


THE GREATEST CONVENIENCE known.



The GEO. S. PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN.

Best of all FOUNTAIN PENS. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, which will be mailed FREE. Orders filled promptly. Address L. E. ALEXANDER, Box No. 6, Hartland, N. B.

**A MILITIAMAN'S LAMENT.**  
(A long way after Rudyard Kipling.)

"Wot are the bugles blowin' for?" said Files-on-Parade.  
"To turn you out, to turn you out," the Colour-Sergeant said.  
"Wot makes you look so dreadful sick?" said Files-on-Parade.  
"I've 'ad about enough of this," the Colour-Sergeant said.  
"We're all Canadian soldiers, and we're glad to save the Queen; A better lot of fightin' men the world has never seen; But our treatment by the government has been so bloomin' mean I'm goin' to quit the service in the mornin'."

"Wot's this I'm wearin' on my back?" said Files-on-Parade.  
"A tunic reel, it's made of serge," the Colour-Sergeant said.  
"And these old things that scratch my legs?" said Files-on-Parade.  
"These are your blue braise bloomers," the Colour-Sergeant said.  
"And though your clothes don't fit you like the paper on the wall, You must always be quite ready to obey your country's call. We put small togs on the big men, and the big togs on the small— The effect is quite surprisin' in the mornin'."

"And where am I to get my boots?" said Files-on-Parade.  
"You buy your own, you buy your own," the Colour-Sergeant said.  
"And how about my shirt and sock?" said Files-on-Parade.  
"It's only doods wears shirts and socks," the Colour-Sergeant said.  
"They give us bloomin' rotten tents that leak like all-out-doors. It's pleasant when it merely rains, and jolly when it pours, Our overcoats they split in half whenever we form fours, And we've tickets over Jordan in the mornin'."

"Wot's this you put into my 'and?" said Files-on-Parade.  
"A Snider gun, a Snider gun," the Colour-Sergeant said.  
"How is it that it won't go off?" said Files-on-Parade.  
"'Twas made in 1826," the Colour-Sergeant said.  
"But it's better than a gas-pipe, though its useless as a gun, If you ever go in action you had better cut and run, Leave your Snider gun to the enemy and he'll have lots of fun, He's sure to die of laughin' in the mornin'."

"And do I get some pay for this?" said Files-on-Parade.  
"If you're in luck, if you're in luck," the Colour-Sergeant said.  
"I 'ear we're goin' shy this year," said Files-on-Parade.  
"Then you get your country's gratitude," the Colour-Sergeant said.  
"But sight drafts drawn on gratitood will hardly go at par, And Dickey, up at Ottawa, 'e dunno where 'e are, For Canadian Tommy Atkinses declare, from near and far, They're goin' to quit the service in the mornin'."

—A. M. B., in the Montreal Herald.

**The Referendum and Initiative in Switzerland.**

A few years since, passing a summer and autumn in Switzerland, my attention was strongly attracted to the practical sense and thorough-going democracy of its governments both Federal and cantonal. I called one day upon the United States minister in Berne, and he expressed to me the same opinion which I had formed of Swiss institutions, saying: "This is the most democratic government in the world." These honest children of the mountains, the countrymen of William Tell and Arnold Winkelried, founded the oldest of modern republics, and founded it without one lingering trace of monarchy or aristocracy left in its institutions.

Other governments have sometimes resorted to the plebiscite, or popular vote, and many of our American legislatures, to escape the responsibility of enacting a law of doubtful popularity, have referred their acts to a vote of the people; but it was left to Switzerland to introduce into its constitution the referendum, a popular vote on a proposed law at the demand of the people. Till 1874 the national legislature of Switzerland, like our own congress, exercised the exclusive right of legislating for the country. But the new constitution of that year (article 89), introduced an important innovation, expressed in these terms: "The Federal laws are to be submitted to adoption or rejection by the people if the demand for it is made by 30,000 actual citizens, or by eight cantons. This right given to the citizens and cantons is called the referendum. There are excepted from the referendum, acts and resolutions which have a character of urgency, and of which the execution cannot be delayed.

The referendum does not give to the people an opportunity to enact a law without the aid of the legislature, but affords them a chance to veto such laws as they do not approve. The referendum is of two kinds, the "obligatory" and the "optional." The first applies to constitutional provisions or changes, which must be submitted to the people in all cases; and the second to such laws as the people ask to have submitted to the popular vote. In some of the cantons all the laws adopted by the general council are subject to the "obligatory" referendum, and must be voted on by the people before they take effect. In the canton of St. Gallen, which was the first to adopt this custom in 1831, all laws must be sanctioned by the people. In nine cantons and one half-canton the "optional" referendum now exists. Seven cantons and one half-canton have only the "obligatory" referendum.

Under the Federal constitution, all laws which may be subject to the popular vote must be published as soon as passed by the Federal legislature, and copies sent to each canton. If within 90 days after such publication, 30,000 voters shall have signed a petition for the submission of any law to the people, the Federal council must fix a date for voting, and this day must be at least four weeks from the date of the notice. The ballots are simply "yes" or "no," and a majority of the votes cast is decisive. If no petition for the referendum comes within 90 days, the people are assumed to assent to the law, and it goes into operation. Since its

adoption in the Federal constitution of 1874, the call for the referendum has been made in 17 cases, and in 10 cases out of the 17 the law submitted has been rejected by the people. This shows both the conservatism of the Swiss people, and the proportion of cases in which representatives fail to represent the true will of their constituents.

The initiative stands at the other end of the legislature proceeding. It is a method by which a given number of voters may by their signatures require their representatives to consider and vote upon a project for a law. This provision exists in several of the cantonal constitutions, the number of signatures required varying from 1,500 to 5,000. It is said that most of the legislators belong to the well-to-do classes, and are often averse to legislating upon questions which deeply concern and interest the masses of the working people. The initiative compels them to this duty. It affords any large class of citizens the opportunity they may desire to have their views candidly considered and brought to a vote.

The referendum and the initiative seem necessary to make representative republic a true republic—a republic in which the will of the people is the law of the land. The right to elect representatives is one thing; the right to be truly and fairly represented is quite another. Who has not wished within the last two years that the great public questions of a tariff and of silver coinage might be referred directly to the American people for their final decision? Who believes that the real will of the people is commonly and correctly represented in our legislatures. It may be, as it is claimed, that our country is too large to allow the use of the referendum in our national affairs, but it has been proved to be feasible in our States; and if feasible in a State, it must be much more so in a city. May it not be that the true cure for our municipal tyranny and crookedness lies in the careful adoption and use of the referendum and initiative? Would the citizens by popular vote have granted or sold unlimited franchises, and put in power over them immense monopolies? Would they create or allow the bosses, the rings, the jobs, and the police corruption now so common?

It is claimed that our elections educate the people in civic affairs. But how much more would the voting for some definite law react upon the intellectual power, and call forth the judgment of the voters, than does the simple vote for some officer or representative. At any rate, it is affirmed that the use of the referendum in Switzerland has both cultivated the political intelligence and strengthened the patriotism of the Swiss people.—Public Opinion.

Children with weak eyes, sore ears, or any form of scrofula, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

**The Shingle Demand and Supply.**

There have been within a few months some changes in the market which are worthy of notice. Not long ago it was nearly impossible to sell good white pine shingles, while the lower grades were free sellers. In fact the demand for them was in excess of the supply, as compared with that of the better qualities. The conditions seem to be changing in this particular. Perhaps it is because people feel less disposition to small economies than in the past, or perhaps because it has been demonstrated that low grade shingles are not after all economical in use, but the demand for the lower grades has fallen away, with a corresponding increase in the requirement for the better qualities. There is still demand enough to take care of a moderate supply of low grade white pine shingles, but it is a relief to the manufacturers to find that their qualities are meeting with a sale at improved prices.

Another reason for the improvement in the better grades is undoubtedly due to the abatement of the fad for red cedar shingles. This product of the Pacific coast is a most excellent one but it has been abused and the business has been pushed to a point which cannot be sustained unless conditions change. The many cases of dissatisfaction with these shingles owing to practices of some manufacturers of drying them to such a point that they were seriously injured in the process, has lessened the call for them, and another drawback is the inability to fill orders as promptly as the buyers wish. After a retail dealer has had to wait three or four months for a carload of red cedar shingles that he wanted within thirty days he makes up his mind that thereafter when he has a rush order he will buy white pine shingles or white cedar or some other kind that can be had promptly and of the quality of which he is certain. He will buy red cedar shingles, but will not depend on them in an emergency.—Chicago Timberman.

That taint of scrofula in your blood can be wholly eradicated by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

**Colonial Judges.**

In the House of Lords recently Lord Rosebery presented a bill to enable colonial judges to sit on the judicial committee of the privy council. In his speech in introducing the bill His Lordship said there was only one judge of colonial experience who now sat on the judicial committee, while the number of colonial appeals were constantly increasing. The bill, he said, proposed that anyone holding a judicial office in the Supreme Courts of Canada and Australia, if sworn as a member of the privy council, shall become a member of the judicial committee without salary. If the bill passed several colonies would take advantage of the provisions, thus adding a link to the golden chain of the empire. Lords Salisbury, Knutsford and Herschell expressed approval of the bill, which passed its first reading. The Standard says: "The case for the admission of colonial members is urgent and unanswerable. There admission would impart a strength which would be exceedingly useful." The Standard contends that eligibility ought not to be limited to

judicial experience. It says some of the ablest British Law Lords, members of the appeal court, were elevated direct from the bar and asks why membership to the judicial committee of the privy council should be an exception. The Daily News says: "The judicial committee ought to be strengthened; Lord Rosebery's bill will strengthen it. It is highly desirable that autonomous colonies contribute to the judicial committee from their best legal intellect." The Times says: "Lord Rosebery's bill is very microscopic. It provides a remedy which, to say the least, is tentative. With the fear of his own chancellor of the exchequer before his eyes he does not propose any financial provision, although he does not say so in so many words. He implies that if the colonies want better representation they must pay for it."

La Grippe weakens digestion use K. D. C.

**HARNESS**  
Made & Repaired  
GREAT VARIETY OF  
**HARNESS FITTINGS**  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.  
H. V. MOOERS, Main Street,  
WOODSTOCK.



**Hitch Up!**  
But before you do that come around to  
**Atherton's Harness Shop**  
and buy a new set of hand-made  
**HARNESS or a SADDLE.**

Having taken the whole of the store in which I have been doing business on King street, I have now more room to show my large stock of SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS, Summer Blankets, Carriage Mats, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Wool Robes, Whips and Lashes, Brushes and Curry Combs, Horse Boots, Collars, Harness Oil, &c. I keep everything in the Harness line and have imported a fine assortment of Riding Saddles, all prices. Call and see me at  
**KING STREET,**  
F. L. ATHERTON, - - WOODSTOCK.

**YOU WILL BE PLEASED**

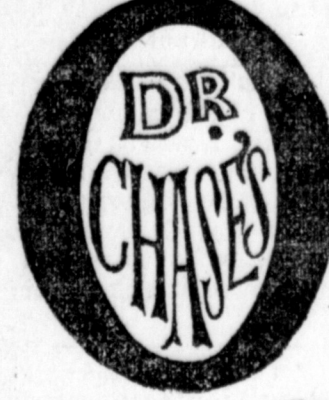
If you call and see the large variety of Clothing now ready for inspection at R. W. Balloch's. Gents' Spring Overcoats, Gents' Waterproof Coats, Full Suits, Coats and Vests, Odd Vests, Pants and Hats, and a large variety of Suits and Odd Pants for Small Boys. The Large Assortment of Ladies' New Style and Common Sense Boots will also please you.

Centreville, March 16, '95.

Have Two 25 pound Wooden Rims 1 1/2 inch G. & J. Tires  
**Brantford Bicycles,**  
For Sale Cheap.  
Brand New—never used. Write for catalogue and prices.  
G. FRED DAYTON,  
Edmundston, N. B.

**ITCHING AND PIN WORMS. PILES**

No More Misery.



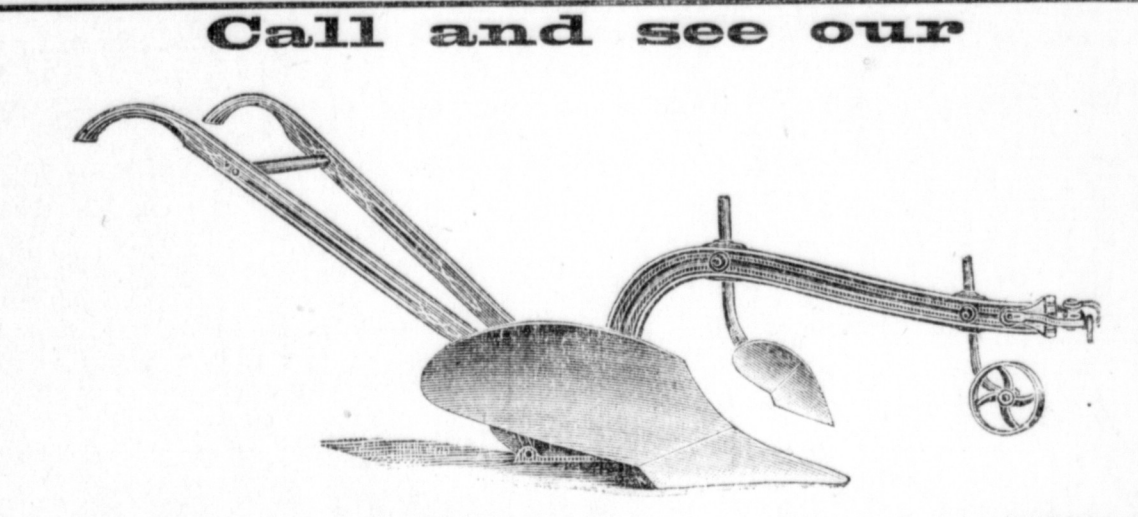
**DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT**

**Gives Instant Relief.**

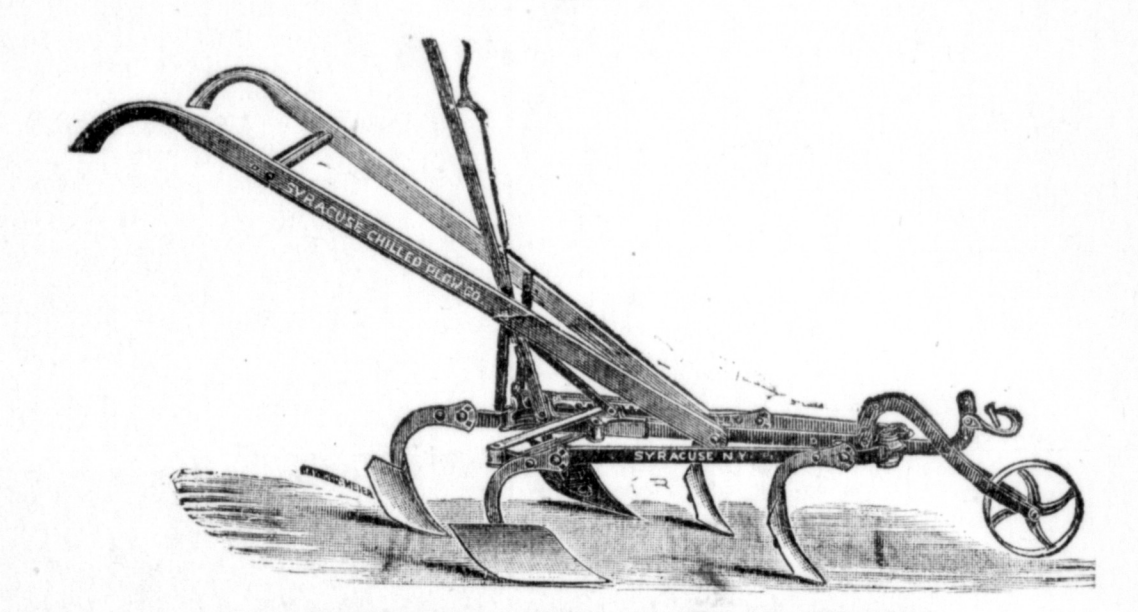
**PIN WORMS** is an ailment entirely different as to cause than Itching Piles, yet its effects and symptoms are exactly the same. The same intolerable itching; the same creeping, crawling, stinging sensation characterizes both diseases. Chase's Ointment acts like magic. It will at once afford relief from this torment.

**REFERENCES.**  
Newmarket—J. T. Bogart, Mr. Kitto. Hamilton—R. G. Deane.  
Sutton—Mr. Sheppard, Mr. McDonald. King City—Wm. Walker.  
Belleville—R. Templeton, druggist. Churchill—David Grise.  
Tottenham—James Scanlon, J. Reid. Bradford—R. Davis, J. Reid.  
Barrie—H. E. Garden.

The celebrated Dr. Chase's Ointment is made expressly for Itching Piles, but it is equally good in curing all Itchy Skin Diseases, such as Eczema, Itch, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, etc., etc. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 Cents.  
Mail address—EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for Dominion of Canada



**NEW STEEL PLOWS**



**CULTIVATORS**

Before purchasing elsewhere. **PRICES LOW.**

**Connell Bros.,**  
Woodstock, N. B.

**Annual Greeting.**

To our many friends throughout the Country we are pleased to announce that we are again prepared to supply them with - **CARRIAGES** of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Everything is New. We have no accumulation of old stuff to unload upon anyone. During past years it has always been our aim to merit the patronage which has been bestowed upon us and the result has been a growing business. During the coming season we will be in a position to offer you goods that are far ahead of anything we have heretofore built. The Vehicles are **Beauties in Style and Finish**, and the Material the Best money can buy. We are proud to say many of the **BEST DEALERS IN THE LAND** are making a specialty of our goods. This in itself is a certificate of Superiority. We have not reached the **FRONT RANK** without vigorous effort. We intend to stay right at the **HEAD OF THE PROCESSION.**

Our Carriages, Surreys, Buggies, Phaetons, Bangor Buggies, Road Waggon, Cornings, &c., for **STYLE, QUALITY**, and all appointments, are **UNSURPASSED** in this country.

All kinds of Farm and Sloven Waggon, Road Carts, Etc.

We thank those who have been our friends in the past, and given us their business, and hope to have them continue with us, together with all other good people who want good work.  
Very Respectfully,

**D. A. Grant & Co.**

"I am glad to be wid ye, b'ys," exclaimed an enthusiastic orator at a political meeting. "I was born in the old North End of the city of Boston, d'yer mind, but it has always been me secret that I was not born in me native country."—Commercial Bulletin.

Charles Dickens: I think it must be somewhere written, that the virtues of mothers shall occasionally be visited on their children as well as the sins of the fathers.

Orders for Book-binding taken at THE DISPATCH office.

Subscribe for THE DISPATCH.