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THE BEMEWEEKLY TELEGRAPHY ST. JOHN N. B. APRIL 14 1905

THE SCHEME TO GIVE ST. JOHN THIRTY MORE STEAMER BERTHS.

THE PLANS OF MR. OBORNE OF C. P. R.

Extensive Scheme Which He Has Worked Out, and Which Committees of the Board of Trade and Common Council Will Consider,

The Telegraph here presents a plan showing the proposition of Superintendent James Oborne, of the C. P. R., for enlargement of St. John's harbor facuities. The plan which Mr. Oborne has conceived was explained by him when he laid it be-fore the board of trade the other day, but the drawing here shown will make it more readily understood than a word descrip-

tion. All will recognize Sand Point with its warehouses, cattle sheds, berths and ele-vator. The proposed new work would start, according to Mr. Oborne's views, at the present C. P. R. wharf on the harbor front, Sand Point, and run down the har-bor to the Beacon light, giving the first five slips shown 11 additional steamen berths. These slips as shown by the plan, would be 670 feet long by 250 wide. Then from the Beacon towards. Fort Dufferin would be a line of five more piers, double ones, giving accommedation for 18 double ones, giving accommedation for 18 or 20 more steamers. These slips would be 1,200 feet long by 300 wide. The curved lines represent railway tracks which would serve each berth and in the immense would serve each berth and in the immense yard which they would traverse would be room for more than 50 miles of tracks. Extending from Fort Dufferin to Part-ridge Island along the line of the present breakwater, would be an esplanade, per-haps 1,000 feet wide, with roadway and street car lines. The lines marked "pro-posed boulevard" and "breakwater" show only the beginning of the proposed esplan-ade, it would extend to the island, act as a breakwater and also, on the shore side, give room for more steamer berths. ive room for more steamer berths. Mr. Oborne's idea is that the piers run-

ning to the beacon should be built at once, and the other work would be for the Vienna, April 26-It is related here that a high servian official afficied with epileps, recently went to the Pasteur Institute at Badapest for treatment for hydrophobia. Under the Pasteur treatment the wound caused by the bite of a dog soon healed, and with this cure his epilepsy also disappeared. The case is attracting much interest in medi-cal circles. reated for Dog Bite and Cul eu ui spi committees of the board mon council, which will f trade and comeet in joint ses sion to consider has ents. TO CURE A COOD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bann, Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is oneach box. 25c. Mr. Hammer-"We professionals have a hard time of it. I'm about discour-

PROPOSED BOULEVARD

BREAKWATER



CHARLES DE LA TOUR IN ACADIAN HISTORY.

Glimpses of the Past, by Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond-Struggle Between England and France for Sovereignty in Acadia-The Baronets of Nova Scotia-Missionaries' Trials Learning Language of the Indians.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

(Chapter II continued.)

THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN.

The COMINCOF THE WHITE MAN. The missionaries, Blard and Masse, were anxious to cultivate the friendship of young du Pont, knowing that he could greatly assist them in learning the Indian language, a knowledge of which was essential to the work they hoped to accomplish amidst the forests of Acadia. Inspired by their motto "ad majoram Dei gloriam," they shrank from no toil or privation. Father Masse passed the winter of 1611-12 with Louis Memberton and his family at the River St. John with only a French boy as his companion, his object being to increase his knowledge of the Indian lan-guage. He suffered many hardships, was at one time seriously ill, but eventually returned in safety to Port Royal. He describes the winter's experience with the savages as "a life without order and without daily fare, without bread, without mit, often without anything; always moving on and changing, * * for roof a wretened cabin, for couch the earth, for rest and quiet odious cries and songe, for medicing hunger and hard work."

Trials of the Missionaries.

Trials of the Missionaries. The missionaries found immense difficulty in acquiring the language of the natives. The task was not so difficult so long as they sought to learn the names of objects that might be touched or seen, but when it came to such abstract words as vurtue, vice, reason, justice, or to such terms as to believe, to doubt or to hope, "for these," said Biard, "we had to labor and sweat; in these were the pains of travail." They were compelled to make a thousand gesticulations and signs that greatly amused their savage instructors who sometimes palmed off on them words that were ridiculous and even obscene, so that the Jesuits labored with indifferent success in the preparation of their catechism. Their work was still in the experi-mental stage when the destruction of Port Royal by Argal in 1613, and the capture and removal of the missionaries brought everything to a stand and put an end to all attempts at colonization in Acadis for some years. The First Martyr of New France.

The Indians, however, were not forgotten ; the Jesuits had failed, but in 1619 a party of Recollet missionaries from Aquitaine began a mission on the St. John

These hum ary laborers had no historian to record their toils a tions, and unlike the Jesuits they did not become their own annalists. We know, however, that one of their number, Father Barnardin, while, returning from Miscou to the River St. John, in the year 1623, died of hunger and fatigue in the midst of the woods, a martyr to his charity and zeal. Five years afterwards, the Recollets were compelled to abandon their mission which, however, was reoccupied by them before many years had passed. Meanwhile the fur traders established a post on the River St. John as a convenient centre for trade with the Indians.

IN LINE OUTWART

La Tour in Acadia.

La Tour in Acadia. The French, with young Biencourt at their head, still kept a feeble hold on Acadia. Biencourt had as his lieutenant, Charles de la Tour, who had come to the country many years before when a mere boy of 14 years of age. Biencourt and la Tour-such was their poverty-were compelled to live after the Indian fashion, roaming through the woods from place to place. In this rude life la Tour acquired an extensive knowledge of the country and its resources, and in all probability be-came familiar with the St. John river region. Biencourt at his death left him all his property in Acadia. The destruction of Port Royal by Argal was the first incident in the struggle between England and France for sovereignty in Acadia, a struggle that for a century and a half was to remain undecided.

The Baronets of Nova Scotia.

The next attempt at colonization was made on the part of the British, but it proved as futile as that of de Monts. James I. of England, in the year 1621, gave to Sir William Alexander, under the name of Nova Scotia, the peninsula which is now so called, together with a vast adjacent wilderness as a fiel of the Scotish crown. For several years this favored nobleman seems to have contented himself with sending annually a ship to explore the shores of his domain and to trade with the Indians. Later he devised a scheme to facilitate the settlement of a colony by the Indians. Later he devised a scheme to facilitate the settlement of a colony by the creation of an order of baronets of Nova Scotia, each of whom was to receive an estate six miles in length and three in breadth in consideration of his assistance in the colonization of the country. In the course of 10 years more than 100 baron-ets were created, of whom 34 had estates within the limits of New Brunswick. To that part of Nova Scotia north of the Bay of Fundy, now called New Brunswick. Sir William gave the name of the Province of Alexandria. The St. John river he called the Clyde and the St. Croix, which divided New England and New Scotland, he not inaptly called the Tweed. When war broke out between England and France in 1627, young Charles la Tour found his position in Acadia very insecure. However, he was naturally re-sourceful and by his diplomacy and courage continued for many years to play a prominent part in the history of affairs. He sought and obtained from Louis XIII. of France: a commission as the King's heutenant general and at the same time ob-tained from Sir William Alexander the title of a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He pro-cured from his royal master a grant of land on the River St. John and obtained leave from Sir William Alexander to occupy it. Ancestors of the Acadians.

Ancestors of the Acadians.

By the treaty of St. Germain, in 1632, Acadia was ceded to France. Imme-diately after the peace de Razilly came to the country at the head of a little col-ony of settlers, many of them farmers, whose descendants are to be found among the Acadians of today. With de Razilly came d'Aulnay Charnisay, who was des-tined to become la Tour's worst enemy. De Razilly died in 1635, leaving his au-thority to Charnisay, his relative and second in command. Charnisay made his headquarters at Port Royal and nobody disputed his authority except la Tour, who claimed to be independent of him by virtue of his commission from the crown and his grant from the Company of New France. The dissensions between la Tour and Charnisay at length culminated in war and the strife was long and bitter. 1.61.32

LOOKING BACKWARD.	the fight; and Sayers has been deemed worthy of a long and eulogistic article in the "Dictonary of National Biography."
	This historic prize fight was the subject
Who would believe that on this morn- ing only 43 years ago all Britain and the United States were agog over a prize fight that was to-and did-take place in the course of the day? Tom Sayers, the Eng- lish champion, was 5 feet 84 inches in height. His opponent, Heenan, the "Ben- icia Boy," was a Californian, who boast- ed 6 feet 14 inches of stature. They beat each other almost to death without de- cisive result. The battle was drawn, each combatant receiving a plated belt. The admiriers of Sayers subscribed £3,000 for him, and he died four years later at the age of 39. Heenan died of consumption in his native country at an early age. History records that the Sayers-Heenan fight was witness- ed by many peers, members of parliament, painters, poets, authors, and even clerics, Thackeray immortalised it in a "Round- about Paper," in which he had to con- tradict a report that he was present at	of a parody that ranks high among works of that nature, by the late Cholomndeley Pennell. It was 'after" Lord Macaulay's "Lay of Horatius." Some fragments occur to us: And he went in and smote him Through cheek-phece and through cheek, And Heenan smote him back again Into th' ensuing week. Full seven days thence he smote him With one resounding smack, And th' undaunted Champion straight Discerned that he was five feet eight Went flat upon his back. After the two-hours' stand made by Sayers with his right arm broken- They gave him of the standard Gold coinage of the realm As much as one stout guardsman Could carry in his helm. And bevery soul in England Was glad, both high and low, And books were voted snobbish And gloves were all the go. And each man told the story, While women's hearts would melt, How Sayers, the British Champion, Did battle for the Beit. And the strange thing wes that the
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ous efforts to prevent the fight, which ame off, unknown to them, a dozen miles rom London-London (Eng.) Daily News

FORT

DUFFERIN

About Famous People.

R. W. Scott, the Canadian secretary o state, has just celebrated his 78th birth day. He is the Nestor of Canadian liberal-ism and the patriarch of Sir Wilfrid Lau dian bar dates from 1849 and in 1852 he was mayor of Ottawa. Five years later he entered parliament and he has been there ever since.

It is an open secret that if Sir Thomas Lipton succeeds in taking the America's cup back to England he will be made a peer, Of late it has been the fashion in England to give a newly made peer a title taken from the scene of the exploit by which he reached the peerage-like Kitchner of Khartoum and Roberts of Kandahar. So if Lipton takes back the cup he may perhaps come to be known as Lord Lipton of Sandy Hook.

When the late General Macdonald last isited his relatives in Scotland he wore a very curious watch. The curiosity did not lie in the watch itself, which was of large lie in the watch itself, which was of large size, but in the glass, which was rough and thick, but served its purpose as well as another. Macdonald was very proud of this glass and told its story with much circumstance. One day during the Soudan campaign he had broken the original glass and was puzzled to find a substitute for it in the desert. At last, however, he smash-ed a tumbler. The bottom he ground on a stone until it was fine enough, and the zize he shared until it fitted tightly into zize he shaped until it fitted tightly into the setting. And so good was the handi-work that it lasted until he returned home. He never had it removed.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle cherishes many interests and one of them is religious work. Last week the knight opened a bazar in aid of a fund toward a chapel to the memeory of the late Hugh Price Hughes and he took advantage of the occasion to remark that he did not agree with the system of keeping religion in water-tight compartments, each having no connection with the others. All, he said, were working for the amelioration of man-ind and he had profound respect for all nd would gladly help them. Sir Arthur, y the way, was brought up a Roman

"Act Well Thy Part."

With full intent, When money's spent On foolish pleasure's store To draw the line, Our course define And make a break no more. Yet all the same We play the game, And then again say we: Our fate is hard, Unlucky card, Enough, enough for me We feast our friends, The larder ends-Behold the cupboard bare; Unwelcomed sight, Keen appetite, And not a beggar's share.

Thus day by day We have to pay For lessons dearly bought; But know that fate Ourselves create, So suffering is wrought.

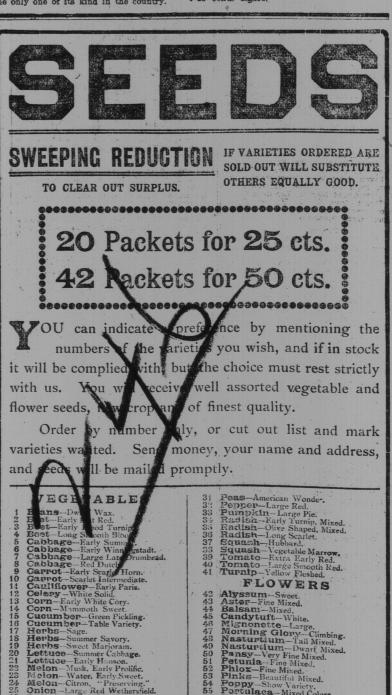
We see perforce Our only course Is duty to obey, And by its light Judge what is right In treading life's highway.

Then heart content, On purpose bent, Our clouds by sunlight riven, We live, again, But not in vain, Enjoying blessings given.

E. Seats

aged." A Riverhead (L. I.), man has played a mr. Mann-"Why, what are you com-plaining about? Wasn't Burke just saying your acting in the play last night was sim-ply glorious; that he never saw you do anywher near so well before?" Mr. Hammer--"It was my understudy who took the part last night. I was out of the cast." Cleveland (O.) is to have a bald headed A Riverhead (L. I.), man has played a

Cleveland (0.) is to have a bald headed club. All men who have a hairless cranium will be eligible. So far as known it will be the only one of its kind in the country. No young man is rich enough to smoke



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Stocks German, Mixed
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Onion-Yellow Danvers.
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Peas-Earliest of All.

St. John (N. B.), April 23.

