

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from the First Page.)

An Act respecting tuberculosis in cattle.
An Act to amend an act to impose certain taxes on certain incorporated companies and associations.
An Act to amend 61st Victoria chapter three.
An Act to amend an act to authorize the Government of Prince Edward Island to construct a building to be used for the Prince of Wales College and Normal School.
An Act respecting Dower.
An Act to amend an act to impose a direct tax on certain traders.
An Act to provide for the construction of a wing to the Hospital for the Insane, for certain steel bridges and other permanent Public Works.
An Act to amend an Act respecting the Hillsborough Railway and General Traffic Railway Bridge.
An Act respecting the Fisheries and the right of fishing in the Province of Prince Edward Island.
An Act to amend an Act passed in the 58th year of Her present Majesty's Reign, entitled an act for the reclamation of marsh lands in Prince Edward Island and acts in amendments thereof.
An Act to amend the Act thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth Victoria chapter seven. Appropriation Act.
The speech with which His Honor closed the Legislature was as follows:--

SPEECH

Of His Honor George William Howland, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, on closing the second session of the thirty-third General Assembly, on Friday, the 19th day of May, 1899.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:
In acknowledging your attention to the Public Service, I must congratulate you upon the many useful measures which you have passed during the present Session.
I thank you for the liberal supply you have voted for the Public Service, and I assure you that the strictest economy will be practised in the disbursements of the public moneys.
In relieving you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties, I trust that under Divine blessing, the many important measures enacted during the session may conduce to the prosperity and comfort of the people of this Province.
At the conclusion of the speech, three rousing cheers were given for His Honor, who was subsequently presented with a very complimentary address by the members of the Opposition.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

The House met at nine o'clock, and after routine proceedings Hon. Mr. Farquharson submitted his resolution regarding the Senate. He said this was an important resolution, but as the time was short his remarks would be brief. He regretted that it was necessary to bring such a resolution up in this House. The Senate had become an anomaly. Our Senators from this province were good men, but the Senate had become a political machine. We picked men out for the House of Commons who are second to none in America. Still old men were appointed to the Senate to defeat and block their legislation. The majority in the lower house must prevail, and why should they be vetoed by the Senators. Last year the Senate on the Teslin Railway acted seriously. Two or three steamer loads of men awaited the building of that railway, and were ruined for life by the defeat of that road bill. That road was virtually to be built for nothing. The Senate thinks it is going to continue ruling the country. He thought, however, that the vote of this House would declare that the people shall rule.

Hon. J. R. McLean said he did not wish to cast reflections on the Senate. But the Senate should be elective. Under the present circumstances we must do the best we can. The Senate is blocking legislation and retarding the opening up of the country. When such a great work as the Teslin railway was stopped by the Senate it was a great loss to the country.
Hon. Mr. Gordon looked back to the state of the provinces at a time when they were almost in anarchy. Then the greatest men in Canada put their heads together and said that if the provinces were not united these British possessions would become a thing of the past. They copied part of the constitution of other countries and founded the best constitution the world has ever known. The Senate is the worst of that constitution, and he was surprised to find the Leader of the Government bringing in such a resolution. When the great union was consummated after

much labour it was not supposed that future legislators would try to break it up. He (Mr. Gordon) hoped the members here today would take the stand that the people took in King John's day and raise their voices to save their liberties. When the Senate stopped the Teslin Railway they saved the country 3,750,000 acres of land. When the Senate defeated the Drummond Railway they saved the people \$1,000,000, and he hoped that now the people would save the Senate and thus save their own liberty. He moved an amendment to the resolution as follows:
Whereas, After the most mature deliberation by the ablest minds that Canada has produced it was resolved that party issues and political partizanship should be buried in view of the great and momentous question of the confederation of the British Provinces in North America;
And Whereas, By the North America Act the manner in which the Commons and Senate are constituted is clearly defined and

Whereas, by the number of Senators apportioned to the Maritime Provinces it is evident that the interests of these Provinces have been most amply guarded, and, whereas, after 32 years of confederation the public affairs of the Dominion have been so wisely administered as to command the admiration of all civilized nations; and whereas an effort is now being made to interfere with the constitution of the Senate and to remove the counterpoise between the Commons and the people and thus subvert the very foundation of Confederation;
Therefore Resolved, That the carrying into effect of the proposed change in our constitution would act injuriously to the best interests of the people, and should not be entertained by this House inasmuch as it would destroy that grand principle hitherto preserved, that of consulting the electors on questions of the most vital importance to the Dominion of Canada.

In seconding the amendment Mr. Shaw said this was a very important matter. We know that this resolution did not originate with the gentlemen opposite; we know that they are only obeying their masters at Ottawa. In 1867 there was a movement for the confederation of the British provinces. The people in some of the provinces were divided on political and religious matters. So even were parties balanced that three Governments were defeated in one year. A series of meetings was held in Charlottetown, Halifax and St. John.
One reason for confederation was that there was a great and well organized nation south of us while we were disjointed and would ultimately be absorbed by that nation. The greatest minds in Canada saw the necessity of confederation. If there was one thing more than another laid down by the lower provinces it was that the Senate would not be elective. They were prepared to be represented in the Lower House according to population, but confederation would never have existed if it were not that they got the same representation in the Senate as the people of Ontario. The Hon. Leader said the Senate blocked confederation. Their most important duty was to do this when that legislation was not in the interests of the country. This was the object sought for by the fathers of confederation. This constitution was framed when party feelings were rank and the unbiased feelings of the greatest statesmen were engaged for the benefit of the people. The Leader of the Government said we should do away with this, and the people should rule. How would they rule with a joint house. If the Laurier Government thought that the opening of the Mann McKenzie contract was important the Government would have appealed to the people and then the Senate would not have to object to the contract if it was backed by the people. The fact that they did object is conclusive proof that the whole matter was a deal. They condemned the Senate because they defeated the Drummond Railway. But the result was that we got a better bargain for \$1,000,000. They condemned the Senate for not allowing the \$300,000 of Manitoba School money, and the fact that Mr. Laurier said this year to Greenway that it was not in the interest of the country that it should be paid is sufficient to justify them in that matter. Mann and McKenzie applied for a charter to build a railway to the Klondyke with out a subsidy; and an order-in-Council was issued valuing the land at \$0 per acre which the Government proposed to give. In view of the great saving to the country we are not justified in voting for the government resolution.

Mr. Campbell said that we all have a sacred duty to perform. We should not be found bolstering up the cause of any party or becoming a mere echo for any party and wiping away the greatest safeguard to the country. Had there been nothing done for the people of P. E. Island by the Senate but what was done last year when they amended the Franchise Act so as to make it workable in this province we should not be found interfering with it. The Leader comes here and at the beck of Mr. Wilfrid tries to interfere with our rights. We have been here for five weeks and if this is an important measure it should have been brought up long ago. The Leader sprung it on the House at a late hour and it was ruled out of order. It is only by the courtesy of the Opposition that it is brought up now. This resolution will have an injurious effect and it should never have been brought up in this House.

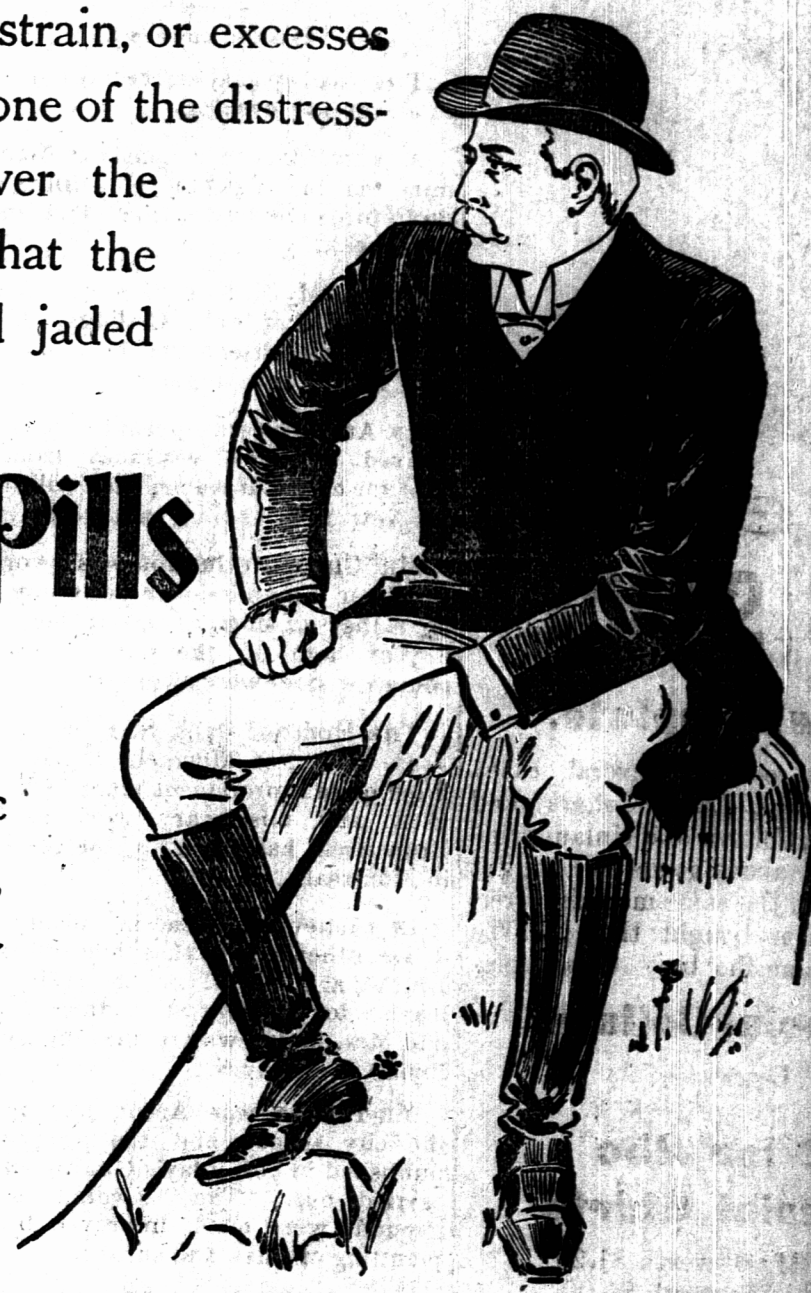
The House then divided on the amendments follows:--
Ayes--Gordon, Shaw, A. J. Macdonald, J. A. Macdonald, Arsenault, M. McKinnon, DesRoches, Campbell, Birch, Kinnear--10.
Nays--Farquharson, H. C. McDonald, McLean, McLaughlin, McNutt, Rogers, Richards, D. A. McKinnon, Prowse, Forbes, A. Peters, Reid--13.
The amendment was declared lost and the original resolution adopted.
Hon. Mr. Farquharson then submitted the draft of an address to the Queen along the lines of the resolution, and it was decided that it be presented to the Governor-General by the members of the House who are members of the Executive.
The House then went into committee on the pauper scales, Mr. Prowse in the chair. Reported agreed.
The House then went into committee on the contingent accounts. Reported agreed

Nervous Debility

may be caused by over-work, worry, mental strain, or excesses of almost any nature. Very frequently it is one of the distressing after effects of la grippe. But whatever the cause a debilitated, nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the tired and jaded nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

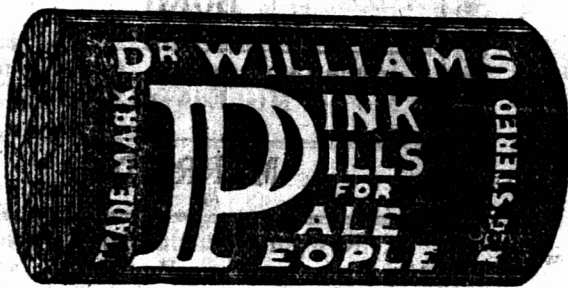
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the best nerve food and most valuable tonic known to science. Merit, and merit alone, has given these pills a larger sale than any other medicine in the world. Through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills hundreds of thousands of tired, and jaded, despondent men and women have been made bright, active, work-loving people. But you must get the genuine—imitations are always a source of disappointment, and a waste of money.



WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise as follows:--"During the last winter, owing I suppose to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired and nervous all the time, had no appetite and little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would have to lie down; indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue, and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work will know what this means. Those who are not well will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

WEAK AND... PUNY CHILDREN

Become Strong and Healthy by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food.

Children are frequently left weak and sickly as an after result of measles, scarlet fever, etc., and in this state are easy prey to nervous disorders, rickets, spinal disease, or consumption, diseases which do not affect robust, healthy children.
The blood is weak and watery and the nerves improperly nourished. Feed the blood and nerves with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, and the pale, pinched faces will soon become rosy and plump, and tiredness and weakness will give way to strength and animation.
Mr. E. W. Day, 62 Close Avenue, Toronto, writes: "My eldest daughter, aged eight, became very much run down. Her fretful, nervous, sleepless condition greatly alarmed her parents. She was taken from school, and in spite of the best nursing, the thin, weakened, bloodless face grew painfully worse. Fortunately we used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. An improvement became apparent in a few days, it continued, and in a few weeks she returned to school built up anew, and greatly to our joy fully restored to health."
Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Farquharson the bill relating to fisheries was read a third time and passed.
On motion of Hon. Mr. Macdonald the bill amending Vic. 35th and 36th, Chapter 7, was read a third time and passed.

"The Law Saith So."

Thus saith the law, by Legislature made,
For so much gold, we license thee to trade
In human woe.
Thou mayest lure the husband from the wife,
Thou mayest fill the peaceful home with strife.
And make a hell for hapless childhood life;
The law saith so.
For so much gold we license thee to sell
Chains for the free, and sickness for the well;
Thou mayest go
Into the fairest street, and lay a snare
For virtue; or break woman's heart with care,
Or teach the vilest, vilest deeds to dare,
The law saith so.
For so much gold we license thee to break
The laws of God; and from His fold to take,
Ere yet they know
The depth of thy deep infamy and crime,
The lambs, who in his loving eye out-shine
The brightest jewels in earth's richest mine;
The law saith so.
For so much gold we license thee to wage
War upon man--make home a hell--
Change peace to rage,
And joy to woe;

To lose the latent demon in the soul,
And wrest it with the demon in the bowl,
That madness may be born, and take control;
The law saith so.
For so much gold we license thee to fire
The fiercest passions known to human ire;
And then to blow
With breath drawn from the deepest cave of hell,
The flames of hate and lust, until the knell
Of countless souls forever lost shall swell;
The law saith so.
For so much gold we license thee, O God!
Who are the we? Aml by deed or word
A party to
Such crime as this? Who votes the license creed
Is guilty partner in each hellish deed
With him who murders precious souls for greed.

GOD'S LAW SAITH SO.

—R. U. H. E. Johnson, D. D.

Markets.

Montreal May 17th.--Produce Market There is a fairly steady tone to the cheese market, and the range for finest goods on spot is about 9 1-2c to 9 5-8c. In the country most of the trading yesterday afternoon was on the basis of 9 1-4c.
Butter is steady. Creamery ranges all the way from 15 1-2c to 16 1-2c, according to the grade and size of lot, and exporters say they cannot pay much more than the former figure.
The Canadian Association of Butter and Cheese Makers proposes to hold its first sale on Tuesday, 23rd May. All goods offered will be on view on the day preceding this sale, between 11

o'clock and noon.
Eggs are steady and in fair demand on the basis of 11c to 11 1-2c for choice, and 9 1-2 to 10c for No. 2.
PROVISIONS.
Trade here was moderately active in smoked meats, and lard, but pork is quiet. Prices show no change. We quote: Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, \$16; short cut back, \$15.50; selected short cut boneless mess, \$16.50; and heavy long cut mess, \$15 1/2 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, 7c to 7 1-4c per lb., and compound refined at 5 1-2c to 5 3-4c per lb. Hams, 10 to 12c, and bacon, 10 1-2c to 11c per pound.

CHEESE.
Cheese in the country yesterday was firm, with most of the business on the basis of 9 1-4c.
CANADA'S WOOL CLIP.
There is still about a million pounds of last year's combing wool in Canada. The past season's business has been unprofitable, as it has been done in a declining market. There will probably be the usual amount of wool come on the market this year, and buying will have to be at a low figure if last year's conditions are to be improved.
CATTLE ARE FIRM.
Receipts at Toronto cattle market today were heavy, being 85 cars, including 122 sheep and lambs, 30 calves, 50 milch cows and 1,600 hogs. Prices for export and stockers remained firm, while butchers' cattle were inclined to be a little easier. Friday's quotations were fully maintained in most lines. Trade in all branches was fairly active and the heavy run was pretty well cleared out of the pens at noon.
Export cattle--The market was steady; cable advices received from London and Liverpool remained steady and choice heavy exporters, which were in moderate supply, were quotable at Friday's quotations, or \$4.60 to \$4.85 per cwt. There was a good demand for light, which were steady, at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. The offerings were cleared out early, and the quality was good.

Butchers' cattle--Prices for good to choice butchers' stock were a trifle easier, but the heavy supply found a fairly good outlet at times. The supply included a number of choice cattle, which were equally as good as the choicest offered in the export line. These fetched \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt. and medium and common grades, which were in very heavy supply, brought prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$4.25 per cwt. A moderate run of inferior grades were steady at \$3 per cwt., but the demand was not active, and as a result most of the offerings in this line were left over at the close.

New Ideas.

A plant support for flowers--especially potted plants--was patented January 25 by Peter Delph, of Marquette, Mich. Perforated spring ears are attachable to the sides of the pot, and into the perforations are inserted the stems of the wire or slat supports.
A machine that weaves a continuous wire fence as it moves along--is the invention of John W. Allen, of Sipe Springs Tex. The value of this invention will be appreciated in sections of the country where the fencing of large tracts of land is an important element. Patented January 25.
A grain-shocking machine in which the sheaves are received, as cut, into a tilting trough or frame which is semi-circular in shape so that the bundles are held compactly in the form of a shock. When a sufficient number of sheaves have accumulated the frame is tilted outward depositing the entire shock erect and in regular rows. Patented January 25, by George S. Bingham Hamilton, Canada.
(Communication from Messrs. Marion Motion. Solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal.)