



"Orange Lily" Saved My Life

These words, or expressions having the same meaning, are contained in hundreds of the letters I have received during the past year. Many were from women who had suffered agonies from falling of womb; others from women who had escaped dangerous surgical operations, as the tumors and ulcers had been removed by the action of Orange Lily; and others who had suffered from suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea, painful periods, etc. For all these and the other troubles known in general as Women's Disorders, Orange Lily furnishes a positive, scientific, never-failing cure. It is applied direct to the suffering organs, and its operation is certain and beneficial. As a trial actually proves its merit, I hereby offer to send, absolutely free, a box worth 45c, sufficient for ten days' treatment to every suffering woman who will write for it. Enclose 3 stamps. Mrs. Lydia W. Ladd, Windsor, Ont.
Sold by Leading Druggists Everywhere.

The French in Newfoundland

Early History of Their Operations.

H. F. SHORTIS.

A short time ago I gave a brief sketch of the Spaniards and Scotchmen in Newfoundland, with an account of their discoveries, residence, occupations, etc. Many of the events recorded by me have been witnessed by myself, and others have been handed down by tradition. I shall now endeavour to give a sketch of the French in Newfoundland, and will be as clear, concise and interesting as possible, being well aware of the limited space at my disposal. It is impossible to give all the facts, I would wish, upon this most interesting subject, but I shall give an outline of the most important features and historical points that our Island has had in connection with France, and we must first look at this in the broad way, as Newfoundland was only the stepping stone to a larger Empire. It appears to me that this is a very opportune time to discuss this matter, as the present alliance between England and France during the war has inaugurated a new era for Newfoundland that will, in all probability, have far-reaching effects for our future developments.

NOT ALWAYS CORDIAL.

The relations between England and France have been very different in the past, and we must adjust our views to look at these matters in a new light. It had been a continuous struggle between England and France for the past two hundred and fifty years for control in North America, and our country came into the struggle in a direct manner. Both nations saw the opportunity for a vast Empire across the Atlantic and, looking back, we see the great ambition of Richelieu and Louis XIV. for a New France that would bring lustre and renown to their country. We also see the very same idea for a New England, which likewise came to naught, not by the competition of foreign countries, but by the mistakes of our own statesmen, which created civil war and rebellion in our midst. While England and her colonies had to fight France on American soil, they were all cemented together in one great resolve to gain the mastery for one race, but when Quebec had surrendered to the victorious Wolfe, then the seeds of dissension sprang up. The Little Englanders who remained at home in that tight little island, had a wonderful conceit, and even to this day they have an idea that they know how to do things better than anyone else; but we, who belong to Greater Britain, take a broader view, and see the petty parish politics that refuse even to permit dear old Ireland to govern herself as her sons think best. The same spirit that is creating dissension in the Old Country to-day, as we have successfully emerged from the Great War, was the same festering sore between England and her American colonists at the end of the great French war of 1765, when the Treaty was signed. Let us hope that wise statesmen will guide the British Nation at the present time, so that we may see a peaceful and happy settlement of Irish troubles. The English people must see their way to arrange a wider Parliament, embracing the great self-governing Dominions, or history will repeat itself, and we shall witness another great

division in our Empire. The splendid fighting put up by the New England colonists against France in 1745, when the gallant Pepperell captured Louisbourg, and amidst other successes, recognized their own strength, and used it when their own ambitions were thwarted. We all recognize to-day the magnificent fighting qualities of the Anzac battalions, together with Canadians and our own loyal Newfoundlanders, and let us hope that wise legislators will help forward the ambitions for a Greater Britain of the future that we all have in view.

FRANCE IN AMERICA.

It is impossible to discuss intelligently the French in Newfoundland without taking into consideration the vast Empire that France really occupied in North America, which at one time extended from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. Quebec was their great centre of Government, and Newfoundland was the stepping stone to and from the Old Country. Placentia was the capital, and many efforts were made to gain possession of the whole island. Our City of St. John's had to surrender more than once to French occupation, but it was only for a very short time. It was in the reign of Charles II., when a weak Government was in power in England—bribery and corruption was the order of the day. Rights were given to France that astonished all those living in and trading with Newfoundland. The criminal proceedings of English statesmen at that time have been the great source of all our troubles during 200 years. We must now take up these facts a little more in detail.

EARLY OCCUPATION BY THE FRENCH.

In dealing with this subject, we must all recognize that the French were not amongst the first discoverers of our country. We have it on record that the French made a strong representation to assist the Spaniards in establishing their rights of discovery, but there is no mention of the French making such claims for themselves—therefore they did not exist. This is remarkable when we consider that so many of our oldest and most important towns have French names. It forces us at once to the conclusion that it was the Jerseymen, and not the Frenchmen, who really were the pioneer discoverers and settlers in our country. For the first hundred years after Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland, we have very little information as to what was done in this country. Cartier's voyages are one of the very interesting items that give some particulars. Sir Humphrey Gilbert's visit to St. John's, and the proclamation of British ownership of Newfoundland, followed soon afterwards by the British settlement in Virginia, Champlain's settlement in Quebec and John Guy's settlement in Cupids and Harbor Grace brought in a new era of development. There was no law or order previous to that, and we know that pirates of all nationalities frequented our coasts. The French have always been one of our greatest rivals, but their most extensive fishing operations have been principally on the Grand Banks. They started this Bank fishery at an early date, and we find the following dates and facts from the records:

1540—Jean Denys, of Harfleur, is mentioned.

1585—Capt. Cook took several French prizes, amongst them a ship of Rouen.

1540—The French authorities at St. Malo had to stop ships going to Newfoundland in order to get Cartier a crew on his second voyage.

1560—The records show that information was received April 15th, that 25 vessels were then in St. Malo waiting for a fair wind to Newfoundland, and at Carcotte five ships ready to start.

1591—A ship belonging to Peter de Hody, of Bayonne, from Newfoundland with fish, was captured by a ship of Sir Walter Raleigh and brought into Bristow.

1596—Three French ships in the Harbor of St. John's pillaged the ship belonging to Richard Clarke, and kept

him and his crew prisoners for nine days.

Captain Leight, in his voyage to Ramsea Island (West Coast), tells how on the way home he captured a large French vessel in St. Mary's Harbor after a hard fight.

1614—Capt. Mansueto, a pirate, took a French fishing vessel at Carbonear.

1616—Capt. Jacob, a Flemish pirate, captured a French and Portuguese ship, and caused damage to the extent of £1500.

1618—One of Sir Walter Raleigh's captains pillaged a French ship to the extent of £500.

1624—Perhaps our greatest Newfoundland champion against the French was the doughty Sir David Kirke, who took over the plantation in Ferryland at this time. Sir David used Ferryland as his base of operations against the French in Nova Scotia, and then he extended this to Quebec, which he captured. He was far in advance of his day, and his work had to be done over again by Wolfe, one hundred years later.

1635—Lord Baltimore describes a fight he had at Cape Broyle with a French man-of-war. Three ships (400 men) attacked their settlement. Lord Baltimore sent two ships after them and captured 67 prisoners, and gave chase so long as there was any possibility of coming up with them.

The French had a similar law to the British—that the first arrival each year was to be master or admiral on the N.E. coast, at St. Julien's and vicinity.

1645—The French were the only rivals of the British in Newfoundland, and it was estimated they had 100 vessels. In the early occupation of Newfoundland the French fished in common with the British, until they obtained the grant of Placentia from King Charles II., and his favorites. They then extended their operations to the so-called French Shore, which at one time extended from Cape Ray to the Straits of Bellefleur, and thence to Cape Bonaville.

1682—We find Charles II. on the throne and granting concessions to the French. The policy of this Sovereign led Newfoundland into incalculable trouble, that took hundreds of years to be righted.

PLACENTIA.

In this connection it is very interesting to give the following extracts from the lecture of the illustrious and patriotic prelate, Rt. Rev. Dr. Mullock, Bishop of St. John's, delivered in St. Bonaventure's College in 1860, and published in pamphlet form, a copy of which I received from W. J. Sharpe, Esq., of the West End of this city:

"The French founded the town of Placentia—the environing hills, the two arms of the sea, with the rapid tidal current reminding them of the arrowy Rhone in their own land. They called it Plaisance—a pleasant place."

"They early saw the importance of the acquisition and provided for its security strong fortifications."

"These are now in ruins. The great declivity which guarded the entrance of the port is now a shapeless heap of rubbish. The remains of a Castle on Crevecoeur Hill are slowly perishing."

"It is remarkable that several properties are still held in Placentia by virtue of the original French titles, and such importance did the Government of Louis XIV., the Grand Monarch, attach to the possession of the place, that all his grants are signed by his minister Philippepeau."

"Nor were the French oblivious to the necessities of religion in the new settlement. A convent of the Franciscans—a branch of the Convent of Our Lady of Angels of Quebec, was established there in 1689 on the site of the present Protestant Church and burying ground. A few old tombstones of the date 1689 and 1690 still remain to mark out the place where they stood."

"The records of the foundation of the Convent and of the Episcopal visitation are in the archiepiscopal archives of Quebec."

Thus we see two great and powerful nations established on the shores of Newfoundland, opposed in politics, in interests and in religion, and it is easy to imagine that the progress of the country must have been not only retarded, but absolutely impossible. I may say here that with regard to those old tombstones referred to by Bishop Mullock, the epitaphs thereon were translated by his no less illustrious and patriotic successor, Archbishop Howley, and published in pamphlet form some fifteen years ago, and are now in the archives of Quebec, as well as amongst the archives of the Historical Societies of Canada. His Grace presented me with one shortly after it was published.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORDS.

1654—The English settlers made great improvements in their boats which were much superior to those of the French, and very stringent orders were given to prevent the French obtaining Newfoundland boats. At this time the French had to pay license duties to the Governor of the Colony.

1682—About this time the betrayal of the British rights by King Charles II. to France, became known, and the French, taking advantage, tried to drive the British from Newfoundland.

(To be Continued.)

Floating Railway for Firth of Forth.

On Tuesday, February 6, 1849, in the early days of steam travelling, a floating railway was launched near Glasgow, in the ship-building yard of Robert Napier, the celebrated engineer which was afterwards taken round to the east coast, to be used for conveying railway trains across the Firth (Firth or narrow inlet of the sea) in the mouth of the River Forth. Its purpose has, since March, 1890, been served by a suspension bridge, which occupied since 1886 for its accomplishment, and cost about £2,500,000. The railway was of iron, and had a deck 175 feet long and 54 feet wide between its paddles, and was 10 feet deep. It was strongly framed, and had plates on the bottom half an inch thick and was able to sustain the great weight of a train of from 30 to 40 loaded trucks; it was self-propelled by two powerful engines. In February, 1850, it crossed the Firth in 25 minutes, and the trucks were ashore three minutes afterwards. Flat boats have since then been used as bridges, and are named pontoons from pons the Latin for bridge; they are sometimes employed for the passage of an army across a river. In some cases they consist not only of boats of all sorts, but of casks lashed together, and rafts. Before the late long European war they were used in France and Germany, a special army corps constructing them.

"Syrup of Figs" Child's Laxative

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Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

Evangelistic Campaign.

The Demarest Evangelistic Party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Agnes Demarest and Miss Ella Burgess, assistant, closed a very successful three-week campaign in Carbonear on Monday, February 2nd. When beginning their meetings in Carbonear the church had not had a revival for twenty years, and that it was consequently more or less spiritually dead; but the faithful ones in Carbonear had been praying for a revival, and God certainly heard and answered their prayers.

At first the weather conditions were decidedly detrimental to the success of the meetings. People from Victoria, Harbor Grace, and other neighboring outposts were prevented from attending the meetings by the blizzards, snow-drifts and storms. On the second Sunday night the electric lights suddenly went out and the service was continued in darkness. Notwithstanding all these handicaps, the meetings grew in attendance and also in spiritual power. The Evangelists attribute a great part of their success in Carbonear to the prayer meetings, which were conducted by Mr. Demarest daily at noon. These meetings were remarkable, the attendance gradually increasing from thirty to eighty persons, and the people spontaneously pouring out their hearts to God in fervent prayer.

Thanksgiving Day witnessed a wonderful meeting, which was the spiritual climax of the campaign. In



For Little Tots on Chilly Mornings.

Warm, comfortable homes mean healthy, happy children. No winter colds from evening or morning exposures in homes equipped with the Hamptons Radiant Fire. Ask the Gas Company for full particulars. dec16,ed,tl

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SPARK PLUG COILS, RUBBER HOSE, COPPER TUBING, GASOLINE COCKS, PRIMING CUPS, SCHEBLOR CARBURATORS from 3/4 in. to 1 1/2 in. BRONZE LAG SCREWS, STUFFING BOXES, GLOBE VALVES, ZINC OILERS, HIGH AND LOW TENSION CABLE, BRONZE SHAFTING, PROPELLERS, Etc. IRON and BRASS PIPE, ELBOWS, NIPPLES, Etc., all sizes. Also SAWS, SAW MANDRELS, Etc., for mills.

JOB'S STORES, Ltd.

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Pork and Beans

in Tomato Sauce.

13 1-2 and 20. oz. tins,

10 and 15 cents per tin.

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Striking Oil.

When we look at the prices that oil shares are now fetching some of us may be inclined to ponder regretfully on the nice little fortunes we could have made "if we had only known."

For example, Mexican Eagle Oil preference shares, one of the most active securities in the market at the moment, have been sold recently for £14 8s. 6d. apiece. And in 1910 they could have been picked up for less than a sovereign—19s. 7 1/2. to be exact! Even as recently as last year they could have been bought for less than £3.

The Burmah Oil Company's 21 shares were going for 29s. in 1903, and they have recently fetched £13 12s. 6d. Lobitos Oilfields £1 shares could be bought in 1911 for £1911 for 10s. and they are now being sold at just under £5. Trinidad Oilfields shares were down to 2s. less than four years ago. At the present time they are quoted at about 31s. And the last could be continued at length. But all oil shares are not booming at the present moment. Quite the reverse. There are about 500 oil companies, and a great many have their property in countries where the political and economic outlook is so obscure that nobody wants to buy their shares.

Gallia, the great oil-producing area of Eastern Europe, for instance, is still in a very disturbed state and its future is very difficult to foresee. Only those people who have real and authentic "inside" information are likely to do themselves any good.

You might have been persuaded by somebody who knew "all about it" to give 25s. in 1911 for Premier Oil and Pipe Line shares, whose property is in Gallia, and then been obliged to sell them for private reasons, perhaps, in 1917. You would have been lucky to get 2s. for them. They were sold at one period of the year for 6d. Again, Baku Russian Petroleum shares were worth 30s. twenty years ago, and they were going for 1s. for 1918.

What has happened when oil has been discovered in various parts of the world during the last sixty or seventy years has often been more remarkable than any fiction. Perhaps the most exciting was the oil rush in the early 'sixties in Pennsylvania, when land values jumped up to £1,400 an acre and single farms fetched as much as £200,000, with additional royalties on the production of the wells.

A case is on record of the owners of a fifty-acre farm refusing £300,000, having purchased it less than a year previously for £700.

Countries Ruled by Peasants.

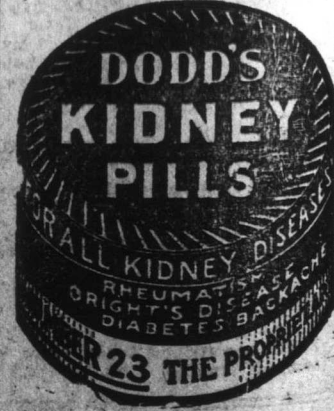
Most people imagine that the Soviet system of Government originated with the Russian revolutionists a year or two back.

Nothing of the sort! The word "soviet" is a Serbian word as well as a Russian, and the first Soviet Government was set up at Belgrade by Serb revolutionists so long ago as 1895. A "soviet" means a "council" and the original Soviets were in the nature of village communes having local jurisdiction only. Each of them, however, had the right of sending elected representatives to the Central Soviet at the capital, which alone, in the beginning, exercised full powers.

But by degrees the local Soviets arrogated to themselves more and more power until towards the end of the Central Government existed in name only. Kings and Governors came and went, but Serbia was really ruled throughout by the Soviets, which were councils of peasants, workers and soldiers, constituted and chosen on much the same lines as are those in Bolshevik Russia to-day.

They were finally expressed by one of their chief founders and original upholders, an unlettered peasant nicknamed Kara George ("Black George"), who seized the supreme power and set up a military dictatorship. The present ruler of the country, King Peter Karageorgievitch, is his grandson.

Probably there is no other window washer in the world with the distinctions of Frank J. Percy, of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was a major in the British army, has a flying cross and a service medal. His present employers pay him \$75 a month for washing windows and scrubbing floors.



Mr. J. A. McFarlane of Nanaimo, Ont., had chilblains so bad that he couldn't wear boots. Egyptian Liniment cured them. Send for free booklet. Write to: GEORGE NEAL, 313 St. John's.

