HARNESS

Made & Repaired

GREAT VARIETY OF

HARNESS FITTINGS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

H. V. MOOERS, Main Street,
WOODSTOCK.

JAMES HAYDEN

Has been placing some new Machinery in his Mill, and is now able to do all classes of work on Short Order.

Storm Doors and Windows a specialty.

Mouldings of All Kinds and Sheathing.

WOODSTOCK N. B.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLE,

H. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props.

Outfits for commercial travellers. Coaches in attendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery Teams to let at Reasonable Rates.
☞A First-Class Hearse in connection.

Wilbur House, (Main St.) Woodstock, N. B.
N. B.—Orders for coach left at stable or sent by telephone will receive prompt attention.

LOOK!

Lee's Restaurant.

Meals Served

At all hours, including

Oysters, Baked Beans, Ham and Eggs,

And, in fact, everything that goes to make up a First-Class Bill of Fare.

JUST ARRIVED FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE:
10 bbls. P. E. I. Oysters. 10 bbls. Malaga Grapes, 20 blls. Apples, 10 bbls. Ontario Cider, 20 gals. Providence River Oysters arriving each week during the holiday season.

I have in stock the best imported and domestic Cigars to be found in the town. Confectionary, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts of all kinds, Canned Goods, etc., constantly in stock. I defy competition and will sell during the holdays at a sacrifice price. Don't forget, when you are in town, and give us a call and you will be sure to go home both pleased and satisfied.

John M. Williamson.

HARTLAND CASH STORE

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Astrachan Jackets,
Fall and Winter Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

A full stock of

GROCERIES, GLASS & HARDWARE.

Clearance Sale at Cost of

Ready Made Clothing.

A Large Line of Blue Felt Yachting Caps.

FLOUR { PRAIRIE KING, : : : : : : and FIVE ROSES.

BLANKETS From the Woodstock Woollen Mills.

$1.00 invested at the Hartland Cash Store will bring better results than anywhere else.

W. F. THORNTON, Prop.

DANIEL LEE,

Landeau, - Livery - and Boarding - Stables.

Coaches in attendance at Steamboats and Trains.

DOUBLE and SINGLE TURNOUTS.

ACCOMMODATION BARGE,
for Picnics and other outings.

LANDEAU.

The Position of the Crown.

The constitution of England falls naturally for scientific purposes, into two divisions. The first includes those rules which the courts will enforce, and which are called with correctness "the laws of the constitution;" the second, that collection of customs and traditions (to which only an indefinite "sanction" attaches), aptly termed by Dicey its "conventions." As an example of the first may be taken the right to personal liberty, enforced under the Habeas Corpus Act—a principle of the constitution at least as early as the Great Charter; of the second, the rule that the house of lords does not originate a Money Bill. These two divisions may be equally well applied to an examination of the position of the Crown. We must consider how far it is the subject of law and how far of convention. But it contains a third and all-important attribute contained in neither of these, an indefinable influence which may be termed "moral," and which varies according to the individual character of the reigning monarch. The Crown, then, may be viewed under three aspects: 1. Legal; 2. Conventional; 3. Moral.

All legislation must be either creative, permissive, or restrictive; that is to say, it may invent entirely novel laws, or it may expand or contract the powers conferred by laws already existent. It is the "Act of Settlement" (12 and 13 Will. III. c. 2) which gives to the reigning monarch his or her title to the throne. It enacts that Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, daughter of the King of Bohemia, and granddaughter of James I., should be the next successor to the throne in default of issue of the King and Queen and of the Princess Anne. This statute is distinctly creative, deciding as it does who shall occupy the throne, and limiting the circumstances of that occupation. As an early illustration of permissive legislation may be cited the extraordinary statute of 28 Henry VIII., by which parliament permitted that monarch to limit the succession by letters patent, or by his last will. Approaching nearer to our own time, the Royal Marriage Act (12 George III., c. 11) permits the Sovereign to control the marriages of descendants of the body of George II., except under certain circumstances. Examples of restrictive legislation are more abundant. The Act of Settlement limits the Crown to Protestants, and restrains it in regard to Judges' commissions, and in other respects. The Bill of Rights, again, deals with the suspending and dispensing powers claimed by the crown, declaring the former illegal, and the latter valid only where and so far as the statute in point itself permitted of dispensation. "Judge-made Law," too, furnishes an illustration in the dicta of Coke on proclamations, which finally settled the question as to whether this form of announcement could create a new offence. They decided that proclamations were merely admonitions dealing with existent law; and though they might cause an increase in the amount of the penalty, they possessed no inherent qualities in themselves.

From this brief survey of the legal aspect of the Crown, the lines of connection between the sovereign and the law may be clearly traced. The title to the Crown depends on an act of parliament, enforceable by law. A multitude of restrictions on the power originally claimed by the Crown are in existence, which the law is prepared to uphold. Permissions of the Crown, though mostly tacit (being the remnants of its former unrestricted authority), exist under the law. Notice, then, that these are real attributes of the Crown, and that he who would contravene them will do so at his peril. It is the law which places a sovereign on the throne, and which, when it has placed him there, upholds his authority, though determining the extent of that authority.

2. It is, however, this very legal position which causes the frequent tendency to imagine the power of the Crown an empty illusion. Many believe the constitution would remain unaltered were its head removed. This is the constitutional aspect of the Crown. Let us compare theory with practice. In the legislation the Queen theoretically makes laws with the assent of the lords and commons, and by the authority of the same. But, in fact, the commons have an exclusive initiative and control over the laws by which taxes are proposed, and a preponderating influence over all other legislation. Even the veto has not been exercised for two hundred years. In the executive, the Crown, theoretically, appoints various heads of departments acting under its orders, while it itself makes peace and war, issues charters, &c. But in practice it appoints responsible ministers, who themselves actually conduct the business of governmet.

This is the Conventional aspect of the Crown, bound down by rules as rigid as laws which it may not contravene. To understand in what the true power of the Crown consists, we must now proceed to view it in its third or moral aspect. It is unnecessary to do more than quote instances of the steady diminution of the personal influence of the Sovereign since the reign of George III. The sudden dismissal of Lord Melbourne's Ministry in 1834 by William IV., and the Bedchamber Question, with their results, are sufficient examples. These are matters of the past, and we propose to consider what influence the Crown now possesses in the Constitution. Sir William Anson speaks as follows, and, if he be quoted at some length, it is because his words say just what is necessary in a concise and simple form. "Although the discretionary exercise of its legal powers has passed out of the hands of the Crown, though it has become the instrument through which the Ministers give effect to the policy which they believe to be approved by the country, the real influence of the holder of the Crown is not to be estimated by its legal or its actual powers as the executive of the State. The King or Queen for the time being is not a mere piece of mechanism, but a human being, carefully trained under circumstances which afford exceptional chances of learning the business of politics. Nor is the holder of the Crown treated or regarded as a mere instrument; it is evident that on matters of State and especially matters which concern the relations of our own with other States, he receives full information, and is enabled to express, if not to enforce, an opinion, and this opinion may in the course of a long reign, become a thing of great weight and value. It is true that a King of this country can no longer exercise at his pleasure the executive powers of the State, nor has he a free choice of the Ministers who are to exercise those powers. He still remains the instrument without whose intervention his Ministers cannot act; he still remains an adviser who may be possessed of more than ordinary experience, whose warnings must be listened to with more than ordinary courtesy."

It is thus apparent that the sovereign has an influence in the country both external (that is, internationally) and internal. This internal influence is threefold—on the commons, on the lords, on the people—and in the exescise of the veto upon all combined. As to the Crown's influence on the people, of course, politically, it is felt through parliament. But it is desired to point out in addition the enormous influence which a sovereign is able to exercise through his court on the morals of a country. A moral court makes itself felt through all classes of society. It is this social influence in the present reign which has tended to such good results, and the example set by Her Majesty is fully recognized and acknowledged by the country. As regards the right of veto, it has not been exercised since 1707, when Queen Anne vetoed the Scotch Militia Bill. The reason of this is that such a veto is now unnecessary. The Crown must begin its opposition earlier. The Queen may inform her ministers that a bill which they propose to bring forward its distasteful to her. If they persist, she may dismiss them and appoint others, in the hope that these may be supported by parliament. If parliament refuse to support her, putting the new ministers in a minority on important questions, she can dissolve it and appeal to the country. If resource fail, and the new parliament still support the bill, the Crown, in the words of Lord Macaulay, "must yield, abdicate, or fight."—*Senate.*

Managing Edltor—Have you fixed up the terms for the most popular grave digger contest?

City Editor—Yes, sir.

Managing Editor—And have you prepared the coupons for the butchers', ash cart drivers', cigarette makers', boot-blacks'. fruit vendors', and dock rats' contests?

City Editor—I have.

Managing Editor—How many pages are now taken up with advertisements of our books, scissors, spoons, razors, and pocket-knives?

City Editor—Six and a half pages, I think.

Managing Editor—Well, I think we can spare another page for our grocery department. The counting-room fellows want three pages, but I shan't give them more than two. We must spare another column for the soap coupon, however. Don't you think we can do it?

City Editor—I shall try to find space for it.

Managing Editor—And, by the way, have we any news for tomorrow's paper?

City Editor—Let—me—see. I think we have a ten-line item somewhere.

Managing Editor—You must cut it down. Those fellows downstairs would make an awful kick if we published all that. But hold! I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll run in that item somewhere, and print a coupon offering a prize to the first person who finds it. That will square matters.

City Editor—Sure.—Judge.

Gargling.—A little girl was trying to tell her mother how beautifully a certain lady could trill in singing, and said, "Oh, mamma! you ought to hear her gargle! She does it so sweetly."—Texas Siftings.

W. R. Richardson, of Hartland,
Has the agency for the Maritime Wrapper Factory. He has just received his new spring stock of men's and boys' suits which he is selling very cheaply. All sorts of woollen goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps always on hand.

"The world," whispered the comforter, "will throw the broad mantle of charity over you." The weary sinner raised her streaming eyes in hope. "Can you," she faltered, "make it a close fitting sack with puffed sleeves?"—Town Topics.

Stomach and Liver troubles cured readily by

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills Small, Sugar Coated.

School Teachers Beware!

A Profession Not Overpaid that has Many Dangers.

BADLY VENTILATED SCHOOLS, AND CONTACT WITH DISEASE.

Paine's Celery Compound Cleanses the Blood and Keeps up Strengh and Vitality.

It Banishes Languor, Despondency and Irritability.

The majority of our public school teachers, male and female, have many dangers to face in a profession that is never overpaid.

Many teachers are suffering today from maladies and diseases contracted in crowded and badly ventilated school buildings; the seeds of fatal troubles are taken into the system from imperfect drainage, and contact with children who carry infectious diseases from their homes.

At this moment hundreds of school teachers are invalids, or go about the performance of their duties in a half-dead way. Nervous troubles are prevalent among teachers; headache, dyspepsia, languor, irritability and despondency are common troubles, and make life truly miserable.

The school teachers' friend and life-giver, Paine's Celery Compound, has done wondrous work in the ranks of the afflicted ones. During the year 1894 scores of cases have come before our notice, of sick and suffering ones having been restored to new life, energy and activity through the use of nature's wonderful medicine.

Paine's Celery Compound has been a true blessing to every teacher who used it. The great medicine has done its work promptly and efficaciously. It always begins its operations at the great nerve centres; it cleanses and purifies the blood, and takes all impurities from the system; it strengthens every digestive organ, and builds up the entire system. Every school teacher in the land, male and female, should use Paine's Celery Compound if sound health and perfect bodily strength is desired.

Mr. Clerker (looking for board): "You set a good table, I s'pose, madam?" Landlady: "Yes, sir; only last week my fourth floor back died of gout."—New York News.

"How is your wife?" "Um, her head has been troubling her a good deal this year." "Sick headache?" "Not exactly. She keeps wanting a new hat every four weeks."—Il Corriere dei Bagni.

K. D. C. Pills the laxative for children.

Special -:- Bargains.

For the next 30 days we are prepared to offer Special Inducements.

In Dress Goods

Our stock is very large, and we offer Extraordinary Value.

In Cloths

Our stock is well assorted and we can give you a big trade.

In Underclothing

We have a heavy stock, and we can furnish you with all kinds at very low cost.

In Caps

We have all kinds, shapes, makes and styles.

Please call and examine our stock.

Saunders Bros.

HOTELS.

Wilbur : House,
MAIN STREET,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS.
J. H. WILBUR, Proprietor.

Queen Hotel,
J. A. EDWARDS, - - Proprietor.
QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON, - N. B.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
D. W. McCORMICK, - Proprietor.

Woodstock Woodworking Factory.

Sheathing,
Flooring,
Doors,
Windows,
Church Pews,
School Desks,
Mouldings, Etc.

All kinds of finished lumber.

R. K. JONES.

Woodstock, N. B., Feby 1, 1895.

Christmas

GOODS,

Consisting of Toilet Sets, Shaving Sets, Glass Sets, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Silver Pickle and Butter Dishes, Vases, Parlor Lamps.

Also, a Full Line of GROCERIES on hand at

W. R. WRIGHT'S.

Special discount for cash.

THE SAME OLD SONG.

Some people say that times are dull and money hard to get. You will hear this repeated next year if you don't happen to pass in your checks in the meantime. At the same time there are necessaries that you must have. Sugar, Tea, Spices, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and all the Smallwares needed every day, which can be purchased at R. W. BALLOCH'S, at popular prices.

Centreville, Feb. 1st, '1895.

Brewer & Perley

Are paying the Highest Cash Prices for

POTATOES

—AT THE—

OLD KETCHUM STAN

WOODSTOCK, N. B

and Call see them before selling else

Call at E. M. Campbell's Studi

For your Christmas photographs, M
next door below H. V. Dalling's store.