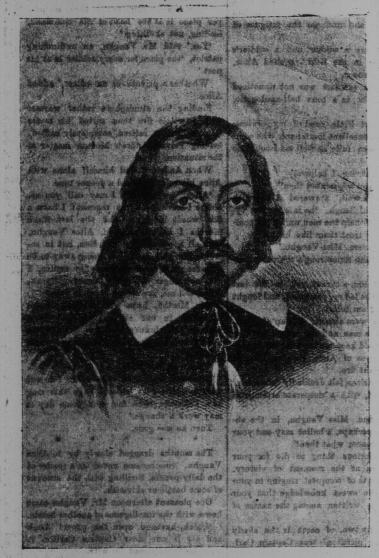
# POOR DOCUMENT

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 2, 1902.

# EXCITING INCIDENT IN THE LONG REACH.

Rev. Dr. Raymond Continues His Story of the Olden Day When White Men First Came to New Brunswick-Arrival of the Jesuit Missionaries—A Night of Alarm on Caton's Island.

The chief of the savages of the River St. John, Chkoudun, proved a valuable ally of the French owing to his extensive knowledge of the country and of the tribes that inhabited it. Champlain crossed over to St. John from Port Royal in the autumn of 1005 to get him to point out the location of a certain copper mine on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, supposed to be of fabulous richness. Chkoudun readily agreed to accompany his visitor and they proceeded to the mine, which was on the shores of the Basin of Minas. The master miner, a native of Sclavonia, whom de Monts had brought to Acadia to search for precious metals,



The Famous Explorer, Champiain.

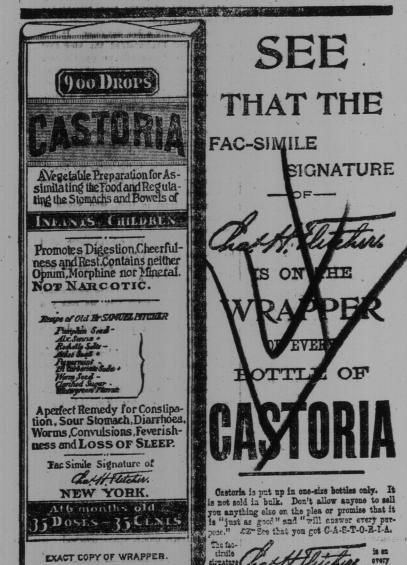
deemed the outlook not unpromising, but Champlain was disappointed, and says:
"The truth is that if the water did not cover the mines twice a day, and if they did not lie in such hard rocks, something might be expected from them." did not lie in such hard rocks, something might be expected from them."

The commercial spirit that has ever predominated in our good city of St. John evidently goes back to the days of its discovery. Chkoudun lived at "Menagoueche" in his fortified village on Navy Island when Calmaphain invited him to go with the Gierr de Poutrineourt and himself as guide on a tour of exploration along the coast of New England. They set out in the month of September, 1606,, and the chief took with him in a shallop certain goods he had obtained from the fur traders to sell to his neighbors the Armouchiquois, with whom he proposed to make an alliance. The swages of New England were beginning to over the axes and other implements of civilization that their neighbors to the eastward had obtained from the fishermen and traders who visited their shores.

The Indians were now for a season to part with their friends and allies. In 77 de Monts decided to abandon his attempt to establish a colony and Chamnand his associates were recalled to France. Acadia was once more with a single European inhabitant. Three years later Poutrincourt, to the great of the savages returned to Port Royal, and most of the rights and priviformerly held by de Monts were transferred to him.

1e summer of 1611 was notable for the arrival of the Jesuit missionaries, 3 Biard and Enemond Masse.

i seems that the French traders did not quietly acquiesce in Poutrincourt's opoly of trade, and the masters of certain ships of St. Malo and Rochelle sted to the Indians that they would devour Poutrincourt as the fabled ugou would a pour savage. This was an insult our nobleman was not dissed to endure, so accompanied by the missionary Biard he crossed over to



St. John and proceeded along the coast as far as Passamaquoddy. The offenders were sternly admonished and compelled to acknowledge his authority. Leter it was discovered that they had carried away nearly all that was valuable of the fur trade for that season.

Biard at this time succeeded in reconciling Poutrincourt and the younger Pout-grave who for some misdemeanor had been banished from Port Royal and had spent the previous winter among the Indians of the St. John river, living just as they did. Biard speaks of him as "a young man of great physical and mental strength, excelled by mone of the savages in the chase, in alertness and endurance and in his ability to speak their language."

The tricate that contains to the trace of the same that th

Incident Near Brown's Flats.

Early in the month of October a little island in Long Reach called Emenenic —now known as Caton's Island—was the scene of an exciting incident of which Baird—now known as Caton's Island—was the scene of an exciting incident of which Baird has left us a picturesque description. It seems that Poutrincourt's son, Biencourt, wished to exact submission on the part of a number of traders of St. Malo, who had established a trading post on the island. Accordingly accompanied by a party of solests and the Jesuit missionary he proceeded to the scene of operations. Father Biard did not admire, as do our modern travellers, the "reversing falls" at the mouth of our noble river. "The entrance to this river," he says, "is very narrow and very dangerous \* \* and if you do not pass over it at the proper moment and when the water is smoothly heaped up, of a hundred thousand barques not an atom would escape, but men and goods would all perish."

The marty settled on the island of Emenenic included their captain. Merveille.

The party settled on the island of Emenenie included their captain, Merveille, and young Pontgrave. Biard in his narrative terms them "the Malouins"—or people of St. Malo. "We were still," he says, "one league and a half from the island when the twilight ended and night came on. The stars had already begun to appear when suddenly towards the northward a part of the heavens became blood red; and this light apreading little by little in vivid streaks and flashes, moved directly over the settlement of the Malouins and there stopped. The red glow was so brilliant that the whole river was tanged and made luminous by it. This apparation lasted about five minutes and as soon as it disappeared another came of the same form, direction and appearance. direction and appearance

"Our savages, when they saw this wonder, cried out in their language, Gara, gare, maredo we shall have war, there will be blood.

"We arrived opposite the settlement when the night had already closed in, and there was nothing we could do except to fire a salute from the falconet, which they answered with one from the swivel gun.

When morning came and the usual prayers were said, two Malouins presented themselves upon the bank and signified to us that we could disembark without being molested, which we did. It was learned that their captains were not there but had gone away up the river three days before, and no one knew when they would return. Meanwhile Father Biard went away to prepare his altar and celebrate holy mass. After mass Sieur de Biencourt placed a guard at the door of the habitation and sentinels all around it. The Malouins were very much astonished at this way of doing things. The more timid considered themselves as lost; the more courageous stormed and turned and defied them.

"When night came on Captain Merveille returned to his lodgings, knowing nothing of his guests. The sentinel hearing him approach uttered his "qui voila"—who goes there? The Malouin, thinking it was one of his own people, answered mockingly, who goes there thyself? and continued upon his way. The sentinel fired his musket at him in earnest and it was a great wonder (merveille) that Merveille was not killed. But he was very much astonished and still more so when he saw some soldiers upon him with naked swords who seized him and took him into the house; you may imagine how soldiers and sailors act at such times, with their cries, their theats and their gesticulations.

"Merveille had his hands bound behind his back so tightly that he could not rest and he began to complain very pitifully. Father Biard begged Sieur de Biencourt to have the sufferer untied, alleging that if they had any fears about the said Merveille they might enclose him in one of the Carthusian beds, and that he would himself stay at the door to prevent his going out. Sieur de Biencourt granted this request."

"Now I could not describe to you," Biard goes on to say, "what a night this was; for it passed in continual alarms, gun shots and rash acts on the part of some of the men; so that it was feared with good reason that the prognostications seen in the heavens the night before would have their bloody fulfilment upon earth. I do not know that there was one who closed his eyes during the night. For me, I made many fine promises to our Lord never to forget His goodness if He were pleased to avert bloodshed. This He granted in His infinite, mercy. \* Certainly Rowsellle and his neonle showed unusual river for notwithstanding. made many fine promises to our Lord never to lorger this good and sever bloodshed. This He granted in His infinite, mercy. \* Certainly Captain Merveille and his people showed unusual piety for notwithstanding this so annoying encounter, two days afterwards they confessed and took comminion in a very exemplary manner, and at our departure they all begged me very earnestly, and particularly young du Pont, to come and stay with them as long as I liked. I promised to do so and am only waiting the opportunity, for in truth I love these honest people with all my heart."

AUTHOR AND EXPLORER DEAD

AMHERST NEWS.

Fred. M. Logan Appointed Inspector of

Hillson Ouite III.

Creameries for Nova Scotia-Mrs. C. T.

Amherst, April 29 -Fred M. Logan re-

The condition of Mrs. Chas. T. Hi who has been ill for some time, is

SCHOOL GIRLS

Tis a pretty age—that time

in a girl's life when she has a

But here and there even among school gads appear pale

Scott's Fnulsion brings

back the beauty to pale girls because it is blood food.

the beauties of won

Emulsion can cure i

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A Pipeful A

Smoking

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and worry.

Set Cargo Afire--Three Regiments in the Streets, Each Man With Fifty Rounds of Strike Cartridges -- Quiet is Restored for Present.

Montreal, April 28—(Special)—The long-shoremen's strike developed into disorder and riot at the harbor front this aftercalled out by Mayor Cochrane. During the distunbances the strikers set fire to the eargo of one of the steamers and a striker was shot by a stevedore. In neither case The disorder started seriously when

The disorder started seriously when a mob of 600 angry strikers overpowered the small force of police who endeavored, on the docks, to guard non-union men at work discharging the five ocean steamers, and rushed up the gangways to the decks where they frightened off the laborers and sallors handling the cargo.

The shooting occurred on Berri street, where a crowd of strikers pursued William Onion, a stevedore.

where a crowd of strikers pursued William Quinn, a stevedore.

Joseph Levoie, one of the crowd, jumped on Quinn, who drew his revolver and fired twice, one shot lodging in his assailant's leg. The mob chased Quinn, who escaped. Later he was arrested. Tonight order is restored but the vessels are not working.

The men employed on the Salacia and Alexandrian lying at the foot of Berri street worked until 2.30 this afternoon when they were driven from the vessel at 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock.
Six hundred angry strikers and sympathizers made a demonstration at the Hochelage wharf, where the Carrigan Head was discharging. The mob charged and rushed by a handful of police, made the consumers to the decks of the vestigation. up the gangways to the decks of the ves-sel and frightened off the men who were

sel and frightened off the men who were working.

The Victoria Rifles, 65th Regiment and Duk-of York Hussars, 600 strong, are statished on the wharves. They will do duty night, and protect the men who will be put to work by the stevedores. Each man is provided with 50 rounds of ammunition and strike cartridges. The troops are accompanied by an ambulance corps. Before the troops were sent to the wharves, strikers set fire to the cargo of the Leyland liner Alexandrian lying near the Canadian Pacific elevators which were in danger until the crew of the vessel in danger until the crew of the vessel extinguished the blaze. A striker named John Donaldson was arrested for setting the fire. Six more strikers were arrested during the disturbances.

Three men were thrown into the har-bor during the fights. They were all res-cued. G. Billodeau, a non-union fireman, was badly beaten and thrown off a wharf. He was rescued.

The Canadian Pacific liner, Lake Cham-

paign, arrived tonight. She has on board 60 English dock laborers.

. Many of the most prominent Englishmen have nicknames, some of which are world-known. Lord Roberts is "Bobs," Lord Kitchener "K. of K.," Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador to the United States, is called "Mungo," for no particular reason. The Duke of Westminster is called "Bend-or," after a famous Denby winner owned by his grandfather, and the Duke of Sunderland is called "Sunny."

The Shah of Pereia has the long tails of his horses dyed crimson for six inches at their tips. No one size in the country is ailound this pairlises. SOOTT & BOWNE, Chemiste,

### OBITUARY.

Mrs G. H. Waterbury.

Much regret will be occasioned by the news of the death of Mrs. G. H. Water She was the daughter of J. Howe Allen J. H. Allen, of New York, is a bother, and a sister, Miss Edith Allen, also survives.

Henry A. McCullough.

The death occurred Wednesday at the Mater Misericordiae Home after a lingering illness of Henry A. McCullough. Deeased was a native of this city and he fore his retirement a few years ago, conducted the dry goods business of H. & H. A. McOullough. Mr. McCullough was 65 years of age and was unmarried. His death will be learned with regret by many old friends.

Daniel B. Brown, St. Martins. St. Mantins, April 29.—The death of Daniel B. Brown occurred very suddenly

after a few days' illness of pneumonia at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Bradshaw, at the age of 64. Deceased i survived by three sons, two daughters three sisters and one brother. The funera

Perry's Point, Kings Co., April 28—Captain Robert Smith entered into rest Wednesday, April 22, aged 76 years, after a long and painful illness, which he bore in meek submission to the Divine will, leaving a sorrowing widow, one son—Albert of Boston; two daughters—Mrs. Mc-Intyre, of Presque Isle, Mrs. Murroe, of Vancouver.

H. W. Masters, Dorchester.

Hance W. Masters, of J. Hickman & Co., died here Tuesday evening after 10 days' illness of pneumonia. Mr. Masters was for 35 years conspicuous in the business life of Dorchester. His wife died eight or ten months ago. He leaves no children.

Miss Sarah DeBlois Peters.

The death of Miss Sarah DeBlois Per

Paul du Chaillu, the African Traveller, Passed Away Yesterday.

St. Petersburg, April 30.—Paul du Chaillu, the author and explorer, who was [Paul du Chaillu was born at Paris, July

31, 1835, the son of a French trader of Gabun, West Africa. In 1851, when quit oung, he made some exploratory tours round his father's trading factory, and ecame acquainted with the customs of the Mpongwe. In 1855 he came to America, which he made his home. His a counts of the gorillas and Obongo dwarfs were contradicted by Gray and Barth, but later explorations have confirmed them. In 1861 he published his Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa. In 1863 he started on a second exploration; he visited the Nigurnye Falls and Ashango land, and returned in 1865.]

A Pipeful of "Amber Plug" Smoking Tobacco w 75 minuss. "Test Save Tagy they are urmed to his home here this week after term at the Ontario Agricul- valuable.

tural College, Guelph. Mr. Logan has gain received the appointment by the Nove Scotia government of inspector of creameries for the province. He will make his headquarters at Halifax. CHEWING TQBACCO Is a con PUREST INCHED ENTS. CON TINCE A THAL WIL

THE MOST COPINGE
THE MOST COPINGE
FOR SALE ATAL DEALERS.

10 CENTS FER CUT.
Save the Tags, they are valuable until Tags they are Ernie-Why are you crying, dear?"
Edith-He just said I was all the world to him.

Ernie—But that is very affectionate.

Edith—Yes, but a year ago he said I was all the universe to him.—Philadel-Jan. 1st, 1906

NTERCOLONIAL

RAILWAY

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN. 

and drawn faces.

Pile wood is at the pottom of the trouble and Scott's TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. 

# A Sound Reproducer Not An Imitator. The reproductions of sound by the Berliner Gram-

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The Berliner Gram-o-shone

is so perfect as to be often mis aken for the original. If you doubt it, will let you try it.

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Made in Canada, gu ranteed for five cars.

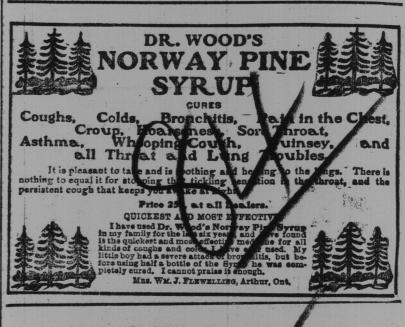
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The repertoire is practically unlimited.

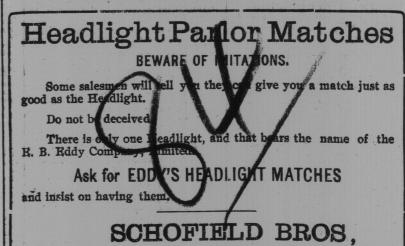
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