General Business.

FISHING TACKLE.

A fine assortment of Fishing Tackle just received at the Newcastle Drug Store.

Rods from 15c. to $7.50.
Reels from 50c. to $4.00.
Lines from 3c. to $6.00.

An Extra supply of Casts from 15c. to 90c.

ALL THE POPULAR FLIES, SUCH AS,

Jock Scott, Durham Ranger, Popham, Silver Doctor, Black Dose, Nigger, Dusty Miller and Butcher.

Also a lot of novelties, consisting of folding hats, drinking cups and pocket flasks.

Newcastle Drug Store,
E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.

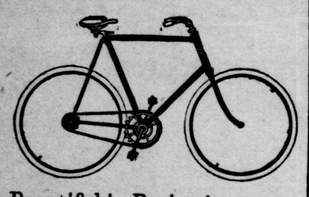
Newcastle, May 10, 1897.

AT THE CHATHAM CARRIAGE
—AND—
Agricultural Warerooms.

$85.00. - $85.00.

The '97 Model.

MASSEY, HARRIS BICYCLE



Beautiful in Design!
Faultless in Construction!

The standard equipment of this Bicycle is like the machine itself, the best that can possibly be produced.

Dunlop Tires, Perry Chain, Christy Saddle.

—ALSO—

FEATHERSTONE BICYCLE
'97 MODEL.

COMBINATION TANDEMS.

The Duke $60; The Duchess $60;
The Prince $50; The Princess $50;
The Midget $40.

ALSO

Beebe Woodframe Bicycle $60.

ALEX. ROBINSON Agent.
Chatham, N. B

Easter Millinery!

RECEPTION DAYS AT THE BOUQUET
—ON—
Wednesday and Thursday,
APRIL, 14th and 15th.

Having spent the last month in New York studying the latest styles in Millinery, I am now prepared to exhibit the most exquisite creations of the Milliner's Art, eclipsing anything we ever had in Chatham.

Ladies' Parisian Hats and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed. Flowers which have been counterfeited from Nature's garden; as also the most dazzling and bewildering millinery decorations. In fact everything to suit the most artistic and fastidious taste. The variety, styles and moderate prices contribute to make this our most successful opening.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

JOSIE NOONAN.

STOP IT QUICK!

Why suffer with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps and all such

Summer Complaints

When you can stop it quick by using

PENDLETON'S PANACEA?

Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895.

Propr. of Pendleton's Panacea.

DEAR SIR:—

I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panacea. I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three weeks, during which time I consulted different doctors, and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's panacea, which very shortly cured my complaint. Trusting this will be a service to you.

Yours sincerely
W. E. ROOD.

Ask for Pendleton's. Take no other.
PRICE 25CTS.

HOMAN & PUDDINGTON
SHIP BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Spruce Lumber, Laths and Anthracite Coal,

129 BROAD STREET,
COR. SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Correspondence and Consignments Sollicited

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold Rubber & Celluloid

Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth

Also Crown and Bridge work All work guaranteed in every respect

Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Téléphone No. 53.

In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. KETHRO's Barber shop Telephone No. 6.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet	at 85c to	$1.75c
The finest Tapestry	at 30c to	65c
The Heaviest Wools	at 65c to	1.10c
The Best Made Unions	at 30c to	75c
The newest in Dutch Carpet	at 20c to	30c
" " " Hemp Carpet	at 12c to	25c

Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 6-4 8-4 and 16-4 at 23c to 45c per sq. yd.

Lace Curtains at 25c to $5.00 per pair.

Fcy Fish Net Curtains (the latest) $1.75 to $10.00 per pair.

Fancy Muslin Curtains.

Curtain Lace, 15c per yd, and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings,

PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

IT PAYS TO GET THE BEST!

THE St. JOHN Business COLLEGE S. KERR & SON.

MR. ALBERT PHILLIPS visited Woodstock at Easter, intending to be back in a few days, but while there was offered so good a position that he was tempted to remain.

He writes us: *"I got the position here because I had been at the SAINT JOHN BUSINESS COLLEGE."*

Mr. Phillips is only one of about twenty of our students who have recently obtained situations.

Send for Catalogues of our Business and Shorthand Courses.

S. KERR & SON.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - MAY 27, 1897.

A Fishery Dispute Revived.

Hon. Peter Mitchell has been sent by the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, to re-open the matter of the Perley net stands on the south side of Bay du Vin Island, which are claimed by Mr. T. B. Williston. Mr. Mitchell went to the Island on Tuesday but did not hold any investigation, further than to confer for some time with Mr. W. C. Winslow, and Mr. Williston apart and, afterwards, ask Mr. Perley to compromise with Mr. Williston. The latter, however, understanding that the compromise Mr. Mitchell wanted involved his abandoning one of the two stands of nets he and his father fished off their own land continuously for more than forty years, replied that he only wanted fair play and his rights from the Department.

Thereupon, Mr. Mitchell announced that he would have a new arrangement of the nets on the south side of the Island made. He would have a stand licensed to Mr. Williston, to start at the easterly line of Perley's land, Perley to have one stand the regulation distance of 250 yards or more from that, and Williston to have another set to the west of Perley's, if there was room.

This would not only deprive Perley of the fishing on the south side of the Island under the bargain between his and Williston's father many years ago, but also take from Perley one of the two stands of nets which his father (and he, subsequently) fished continuously for forty-one years.

In reference to the old bargain between Perley, senior, and Williston, senior, Mr. Mitchell said on Tuesday that it was binding on Perley and also on his son, because he was the owner of the land he occupied at the time, but as Williston, senior, was only a lessee, the bargain could not be held to prejudice the rights of his son, Thomas B., who subsequently purchased the property his father had leased, or the interests of the Bank of Montreal which advanced the money to pay for the property.

It is hardly probable that the Minister of Fisheries will see the matter exactly as Mr. Mitchell does.

EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS in reference to the losses of lumbermen on the Restigouche river by the big freshet of a month ago, appear to have been made by certain papers. Inexperienced people, who see or hear of a few logs adrift in ice, together with debris of different kinds, are easily led into over-estimating or over-stating the quantity.

THE MUSKOKA LUMBER COMPANY is reported to be making preparations to operate their lumber lands on the Restigouche. Messrs. J. B. Benson and Jas. Beveridge visited the locality last week and are reported to have made arrangements for the erection of a pulp mill at Escuminac, P. Q.

THE WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE does not appear to have ended, although Greece is hopelessly whipped. Turkey continues to put new men into the field and is actually mobilising its army with the evident intention of enforcing its demands for both cash and territorial indemnity from Greece. "The Powers," who have been keeping up the pretence of managing both Turkey and Greece in their difference over Crete, may find the Turk not only unwilling to be guided by them as to the terms of settlement of his war claims, but prepared to enforce his demands by turning his army of some 300,000 men upon all-comers who oppose his plans. It really seems as if a crisis in European affairs were imminent.

That Much-Discussed Miracle!

To the Editor of the "Advance."

SIR:—A letter in the St. John Telegraph of the 18th inst., on the subject of Prohibition and signed "Progress" is of little importance one way or the other. It, however, brings in the miracle of Jesus at Cana of Galilee as having a bearing on the matter, which it, directly, has not. Time out of mind this miracle, unique amongst those of our Lord, has been miserably abused by the demands of controversy, and its meaning lost or obscured in the wranglings of casuistical arguments. When present Jesus ever refused to be drawn into such profitless discussion, and His Spirit, which pervades the record of His words and deeds, is equally absent where they are indulged, for He is all truth and not divisible. Perhaps in nothing does His divine character more display itself than in this surpassing greatness, in which partiality finds no place or human conceit a refuge. Paradoxical as it may seem, the variety of conflicting creeds, doctrines and even fads that presume to claim His authority, are indirect proofs of His infinitude, and in their vain attempts to confine His Spirit within the limits of their little systems they demonstrate His universality, so that, in this regard, the ready sneer of the unbeliever is dull and superficial, as all sneers are.

On one hand the advocate of total abstinence is hard pressed by the account given of the miracle, and to evade one difficulty falls into another. He sees only a mere generous act of Jesus in miraculously providing a bounteous supply of wine to replenish the exhausted cups of the guests, the host being poor, as it is sometimes fancied and, perchance, a relative, but in solicitude for a social theory and for the reputation of his religious idea of Jesus, it is boldly maintained that the wine was not alcholic and therefore an innocent beverage. How this can be rationally asserted is a question to which there is no real answer in the narrative, so that it must be grossly begged.

On the other hand, the user of alcoholic liquors holds that in the reason and nature of the case, the wine was, of necessity, alcoholic, else it was not wine at all, which it is expressly said to be, and in respect of its maker it was good wine, as declared by the governor of the feast, and further, that social indulgences are sanctioned by the act and countenance of Jesus. On the bare earthly face of the argument the free liver has the best of it and hence the snare by which many are caught.

In the light of the mind and character of Jesus and his mission to man, the view of the abstainer is wide of and away beneath the truth; the irreverence of the self-indulgent is a polution of it; while the truth itself lifts the transaction into a region where such pharisaical altercations are unnatural and offensive. The end that Jesus had in view was always worthy of the means He used, but this could not be said had he worked a miracle to cater for a feast. Magical power might have been exhibited in this way, like Mephistopheles in the tavern, but at the expense of character; he might be demon, but could not be divine.

It must be remembered that this miracle was the first that Jesus wrought, and that it was among His kindred, so that it was a revelation of unsuspected power under the most unexpected circumstances. The effect was to turn the event from the levity of a feast into a scene of astonishment, accompanied by worship; for it is related that his disciples believed on him in consequence. To suppose that the guests could continue feasting in the presence of manifested deity, is to be capable of imagining that the terror-stricken inhabitants of the earth could proceed with their marrying or giving in marriage in presence of judgment expressed in the prevailing deluge. To conceive such an impossibility is to be perverse and blind to the eternal fitness of things, and just as certain as marriage was abandoned in this case were all thoughts of further feasting in the other. The lawfulness of drinking wine and marriage, are neither in view nor in question, but remain in the abstract, where they were, are and ever will be on earth, matters of pure expediency to be wisely undertaken. On this occasion Jesus timed the miracle with His own splendid delicacy, so that it might not intrude on a custom both human and harmless, for he was no radical social reformer, or white washer of sepulchres, —not to increase the quantity of alcoholic or non-alcoholic wine to prolong a feast, but to turn the attention of the guests to Himself; for it is again written His glory (character) was manifested. The whole kernal of the matter is in this related fact, in the presence of which all theories, assumptions and delusions vanish like mists before a midsummer sun. They had found the Messiah and left all, surely the wine, or whatever it was, who cared? and followed him. To use a common expression, Jesus seized an opportunity and improved it, and oh! how vastly.

That the above is not a fanciful enlargement of the record and its meaning, let the bare account be examined. It is told that there were six water pots, estimated to contain about 150 gallons. At the request of Jesus they were filled with water up to the brim, a servant was then ordered to draw out of them in a cup and take it to the master of the feast, as was the custom. The master, having previously drank doubtless freely, which his gay speech would imply, of the inferior wine which Galilean peasants could only afford, was at once astonished at the refreshing quality of the contents of the cup, doubtless miraculously palatable to the, perhaps, inflamed condition of the recipient. The result called for an explanation, which was ready at hand and in the presence of all. The scene changes into one of wondrous admiration. The curtain falls on an abandoned feast and a group of Israelites round the Messiah. What can be more true because natural and therefore divine?

The miraculous wine was only in the cup into which Jesus requested the servant to draw and as he gave the command but once, so it is certain there was but one cup of that wine. A hasty reader who has his eye on the increase of liquor and wants an argument for his purpose from it, hurries himself into a fancy that all the water in the pots was turned into wine. But the story represents quite another matter and is only a relation of one cup of miraculous wine. The strength of the miracle lay in the fact that the cup borne to the master of the feast was drawn from pots filled with water to the brim and still remaining water, and when it had thus incontestably manifested itself the whole affair was over; and the guests were left, not to rejoice over pots full of water turned into wine, but to make sober reflection upon the character of the person who had thus put such an astonishing end to their drinking.

In this view both wine drinker and abstainer are on a par and equally adrift from the only consistent instruction to be gained from the miracle. Each may also learn the neglected lesson in his several way, that the Kingdom of Heaven is not in eating or drinking or abstaining in apparel or in social or political schemes for the reforms and restraining of society, in which they attempt to enlist Jesus at their peril; but that it exists in an entire regeneration of heart, occupied with desires and aspirations above the poverty of time and set on the riches of eternity; filled so full with righteousness, charity and truth, that it has no room or time to deviate to rabbinical questions of meats and drinks or the cut of a garment; assuredly not to invent and impose a wisdom that persumes to be wiser than its maker upon its neighbor.

If the partisans in this interminable discussion will draw an argument for their particular crotchets from the miracle of Cana, they must choose either horn of a dilemma on which to impale themselves. If the water was all turned into wine, alcoholic or non acoholic, it matters not, to prolong a feast, both attribute an unworthy motive to the Redeemer of mankind and make him guilty of extravagant excess for a sensual object. In one case it is a sanction to gluttony; in the other of intoxication and in both intemperance. It is also to degrade the miracle to magic or to make the event like a feast of Bacchus with the god present to glorify himself in the increase of wine and feasters doing him homage in drinking it. But highly reasonable and in harmony with the mind of Jesus is the recorded fact, that his glorious character was revealed in the divine turn given to the feast and that those present believed on Him in consequence.

There is a tradition in connection with this miracle that illustrates its meaning in a very interesting manner. It is said that the bridegroom was he who afterwards became the apostle John. The effect of it was to cause him to give up the prospect of domestic happiness for the blessedness of being the beloved disciple. The story is quite consistant with the ardent, impulsive character of that apostle whose fiery nature became under the influence of the Master the greatest example of that Master's divine charity. Whether the bride became through the same means one of those beautiful types of female character who out of their substance ministered to the earthly wants of their Lord, is not related. But whether true or not the spirit is the same. If true one thing is certain, that it was not command or prohibition that gained them, but the attraction of a higher affection; He whose insight into human nature was profound well knew, none ever so well, that whoever is driven will stray, and that he who is attracted is won. * *

Big Deal Shipments from Halifax.

The Halifax Herald says:—"The deal shipments from this port this year are the greatest in its history. For the past two months every berth at Richmond has been occupied with vessels loading, and it has been almost the same at Deep Water Terminus. Twenty-five million feet of lumber have been shipped from Halifax this season, and at present there are 590 cars deal laden at Richmond and Deep Water, and there are many on the road and many yet to come, and it is estimated that there will be 80 millions of lumber shipped from Halifax this season. Sixty-five carloads arrived Friday evening and the I. C. R. is taxed to the utmost for cars. At present there are six vessels loading deals at Richmond, including the ship Selkirk, 1,846 tons; Norwegian barque Fritzjof, 822 tons; Norwegian barque High Flyer, 923 tons; barque Mary, 513 tons; Italian barque Presente, 730 tons; Norwegian barque Salem, 908 tons. Norwegian barque Svalen cleared yesterday with a full load; there are three others in port awaiting their chances to load and there are several others en route. Stmr. Arecuna, which is now en route to Sydney, comes to Halifax to load deals.

"The steamer Micmac is loading deals; the Halifax City and Mab will be there to-day. The Alpha also goes to Deep Water to unload fruit for the West, and the Benedict, due this week, is also to load deals.

"Shipments have been made by the Allan, Dominion, Furness, Canada and Newfoundland lines, besides steam and sailing vessels. The shipments are principally made by I. H. Mathers, E. C. Baker, T. G. McMullen, the agents for the sailing vessels being mainly I. H. Mathers and T. A. S. DeWolfe & Son.

"Each car averages about 10,000 feet, and with the cars at present awaiting shipment, the total amount of lumber so far brought to Halifax this season includes about 25 million feet."

St. John Letter.

HUDSON BAY DISAPPEARING—THE NEWS IN BRIEF—THE MARKETS, ETC.

Canada's area of arable land promises a few centuries hence to be much larger than it is at present. New islands are appearing from time to time in Hudson Bay, old harbors and channels are becoming too shallow for ships, and some of the driftwood covered beaches are 70 to 80 feet above high water. After a time this great bay will have disappeared and its place will be occupied by a vast extent of dry land or salt marsh. There are many bogs about the city, and between Yarmouth and Liverpool and Liverpool and Annapolis that once were lakes and that sometime will become valuable for farming purposes and, a thousand years hence, it may be, instead of producing salmon and seals, Hudson Bay will become a wheat and fruit-growing country and men will wonder if it is true that once the land which they cultivate lay at the bottom of a sea visited by ships from the most distant parts of the world.

Last Tuesday, Loyalist day, a salute was fired from Fort Dufferin and in the evening a few descendants of the founders of the city held a meeting in Centenary Church School room.

Last week the remains of four men prominent in the business and social life of St. John were laid away in the Rural Cemetery. They were Henry W. Miller, formerly of the firm of Miller & Woodman, aged 70 years; William Kennedy, a prominent King Street grocer, aged 84 years; John Armstrong, formerly a Prince William Street dry goods merchant, aged 83 years, and J. Walter Scammell, of the firm of Scammell Brothers, aged 55 years. The latter died in New York where he had been in business for several years.

Some of the boats in the harbor are bringing in from 2000 to 3000 gaspereaux per day.

A lady and gentlemen were knocked down and run over by teams driven by incompetents last Wednesday. An example should be made of the owners of the teams.

Mrs. George Crane of South Bay, while looking for gum in the woods near her home on the 16th inst., lost her reckoning and was found on the 18th inst, several miles from home quite exhausted. She narrowly escaped losing her life by starvation and exposure.

Flour is weaker and millers generally have reduced prices 50 cents per barrel. Molasses is weak: latest cables quote a decline of one cent per gallon. Cheese is arriving freely: choice new stock sells at 11 cents per pound. New butter is in better supply: choice grades are quoted at 15 to 17 cents. Stocks of barrelled beef in the western markets are light and packers have advanced prices 50 cents all round. Eggs are coming in freely and choice new fruit sells at 9 cents per dozen. McDonald's tobacco factory that has been closed down has resumed operations and prices have advanced 14 cents per pound for all grades.

There are now in port uncleared five steamers, five barques and 26 schooners.

Caterpillars are on the apple trees, potato bugs in the potato fields and rowdies have taken possession of the new city park.

Salmon are becoming plentiful in the harbor.

Shylock is abroad. A man was dragged into the city court last week because he could pay only fifty cents a week on a debt, where seventy-five cents a week was demanded by his creditor.

"Victoria, sixty years a Queen," by R. M. Lancefield, of Hamilton, has been published in a magnificent volume by G. M. Rose & Sons of Toronto. It includes a complete history of the Empire during the last sixty years, and contains more than 160 beautiful illustrations. More than 50,000 copies of the work, it is said, have been sold already. Agents in the Maritime Provinces are supplied by R. A. H. Morrow of this city.

St. John, May 24.

The British Empire.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT VICTORIA'S DOMAINS.

Half the ships in the world are British.

The best of them can be converted into ships of war in forty-eight hours.

We have a million of soldiers in India. Some of them have been brought to Malta.

As the sun rises, the British drum-beat follows it round the world.

We can travel entirely round the world without leaving the British empire.

The British navy is as large as that of France, Germany, and Russia combined.

There are four hundred million of people in the British empire.

It is said that the Queen would have to live another seventy years to enable her to see them all pass before her night and day for all that time.

She is the greatest Mahommedan ruler in the world.

"God Save the Queen" is sung in twenty languages.

The total value of the United Kingdom is now said to be ten thousand millions.

Added to this, several millions are invested out of the United Kingdom.

We own one-fourth of the railways in the United States of America.

And half of the railways in South America.

Canada is the largest part of North America.

The house property in the British Isles is valued at two thousand millions.

The railways at nine hundred millions.

The shipping at one hundred and twenty millions.

Olive Schriener, authoress of An African Farm, says that if any big misfortune were to happen to England sixty millions of English-speaking people in other countries would leap to their feet?

There are 1,000 miles of tramways in the British Isles.

Crœsus, of ancient times, possessed about four millions of our money.

Neither of the ancient empires, like that of Persia, Greece, nor Rome, were equal in size or wealth to the British Empire of to-day.

It is was proposed that we make a defensive alliance with the United States of America; that we never fight with them again, but in all cases submit to the verdict of a permanent court of arbitration, which should now be established. The United States, which claims to be amongst the leading civilized nations, rejected the proposition.

London is as large as New York, Paris and Berlin combined.

It is ninety miles in circumference.

There are as many inhabitants there as there are in Sweden.

The rental is about sixteen millions.

Each morning there are as many men go into London on business as there were who fought at Waterloo in 1815.

It cost five millions a year to provide their dinner.

Eleven millions a year are spent in London on charitable objects.

There are forty hospitals in London.

There are four hundred and seventy-five railway stations in London.

From some of these 2,000 trains start daily.

Eighty thousand persons pass through the Strand in an hour.

Half a million of clerks keep the accounts of the empire.

No Avail.

ADAM SOPER OF BURK'S FALLS FOUND ALL REMEDIES FOR KIDNEY DISEASE OF NO AVAIL UNTIL HE USED SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE—TO-DAY HE IS A WELL MAN AND GIVES THE CREDIT WHERE IT IS DUE.

"For a long time I have been a great sufferer from disease of the kidneys. The pains I suffered were the severest. I had tried all kinds of remedies, but all to no avail. I was persuaded to try South American Kidney Cure. Have taken half a dozen bottles, and I can confidently say than to-day I am a cured man, and can highly recommend this great medicine to all sufferers from kidney trouble." Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie.

Grecia Rediviva.

O! Greece thou, once, wert land of sages
Art, Science and Philosophy
Whate'er the mind of man engages
Found the supremacy in thee.

And thy renown in war was glorious
'Gainst mighty odds, thy sons have fought
Thou wert o'er all the world victorious
In regions both of deed and thought.

God's power, the Gospel to salvation
First to the Jew is, then to thee
Of normal type, the Gentile nation:
As Paul has taught us truthfully

In youthful days, thy wondrous story
Was learned: loved were thy sons of song
And others, too, of deathless glory,
Who strove for truth, resisted wrong.

But Greece! thy name, sublime, now towers
Beyond its ancient glorious fame,
In braving Europe's greatest powers
Linked in a selfish league of shame.

'Tis wise, O! Greece, though foolish seeming
To those who choose time's faithless road
'Tis wise, and no ambitious dreaming,
To help the weak, and trust in God.

Begone! desire of peace that smothers
All manly feelings in the breast
Thy glory 'tis to aid thy brothers
The Cretans feeble and opprest.

Love's light the cross yields, shines transcendent
Though light of olden days has waned
Brighter it glows than fame resplendent
From battle won—success attained.

J. R.

Black River, Miramichi, N. B., April 15th, 1897.

A Remarkable Case.

DOCTORS COULD NOT AGREE AS TO THE TROUBLE.

A NEW BRUNSWICK LADY THE VICTIM—SUFFERED FOR THIRTY YEARS—THE ATTACK CAUSED PARTIAL BLINDNESS AND A FEELING OF SEMI-PARALYSIS.

From the Woodstock, N. B., Sentinel.

Mrs. E. P. Ross, of Riley Brook, N. B., says:—"I have been a sufferer for thirty years, and I am sure I would still be in the same lamentable condition had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was married at the age of twenty and am now fifty-one years old. I had always enjoyed good health until after my first child was born. About a month later the illness attacked me which has since made my life miserable. I consulted different doctors, but they did not agree as to the nature of my trouble. One said it was a species of paralysis, others said symptoms of fits. I would be feeling very well when I would suddenly have a sensation of partial blindness, and everything before me would sparkle. Then my hand and arm on one side would become numb, and after about ten minutes this sensation would pass to my lower limbs, then my tongue would become affected, as would also my hearing. Voices, no matter how close to me, would seem dim and far away. These symptoms would last for about forty minutes. I would have a violent pain over the eyes, which would continue for twelve hours or

more. Notwithstanding all that was done for me, these spells were coming more frequently, and at last I would sometimes have two attacks a day. I was also troubled with bronchitis, which added to my misery. I could not sew or knit, or do any work that required close attention to it. All this trouble had never left me for years, and at the age of 48 I consulted another doctor. The medicine he gave me, however, made me worse instead of better. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was using the third box before I found any benefit, but then there was a decided change. By the time I used twelve boxes I felt as well as I did in my young days. Every symptom of the trouble that had so long made my life miserable had disappeared. For eighteen months I did not use the pills and was as well as ever I had been in my life. Then one morning I felt a slight attack of the old trouble and determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again. I got a box and took an occasional pill and have never since had a symptom of the trouble. To say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders for me is putting it mildly, and I strongly urge their use on all who may be ill. Pink Pills were also of great benefit to a niece of mine, Miss Effie J. Everett. Her mother died when she was quite young, and naturally much of the care of the household devolved upon her and as she grew up she became weak, easily tired, subject to headaches and her complexion was pale and wax like. A young lady teacher who was boarding with the family, and who had used Pink Pills with great success urged her to try them. The result was that she soon was enjoying the best of health and is a fine robust young lady who shows no traces of her former illness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

AFTER TEN LONG YEARS

Of Mental and Physical Sufferings and Failures With Common Medicines,

Paine's Celery Compound Completely Cures Mrs. Hopper, of Thornhill Ont.

What a blessing it would be to humanity if all suffering men and women knew just what Paine's Celery Compound is able to do.

The work that cannot be done for the sick in long years of experimenting with other medicines is successfully carried to victory by Paine's Celery Compound in a few short weeks.

The cure of Mrs. Hopper fully proves the assertion made above. After years of failures, misery, agony and despondency, Paine's Celery Compound made a "new woman" of one who had become a mere wreck—one who was fast nearing the grave.

Have faith, sufferer! A strong deliverer is ever ready to help you! From to-day let your hope be centred in Paine's Celery Compound and its power to cure. It has never disappointed any? it cannot fail with you.

Read Mrs. Hopper's wonderful testimony:

"With very great pleasure and satisfaction I wish to add my testimony to what has already been said in favor of Paine's Celery Compound. For a very long time I suffered from general debility and run-down system. Having heard of Paine's Celery Compound, I determined to give it a trial, and I am happy to say it has done for me more good than I can express. For ten years I doctored with other medicines without any good results; but after using Paine's Celery Compound I am perfectly restored to health, can eat well, digestion is good, and my sleep is sweet and sound. Altogether, I am a new woman. I always recommend Paine's Celery Compound to my friends."

LADIES!

Order Dress Patterns described and illustrated in these Columns as directed below.

7032—Ladies' Pilerine Cape.
(Hints by May Manton.)

Rich black moire velour made this stylish cape; knife plaiting of mousseline-de-soie forming epaulettes and extending down the front in soft jabot effect, further ornamentation being afforded by handsome jetted passementerie. The neck is completed by a high flaring collar cut in tabs and wired, showing between its divisions a full ruche of plaited mousseline, which affords a charming and becoming finish.

With this cape is worn a toque from Virot, of ecru braided straw trimmed with tiny ostrich tips and full ruche of plaited mousseline, a delicate spray of flowers rising above the crown. The garment introduces an entirely new feature in the way of spring wraps, and is trimly adjusted to the figure by a curving centre-back seam, shoulder seams and front which follow closely the lines of the figure, tapering gradually at the waist and extending both back and front below this point in graceful outline. The sleeves are circular in shape and reach to below the elbow; slight gathered fulness adjusting them gracefully at the top. The garment is lined throughout with pretty two-toned silk, and is provided with a belt that is tacked inside at the waist line in back and front to keep the garment in position.

Silk, satin, velour, poplin, velvet and broadcloth make stylish capes by the mode. Jet, passementerie, galoon and embroidery bands, lace, mousseline, plaited chiffon and other decoration being used as taste suggests.

To make this cape for a lady in the medium size will require four and one-half yards of twenty-two-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 7032, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

6878—Ladies' Basque.
(Hints by May Manton.)

Gray-blue cheviot is the material represented in this stylish basque that is finished in the regulation tailor fashion, and appropriately decorated with braid. It is especially designed to meet the requirements of ladies who are inclined to embonpoint; the pretty pointed outline of the lower edge, the double under-arm gores, and the long pointed revers conducing to give a slender appearance to the stoutest figure. The pointed revers and coat collar are bordered with braid. They can be faced with contrasting material in cloth, silk, velvet, or otherwise decorated. The lining fronts may also be faced with contrasting fabric, or trimmed with braiding as illustrated, to give a more decided vest effect. The two-seamed sleeves are of the width that fashion dictates, and are neatly finished at the wrists with braid. The neck is completed by a close standing band. The mode can be stylishly developed in all kinds of dress materials, preference being given to those having a smooth, plain finish, or small stripe, check or figured designs in serge, canvas, cheviot, tweed, mohair, broadcloth and meltonette (which is a happy medium between plain and fancy dress goods.)

To make this basque for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 6878, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch bust measure.

7049—Ladies' Blazer.
(Hints by May Manton.)

Tan Kersey was here used for this jaunty little top garment, the usefulness of which is at once apparent. It is suitable for street wear at all times and is an excellent model for completing a travelling, shopping or cycling costume. The smart hat accompaning it is of ecru braided straw of alpine shape, trimmed in black; a stylish bow at the left side holding to position a handsome plumage of coque feathers. The fronts are deeply faced and reversed to form lapels that meet the rolling collar in notches. They are usually worn open, but can be closed at the bust, if so desired. The back fits smoothly, side-back and under-arm gores, with a curved centre seam securing a trim adjustment. Plaits are laid underneath, below the waist line in back to form a slight fulness. The stylish sleeves have upper and under portions, the fulness at the top being collected in gathers. The blazer can be made from one material in self-colored cloth or of suiting to match skirt. Pockets can be inserted in the fronts if desired, inside breast pockets being inserted in the front facings that reach to the under-arm and shoulder seams.

To make this blazer for a lady in the medium size will require three and one-fourth yards of forty-four-inch wide material. The pattern, No. 7049, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

7025—Ladies' Waist.
6984—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt.
(Hints by May Manton.)

It is predicted that silk gowns will be very much worn the coming summer, and nothing can be more becoming or economical than a foulard made on a thin lining of plain taffeta silk or percale. Our model is made of this pretty silk, showing a deep ground of indigo blue with scroll pattern of white.

The hat which accompanies the costume is of black straw with brim of moderate width, about which is a full rouche of mousseline. At the back are wings, aigrettes and violets.

The waist has a lining front fitted by double bust darts, which closes invisibly through the centre, over which the material fits smoothly across the shoulders and bust, with the fulness at the waist line collected in gathers. The back, side-body and under-arm gores are smoothly covered with the material, and the waist is encircled by a deep girdle of satin that is deepest in the front, where the closing is effected beneath frilled edges. The waist trimming forms an attractive feature, as it is decidedly original. The front extends to the depth of a short yoke, and is overlapped by a wide band, which extends a trifle lower than the yoke front, and is carried over the shoulders, concealing the side seams of the back. A second band of insertion overlaps the first, following the same line, but varying at the shoulders, where it is carried out well over the sleeves in tab-shaped epaulettes. The sleeves are slightly bouffant above the elbows, and are completed at the wrists with galoon. The neck is finished by a close standing band.

The skirt, shaped by five gores, fits smoothly across the front and sides, the fulness at each side of the back being laid in close overlapping plaits expanding gracefully towards the lower edge which has a narrow foot decoration.

The model, which is an unusually attractive one, can be copied in silk, woolen, grenadine, foulard, china or sheer fabrics, and is suitable alike for street or home wear.

To make this waist for a lady in the medium size will require two and three-fourths yards of forty-four-inch wide material, and for the skirt four and one-half yards of the same width goods. The waist pattern, No. 7025, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. The skirt pattern, No. 6984, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

HOW TO GET THE PATTERNS.

Any person desiring to purchase either of the above patterns should fill out the appended order blank and either mail, send or bring it with remittance to the ADVANCE office. The price for each pattern is 15 cents, which should be sent in silver or in stamps.

Write plainly with ink or pencil.

To Miramichi Advance

PATTERN NO.....

Bust Measure..... Age.....

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Persons sending for patterns should receive them within six days. If they do not we should be notified.

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