, *Agent.*

Fredericton, September 21, 1887

ALL SORTS.

Some men find fault because they are never lucky enough to find anything else.

PERFECTLY CHARMING is what the ladies say about "Lotus of the Nile" Perfume.

The total wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota is about 86,000,000 bushels.

CROUP AND THROAT and Lung Troubles are treated successfully with Allen's Lung Balsam.

Women are the best detectors of counterfeits when the counterfeits are not men.

For Kidney trouble use MINARD'S LINIMENT freely internally and externally. It will relieve you in one hour and make a permanent cure.

The bachelor may lead a life full of joy, but you can't convince any old maid of it.

Nine-tenths of the disease denominated Catarrh is the result of protracted or off-repeated colds in the head. Nasal Balm will give immediate relief and permanently cures.

It takes nearly one hundred million foreign eggs a month to keep the English in cakes and puddings.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Spend less than you earn and you will be rich. Eat less than you can digest, and you will be well. Attempt less than you can accomplish, and you will be strong.

Little, "But Enough,"

as Mercutio said of his wound. We refer to Dr. Pierce's little Pellets, which are small, swift, and sure, in cases of sick headache, billiousness, constipation, and indigestion.

A large dry goods firm of New York, composed of half a dozen partners has a proviso in the articles of co-partnership that no relative of any partner shall be employed in the concern.

The Modus Operandi.

The mode of operating of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts at once and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and the Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strengthen. Hence its almost universal value in Chronic Complaints.

The Moscow *Gazette* demands a neutrality agreement touching Gibraltar similar to the Suez canal agreement. The paper says it believes if all the powers interested should insist an such an agreement England would yield.

The weather-wise are out with their predictions. The goose bone has been carefully inspected by those who know the meteorological possibilities of the goose bone; and they unanimously report that it portends a warm, wet and unhealthy winter.

Cucumbers and melons are, "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, &c. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their hearts content if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

A yellow wedding is one of the latest freaks. The bridesmaids are in yellow, the decorations yellow, the laces yellow, the flowers yellow—everything, in short, but the bride, who is of course all white, wears that jaundiced hue.

THERE IS A WIDE DIFFERENCE between medicines which effect merely the symptoms of disease and those which effect its cause. The first are useful as palliatives, the second, if of genuine efficacy, produces a radical cure. To the latter class belongs Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Thoroughness of operation is its special attribute in all cases of Billiousness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Kidney Complaints, and Female Weakness.

Said a sharp attorney to a rambling witness: "Now, you must give explicit and exact answers. You said you drove a milk wagon didn't you?" "No, sir, I didn't." "Don't you drive a milk wagon?" "No, sir." "Aha! What do you do, sir?" "I drive a hoss, sir."

"Truth Crushed to Earth

will rise." So will Biscuit and Bread made with Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. It is the only reliable.

"Ah, yes," said an old fellow, "when I was a young man like you I admired a pretty girl as much as any one, but accumulating years and a wife and family have taught me." Here he hesitated. "Well what have accumulating years and a wife and family taught you?" "Caution, my boy, caution."

"It is absolutely necessary that this place should be filled by a very fast writer," said old Grind to Mrs. Malaprop, who was trying to get a situation for a son. "My boy is just the one to suit you then," she replied, "He must be a very fast writer, because his teacher told me only the other day that he wrote a running hand."

Give them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

A young man sent his photograph, handsomely framed, to a girl whose favor he wished to win. The next day the frame came back with a note, in which she thanked him for the picture, but begged to return the frame, as she made it a rule never to accept anything valuable from a gentleman.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.—Feb. 1, 1y.

First Class English Fire Insurance Companies.

The North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, Liverpool & London & Globe of London, Royal of Liverpool, Phœnix of London, Commercial Union of London, and National of Dublin, Ireland, are represented here by

MORRISON & FREEZE.

The rates are as low as any, and some special advantages are given to the best class of business. Farmers and others having detached buildings, can insure for 3 years at very low rates. Over $36,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886. Office Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B., opposite the Post Office, next door below Telegraph Office.

The Quebec Conference!

Resolutions Passed by the recent Interprovincial Gathering at the Ancient Capital.

The Local Premiers and their Colleagues suggest important Amendments to the B. N. A. Act.

Following are the resolutions passed at the late conference of Provincial statesmen at Quebec.

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 20 years' practical working of the act has developed much friction between the federal and provincial governments and legislatures, has disclosed grave omissions in the provisions of the act, and has shown (when the language of the act came to be judicially interpreted) that in many respects what was the common understanding and intention had not been expressed, and that important provisions in the act are obscure as to their true intent and meaning; and whereas the preservation of provincial autonomy is essential to the future well-being of Canada; and if such autonomy is to be maintained, it has become apparent that the constitutional act must be revised and amended; therefore, the representatives and delegates of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, duly accredited by their respective governments, and in conference assembled, believing that they express the views and wishes of the people of Canada, agree upon the following resolutions as the basis upon which the act should be amended, 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 92nd section of the act; that a previous section of the act reserves to the federal government the legal power of disallowing at will all acts passed by a provincial legislature; that this power of 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 free exercise of their exclusive right of legislation on the subjects assigned to them, subject only to disallowance by Her Majesty in council as before one generation; 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 acts.

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

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

4. That a leading purpose of the senate was to protect the interests of the respective provinces as such; that a senate to which the appointments are made by the federal government, and for life, affords no adequate security to the provinces; and that, if case no other early remedy is provided, the British North America Act should be so amended as to limit the term for which senators hold office, and to give the choice, as vacancies occur, to the province to which the vacancy belongs, until, as to any province, one-half of the members of the senate representing such province are senators chosen by the province; that thereafter the mode of selection be as follows: If the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or otherwise of a senator chosen by a province, that province to choose his successor; and if the vacancy is occasioned by his death, resignation or otherwise of any other senator, the vacancy to be filled as now provided by the act, but only for a limited tearm 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 of every province as the representative of the sovereign in provincial affairs, should have the same executive authority as other governors and lieutenant-governors of British colonies and Provinces; that the act has practically been so construed and acted upon in all the Provinces ever since confederation; that it is essential importance to the provinces that this right should be maintained, and should be placed beyond doubt or question; that, there being no express provision in the act declaring such right, and the right being in consequence occasionally denied and resisted, the act should be amended by declaring its true construction to be according to the intention and practice as herein mentioned.

6. That the federal government construe the British North America Act as giving to the federal parliament the power of withdrawing from provincial jurisdiction local works situated within any province, and though built in part or otherwise with the money of the province or the municipalities thereof; and of so withdrawing such local works (without compensation) by merely declaring the same to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more provinces, whether that is or is not the true character of such works within the meaning and intention of the act; that it was not the intention that local works should be so withdrawn without the concurrence of the provincial legislature, or that the power of the federal parliament should apply to any other except "such works as shall, although lying wholly within any province, be specially declared by the acts authorizing them, to be for the general advantage," as expressly mentioned in section 20, subsection 11, 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 either federal or provincial interests, the lists so prepared were used for 20 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 to 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 this constitutional 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 commissions expressed in the same terms have, by arrangement between the federal and provincial governments, been issued by the governor-general and lieutenant governor; that it is expedient that all doubt should be removed, and the contrivance of two commissions rendered unnecessary; and that 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 the 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 so amended as to provide that, upon an address of the house of assembly, the elected representatives of the people, Her Majesty the Queen may by proclamation abolish the legislative council, or change the constitution thereof, provided that the address is concurred in by at least two-thirds of the members of such house of assembly.

13. That by the British North America Act it is provided that all lands belonging to the several provinces of Canada shall belong to the provinces respectively in which they are situate; that the claim recently made by the federal government to all crown lands as to which there was no treaty with the Indians before confederation, is contrary to the intention of the act and of the provinces confederated, is unjust, and is opposed to the construction which, until a recent period, the act received from the federal authorities, as well as from the legislatures and governments of the provinces; that and the act should be amended so as to make clear and indisputable in its technical effect, as well as its actual intention, that all such lands belong to the province in which they are situate, and not to the dominion.

14. That by the British North America Act the jurisdiction with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is assigned to the federal parliament; that there is no federal law on that subject now in force; that, in the absence of a law for the whole dominion, it is in the public interest that each province should be at liberty to deal with the matter, subject to any federal law which may thereafter be passed; that 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 of 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 respiting, reprieving and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting 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 said resolution set forth; that all provisions relating to this power was omitted from the British North America Act; that by the royal instructions given to the Governor General subsequently to the passing of the act, his Excellency is (among other things) "authorized and empowered, to grant any offender convicted of any crime in any court or before any 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 presumed 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 question as to the boundaries of the provinces being settled and placed beyond dispute; that the boundaries between Ontario, Manitoba and the Dominion, so far as the same have been determined by Her Majesty in privy council should be established by imperial statute, as recommended by the order of Her Majesty, 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 legislature.

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 cases of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick;

(A). Instead of the amounts now paid, the sums 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	220,000
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 80 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 60 cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000;

(C). The population, as ascertained by the last decennial cencus, 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;

(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 increased taxation, on an increased population, the dominion revenue has been raised from $13,716,786 to $33,177,000; that, while this increased taxation is paid by the people of the provinces, and the increased population imposes upon the provinces largely increased burdens, no corresponding increase of subsidy has been granted to them, 13 only, insteady of 20 per cent., of the increased revenue of the dominion, or $4,122,525, being now allowed to the provinces, while, instead of 20 per cent., 87 per cent., or $28,994,475, 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 several provinces greatly exceed the amount provided therefor by the act; and that the other expenditure necessary for those local purposes which, before confederation, were provided for out of provincial funds, has largely increased since;

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

(D). The amount 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 or to vary;

(6). That the following table shows the amounts which, instead of those now payable for government and legislation and percapita 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 statue for the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba.)