

to be affected by any of these provisions.

Aliens may acquire and devise real estate within the territories. Lands may lie in grant, and deeds of grant may be executed and delivered attested by one witness, and the execution duly proved on oath for the purpose of registration. Feoffment, other than by deed shall be void at law. Corporations may hold and convey land in the same manner as an individual. Enrolment or registration shall not be necessary to make a deed of conveyance or sale valid.

Any person may devise or bequeath all his real or personal estate, after he shall be 21 years old a will to be valid must be in writing, signed by the testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses, and such witnesses shall attest and subscribe the will in presence of testator, and no other publication is required. Subsequent incompetency of a witness shall not affect validity of a will. An executor may be a witness; a devise or legacy to a witness shall be void but witness may prove validity of will notwithstanding such devise.

No will to be revoked except by marriage or by another will or codicil, or by destruction of will by testator. When no limitation is expressed, the estate shall pass in fee simple. The real estate of any married woman, owned by her at the time of her marriage, or acquired in any manner by her during her coverture, and all the rents and profits thereof, shall be held and enjoyed by her for separate use, free from any estate or claims of her husband during her lifetime, and her receipt alone shall be a discharge for any rents or profits and she shall be liable for any contract made respecting it, as if she were a femme sole.

All wages and personal earnings of a married woman shall be hers absolutely free from the debts or dispositions of her husband, and may be disposed of without her husband's consent; no order for protection shall be necessary with respect to such earnings, and the possession of any personal property of any married woman by her husband, shall not render it liable for his debts. A married woman may make deposits of money and withdraw the same in her own name, and her receipt shall be a legal discharge to such bank. But these provisions shall not give validity to any deposit or investment of moneys of the husband to defraud his creditors. A husband shall not be liable for debts contracted by a wife before marriage, nor for any debts contracted by her in pursuit of any separate employment, or in respect of any of her own contracts. A married woman may sue in her own name for the recovery of any separate property, and she may be sued separately from her husband, for any separate debts or engagements she has contracted. Registrar of Deeds for N.-W.

Territories may be appointed by Govr. to hold office during pleasure, to reside and keep his office at such place as shall be appointed by G. in C. He shall register all deeds, &c., relating to lands in any part of N.-W. Ter., which have been laid out and surveyed by the Crown; G. in C. may order a salary not to exceed \$2,000, to be paid to him; Lt. Govr. and C. shall fix the fees for registration, which shall be collected by registrar and, first verified on oath, paid over quarterly to the Lt. G. on an account of Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. Govr. may appoint a Sheriff for N.-W.

Territories, to hold office during pleasure, whose salary shall not exceed \$1,200. Lt. Govr. shall (subject to orders of G.) have the local disposition of the Police Force for N.-W. Territories. He may appoint Justices of the Peace, for the Territories, and he and the Council may, from time to time, set apart judicial districts in any portion of the territory, and may alter or extend its limits. Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction shall be held in the said territories, and in every judicial district where formed, at such periods and places as the Lt. Govr. may order. There shall be a Clerk for every such court, appointed by the G., whose salary shall not exceed \$500. G. may appoint, not to exceed three, Stipendiary Magistrates within the territories, who shall reside at such places as shall be fixed by G. in C.; such magistrates to have jurisdiction throughout the N.-W. Territories and to exercise magisterial, judicial or other functions pertaining to justices of the peace or two of them, and to preside over such courts, as shall be from time to time assigned to them. The Chief Justice or any Judge of Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba with any one of these magistrates as an associate, shall have authority to hold a court and to determine any charge for offence committed within the territories in cases where the maximum punishment does not exceed 5 years imprisonment, without a jury; in cases where it does exceed such term, but is not punishable with death, either without a jury or with a jury of 6, at option of accused. In case where the punishment is death with a jury of eight, every such court to be a court of record. Imprisonment for two years or more may be in N.W. Territories or in Manitoba Penitentiary. Lt.-Gov. and C. may make ordinances respecting calling of juries, but no Grand Jury shall be summoned in N.W. Territories. Returns shall be made twice a year by all Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Judges, shewing all trials and proceedings had before him during the six months preceding. Appeal may be made by any person convicted of an offence punishable by death, to Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba; the mode of such appeal to be determined by ordinance of Lt.-Gov. and C. Any Stipendiary Magistrate or Chief Justice or Judge shall have power to commit to gaol in Manitoba, for trial by Queen's Bench there, any person charged with an offence punishable by death or imprisonment in penitentiary, and the laws and procedure of said Province shall apply to the trial of such person, except that the punishment awarded shall be according to laws in force in N.W. Territories; and the sentence may be carried into effect either in the Province or the Territories. If any convict is ordered to be conveyed to the gaol or penitentiary in Manitoba, the gaoler or warden or constable in charge shall have the same power as if his imprisonment were ordered by a competent Court in Manitoba. Where a gaol or other place of confinement is too remote, the convict may be kept in custody of the N.W. Police Force, with or without hard labour, as may be determined by the Judge or Magistrate before whom he was tried. The G. in C. may cause gaoles or lock-ups to be built in any part of the Territories, and confinement in these shall be held lawful and valid. Lt.-Gov. may supply