

TODAY. We continue the publication of a new American serial story. TAKEN BY SIEGE. It is the serial story of the year, and portrays real life as it is today.

The Evening Gazette.

Supplement.

VOL. II.—WHOLE NO. 302.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 18 1889.

FURNITURE

As Large and Complete a stock as any place in Canada.

PARLOR SUITES

Raw Silk, Brocattelle Silk and Utrecht Plushes, Tapestry and Hair Cloth

From \$35 to \$600.

BEDROOM SETS.

Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Oak, Elm, Ash and Hardwood, From \$22 to \$300.

Wardrobes, Bookcases, Writing Desks, Secretaries, Library Tables, Library Steps, Chiffoniers, Dressing Cases, Hall Racks, Hall Tables, Ladies Work Tables, Music Cabinets, Easels, Fire Screens, Parlor Card and Fancy Tables, Side Boards, Dining Tables, and Chairs in Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Hardwood.

Latest Styles of Childrens' Carriages.

Rattan and Reed Furniture, Splint, Camp and Folding Chairs; Folding Beds, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Wagon Wire Springs, &c., &c.

MANTLE MIRRORS and BRITISH PLATES.

All goods latest styles; any article required and not in stock, will be made at shortest notice.

JOHN WHITE,

93 to 97 Charlotte Street, Saint John, N. B.

W. G. SCOVILL.

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE,

CORNER KING & GERMAIN STREETS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Look for the Red Light!

HAVING moved the our well known Oak Hall Clothing House to the large and commodious store lately occupied by

Messrs. McCafferty & Daley,

on the Corner King and Germain streets, and having a large and complete stock of

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which we are going to

TO SELL.

This we are bound to do at any hazard, if we pile them mountains high upon our tables, sit down and wait for the public to find out

HOW LOW

we have marked this GOOD CLOTHING, who'd know about it only those who would come here anyway? That won't answer. We want the world to know about it. We want the thousands of citizens and tens of thousands of visitors to know all about this

Greatest, Grandest Sale

of dependable clothing ever manufactured in Canada. Whoever wants any clothing and comes here will save many dollars. Whoever says humbug and stays away, will have a chance to see what some fellow has bought here cheaper than they who have bought elsewhere.

We can't give you a price list. We can't give you even a partial index. It would tell you anything. Names of celebrated makers of well-known wools might be quoted by the hundreds. What then? You must have the Goods and prices under your own eyes and finger to judge their value

THIS WE ASK YOU TO DO.

Lay aside all fear of disappointment; come fully prepared to be surprised, but be reasonable; don't expect a dollar or twenty-five cents, but expect to find this:

Table with 3 columns: Suits, Price, and Offsets. 820 SUITS FROM \$12 TO \$15, 15 " " 12 " 10, 10 " " 8 " 7

Overcoats worth \$5, \$6 & \$7 Chopped off. Trousers worth \$1.50 & \$2.00 cut off. ASK TO SEE OUR BOYS' ALL WOOL SUITS.

Ask for anything that is good in clothing and polite salesman will gladly show you. Make our store your headquarters when in town. Send your friends here to be called for. Make any inquiries relating to the city; its places of interest, or anything else you may wish to know, and we will be pleased to impart such information. Above all things don't buy a dollar's worth of clothing till you have examined our goods and prices.

SCOVILL, FRASER & CO.,

Corner King and Germain Streets. Look for Red Light.

FORT LATOUR.

HOW IT WAS BUILT IN THE OLD FRANCE DAYS.

In heroic defense by Lady Latour 64 Years Ago.

The people of this western world have no doubt advantage over those of the old, in the fact that they can trace the origin of their state and cities from their earliest foundation, and know the names of the men who built the first dwellings on the sites of what are now great communities. The cities of the old world have a history that fades away like the smoke of the gunnill, but the cities of the new world have a history that is as fresh as the morning dew.

Although St. John as a city is modern, the ground upon which it stands has a history that extends back for almost three centuries. Champlain was here before Henry Hudson discovered the river which bears his name, and sixteen years before the Pilgrims had landed on Plymouth Rock. It has a history that begins at a time when James the First was king of England, and when Shakespeare was giving to the world his immortal dramas; when Sir Walter Raleigh was in the dungeons of the Tower, and when the great and enterprising king, Philip the Second, was on the throne of France, and the great man who has flourished in Acadia history.

It was on the 24th of June 1664 that Champlain's little ship from Havre de Grace sailed into the harbor of St. John. She was one of the four vessels of the expedition of the Monts for the settlement of Acadia, and on board of her, was the first Frenchman to set foot on the soil of the province of New Brunswick.

When the "Clement" appeared off the month of the St. John early in June 1663, the town's condition had become desperate. For a month or more Champlain, with two ships and a galleon, besides several small craft, had been blockading the harbor, and the town was in a state of siege. The only means of relief was by the river, and it was only a matter of time when the town would have fallen into the hands of the French.

When the "Clement" of five ships came in sight of St. John, Champlain did not wait to measure his strength against his enemy but stood right home for Fort Royal. La Tour and his auxiliaries pursued him and succeeded in defeating him at a place on Annapolis Basin where Champlain and his men sought to fortify themselves. Thus Fort Latour was relieved from its peril for the time, but the struggle was brief, for Champlain was more resolute than ever to destroy the fort.

The St. John river continued to be held by Temple until 27th August 1679, when it was surrendered to France under the terms of the treaty of Breda. Both forts at St. John had at this time been abandoned and became ruinous, the only fort on the river which was occupied being a small one which Temple had built at Jemseg.

known as Old Fort. It was a square palisaded fort of four bastions 180 feet each way and at high water was separated from the main land by a narrow Channel. Here La Tour lived with some of the most noble of the nobles of the soil, and traded with the Indians for furs and, when occasion required, were ready to defend the Fort against La Tour's enemies.

The most remarkable figure in the history of St. John indeed in the whole of the province is that of Lady La Tour. She belonged to a Huguenot or Protestant family of Rochelle and her name was France Marie Jacquelin. Some members of her family appear to have resided in Acadia for a long time.

She was married to La Tour's contract of marriage with Madame Charnisay, a French nobleman, who was married to La Tour in the year 1622, when she was about 18 years of age and therefore she was almost 50 when she came to Acadia to live at St. John.

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for filling his vessel with all the plunder he could find, raised the fort and sailed away. In 1676 the Sieur de Vallieres, who two years later was appointed to the command in Acadia, established a fishing station at St. John. But at this period the fort seems to have been again abandoned, and although it's probable there was a fishing station here continuously, there was no garrison at the mouth of the St. John river for almost twenty years.

In 1699 the fort at Jemseg was occupied by a small garrison under Villebon, who held the command in Acadia, and as there was a state of war with the English colonies in which the savages took part, there was considerable activity at the mouth of this river.

In 1692 Villebon removed his garrison from Jemseg to Nainiak where he had built a new fort. In 1694, a French privateer named Dolbeaux was driven into this harbor by an English ship and forced to burn his vessel.

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was French territory, revived the importance of St. John. In that year the Governor of Canada sent an officer named Bouchard with thirty men, to take possession of it in the name of the King of France. They occupied a little fort on the northern bank of the river, and in the month of July, 1674, which had been erected by the Indians in Villebon's time.

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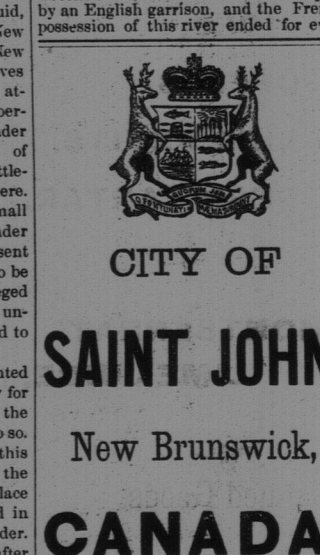
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CITY OF SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, CANADA.

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