

General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED CAPITAL PRIZE \$300,000.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for the purpose of conducting a lottery...

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

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 Month of March, New Orleans, Thursday, December 13, 1887. Capital Prize, \$300,000. 10,000 tickets at Twenty Dollars each...

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. or H. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C. Address Receipt Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER! That the presence of a member in General Assembly and other public offices is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity...

MIRAMICHI Steam Navigation Co'y



CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY 17th INST. the STEAMER "NELOUS" will run as follows: WILL LEAVE Chatham Nelson, Newcastle for Newcastle for Newcastle, Chatham and Nelson.

Patents

Grants, Renewals and Trade-Mark renewals, and other patent business in Canada and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

ST. JOHN SUN. The Weekly Sun.

The Leading Commercial and Family Paper of the Maritime Provinces. Contains the news of the week from all parts of the world.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

WILL BE SENT TO ANY PART OF CANADA, UNITED STATES, NEWSPAPERS, GREAT BRITAIN, POSTAGE PAID.

ONE DOLLAR.

The large and constantly increasing circulation of the Weekly Sun makes it a most desirable means for advertisers wishing to reach all parts of the Dominion.

THE DAILY SUN.

2 cents per copy; \$5.00 per annum. The first advertising insertion in the Maritime Provinces.

NOTICE FOR WINTER SUPPLY!

DAILY EXPECTED 1 Car Load Ontario Apples. Choice Winter fruit, consisting of Northern Spy, Greenings, Russets, Baldwins.

W. S. Loggie.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., NOVEMBER 17, 1887.

The Lumber Market.

The timber trade circulars received by the last English mail indicate that the deal business is brightening a little. Importations of spruce have been lighter this season than for a good many years, while consumption has been fairly maintained.

Lumber Taxes.

The Canada Lumberman makes serious objections to the new timber regulations in the province of Quebec, by which the ground rent is made \$3 per square mile and a stumpage tax of \$1.30 per M. board measure is charged for pine, and 65 cents for spruce.

The Quebec Conference.

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 anticipated that experience in the working of the new system would suggest many modifications...

DISALLOWANCE.

1. That by the British North America Act, 1867, the power of disallowance is 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 disallowance...

CONFLICTING JURISDICTION.

2. That it is important to the just operation of our federal system, as well as 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...

PRIVATE LITIGANTS NOT TO QUESTION CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ACTS.

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 the limited time (say two years) from the passing thereof; that thereafter such constitutionality should only be questioned at the instance of government, federal or provincial; that any enactment decided, after the lapse of the limited time, to be unconstitutional should, for all purposes other than mere pronouncing the decision, be treated as if it were originally enacted by the legislature or parliament which has 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-

ate was to protect the interests of the respective provinces as such; that senators to which the appointments are made by the federal government, and for life, affords no adequate security to the provinces; and that, in case no early removal is provided, the British North America Act should be 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 the death, resignation or otherwise of any other senator, the vacancy to be filled as now provided by the act, but only for a limited term of years.

RELIEVE TRUSTEES-GOVERNORS OF FEDERAL PROVINCES.

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 subjects beyond the authority of 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 of essential importance to the provinces that this right should be maintained, and that there be 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.

PROVINCIAL WORKS NOT TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

6. That the federal authorities concur in 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 anticipated that experience in the working of the new system would suggest many modifications...

UNIFORM LISTS FOR LOCAL AND DOMESTIC ELECTIONS.

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 cumbersome and confusing, and involves great loss of time and needless expense...

POWER OF FEDERAL JUDICIALS.

8. That the intention of the British North America Act of the several provinces thereto confederated was, that the provincial authorities should have the power of appointing magistrates, justices and other officers and magistrates, and all officers who are under the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures; that every province should have accordingly been made by the act, and that the power of appointment should be exercised 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 exists, and that to remove all doubt 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.

PROVINCIAL FEES TO GO INTO PROVINCIAL TREASURES.

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.

SEVERING AUTHORITY TO HOLD COURTS.

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, over and above, and general sittings, but the right to do so is considered to be in question, and when it is deemed necessary to hold such 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.

11. That it is considered that all duties should be removed, and the contrivance of two commissions rendered unnecessary; and that an amendment of the act should expressly declare that the lieutenant governor have power to issue commissions, subject to provincial statutes.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES TO DEFINE THEIR MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES.

12. 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 effectively to discharge the functions entrusted to them; that, for this purpose, acts have been passed by the provincial legislatures, defining the privileges, immunities and powers of the two houses and of the members thereof; that in like manner have been passed by several provincial legislatures defining the privileges of their legislative councils and of their members; that in the provinces where such acts have not yet been confirmed by imperial legislation, that doubts have been expressed as to the power of the provincial legislatures to pass such laws; that a provincial legislature should have the power to pass acts defining the privileges of the legislative council and legislative assembly and of the members thereof, as the federal parliament has thereof, as the federal parliament has thereof, as the federal parliament has thereof...

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

13. That in two of the provinces in 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 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 avoided by 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 character of such work; that the method of amending the act on this point should be 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 of the council, and that the act should be amended accordingly.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

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 such provision should be made by the federal government to the last mentioned extent for the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and according to the population now allowed by statute for the Province of Manitoba as defined in the provisions of the British North America Act; that it is desirable that the act be amended by expressly giving to the provinces the necessary jurisdiction, in the absence of any federal law.

POWER OF FEDERAL JUDICIALS.

15. That as 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 the same, shall be a part of the powers of right to the provinces, to be administered by the lieutenant governor of each province in council," subject as in said resolution set forth; that all provisions of the act relating to the commutation and remitting, in whole or in part, and 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.

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

16. That the provinces represented at this conference recognize the propriety of the several provincial boundaries, and consent in respect whereof no amendment of the British North America Act is necessary, this conference, as to certain of the said matters, resolves that...

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...

Table showing Dominion Grants to Provinces for 1887-88. Includes columns for Province, Dominion Grant, and Provincial Revenue.

18. That in view of the duties which arise from time to time as to the respective powers of the federal parliament and provincial legislatures, that no action should be taken any judicially, or by police or officer, for any act done under the supposed authority of a statutory provision which may afterwards be held to have been beyond the legislative jurisdiction of parliament or the legislature which enacted the same...

19. That it is desirable that the laws of the several provinces for the enforcement of debts should be assimilated as far as may be consistent with the different legal systems prevailing in the respective provinces; that this conference is of opinion that such assimilation should include provisions against preferences by insolvent debtors, and provisions for the examination of debtors, and for taking speedy possession of an insolvent's estate for the benefit of his creditors; so far as these subjects can be dealt with by the provincial legislatures.

20. That this conference approves of there being legislative provision in the hands of the federal government for reserving effective in all the provinces (subject to proper conditions) probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, and that the Dominion government should be empowered to administer probate and letters of administration granted in the Dominion by imperial legislation made effectual in the United Kingdom.

21. That this conference approves of there being legislative provision in the hands of the federal government for reserving effective in all the provinces (subject to proper conditions) probates and letters of administration granted in the Dominion by imperial legislation made effectual in the United Kingdom.

22. That this conference approves of a similar law being passed in all the provinces (subject to proper conditions) with respect to probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, and that the Dominion government should be empowered to administer probate and letters of administration granted in the Dominion by imperial legislation made effectual in the United Kingdom.

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