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"Perfect Satisfaction,"

Is the verdict of every one using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and all Lung troubles.

"I cannot say too much in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes Mr. Robert F. McKeen, of New Gretna, N. J.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is truly the Most Popular Remedy.

of the age, rendering full satisfaction in every instance."—Thornton Edwards, Lonely Dale, Ind.

F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Your medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice; especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used in great quantities by my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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Private Brands for the Jobbing Trade a specialty.

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CUT AND PLUG SMOKING :: TOBACCO FINER THAN EVER.

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In Bronze on Each Plug and Package.

USE IRELAND'S DESICATED WHEAT

It cures Dyspepsia. Among the choice Breakfast Cereals manufactured at "Our National Food" Mills, Toronto, which are having an extensive sale all over the Dominion, the Desicated Wheat is the greatest boon to dyspeptics ever invented.

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MANY SENSATIONS

Great Events of 100 Years of American Independence.

NOTED POLITICAL OCCURENCES.

Insurrections, Celebrated Criminal Cases, Trials, Duels and Conspiracies—Excitements in the Moral and Religious World. Public Calamities, Panics and Disasters. Curious Phenomena.

While the average school boy is familiar with the general history of his country, there are a good many salient events connected with our country's growth during the last hundred years that have been forgotten by even grown men.

After the revolution the first serious trouble which the government had to encounter was an organized rebellion in 1793. While the spirit of turbulence permeated the whole of New England, the center of lawless violence was in the state of Massachusetts, where Daniel Shays, placing himself at the head of a strong insurgent force, attempted to prevent the sitting of the courts and the execution of the laws.

The rallying cry was "taxation and tyranny," a mass of war debt having accumulated that had become oppressive especially to those dependent on the New England fisheries. The rebellion was suppressed by the veteran Gen. Lincoln, who, at the head of 4,000 militia, scattered the insurgents and secured the imprisonment of the principal leaders.

It is a significant fact that almost contemporaneous with the organization of the government Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, which, in an industrial point of view, revolutionized the manufactures and commerce of the world. It was the first key that unlocked the wonderful natural capabilities of the new born republic and made cotton "king." This occurred in 1793.

In 1794, the country was excited by the Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania, resulting from excise duties imposed upon spirits manufactured in the United States. Washington himself declared that the Union was in peril and he prepared to head an army of fifteen thousand militia, but before they moved the rebels were dispersed and the law was enforced. Thus, in the words of Washington, was decided "the contest whether a small proportion of the United States shall dictate to the whole Union."

The corner stone of the Capitol having been laid by Washington in 1793, the archives of the government were removed from Philadelphia in the summer of 1800, and the first session of congress in its new quarters took place in the ensuing November. Washington City, including the Capitol, was burned by the British in August, 1814.

In 1808 the young republic had a ruction with the Barbary States, growing out of the tributes exacted by their piratical cruisers upon American commerce. The punishment was prompt, severe, and the submission complete.

The following year the country was plunged in mourning by the killing of Alexander Hamilton in a duel with Aaron Burr, then the vice president of the United States. The affair took place at Weehawken, New Jersey, opposite the city of New York. Hamilton's widow survived him some fifty years. In 1806 Burr was tried for conspiracy in attempting to establish a separate government in the southwest. The prosecution failed, but Burr became an exile, returning to this country, he found himself banished from society and died in disgrace.

Next in importance to the invention of the cotton gin was Fulton's triumphant application of steam to navigation in 1807, his first trip being made down the Hudson from Albany to New York. From this time steam navigation became a fixed fact and extended with astonishing rapidity.

There are people yet alive who recall a calamitous earthquake in 1811. It began at New Madrid, on the Mississippi, and extended over a region three hundred miles in length. The shocks continued from December until February, during which the ground rose and sank in great undulations, lakes were formed, boats and houses were wrecked and the entire surface of the country changed.

Passing over the war of 1812 with its great achievements on land and sea, because they are familiar to the general reader, the next memorable event was the visit of Lafayette to America as the guest of the republic. This took place in 1824, and from the time he landed on Staten Island, where the first to greet him was Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of the great Napoleon, until his departure, he received a national ovation. During his tour he traveled over 5,000 miles and visited every one of the twenty-four states of the Union.

In 1826 was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the republic. The day, 4th of July, was one of mingled joy and profound national sorrow, for while the people were rejoicing amid the peals of artillery and strains of music, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two ex-presidents of the United States, passed away.

Passing in quick review the famous debate between Hayne and Daniel Webster in congress, in 1830, now familiar to every school-boy; the rise and progress of the Mormons under Joseph Smith, beginning in 1830; the capture and execution of Gibbs, the most noted pirate of the century, in 1831, a man who by his own confession had destroyed a score of ships and murdered their crews; the nullification outbreak in South Carolina in 1832, that roused the wrath of President Jackson and threatened to sever the Union; the marvelous meteoric showers of 1833, when the most brilliant celestial phenomenon ever beheld by man occurred, the whole firmament being in fiery commotion all over the United States, and putting half a continent in presumed jeopardy; the attempted assassination of President Jackson on the steps of the Capitol in Washington in 1835 by Richard Lawrence, an insane artist, one may pause for a moment to contemplate that modern mechanical miracle, the evolution of the electric telegraph.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. As an artist, S. F. B. Morse had exhibited before the Royal Academy of England a picture of colossal size, entitled "The Dying Hercules," and attained no little distinction. While returning from Europe in 1832 a casual conversation with a fellow passenger brought up the question as to the length of time occupied by the electric fluid in passing through a given length of wire. The thought on which Morse subsequently worked was here developed, and three years afterwards he was able to exhibit a working model of his

recording electric telegraph. No effort was made to bring the matter definitely before the public until 1837, and the invention was treated as a mere chimera.

When application was made to Congress for an appropriation of \$30,000 to establish a line between Washington and Baltimore a single vote, that of Governor Wallace of Indiana, in committee, decided whether the bill should be reported to the house. After much delay in both branches of congress the appropriation was made at the last moment, and the passage of the bill was announced to Professor Morse by Miss Annie Ellsworth, the daughter of the commissioner of patents. "Your bill," she said, "was the last acted on, and I begged permission to convey to you the news." Thanking the young lady over and over again, Professor Morse grasped her by the hand and said, "As a reward for being the first bearer of this news, you shall send by the telegraph—the first message it conveys."

In May, 1844, the line was laid, the recording instruments being attached to the end of the wires in Baltimore and in the supreme court chamber in Washington. When the circuit was complete Mr. Morse sent a messenger to Miss Ellsworth to inform her, that the telegraph awaited her message. Speedily responding, she sent for transmission the following, which was the first formal dispatch ever sent through a telegraphic wire connecting remote places with each other: "What God hath wrought!" The original of this message is now among the archives of the Historical society in Hartford, Conn. It is unnecessary to tell the story of the telegraph or describe its wonderful influence on the destinies of the world since that momentous time. We have the telephone and the electric motor already. What more is to follow can only be conjectured.

THE BIG FIRE OF 1835. The sensation of the year 1835 was the tremendous fire in New York, when nearly seven hundred warehouses filled with costly merchandise were burned in the heart of the commercial center of America with a loss of \$18,000,000. The next year witnessed the beginning of the anti-slavery struggle in congress, when John Quincy Adams made his famous fight for the right of petition, and was denounced with cries of "Expel the old scoundrel," but before the end of the debate he was vindicated and received honor even from his opponents. In 1838 we have records of the expedition to the South Pole under command of Capt. Charles Wilkes of the United States navy, the first of the kind ever undertaken, in which the expedition sailed 90,000 miles in four years.

The great temperance movement of 1840 was another important feature of the century, bringing to the front Gough, Dow, Father Mathew and scores of other workers who have left their impress on the age.

In 1842 Fremont began his explorations of the hitherto unknown regions of the north-west, Oregon and California. Thomas W. Dorr, in the same year, undertook to organize a rebellion in Rhode Island, and the famous mutiny occurred on the United States brig of war Somers that resulted in the hanging of Midshipman Spencer, the son of a United States cabinet officer.

The year 1843 was characterized by the appearance of a great and fiery comet that for several weeks swept through the heavens. This was attended by the remarkable Miller excitement, in which the Second Adventists predicted the destruction of the world, and thousands waited on their roofs in grave clothes for the approach of the final day.

EXPLOSION OF THE PEACEMAKER. In 1844 Commodore Stockton's great gun, the "Peacemaker," exploded on the United States steamship Princeton, killing the secretary of state and navy and other eminent persons, President Tyler barely escaping with his life. In 1846 ether was discovered, and has since proved the most magnificent boon ever conferred by science upon the human race. The same year witnessed the invention and introduction of the sewing machine, which, according to the best estimates, has saved to the industrial interests of the country upwards of five hundred millions of dollars annually. During 1847 the wonder of the country was the manifestation of Spiritualism by the Fox sisters. Ireland's famine also claimed a large share of public attention and relief. War was declared with Mexico, and in 1848 the first gold in California was discovered at Sutter's Mill, producing a revolution in commerce that is still sweeping off.

The year 1849 is memorable for the Astor place riots, resulting from a feud between the partisans of Macroady and Forrest, the English and American actors. During this year the cholera swept through the country with frightful fatality. Dr. George Parkman, a noted millionaire of Boston, was killed by Professor Webster, of Harvard college, and the latter was hanged. From 1850 to 1853 Dr. Elisha Kane was in search of Sir John Franklin with the Grinnell expedition. Jenny Lind arrived and began her famous tour. Californians in 1851 were stirred by the reign of the vigilance committees, and all England was surprised by the victory of the yacht America in the great international regatta. Kosuth, the Hungarian exile, arrived as the invited guest of the nation and made a tour of the country.

In 1852, Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan opened to the world the ports of that hitherto exclusive nation. In 1853, the Collins steamship Arctic was sunk with nearly all on board. In 1854, Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, assaulted Charles Sumner in the United States senate. In 1857, Dr. Burdell, a wealthy New York dentist, was mysteriously murdered in his own office. The steamship Central America foundered off Cape Hatteras, with a loss of more than four hundred lives and two millions of treasure. A panic occurred in the business and financial world.

In 1858, Paul Morphy astonished the world of chess players by his phenomenal performances, more than five hundred men, women and children were lost by the burning of the steamship Austria, and the bloody prize fight took place between John Morrissey and John C. Heenan. In 1859, Phil Barton Key was killed by Hon. Daniel Sickles in Washington; the first petroleum wells were bored in Pennsylvania; Hon. D. C. Broderick was killed in a duel near San Francisco by Hon. D. S. Terry; and John Brown made his celebrated raid on Harper's Ferry.

The year 1860 was signalized by the arrival of a grand embassy from Japan with a treaty of peace; the arrival of the Prince of Wales and his tour through the United States; and the arrival and exhibition of the iron steamship Great Eastern. Gen. Walker's filibustering expedition to Nicaragua came to grief, and he was shot.

Fort Sumter was bombarded in 1861 by the Secessionists and war began between the north and south. In 1862, President Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation, and in 1863 the war ended by the surrender of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant. President Lincoln was assassinated in Washington by J. Wilkes Booth. After ten years of experiment and difficulty, the telegraph cable was laid across the Atlantic and the event celebrated with great ceremonies.

The events of the last twenty years are so fresh in memory that it is unnecessary to recall them in this connection, but they serve to illustrate the increased activity of the age and the growth and prosperity of the nation. F. G. DE FORTAINE.

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*UMBRIA... Saturday, May 11: 4:30 p.m. SERVIA... Saturday, May 18th, 8 a.m. BOTHNIA... Saturday, May 22nd, 11:30 a.m. *ERURIA... May 25th, 3 p.m. AURANIA... June 1, 7 a.m. *This steamer will not carry steerage. *These steamers carry first-class passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin—\$60, \$80 and \$100, according to accommodation. Intermediate passage—\$35 From Pier 40, N. R., New York. Steerage at Very Low Rates. Steerage Tickets to and from London and Queens-town and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other points on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green New York.

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New, Direct, Shortest, Quickest, Cheapest and Best Equipped All Rail Route to Maritoba, the North West, and British Columbia ports.

BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN Kingston, Peterboro, Toronto, St. Thomas, London, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in the United States.

No. 3 Express leaves Kingston at 12:40 p.m. Arrives Toronto 8:30 p.m.; Ottawa 5:45 p.m. Montreal 7:55 p.m.; Quebec 6:30 a.m.; Renfrew 5:10 p.m.; Pembroke 7:38 p.m. No. 1 Mixed leaves Kingston 7:30 a.m., arrives at Sharbot Lake 10:00 a.m., and Renfrew 2:45 p.m. No. 5 Mixed leaves Kingston at 4:15 p.m.; arrives at Sharbot Lake at 7:10 p.m., Thurs days. No. 7 Express leaves Kingston at 11:45 p.m., connecting with C.P.R. Night Express Train at Sharbot Lake for all points east and west. Arrives Ottawa, 6:25 a.m.; Montreal, 8:00 a.m.; Quebec, 2:30 p.m.; Toronto, 7:28 a.m. The only through train service to the North-West and British Columbia, with only one change of cars. No Customs Troubles. J. H. TAYLOR, F. CONWAY, R. W. FOLGER, Asst. Supr. Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. Supr.

ALLAN LINE.

Shortest Sea Voyage -- Summer Arrangements, 1899.

QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL. Cabin fares by Mail Steamers, \$60, \$70 and \$80, according to accommodation. Servants in Cabin \$30. Intermediate \$30. Steerage \$20. Return Tickets—Cabin \$110, \$130, \$150. Rates by Direct Steamers—Cabin, \$30, \$60, \$70, according to accommodation. Intermediate \$30. Steerage \$20.

Passengers for Mail Steamers, wishing to embark at Montreal, leave Kingston on Tuesday at 12:30 or 1:30 p.m. To go on board at Quebec on Wednesday at the same hour. Passengers going by direct steamers, wishing to go on board at Montreal, leave Kingston on Wednesday at 12:30 or 1:30 p.m., and to embark at Quebec on Thursday at same hour. Passengers proceeding by Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers embarking at Montreal on Monday, leave Kingston on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock, and by direct steamer on Wednesday morning at same hour.

CIRCASSIAN, Friday, May 16. PARSIAN, Thursday, May 16. POLYNESIAN, Thursday, May 23. SARDINIAN, Thursday, June 6. All information regarding the selection of berths can be obtained from

THOMAS HANLEY, World's Ticket Agent, Corner Johnson and Ontario Streets, GRAND TRUNK CITY PASSENGER STATION.

BAY OF QUINTE STEAMBOAT ROUTE

Daily to Picton and Tri-weekly to Deseronto and Belleville.

THE SPLENDID FAST

Str. Hero, C. H. NICHOLSON, MASTER.

WILL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, leave Kingston at 3:30 p.m. sharp, daily, arriving at Picton at 7:30 p.m., going through to Deseronto and Belleville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights only.

Returning, leaves Belleville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m.; Deseronto at 7:30 a.m.; Picton at 9 a.m., arriving at Kingston at 1:30 p.m. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Picton at 6:0 a.m., arriving at Kingston at 11 a.m. Every comfort for passengers assured. Freight handled cheaply and carefully at lowest rates.

Full information given by the Cap'tain on board or A. GUNN & CO., C. H. HATCH and Freight Agents, J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Ticket Agents.

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J. H. SCOTT, MASTER.

WILL LEAVE the St. Lawrence Wharf during the season of navigation. For MONTREAL and Way Ports every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock. For TORONTO and St. Catharines every SUNDAY MORNING at 3 o'clock. JAMES SWIFT & CO., Agents.

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TRAVELLING.

GRAND - TRUNK - RAILWAY QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued between all stations on the G. T. R.; also to points on the Canada Atlantic Ry., Erie and Huron Ry., Napane, Tamworth & Quebec Ry., Central Ontario Ry., and Canadian Ry. Rates at one single first class fare and one-third, good to go on 23rd and 24th and return until May 27th inclusive.

At SINGLE FARE good to go May 24th and return until May 25th, inclusive. Passenger trains leave the new City Passenger Depot, foot of Johnson Street, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: GOING EAST, GOING WEST. Lists train numbers and departure times.

Express trains Nos. 3, 4 and 6 run Sundays included. No. 6 does not run on Mondays.

For rates and general information apply to

THOMAS HANLEY

Agent Grand Trunk Railway, corner Johnson and Ontario Streets.

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Calling at St. Lawrence River and Bay of Quinte Ports, including Ogdensburg.



THE A 1 STEAMER ALEXANDRIA (Capt. E. B. Smith) will leave Gunn & Co's Wharf every Monday Evening at 8 o'clock, calling at St. Lawrence River Ports, including Ogdensburg, running all Rapids, and arriving in Montreal on Tuesday afternoon. Returning leaves Canal Basin, Montreal, every Thursday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Kingston on Friday night, leaving for Trenton and Bay of Quinte Ports at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Passenger accommodation unsurpassed. The steamer Alexandria is noted for comfort and the politeness of her officers. No nicer trip in the world than a passage on this favorite steamer. Freight carried at the lowest living rates. For passage tickets and other information apply to A. GUNN & CO., Agents. May 8th, 1899.

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