

WOODSTOCK, N. B., APRIL 5, 1905.

Do you know Whether you have Kidney Disease?

Does the head ache—excruciating pains that make you miserable by day, and won't let you sleep at night? Do the eyes often blur? Do sharp pains shoot across the back and through the hips? Are the hands and legs swollen? Is the urine highly colored? Does it burn when voided? Is there a constant desire to urinate? Are you compelled to get up two or three times during the night?

If you have any, or all, of these symptoms, then you certainly have kidney trouble, and should immediately start on



They are health and strength and vigor to sick kidneys. They make the kidneys well and strong—ease the nerves, inflamed by uric acid from the kidneys—soothe the irritated bladder—clear the urine and permanently cure all Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Gout, Rheumatism and Female Troubles.

Cases of 20 and 30 years' standing—cases on the verge of Bright's Disease and Diabetes—are completely cured by these wonderful pills. The relief from pain is immediate. The improvement in general health is remarkable.

50c a box—3 boxes for \$1.25. At all dealers or from—
THE SUN MEDICINE CO., OAK POINT, N.B.

The Season's Skirt Lines.

There is certainly unanimity of opinion about the bodice and sleeves of the spring gowns, even if we can't be so sure of the skirts. Even though there is that ready acceptance of certain general forms, there was never a time when the bodice was capable of such widely different development, such varied ornamentation and the individuality that marks the well-dressed woman.

The waist must be kept snug and trim so that the lines of the figure may be correct. This smaller waist measure does not mean that women are wearing their dresses tighter, but that they have returned to a more natural fashion. You remember the belt pin in front formerly reposed about four inches below the natural waist line, so just imagine the increase in the belt length. This proper adjustment of the waist line is the proper accompaniment of the beautiful, softly draped blouse.

Then, too, the skirts seem to fall with more grace from the snugly belted waist. The skirts about the hips receive a different treatment, accordingly to the material employed and the style of gown.

The skirts of street frocks are much less voluminous than the prophets foretold. In most of the best models they are smooth-fitting over the hips and, though they flare considerably, the flare begins just below the hip curve and there is nothing extreme in the general outline. Do not let the skirt be close fitting below the hip curve, as that objectionable mode offends good taste, and the fulness falls from below the placket.

The middle front of the skirt is almost always the plain front, box plait or trimming, but the sides may have box plaits or tucks and frequently the tucks, shirring or other trimming between the box plaits. Skirts of this kind are more popular than the kilted one. They are easily fitted over the hips and keep in better shape.

This plainness and careful adjustment at the hips for street frocks does not obtain with afternoon and the more dressy gowns. These latter gowns of sheer wash fabric and the soft light materials show voluminous flounces, horizontal shirring, tucks and embroidery quite as much as the vertical lines.

The soft full skirts are sometimes shirred into the waist-band, falling free from there; and again, the shirring forms a shallow hip yoke, or sometimes a yoke of fine tucks from which the fulness falls free. Some of these soft sheer skirts are finished with tucks, bands or only the hem; but the flounces of lace and embroidery plain flounces of lace and tucks are distinctly in the race. This idea of the sheer frock with its full skirt is illustrated on this page. The skirt of the wash frock for morning wear clears the ground, but women cling to the longer skirt for more dressy afternoon, street and visiting wear.

Voile and taffeta seem not to abate one whit of their popularity and the new voile is softer and finer than formerly. They show the most remarkable colors in fine checks and stripes, green and white champagne and pastel blue, orange and white, often the checks being separated by a single white silk thread.—New York World.

Control of the Lands in the New Provinces.

The public lands in the new provinces are to remain vested in the dominion. The action of the Federal Government in insisting on this is based on these grounds: (1) That the lands were purchased by the dominion; (2) That by allowing possession to fall into the control of the two provinces the Federal immigration policy might be interfered with.

Those who take the ground that the provinces should be vested with ownership of their own lands, say that the "purchase" agreement is not well founded. They point out that the people of the territories assisted in paying the original purchase price. They state further that the sum paid on this account was only \$1 500 000 and this was for the whole Hudson Bay Territory while the public lands of the territories alone are valued today at \$37 500 000. Who, they ask, created this additional value? Answering their own question, they assert that the value has been given by those who have gone into the territories. Those who have created the value should, they contend, be permitted the free enjoyment of it.

Supporters of the principle of provincial control declare that the argument based on the dominion's immigration policy is no stronger than that based on purchase. Who, they say, are more interested in the filling up of the territories than the people whose homes are there? Who are better qualified to intelligently carry on work to that end than people living in the territories and knowing all about them? It is furthermore contended that those in authority in the new provinces are more closely in touch with the Western States, one of the principle sources from which immigration is to be drawn, than are the Federal authorities. Finally, as far as European immigration is concerned, they assert that co-operation between the two governments should be easily possible.

The argument is not all on the side of the dominion.

In Alaska the people are indignant over the neglect of Congress to grant them representation at Washington. They have had an impressive object lesson presented them by the Yukon, where representation in the Dominion Parliament was promptly provided and where law and order have been sedulously maintained, while they are left without representation and without government. Alaska, as a district—it has not even the status of a territory—is a wide open field for gambling, the whiskey trade and other forms of lawlessness. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that at a public meeting held in Valdez the following resolution was adopted: 'On behalf of sixty thousand American citizens in Alaska, who are denied the right of representation in any form, we demand in mass meeting assembled, that Alaska be annexed to Canada.' The people who made this emphatic protest were doubtless well aware that the solution they proposed of their difficulties would be deemed quite inadmissible at Washington. It was simply a powerful figure of speech for the enforce-

ment of their claims. But it shows how deeply they feel their disabilities and how much they envy the advantages enjoyed by their Canadian neighbors. As stated in support of their resolution, the Alaskans are weary of neglect. They see Hawaii and Puerto Rico admitted in the persons of their delegates to the floor of Congress, and yet no similar privilege is permitted to them. Alaska is of vaster extent, his resources infinitely greater and a population much larger than many territories when they were admitted to statehood, yet for some reason, probably a party one, it is left out in the cold.

All Horses Hate Camels.

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

Smoking a clay pipe, the circus actor sat in the winter training quarters. Under his supervision a thin boy was learning to ride erect on a quiet horse with a broad, flat back. "In some towns they won't let us show," said the man, "unless we have no camels with us. Camels are a serious drawback to shows. Horses are so much afraid of them that lots of towns won't let a camel enter their gates.

"A horse won't go near a piece of ground a camel has stood on. The very smell of a camel in the air will make a horse tremble and sweat. And this fear isn't only found occasionally in a horse here and there. It is found in every horse all over the world. Queer, isn't it? I often wonder why it is. Cattle hate dogs in the same way, and cats hate dogs so too. Here, though, we can account for the hatred Dogs in primitive times fed on cattle, no doubt, and even today here and there, they kill and feed on kittens.

"Horses love dogs. I'm sure I don't know why. Dogs fear no animals, but pumas and leopards. You can take a dog up to a lion's or a tiger's cage and he will show no fear, but take him up to the cage of a puma or a leopard and he will tremble and moan and slink away out of sight.

"All very puzzling, isn't it?"

Sound Sleep

and good health go hand in hand. Can't expect to sleep well when your stomach is upset—when appetite fails—when nerves are unstrung—when the system is run down.

ROYAL TONIC

brings sound, refreshing sleep because it makes you well and strong. It tones, invigorates, strengthens—changes tiredness into vim—puts force and energy into sluggish brains and muscles—makes you work and enjoy life with all your old time enthusiasm.

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for being badly dressed. It costs no more to buy good clothes than it does, in the end, to buy "cheap" clothes. The difference is in the comfort and wear.

"PROGRESS" Brand Clothing

is for the man who must economize, as well as for those who needn't count dollars and cents. It's the kind of clothing any man is proud to wear. It gives the service and comfort—it holds its shapeliness and good looks—in a way that makes it a practical economy to buy "Progress" Brand Clothing.



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Woodstock, N. B.

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SOLID AS THE CONTINENT.

A. C. CALDER, Agent,

Barrister-at Law.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, once asked a young man how it happened that truth, which everyone is by way of seeking after, is so rarely found. When the youth demurred giving his answer, Whately said: "I'll tell you why: it is because men always prefer getting truth on their side to being on the side of truth!"

R. Hinton Perry, the sculptor, is responsible for the following story of the "scrub-lady" who cares for his studio: "How many children have you, Mrs. O'Flarity?" he asked her one morning. "It's seven I have, sir," she replied; "four be the third wife of me second husband, and three be the second wife of me first."

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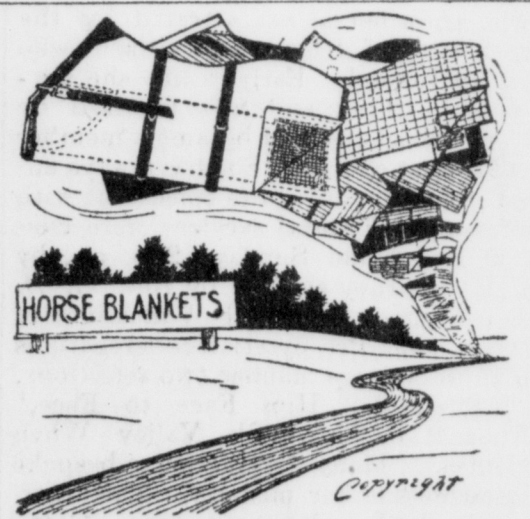
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