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Limit 15 days \$22.00
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points in Manitoba and Assiniboia. If purchas-
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vided such farm laborers will work not less
than 30 days at harvesting, and produce cer-
tificate to that effect, they will be returned to
original starting point at \$18.00, on or before
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THREE CENTURIES.

Annapolis Royal's Celebration During the
Week Ending June 25—Some Cana-
dian History Retold.

Seven years ago the City of St. John's celebrated with appropriate ceremonies and festivities the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's landing on the coast of Newfoundland. During the week ending June 25, Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia, and St. John, in New Brunswick, rendered similar honors to the memory of De Monts and Champlain, who 300 years ago explored the shores of the Bay of Fundy, and gave the history of Acadia a beginning. During most of the century intervening between the events thus commemorated, North America had been neglected. Distracted by the Reformation and religious wars, the enterprising nations of Europe had not much thought for colonization, especially in the latitudes north of Mexico. It is true, adventurous mariners who had friends at court were enabled to make voyages to the Atlantic Coast of this continent. From England came Sebastian Cabot, John Cabot's son. Several years later came Ver-
rillano from France. In 1534 Jac-
cartier began his voyage from
St. Malo. Fishermen and fur trad-
ers kept up some connection with
this side of the Atlantic, but the era
of colonization did not begin till the
opening of the 17th century.

Chauvin had made three unsuccess-
ful attempts to establish the fur
trade at Tadoussac, where the Sag-
uenay empties into the Lower St.
Lawrence. The Winters proved too
severe for him. When he died Aymar
de Chastes, who had fought against
the League and won from that King
Henri IV, obtained from that King
a monopoly of the North American
fur trade. He formed a company, to
which he admitted the principal
merchants of the West ports, who
had been associated with Chauvin, and
engaged in the fur trade on Cham-
plain's own account. Samuel de Cham-
plain just returned from the West In-
dies. A place on the expedition was
offered to him by his friend de Chas-
tes. To Pontgrave, who had been at
Tadoussac with Chauvin in 1600, was
given the command. But de Chastes
was not destined to be more success-
ful than his predecessor. Pontgrave
and Champlain went to the St. Law-
rence in 1603. The commercial re-
sults were disappointing, and when
they returned the first news they
heard was that de Chastes was dead.
Pierre du Gast, Sieur de Monts,
Gentleman-in-Ordinary of the King's
Chamber, and Governor of Pons, suc-
ceeded to the monopoly held by de
Chastes. His patent gave him power
to colonize Acadia, a region de-
fined as extending from the 40th to
the 46th degree of north latitude.
Over this vast extent of continent he
had vice-regal powers. He preserved
de Chastes' old company. To obtain
settlers for his projected colony he
was authorized to impress idlers and
tramps, and many a vagabond was
forced on one or other of the two
vessels with which De Monts put to
sea in 1604. Catholic priests and
Huguenot ministers took passage
with them. Baron de Poutrincourt
and other noblemen accompanied De
Monts, Pontgrave and Champlain.
De Monts sailed from Havre de Grace
on April 7, 1604. Pontgrave, in com-
mand of the second vessel, followed a
few days later. Between the Cal-
vinist ministers and the Catholic
clergy on board there was much con-
troversy and some fighting. So, at
all events, we are told by Cham-
plain, who has left an account of this
voyage, and of the subsequent ex-
plorations and attempts at settle-
ment.

Like Pontgrave and Champlain, De
Monts had some experience of the
St. Lawrence. He had been with
Chauvin at Tadoussac, and the hard-
ships suffered at that place warned
him away from it. He steered fur-
ther south, hoping to find there a
milder region. His first landing place
was what is now called Liverpool
harbor, on the south-east coast of
Nova Scotia. He was joined further
down the coast by Pontgrave, who
had seized four Basque fur traders
found trespassing. The southern
shore of Nova Scotia was rounded,
and the exploration of the Bay of
Fundy was begun. Poutrincourt was
captivated by the beauty of Anna-
polis Basin, with its narrow entrance
and wide land-locked expanse. He
asked and obtained a grant of it
from De Monts. Poutrincourt called
his possession Port Royal. It held
that name till the place was captur-
ed by a British expedition from Mas-
sachusetts in 1710, after which it
was called Annapolis—the City of
Anne—in honor of the Queen then
reigning over the United Kingdom.
In the present name, "Annapolis
Royal," a part of the old one sur-
vives. It is not known on what day
De Monts entered the basin, but the
people of Annapolis adopted June
21 as a very close approximation to
the date, and their tercentenary cele-
bration was accordingly begun on
Tuesday.

It is known, however, that the
River St. John was entered by De
Monts on St. John's Day, and nam-
ed by Champlain accordingly.
Dating its beginning from 1605 An-
napolis Royal can claim to be the
oldest settlement in Canada, and the
second oldest in North America. St.
Augustine, in Florida, alone ex-
ceeding it in age. It is three years
older than Jamestown, the first per-
manent settlement in Virginia, and
it is sixteen years older than Ply-
mouth, the colony founded by the
Pilgrim Fathers in Massachusetts.
Not till three years after he had
helped to establish the Port Royal
colony did Champlain found the old
City of Quebec.

64 Years of Penny Post.

It is now 64 years since the penny
postage was established, and it in-
terests those who were not born
then to know that previous to that
time (1840) it took 1s. 2-3d to
post a letter from London to Kil-
marnock.

For cramps from chill apply a mus-
tard poultice over seat of pain.

STRIPPING OLD QUEBEC.

Antique Household Utensils Are Fast Dis-
appearing From the Province.

Antiquity is fast becoming one of
the chief gods of the ancient city of
Quebec, but it is a sad thing to ob-
serve that reverence for the rem-
nants of bygone days usually settles
on how much an article will rep-
resent in gold. An old copper kettle,
in which the hammer-beats and the
brazing of the early blacksmith can
be readily detected is esteemed, not
so much as a sample of a changing
art and oftentimes marvellous skill,
but as something worth more in the
curiosity shop than in the junk shop.
Happily, however, there is something
to induce a preservation of these
things, even if eventually the rarest
specimens find a way into foreign
museums or the homes of wealthy
tourists. Old brass, old copper, old
pewter, old earthenware—these are
the things that are being gathered
in, and it is safe to say that within
a very few years the Dominion will
be stripped of the unappreciated
homely relics that Canadians should
prize next, almost, to their nation-
ality. The day of the grease dip, the
candle pan, the old brass snuffers,
the huge brass knockers, the log fire-
place, the iron crane, the swinging
kettle, is gone, but from musty gar-
rets and century-old kitchens the evi-
dences of an earlier civilization are
being brought to light. Now the
beaten metal that decorated the liv-
ing room a hundred years ago finds
an honored place in the best parlors.

The big search for curiosities in the
Province of Quebec began three or
four years ago, encouraged purely as
a commercial undertaking by wealthy
tourists passing through the ancient
capital. Huge hand-made cauldrons
of brass or copper, that had been re-
garded as so much scrap, splendidly
modelled brass demijohns and kettles
of all sizes and shapes, slipped
through the fingers of the original
and unappreciative owners and pass-
ed over to those who really should
prize them least. An old metal ket-
tle, dented and covered with ver-
digris and smut, is a very different
thing from the old metal kettle, burn-
ished and sparkling, showing the
marks of a rude yet artful craft, and
giving evidence of its years in the
apparent methods of its production.
So articles picked up by the gather-
ers for 25 cents are cleaned, placed
in a shop window and marked three
or five or ten dollars, as the case
may be. Very rare specimens, of
course, sell for more or less, accord-
ing to the knowledge of the persons
who handle them.

Being of itself an attraction for
tourists, the city of Quebec has be-
come a distributing point for curi-
osities. Numerous shops have been
established for the purpose, and dur-
ing the summer season places for the
sale of this ware appear with little
more than accommodation than the or-
dinary candy stand. Every shop of any
consequence maintains a staff of col-
lectors, who scour the countryside
for their stock-in-trade. It is becom-

ing more and more difficult at the
time to get the goods, because the
owners are awakening to the fact
that they hold something to which a
sentimental value is attached. The
quest for brass and copper has given
way in a measure to a search for the
products of old English or "habitu-
ant" potteries long out of existence.
Old delft is in good demand, and a
dealer will ask ten dollars for an
odd platter or two dollars for a wil-
low-patterned plate with the same
grace as the baker asks five cents
for a small loaf. A connoisseur may
pay five or fifty dollars for a rare
piece, according to his taste and
means, and oftentimes according to
the impression he makes on the sell-
er. The dealers in antiquities here es-
timate the style of their patrons
with great skill, and their prices
fluctuate accordingly. As a rule the
stuff does not cost them much, so the
price depends on the customer.
Grandfather clocks and spinning
wheels are by no means neglected,
and it is the boast of one dealer that
clocks having no claims of antiquity
or uniqueness, and fit only for kind-
ling wood, sell readily to American
visitors for five dollars each.

The observation "Distant hills look
green," seems to apply in this con-
nection, for while the collectors have
scoured the outlying districts they
apparently have neglected the oppor-
tunities that lie within sight. A re-
cent visitor to Quebec before going a
mile from the city procured from a
habitant on the verge of the century
mark twenty-three pieces of long-used
delft for what had been asked for
one piece of a similar kind in the
city. The regrettable part of this
trade is that most of the best spec-
imens are leaving the country. After
a while, when it is too late, Cana-
dians will awaken to their lost op-
portunities.

Stages of the Dandelion.

The violet is fragrant,
And beautiful the rose;
But close to human nature
The dandelion grows.

In youth its clustered ringlets,
With golden brilliants burn,
And then, despite all hair dye
To scanty silver turn.

The three-score-ten of flowers
Comes with relentless fate,
Then sadly it exhibits
A bald and shining pate.

Death of the Sun.

Among the Ojibway Indians, who
once occupied the lands about the
great lakes in Canada, the sun,
moon and stars were all objects of
worship, for the red man was in his
own way a decidedly religious per-
son. At dawn the old chief and war-
riors chanted the praises of the sun,
and at nightfall they thanked him
for the light and heat with which he
had supplied them during the day.
An eclipse of the sun filled them with
dismay. That event was looked on
as his death, and they were then
very anxious about his safety. They
used to fasten bits of live coal to

the points of their arrows and shoot
them into the air in order that the
expiring sun might be re-lighted. As
for the moon, it was equally pre-
cious. They reckoned their months
by it. Their children were forbidden
to point at it with their finger lest
it should be bitten off.

Ancient Ventriloquism.

Ventriloquism was undoubtedly
known both to the Jews and to the
Egyptians. It was used by many per-
sons for purposes of deception. The
wizards who employed it declared that
their "familiar spirit" resided in the
abdomen, whence the voice was sup-
posed to proceed. The Old Testament
Scriptures abound with denunciations
both of persons who had these fam-
iliar spirits and of those who went
to seek their advice and assistance.
They were treated as though they were
in familiar intercourse with the evil
one and according to Jewish law re-
ceived no mercy. Instances, however,
are very frequent in much later his-
tory of deception being successfully
practiced by persons having this pecu-
liar gift.

Carlyle's Picture of Rogers.

Carlyle gives this striking picture of
Samuel Rogers, the poet: "I saw Rog-
ers awhile ago at dinner with Taylor,
a half frozen, old, sardonic Whig gen-
tleman; no hair at all, but one of the
whitest bare scalps; blue eyes, shrewd,
and cruel; toothless, horsehoe
mouth drawn up to the very nose;
slow, croaking, sarcastic insight, per-
fect breeding—staterooms where you
are welcomed even with summery; in-
ternally a Bluebeard's chamber, where
none but the proprietor enters!"

Still One.

"Hello, Bill, old man! Well, well! I
haven't seen you since the old days,
when we used to run around together?"
"No, Jack. Ah, those old days! What
a fool I used to be then!"
"I tell you, I'm glad to see you. You
haven't changed a bit, old man."

His Long Wait.

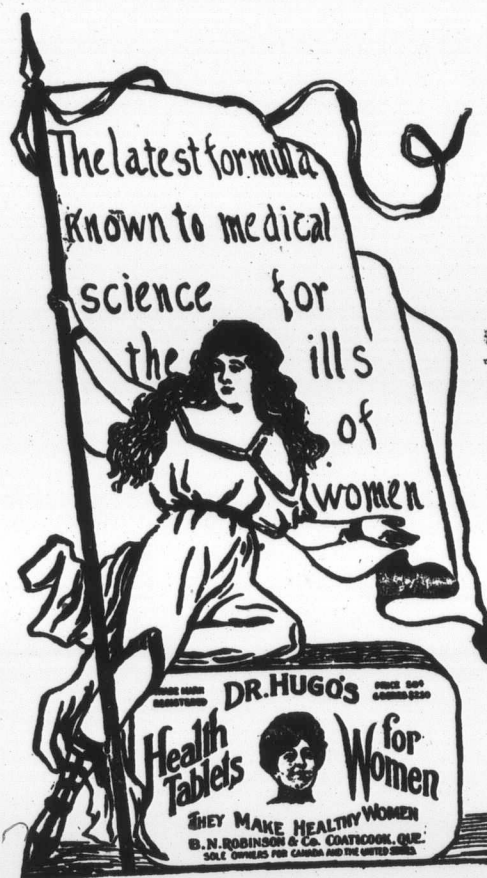
Tommy—Oh, but all great men have
smoked. Daisy—My dear boy, if you
will only wait until you are great be-
fore you smoke I shall not complain.

Not Her Role.

Edith—Why did you refuse him?
Ethel—He has a past. Edith—But he
can blot it out. Ethel—Perhaps, but he
can't use me for a blotter.

The man who makes hay while the
sun shines is in a position to lend
money to the fellow who writes poetry
about it.—Philadelphia Record.

Success, Thy Name is Hugo!



Dr. Hugo, of Paris, is the greatest living specialist
in the treatment of women's diseases.
He is a success because his treatment is successful.
Women from all over Europe go to him for relief
from those sufferings peculiar to their sex. Many a
time he has cured a woman after the local physician
had told her she could be cured only by undergo-
ing a surgical operation.
The formula of the standard remedy used by Dr.
Hugo has been secured by us, together with the sole
right to compound the remedy and market it under
the name of

Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets For Women

We offer these tablets to the women sufferers in
Canada and the United States with the positive knowl-
edge that they contain the same ingredients that Dr.
Hugo invariably prescribes for womb or uterine
diseases, and what has proven a great boon to the
women of Europe should be equally as precious to
the women of America.

Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets for Women is more
than a mere medicine. It is specific cure—a regula-
tor—a tonic.

What the Tablets Will Do

(Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets for Women will permanently cure—)

Headache.
Beating-down pains.
Laziness.
Nervousness.
Nervous irritability.
Faintness.
Hot flashes.
Bleeding.
Painfulness.
Cold feet.
Weakness.
Amensorrhoea, the absence or suppression of the menstrual flow.
Menorrhagia, an unusual flow—menstruation.
Dysmenorrhoea, painful or difficult menstruation.
And any feminine organic disease.

All of these disorders in a woman come from the same cause, which
affects 90 per cent of the women in the civilized world, between the
ages of fifteen and thirty-five years, and after which emergency
assistance under the heading "Female Complaints."

Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets for Women remove the cause of these ills
and thus cure the effect of them.

Unprejudiced physicians who have studied the formula agree that
there is no preparation known that is so well calculated to alleviate a
woman's pains by toning up her system, making new blood, and giving
strength and elasticity to her whole body.

There is no other known preparation in the world so likely to give
this desirable result.

There is no other known combination of ingredients that will so
well accomplish this end.

There is no other medicine for women so sure, so satisfactory, so
thoroughly reliable at all times as Dr. Hugo's Health Tablets for Women,
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Stop it, or you will soon be
bald. Give your hair some
Ayer's Hair Vigor. The fall-
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grow, and the scalp will be
clean and healthy. Why be
satisfied with poor hair when
you can make it rich?

"My hair nearly all came out. I then tried
Ayer's Hair Vigor and only one bottle stopped
the falling. New hair came in real thick and
just a little curly."—Mrs. J. M. Smith,
Barre, N. Y.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

GOING WEST		
	No. 1	No. 3
Brockville (leave)	9.40 a.m.	4.20 p.m.
Lyn (Jct. G.T.R.)	*9.55 "	"
Lyn	10.00 "	4.35 "
Seeleys	*10.08 "	4.42 "
Forthton	*10.20 "	4.52 "
Elbe	*10.25 "	4.57 "
Athens	10.37 "	5.04 "
Soperton	*10.55 "	5.21 "
Lyndhurst	*11.02 "	5.28 "
Delta	11.10 "	5.34 "
Elgin	11.28 "	5.47 "
Forfar	*11.35 "	5.58 "
Crosby	*11.42 "	5.58 "
Newboro	11.55 "	6.08 "
Westport (arrive)	12.10 "	6.20 "

GOING EAST		
	No. 2	No. 4
Westport (leave)	7.00 a.m.	8.30 p.m.
Newboro	7.12 "	8.45 "
Crosby	*7.22 "	8.55 "
Forfar	*7.28 "	9.01 "
Elgin	7.38 "	9.09 "
Delta	7.46 "	9.27 "
Lyndhurst	*7.52 "	9.38 "
Soperton	*7.59 "	9.40 "
Athens	8.16 "	9.54 "
Elbe	*8.22 "	9.59 "
Forthton	*8.28 "	9.56 "
Seeleys	*8.38 "	9.58 "
Lyn	8.45 "	9.58 "
Lyn (Jct. G.T.R.)	*8.45 "	9.58 "
Brockville (arrive)	9.00 "	9.00 "

*Stop on signal
MARTIN ZIMMERMAN, E. A. GEIGER,
Gen'l Mgr. Sup't.

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