

WHAT FEDERATION MEANS TO THE EMPIRE.

London View of the Union of the Colonies and its Effect on the Solidarity of Great Britain.

The London Daily News editorializes as follows on the subject of "Australia and the Empire":

"Will the federation of Australia, which is on the eve of accomplishment, tend to the solidarity of the Empire, or to the reverse? In one important respect this question must still be considered open. One of the few formal links which bind together Great Britain and the Britains beyond the sea in organic partnership is the ultimate Court of Appeal which sits in London. The Australian Commonwealth Bill, as it stands, seeks not indeed to abolish this link altogether but to make it less strong than, in the absence of the statutory enactment now proposed, it would become under the new order of things. We have explained in detail on former occasions exactly what the bill proposes, and this morning we publish contributions from various points of view to the discussion of the question involved. If the settlement of the question were felt to rest in prudence and in fairness, where it undoubtedly rests in theory namely, in the unfettered discretion of the Imperial Parliament, there can be no doubt that the Privy Council clause of the bill would be amended. The establishment of a Federal Court of Appeal would not, of course in any way whatever be interfered with, but the ultimate right of appeal in special cases to the Crown would not be restricted. It would be left intact, in the best interests, as it seems to most of us here, both of the Empire at large and of the new Australian Commonwealth itself. The Imperial Court of Appeal has two advantages in this latter respect. It must in the nature of things be a stronger court, and it would be more free from all probability of local partisanship and political bias. The field from which the bill proposes to banish the Imperial Court—namely, that of the inter-State disputes—seems to be precisely that in which it would be most useful.

"Uniformity of law throughout the Empire is, moreover, desirable in the interests of all parts of the Empire alike, and this can only be secured by the influence of one Supreme Tribunal exercised over local tribunals by decisions on special appeals. This point is well put by Mr. Carruthers, of New South Wales. 'With our great Empire and its ramifications of trade and commerce spreading over all quarters of the world, it means much,' he says, 'in the way of confidence and security between citizen and citizen to know that, whatever may be the power that makes the law, and whatever may be the citizen who obeys the law, there will be but one power to finally interpret that law, a power influenced and directed alone by the wisdom and experience of the ablest jurists of the Empire.' The Commonwealth Bill does not abolish this security for ultimate uniformity, but tends to curtail it. The Imperial Parliament, therefore, if it felt itself free to come to an unfettered decision in the matter, would unquestionably amend the bill in this respect. More especially would it do so at the present time when recent events seem to have shown how eager are the people of Australia to maintain the solidarity of the Empire and to affirm their partnership therein.

"But is the Imperial Parliament free? This is a question of politics which requires very careful consideration. The statements which we publish in another column show wide difference of opinion on the point. On the one hand Mr. Griffiths, of South Australia declares in the most passionate terms, that any attempt on the part of the Imperial Parliament to save the prerogative of the Crown would be bitterly resented in Australia.

Sooner than be deprived of the power to limit the functions of the Privy Council the Australian States would, he says, cut their connection with the Empire altogether and form themselves into an Australian Republic. On the other hand, Mr. Carruthers, of New South Wales, declares that the people of Australia are to a large extent indifferent on the subject, and that among those who have considered it there is a vast difference of opinion, with a very slight majority, if any, in favor of the clause in the bill. The opinion of Sir Samuel Griffith, of Queensland appears to be the same. He ridicules the idea that the Draft Bill is to be regarded as a sacred writ, upon which no profane hand may be laid by the Imperial Parliament. The contention that no amendment is permissible is, he says, altogether absurd and "untenable both in form and substance." This is high authority, and the threatening language to the contrary by Mr. Griffith is, we do not doubt, exaggerated. Nevertheless, there is a good deal to be said on his side. It must be remembered that what we may call the case for the Privy Council was very fully argued before the Federation Convention. A point that is now being urged in the British press was made by speakers in Australia. In the end the other view prevailed.

"The minority on this point in the convention are very naturally now making their voices heard in this country. But the fact remains that they were outvoted in Australia, and that the voice of Australia, as expressed in the bill presented by the Governments of all the federating states, is in favor of weakening, instead of strengthening the connection with the Privy Council. If the Australian Governments adhere resolutely to this view, if they declare that they must have the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill, and that the limitation of the Privy Council's powers is as it were the ark of the federal covenant—then, however much the Imperial Government might deplore such a decision, public policy would on the whole require them to acquiesce in the Australian claim.

"Is there, then, no way out of the difficulty? Are we confined to a choice between agreeing on the one hand, to a bill which would weaken one of the existing links between Australia and the Empire, and, on the other hand, putting the connection to some strain by riding roughshod over the wishes of the Australian Governments? We do not think so. We believe that there is a more excellent way. What the Australian Governments are especially anxious to avoid is the necessity of submitting the constitution to a fresh referendum, with all the delay, inconvenience, and expense, and perhaps also the risk that it would entail. Therefore what the Imperial Government should do in any representations to the Australian Governments is to suggest some way in which the principle for which as trustees for the Empire Her Majesty's Ministers are contending could be recognized without the necessity of a fresh referendum."

Next: what the Australian people as represented in the Federation Convention, have objected to or waived aside is the existing Court of Appeal. To this court, as now constituted, there are both practical and sentimental objections. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is not always expeditious with its decisions, or strongly constituted. "As a faithful Imperialist," says Mr. Haldane, "my heart rather sinks when I go to argue an Australian appeal at Downing Street, in which I know that there is keen interest in the colony, and see only a scratch collection of three members of the Judicial Committee sitting at the green table and others having been drafted away to recruit the judicial quorum for the day in the House of Lords." For British suitors the

A Friend's Advice.



When you find your kidneys out of order, when your back aches and pains and gives you endless misery, when you have to rise often in the night and endure torture during the day—take a friend's advice. Get a box of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

There are lots of people in your town, who have been cured by this remedy. Mr. T. Sarchet, merchant tailor, Brockville, Ont., says they cured him of a severe attack of backache and kidney trouble. They cured Mrs. E. Ford, St. Thomas, Ont., of dropsy. Mrs. Wm. McNeill, 93 St. James St., St. John, N.B., says they cured her of distressing backache, from which she suffered for over six months. From nearly every city and town in the Dominion we get statements similar to the above. People who have used them are always glad to say a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills.

ultimate court of appeal is the House of Lords; for colonial suitors it is the Judicial Committee. To a large extent the personnel of the two courts is the same; but why should there be any distinction at all in the courts provided for British and colonial suitors severally? Historically, of course, the question is easily answered; but the time has come for creating a new machinery to meet present conditions. What the Government ought to do is to constitute, by the amalgamation and expansion of the two appellate tribunals, a single Imperial tribunal of ultimate resort for every citizen and state of the Empire. In the two suggestions which we have thus sketched, a way out of the present difficulty might, we believe, be found. Collateral legislation might avoid the necessity of a fresh referendum; and on the other hand the Australian objections to the Privy Council might be turned by offering to the Commonwealth the finest Court of Ultimate Appeal that the Empire could produce and by giving to it, as to other groups of federate states, an important part to play in its constitution.

BICYCLISTS, young or old, should carry a bottle of Pain-Killer in their saddle bags. It cures cuts and wounds with wonderful quickness. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50.

We meet at the table three times a day in most families, and our best opportunity for conversation is found there. To sit at a meal in silence, speaking only about the affairs of the moment, asking and answering questions, but having no genuine table talk, is a mistake.—May Ladies' Home Journal.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN. English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, or soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood spavin, Crabs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stiles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. The use of one bottle may make you \$50. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

Those who have had only glimpses into Bohemia can scarcely imagine the real heart-sickness of a fuller knowledge of it, for the first glimpses are apt to seem most fascinating; but any man who knows Bohemia thoroughly is apt to have a very grave face as he hears a woman say so. No one can live her best in Bohemia; it is far easier to live your worst there.—"Autobiography of a Girl," in the May Ladies' Home Journal.

I had a very sore foot through having a nail run in it, and was unable to walk. I started applying Haygard's Yellow Oil and in a short time the soreness was gone and I was soon able to walk again. David McLellan, Pelee Island North, Ont.

WRITE YOUR BUSINESS LETTERS

on good Letter or Note Paper with your name, business and address tastefully printed on it.

Enclose Your Business Letters

in good Envelopes with your address printed in the corner. We can sell you this printed stationery about as cheaply as you can buy it unprinted.

Parchment Butter Paper

is a specialty with us. We can give it to you in large size 24x36 inches, for tub linings or, in printed or unprinted wrappers for one or two pound prints. This paper is the very best on the market and we buy it in such quantities that we can sell it as cheaply as any office in the province.

THE DISPATCH, Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B. CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION. OF TORONTO.

Established 1871. Income \$1,200,000.

Policies Unconditional. Extended Insurance and Paid Up Policy after TEN years. Low Rates. Profits Unexcelled.

WENDELL P. JONES, Special Agent.

G. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent.

For Sale.

A RESIDENCE. A FACTORY.

That fine residence on St. Gertrude Street, in the town of Woodstock, built by the late William T. Drysdale.

The Drysdale Wood-Working Factory on Drysdale's Flat in the town of Woodstock.

Apply to MRS. W. T. DRYSDALE, St. Gertrude Street, Woodstock.

John P. Pickel, PLUMBER,

Will attend to all orders left at Burt's Hardware Store.

Jobbing a Specialty.

Prices reasonable, and work done promptly.

"If the religious public has ever any misgiving about the money which is spent on secretaries [paid secretaries of philanthropic societies], and the usefulness of their work, it may be some consolation for that public to know that as long as there are paid secretaries for philanthropic societies no city minister will ever be allowed to idle away his time, either in reading modern theology or in talking with his family.—Ian Maclaren, in the May Ladies' Home Journal.

Centreville Jewelry Store

Is the place to get a scientific examination made of your eyes FREE.

I correct any case of myopia, hyperopia, or if astigmatism, have the lenses ground to correct it also.

C. E. VAIL, Jeweler and Optician, Centreville, N. B.



RHEUMATIC! YOUR CURE IS ABSOLUTE!

When the wall between Suffering and Health Seems Impregnable, South American Rheumatic Cure Comes to the Sufferer's Relief. "Shells" the stronghold of Disease.

Drives out the Hostile Forces---Breaks the Shackles of Rheumatism's Prisoner---and Guarantees him Perpetual Liberty.

This Great Remedy is Invincible—Gives Relief in a Few Hours and a Cure in from One to Three Days.

Of all the tortures that disease can inflict upon man perhaps there are none more agonizing than Rheumatism, and its kindred ailments, such as Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia and Sciatica—and these are no respecters of persons—they attack the old and the young alike.

The active, irritating cause of Rheumatism in all its phases is Uric Acid, a poison that collects in the blood. It is the waste or effete matters of the system, which, from various causes, are not carried away through the natural channels; the joints and muscles become affected; they swell, stiffen and inflame; and the pain and torture of it none can describe but those who have passed through the ordeal of suffering that Rheumatism entails.

In its more acute and inflammatory form it oftentimes attacks vital parts, such as the

mony it is believed that many cases of sudden death that are today diagnosed as heart failure have really been caused by Rheumatism of the Heart, and it behooves rheumatism sufferers not to dally with so powerful and relentless a foe. It is a relentless disease, but so common that in many cases the suffering is borne unheeded when the patient may be within a step of death.

South American Rheumatic Cure is no respecter of cases. It is a never-failing specific—a panacea for rheumatic sufferers—it enters quickly into the circulation; it drives out the foreign and irritating matter; it starts in its work of purification, and in a trice its healing power is felt, and, as if by magic pain disappears, joints are reduced to the normal, natural size, stiffness of the muscles makes way to suppleness, and where was a few hours or days at most, all suffering and torture, is the calm of peace that comes after the great struggle. South American Rheumatic Cure has a thousand times made heart, and on the evidence of expert testi-

the erstwhile sufferer discredit that "the days of miracles are past."

The most obstinate, obdurate, acute and chronic forms of rheumatism have been absolutely cured in from one to three days. The remedy is simple and harmless, and leaves no bad after-effects. Here's the testimony of one who ought to know its real worth:

Mrs. E. Eisner, a professional nurse, 92 Cornwallis street, Halifax, N. S., says: "For six years I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism, and while in my profession I met and consulted many prominent physicians as to my case; none of them gave me any treatment that was permanent. I tried many remedies which claimed to be cures, with the same results. I noted the almost magic relief which came to a patient of mine in using South American Rheumatic Cure, and I decided to try it on myself, and I proclaim it here and now a great remedy, the only thing that I ever took that did my rheumatism any noticeable good. When I had completed taking the second bottle I was free from all pain, and although that is some three or four years ago, I have not had the slightest return of it. I do strongly recommend it."

South American Kidney Cure is a searching remedy—it cures permanently and quickly all bladder and kidney ailments. Relieves in six hours. South American Nerve is a health builder—it acts directly on the nerve centres—good for the stomach—aids digestion—gives tone to the nervous system—richness to the blood.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE.

In effect October 2nd, 1899.

DEPARTURES—Eastern Standard Time.

(QUEEN STREET STATION).

6.20	A MIXED—Week days—for McAdam Jc, M St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Fredericton, Saint John and East, Bangor, Portland, Boston.
8.35	A MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook M Junction, Presque Isle, etc.
11.28	A EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque M Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.
1.55	P MIXED—Week days—for Fredericton, M etc., via Gibson Branch.
3.20	P MIXED—Week days—for Bath and M intermediate points.
4.18	P EXPRESS—Week days—for Saint M Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, St. John and East, Vanchocho, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and there with IMPERIAL LIMITED for all points West, Northwest, and on the Pacific Coast, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.
8.05	P MIXED—Week days—for Debec Jc M tion and Houlton.
ARRIVALS.	
7.40 A. M.	MIXED—Week days, from McAdam Junction.
11.28 A. M.	EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Boston, Montreal, etc.
12.15 P. M.	MIXED—Week days, from Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
1.30 P. M.	MIXED—Week days, from Presque Isle.
4.18 P. M.	EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Caribou, Edmundston, etc.
5.41 P. M.	MIXED—Week days, from Houlton.
7.47 P. M.	MIXED—Week days, from Bath and intermediate points.
9.40 P. M.	MIXED—Week days, from St. John, Portland, St. Stephen, etc.