POOR DOCUMENT

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., MAI 9, 1908.

THE FIRST SIEGE OF FORT LA TOUR 2 G. 11 44

Struggles Between Charnisav and His Rival in the Old Days of Acadia-The Site of the Famed Fort-How Charnisav Was Outwitted - Grand Lake Coal 250 Years Ago.

BY W. O. RAYMOND, LL-D. * 2 - . * hp CHAPTER III.

湖南 慢 江東 下下西 LAS MAR CHIEFS.

Omries de Menon, Seigneur d'Aulnay Charnisay, came of a distinguish family of Touraine. He married Jeanne Motin, a daughter of the Seigneur de She came to Acadia with him in 1638. They resided at Port Royal when my in his log mansion reigned like a feudal lord.

Charles St. Etienne de la Tour was probably of less conspicuous his rival, although in legal documents he is called "a gentleman of distinguished "He married Frances Marie Jacquelins who, according to the questionable ememies, was the daughter of a barber of Mans. She was a Hu at and whatever may have been her origin her qualities of mind and heart we deservedly won for her the title of "the heroine of Acadia." Never had man more faithful ally than Marie Jacquelins proved to Charles la Tour.

La Tour at St John

An enriv as the year 1630 la Tour had been concerned in a proj fort at the mouth of the St. John river in order to ward off the incursion control of the fur trade of the vast wilde mouth of the river nearly to the St. Lawrence. It er, until the 15th of January, 1635, that the Company of New ed him his tract of land at St. John, extending five unds "the fort and habitation of la Tour

The French government endeavored to establish a good understanding between In Tour and Charmisay. A royal letter wan addressed to the latter in which the was contioned against interference with la Tour's settlement at the River St John In Tour received a like caution as regards Charmisay's settlement at Port Royal. Charmisay was commissioned the king's limitenant-general from Chignecto to Penobsoot and la Tour was given like jurisdiction over the Nova Scotian pen-ninsula. Thus la Tour's settlement and fort at St. John lay within the limits of Charmisay's government and Charmisay's settlements at La Have and Port Royal lay within the government of la Tour, an arrangement not calculated to promote harmony on the part of the rivals. rnment endeavored to establish a good understanding between

The Rival Chiefs.

It is rather difficult to get at all the facts of the quarrel that now rapidly de-veloped between la Tour and Charnisay. The statements of their respective friends are very diverse, sometimes contradictory, and even the official records of the court of France are conflicting. Nicolas Denys, the historian, had reason to dis-like Charnisay, and perhaps some of his statements concerning Charnisay's bar-batity should be received with caution. On the other hand the friends of Charnisay have cast aspersions on the character of Lady la Tour that seem entirely unwar-ranted.* The fact remains that Acadia, large as it was, not large enough for two with ambitious men as Charles la Tour and d'Aulnay Charnisay.

Several Promotions and Some New Appointments Announced NEW SERVICE DRESS.

CHANGES MADE,

ST. JOHN MILITIA

Khaki Serge to Be Worn -- A Soldier Can't Marry in Future Without the Consent of His Commanding Officer.

May 5.-(Special)-Pre Murray of Nova Scotia, and Hon. Mr. Mc-Keown, solicitor-general of New Bruns-wick, have arrived in the city. A militia general order issued today conains several announcements of interes the active militia. The new dress regu-lation providing, for the adoption of a khaki senge service dress are laid down in detail.

The regulations with respect to the corps of guides recently authorized, are also enumerated. Lieut. A. C. Caldwell, of the Ottawa

Engineers is promoted to the rank of captain and will likely be second in con and of the new corps. It is also a unced that Lord Minto has been ple ed to accept the hon. colonely of the 90 Winnipeg Rifles. Sir Mackenzie Bow-ell is gazetted honorable colonel of the 49th Hastings regiment and Sir Percy. Girogard, honorable colonel of the 18th Saguenay regiment. A genulation has been introduced by

A regulation has been introduced by which ho soldier other than a warrant officer will be placed on the married coll he has obtained the consent of his nmanding officer before marriage. to marry will not be gran

ed unless a vacancy exists on the married astablishment and the commanding of ficer has satisfied himself as to the wo man's character. If the soldier is below the rank of sergeant he must have \$25 in the savings bank, seven years service n the savings bank, seven years service and two good conduct badges. A soldier who marries contrary to these

regulations or who was married before en-listening will be debarred from being placed on the manniage roll at any sub-

Communication With Heaven," the Subject of a Practica Sermon Written for Our Readers by Rev. B. N. Nobles.

THE TELEGRAPH'S SATURDAY PULPIT.

John xv.-5: "Apart from Me ye can do nothing."

In the light of this plain and unambiguous statement every one cught to see his need of keeping in touch with the Lord if he would live victoriously and to purpose. The defeats and failures which too frequently attend the efforts of the church and of individuals in behalf of their fellowmen and women are due not so much to unwise planning or the impossibility of the tasks as to the fact that the lines of communication with God have not been kept open and so they have been cut off from base of supplies. "Apart from Me," says Jesus, "ye can do nothing."

One of these lines of communication which must be kept unbroken between our Lord and His disciples in order to their victory may be called the Spirit-line. It corresponds to the electric lines by which a garrison or army division on march or in the field of battle is kept in touch with headquarters. During the late war in South Africa it was considered of greatest importance that the telegraphic and telephonic communication between the different garrisons and army divisions should be maintained intact...By speaking the word by touch upon the telegraph instrument or by syllable into the telephone, the message was conveyed by the electric current to its destination. Thus the military commandants with their forces could get into direct touch with the commander-in-chief at any

Now the Holy Scriptures teach that it is through the Holy Spirit, communication is maintained between our Lord in heaven and His disciples. By virtue of this connection our messages of prayer and praise are conveyed. As the electric current brings the individuals at separated points into direct communication with each other. So the Holy Spirit brings the disciple into touch with the Lord above. Nor is the mystery in the one case greater , so far as I know, than in the other. "We cannot understand how the Spirit current, so to speak, puts one in touch with Jesus in heaven, nor can we understand how the electric current puts one in touch with his friend far away over oocean or continent. Electricity

is seemingly as inscrutable by the human mind as is the Holy Spirit..... Well, every church, every disciple should be careful that this Spirit line of communication be kept unbroken and unimpared, so that prayer and praise-reports from the seat of war-shall find ready transmiss to the Lord above. Sometimes they do not find his ear. "If I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear me," says the Psalmist. Sin will disrupt the line, therefore watch. If the line is cut of what value are the messages one ticks off upon the telegraph instrument or speaks into the telephone? And of what value is the prayer or praise uttered upon bended knee if the Spirit line between the soul and God is out of order? Did you ever go through the form of sending

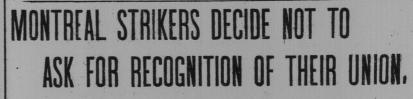
these signals and suffered for his selfwill. Henry Hamlock observed them and prospered. My brothers let us not ignore this signal system with which we are all more or less familiar. It is one of God's lines of communication with us, let it be kept open. Let us learn to read events and impressions which stand related to our lives and then obey the indi-

Do any of you make inquiry concerning the reinforcements the Lord sends forward to those, hardpress, who keep the lines open? First among these I mention the confidence and hope as to the issue which He awakens in such hearts. You think of Abraham in his wanderings from home and kindred and country—a pilgrim and stranger, yet ever hopeful and con-fident. You see Jacob no longer fearful going forth to meet Esau, his brother. You see Daniel composed and confident before king and lions. What was the secret of all this hope and confidence? The altar at Bethil, at Sichem and Beersheba; the midnight wrestle with the angel; the window open toward Jerusalem—these tell the secret. These men lived in communication with God. They kept the lines open. They were in constant touch with the base of supply and in the hour of need reinforcements were sent to the front.

Another reinforcement is courage for the hour of danger. Mark Elijah without a quiver challenging the priests and prophets of Baal on Carmel... Mark the Hebrew worthies beside the fiery furnace, replying to the king's proposal to save them if they will bow down and worship the image: "Our God is able to deliver." Mark Paul and Silas facing the angry populace yet calm and fearless. What is the explanation, do you ask? Their secret communication with God. These men kept the lines open and God supplied their need according to His riches in glory through Jesus Christ.

And then have you not read of the power Stephen had, how the opposers of truth could not resist the spirit with which he spake unto them, and how the apostles were so girded with spiritual power at Pentecost and afterward, that multitudes were compelled to faith and submission. Whence this power? Behold the one hundred and twenty in the upper town in a ten days' protracted meeting, waiting for the promise of the Father and obedient to their Lord's instruction: "Tarry in Jerusalem until ye be moved with power from on high." These men and women were keeping open the lines of communication with heaven and the Lord sent them the reinforcements of power for their work and conflict.

Whoso hath ears to hear let him hear. Our Lord is without variableness r shadow of turning-the same yesterday, today and forever. What He did for patriotic, prophet and apostle He can do for men today and more also. If men will put away their sin and unbelief and receive Him as their God and Saviour, He will impart His life and Spirit. And if they will continue in touch with Him, all needful supplies for the various emergencies of life will be afforded, they shall live to purpose and achieve such victories in life and character and bring such blessings to the world as are utterly impossible apart from the Lord.



Where Stocd Fort, la Tour?

The exact site of la Tour's fort at the mouth of the River St. John has been The exact site of la Tour's fort at the mouth of the River St. John has been the subject of controversy, Dr. W. F. Ganong, a most conscientious and painstak-ing student of our early history, has argued strongly in favor of its location at Portland Point (the green mound near Rankine's wharf at the foot of Portland street); the late Joseph W. Lawrence and Dr. W. P. Dole have advocated the claime of Fort Dufferin, but the site usually accepted is that known as "Old Fort" on the west side of the harbor oposite Navy Island. It seems cartain that is Tour resided at one time at "Old Fort," in Carleton, and his son-in-law the Sister de Martignon lived there afterwards, but whether this was the site of the first fort built by is Tour and so bravely defended by his wife is at least a de-bitable question.



"OLD FORT" IN CARLETON. (FOOT OF KING STREET).

The Commonly Accepted Site of Fort la Tour. From Sketch by L. A. Holman

the absence of positive information as to the exact location of la Tour's first fort, it is perhaps unadvisable to disturb popular opinion until a thorough

Upon his arrival at St. John, la Tour speedily surrounded himself with soldiers and setainers and established an extensive traffic with the Indians, who came from their frunting givends when the ships arrived laden with goods for the Indian trade. Doetor Hannay gives a graphic picture of la Tour's situation:---

Life at Fort la Tour.

"A rule abundance reigned at the board where gathered the defenders of Fort is Tour. The wilderness was then a rich preserve of game, where the moose, caribou and red deer roamed in swage freedom. Wild fowl of all kinds abounded along the marsh, and interval lands of the St. John, and the river itself-undisturbed by steamboats and unpolluted by saw mills-swarmed with fish. And so these soldier-traders lived on the spoils of forest, ocean and river, a life of careless freedom, un-disturbed by the politics of the world and little crossed by its cares. Within the fort, Lady is Tour led a lonely life, with no companions but her domestics and ther children, for her lord was often away ranging the woods, cruisitr on the coast ther children, for her lord was often away ranging the woods, erusing on the coast, or perhaps on a voyage to France. She was a devout Huguenot, but the difference of religion between husband and wife seems never to have marred the harmony of

In the struggle between the rival feudal chiefs, Charnisay had the advantage of having more powerful friends at court, chief among them the famous Cardinal Richelieu.

La Tour Declared a Rebel.

Representations made concerning the conduct of la Tour led the French monarch in 1641 to order him to return to France to answer the charges against him. In the event of his refusal, Charnisay was directed to seize his person and property. The commission of la Tour was also revoked.

The contest now entered upon an acute stage. La Tour claimed that the royal The contest now entered upon an acute stage. La Tour claimed that the royal order had been obtained through misrepresentation, and absolutely refused to submit order had been obtained through misrepresentation, and absolutely refused to submit the Charnisay. The latter, not daring to attack he Tour in his stronghold, repaired to France where he succeeded in fitting out five vessels and in obtaining the services of foo soldiers to compet his siral to submission. He also procured another and more definite order from the his, directing him to seize he Tour's fort and person and to send him to France as a rebel and a traitor. and to send him to France as a rebel and a traitor. The contest now entered upon an acute stage. La Tour and person the coal mines of Queens county were known and worked more than 250 years ago.

First Seige of Fort la Tour. and angente Goties and the off yes while la Tour was not idle. His friends at Bonbelle sent out to him a langer "See "Feudal Chiefs of Acadia," by Parkhan in Atlantic Monthly of January and rebrary, 1893.

sequent time except by permission of the G. O. C. Six civilian rifle associations are messages under such conditions? Oh, what a calamity for this Spirit

also authorized. The following will be gazetted to mor

3rd New Brunswick regiment-To major, Captain and Brevet Major J. B. M. Baxter, vice W. W. White, promoted. To be adjutant, Captain B. R. Arm-To be adjutant, Captain B. R. Arm-strong, vice F. C. Jones, retired. To be captains, Lieutenants J. M. Rob-inson, jr., vice B. R. Armstrong, appoint-ed adjutant; J. L. Drake, vice J. B. M.

Baxter, promoted. To be lieutenant, provisionally, R. T. Brittain, gentleman, vice J. L. Drake, pronoted. 62nd regiment, St. John Fusiliers—To be lieutenant, 2nd lieutenant E. J. Fleet-wood, vice J. S. Frost, promoted. To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Sergeant H. J. Smith, vice A. H. Parke, resigned; L. W. Peters, gentleman, vice D. A. Clarke, promoted; G. S. Brown, gentleman, vice D. A. Morrison, promoted. 67th regiment, Carleton Light Infantry— To be major, Capt. G. D. Perkins, vice A. D. Hartley, promoted. To be captain—Lieutenant H. L. Ross, vice G. D. Perkins, promoted. 71st York Regiment—To be surgeon captain, under provisions of general order 62nd regiment, St. John Fusiliers captain, under provisions of general order 62 of 1899, Surgeon Lieutenant G. J. Mc

RAILROAD ACCIDENT

Nally.

KILLS THREE EMPLOYES

Morganfield, Ky., May 7-A southbound freight on the Illinois Central was de-railed near here today and Engineer John Hagog, Fireman Manion and Caesar Hicks, a colored flagman, were killed.

A BREATHING SPELL.

If the consumptive cou only keep from getting worse it would be same endourgement. Scott's Enulsion a least gives tired nature, breathing least spell. The nourisament a spell. The nourisiment and strength obtained from Scot's Emploid are a great relief to the exhauted system. This treatment alone often enables the consumptive to gather force in ugh to throw off the disease alogether. Scott's Emulsion brings strength to the lungs and flack

strength to the lungs and flesh to the body.

Send for Free Semple. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chamiste,

150 armed men. When the vessel neared St. John, it was discovered that Char-150 armed men. When the vessel neared St. John, it was discovered that Char-nisay had established a blockade at the mouth of the harbor and that entrance was impracticable. In this emergency la Tour resolved to seek aid from the people of New England, whose trade and friendship he had begun to cultivate. Boston was then but a straggling village, in its 13th year, with houses principally of boards or logs gathered around its plain little meeting house. Eluding the vigilance of the blockading squadron, la Tour and his wife succeeded in getting safely on board the Ulement, and at once repaired to Boston, where their arrival created some conster-nation, for Boston happened to be at that time in a particular defenceless posi-tion. Governer Winthrop remarked: "If la Tour had been ill-minded towards us, he had such an opportunity as we home neither he nor any other shall ever have tion. Governor Winthrop remarked: "If la Tour had been ill-minded towards us, he had such an opportunity as we hope neither he nor any other shall ever have the like again." However, la Tour had come with no ill intent, and after some nego-tiations, which he conducted with much skill and discretion, he was allowed to hire from Edward Gibbons and Thomas Hawkins, four vessels with 50 men and 38 guns. He also obtained the assistance of 92 soldiers. With these he hurried back to the reliet of his fort. Charnisay was compelled to raise the blockade and retire to his detences at Port Royal, where he was defeated with loss by the united forces of la Tour and his alies.

- intering interior APAR BELT

line between the soul and God to be cut! But infinitely sadder that it should be cut and the disciple not have discovered it, and go on day after day sending in his reports-going through the form of prayer and praise. "How are you getting along in your religious life, Sambo?" "Well, I'm going through the motions, parson, I'm going through the motions." May the Lord pity any of us, whether in pulpit or in pew, and open our eyes to see our folly, if we are going through the motions of religious life while the Spirit line of communication between us and our Lord is cut.

Another line of communication which should be well guarded and kept unbroken is the supply line. Among the most important accessories of army life in the late war were the supply trains and wagon convoys. With the utmost diligence and caution were they guarded, but more than once these supply lines were broken by the enemy and as a consequence

our soldiers suffered for food, ammunition and artillery support... Supplies for the Christian soldier are positively needful to spiritual health and effectiveness, and the Holy Scriptures constitute, so to speak, a supply from God alone to His forces upon the earth. Here are found instruments of warfare for defence in the day of battle and for assault upon the enemy and his stronghold. Here are directions for all the emergencies of life. Here are food and cordials for all, in shape of doctrine. promise

invitation and warning. So my counsel is that you guard with utmost diligence this supply line, for the value of these supplies which God in His love and thoughtfulness for us, has provided and sent forward to the front at the battle line, cannot well be overestimated. And not only guard the line but make use of the supplies sent

Strange to sav it is at this point that many fail. They will contend and argue for the Bible. They are not willing that it shall be interfered with in any way by critics friendly or otherwise. They send it to heathen nations-they place it in church. Sunday school and home. But with some their relation to it ends with these good services. They do not make use

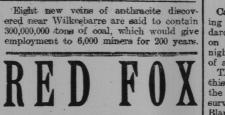
of the Divine supplies in the Book for themselves. They do not take the food and cordial of doctrine and promise to refresh and make them strong. They do not gird and enrich themselves with the weapons and instruments of warfare at hand here. They have all untouched. What

would you think of an army that would guard and defend its supply trains and convoys, yet have the supplies untouched while the men shiver ed for clothing and famished for food? Yet this is what some do in this spiritual warfare. They leave the supplies unused and so virtually the supply line between them and the Lord is broken. Let this line of communication with Head-

quarters be maintained intact, and let the supplies be freely used to refresh, strengthen and fortify, for just as an army neglecting to use its supplies would become valueless for purposes of defence or march fattle, so such as neglect God's word become valueless to our Lord and easy new to the enemy.

Yet another line of communication between our Lord and His people which should be kept open and in order is what may be termed the signal line. In modern warfare the signal system of communication is invaluable. In the early days of Scotland's wars, by signals upon the hilltops the Scottish clans were called together for battle or warned of the enemy's manoeuvres. It used to be that in time of battle messages to this or that commanding officer on the field were sent by footmen or mounted couriers. but often now when possible and when danger is great communication is maintained by a system of signals. So are the various officers with their forces kept in communication with the chief officer in command. Now in connection with religious life and duty. God sometimes has signals for the communication of his will. The advice and warning of friends,

providential interpositions, appointments and permissions; neutral laws in their workings; the intuitions of the heart—all these are signals indi-cating the mind of God to such as have spiritual vision to behold them and spiritual apprehension to interpret them. Disregard or failure to interpret these signals leads to sure disaster. Balaam of old disregarded





FOR SALL AT ALL D

are able until Jan. Ist, 906 .dollars

Montreal, May 6.—(Special)—As a result of a conference between Mayor Cochrane cept freight for Montreal. cf a conference between Mayor Cochrane and strike leaders tonight, the longshore-

men agreed to terms which may end the The terms on which longhoremen agree to settle are:

All foremen to be employed in the same positions as they occupied at the close of last season, and to execute the functions of their office without interference.

"In case of disputes arising, the repre-sentatives of the men shall have the right to apply to the shipping companies to hav greivances adjusted."

The concessions on the part of the men is that no specific mention of the word mion is made. The shipping men will consider the pro

osition tomorrow mornig.

Strikers Losing Ground.

Shipping interests made gains in the strike situation today when, more cargo was andled than any day since the strike be gan. The forces of non-union workers were in

creased and the transport companies had 140 teams on the docks handling goods. In spite of the teams, there is a tremen-dous congestion at the wharves, and business interests are suffering from the bur

den. Another sympathetic strike marked the day when 125 carters in the employ of the big coal companies went out, but fac-tories rather than steamship interests are affected by this move. The coal carters are members of the steamsters' union. ffected by this move, The coal carters re members of the steamsters' union. No other important move has been made by the teamsters today. The cartage com-panies refuse to recognize or treat with the union, and the union men refuse to

One of the new critical aspects of the situation is the declaration of manufac-turers to shut down their factories and ills, owing to the difficulty of securing supplies. There will be a meeting tomor-laborers. It is one of those unhappy con-flicts in which the possibilities of loss are greater than the possibilities of gain. supplies. There will be a meeting tomot

Montreal Steamers May Come to St. John, A rumor was prevalent today that in view of the congested condition of things at this port, and the danger of continued trouble through the strike the various steamship companies would at once make provisions for their boats touching at St. John (N. B.) and other ports instead of coming to Montreal. Men connected with the steamship lines, when seen, declared that as far as they knew, there was no

truth whatever in the story Longshoremen's Only Hope is Sympathetic Strikes.

Ottawa, May 6-(Speial)-Hon. Raymond Prefontaine returned from Montreal to-night, where he was looking into the situa-tion with respect to the longshoremen's

Mr. Prefontaine says he saw both the shipping interests and the longshoremen and from what he has heard of both sides he does not see any possible solution to the strike, other than that it will have

to be allowed to work itself out. So fr as the lonshoremen are concerned the strike is practically over. They ad-mitted this to him and said that while they were willing to submit to the steve-dence target the submit to the stevedores' terms with respect to discrimina-tion against union men, the fact that the stevedores have now some 1,500 men engaged in their places, shuts out all but 500 of the strikers and they now say, what

unions in sympathy with them.

return to work unless their organization is Montreal, May 6.-The Star says editorrecognized and orders to work on the wharves are withdrawn. wharves are withdrawn. Fifty teams left the Shedden company's stables this morning, and were escorted to the docks by the police guard, without any disturbance, and the company expects to be true, it must be admitted that nothing or data and the company expects to be true, it must be admitted that nothing be able to put men on the city work also shortly. The Dominion Transport Com-present and prospective trade of the port pany has 60 or 70 men at work on the water front. Soldiers bearing loaded rifles are riding on the transport companies teams through the strets, giving the city a mar-tial law appearance. We hope that wise and moderate counsel will prevail on both sides, because both sides have much to lose by a continuance will prevail on both sides, because both

of the present unfortunate state of affairs The injury that will be inflicted upon the trade of Montreal must injure also the artisans, the mechanics and the wharf



Canso, May 6-(Special)-American fish-ing schooner Gloriana, Capt. Geo. Stod-dard, of Gloucester (Mass.), ran ashore on Thrum Cap breakers at Dover last night and 15 of crew were drowned out of a total of 18

night and 15 of crew were drowned out of a total of 18.
The survivors were brought to Canso this afternoon and are being cared for by the American consul. The names of the survivors are John Richard, Eugene Lee Blane and Frank Nickerson. The vessel struck the breakens at 12.30 o'clock and an attempt was made to escape in dories but they were smashed as a step were launched and the vessel drifted on to the shore.
LeBlane, Nickerson and Richard jumped from the jibboom on to the rock and the vessel then turned side on to the rock. The seas washed over her and washed serveral of the crew overboard. Their cries could be heard but there was no possible way to save them.
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