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The second and any one that and the **ARRIVAL OF FIRST** VESSEL IN ST. JOHN.

Rev. Dr. Raymond's Glimpses of the Past-The Coming of DeMonts-Navy Island the First Point of Habitation in the Confines of the Present City.

BY W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER II.

THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN.

There are yet to be found in New Br unswick forest clad regions, remote from of men that serve to illustrate the general features of the country were not even animated by religious zeal, for the trader was the forerunner of the priest.

The Beame Breton and Norman fishermen are believed to have made their ly as the year 1504, just 100 years before Champlain entered the John river. But these early navigators were too intent upon their e gain to think of much beside; they gave to the world no intelligent the coasts they visited, they were not accurate observers, and in their motive fact and fiction were blended in equal proportion. Nevertheless, apprise and resolution of these hardy mariners the shores of north-tica were fairly well known long before Acadia contained a single white

of treasure beyond the sea. They scanned our shores with curious red their way into every bay and harbor. And thus, slowly but surely, had lain hidden in the mists of antiquity began to disclose its outain and Italy vied with those of France and Britain ight of discovery was turned upon it from a dozen differ

retHere in the 16th Century

While the first recorded exploration of the southern shores of New Brunswick at of de Monts and Champlain in 1604, there can be little doubt that Euro-fishers and traders had entered the Bay of Fundy before the close of the 16th ce of the savages, possibly they had ventured



WORK OF CANADIAN TEACHERS Navy Island, which he describes as a "cabin where the savages fontify themselves

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B. APRIL 22, 1908.

This was no doubt the site of a very ancient encampment. Lescarbot, the historian, who accompanied de Monts, says they visited the cabin This was no doubt the site of a very andent encamplified. Lescarbot, the historian, who accompanied de Monts, says they visited the cabin of Chkoudun, with whom they bartered for furs. According to his description: "The town of Ouigoudy, the residence of the said Chkoudun, was a great enclosure upon a rising ground, enclosed with high and small trees, tied one against another; and within the enclosure were several cabins great and small, one of which was as large as a market hall, wherein many households resided." In the large cabin which served as a council chamber, they saw some 80 or 100 savages all nearly naked. They were having a feast, which they called "Tabagie." The chief Ohkoudum made his warriors pass in review before his guests. Lescarbot describes the Indian sagamore as a man of great influence who loved the French and admired their civilization. He even attended their religious ser-vices on Sundays and listened attentively to the admonitions of their spiritual guides, although he did not understand a word. "Moreover," adds Lescarbot, "he ware the sign of the cross upon his bosom, which he also had his servants weer; and he had in imitation of us a great cross erected in the public place called Oigoudi at the port of the River Saint John." This sagamore accompanied Pou-trincourt on his tour of exploration to the westward and offered single handed to oppose a hostile band who attacked the F rench.



CHAMPLAIN'S PLAN OF ST. JOHN HARBOR, A. D. 1664.

The figures indicate fathoms of water. A. Islands above the falls. B. Mountains two leagues from the river. D. Shoals or flats. E. Cabin where the savages fortify themselves. F. A pebbly point where there is a cross (Sand Point). G. Partridge Isl-and. H. A small river coming from a little pond (mill pond at its outlet). I. Arm of the savages dry at low tide (Courtenay Bay and the Marsh Creek). P. Way by which the savages carry their cances in passing the falls.

or Carleton, side of Navy Island was much narrower in his day than it is now. The name Ouygoudy (or Wigoudi), applied by the Indians to Chkoudun's village on Navy Island, is nearly identical with the modern word "We-go-dic." used by the Maliseets to designate any Indian village or encomposite. on Navy Island, is nearly included while the induction when the global we goald' used by the Maliseets to designate any Indian village or encampment. They have always called the St. John river "Woolastook," but their name for the place on which the city of St. John is built is "Men-ah-quesk," which is readily identified with "Menagouethe." the name generally applied to St. John harbor by Villebon and other French commanders in Acadia.

The First Inhabited Spot in St. John.

Navy Island assumes a historic interest in our eyes as the first inhabited spot, far as we know, within the confines of the city of St. John

De Monts and Champlain passed their first winter in America on an island in the St. Croix river. Their experience was disastrous in the extreme. Nearly half of their party died of "mal de la terre," or scurvy, and others were at the point

Miss Winifred Johnston Sends Some Examples of English Composition by Her Pupils--Practical Instruction in Gardening, and Results Make in Welcome. Change in Diet -- The Boer Backward About Providing a Meat Linner,

IN SOUTH AFRICA BEARS FRUIT.

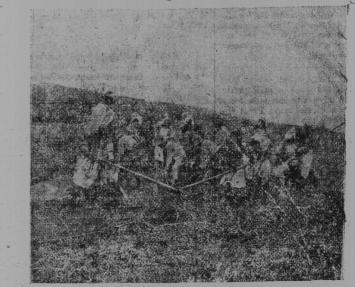
Ottoshoop, March 16.—With the exception of the mining industry the Transval, under Boer government, was a self-contained community. Its ways remind one on a large scale of the social experi-ment called the Brook Farm, where such enthusiastic souls as Nathaniel Hawthorne and Margaret Fuller endeavored to do every form of work necessary to human life. Those New Englanders worked under the spur of an ideal, with the relief of the conversation of kindred spirits. As far as I have been able to form any con-clusion these Boers have no ambition and do not know what an ideal is.

Living on Canned Goods.

The Transval, up to date, is not a manufacturing country. Its water supply is miserable, it has no wood to manufac-ture, and the coal industry is not developed up to the point of providing suffi-cient power for the mines of the Rand. Apparently the mines of the hand. Apparently the mines are of fabulous value and inexhaustible amount. They are bound to attract both labor and capital in large degree. These laborers must be fed. Now everybody lives on timed foods, tinned meats, tinned vegetables, compressed course tinned butter tinned compressed soups, tinned butter, tinned milk and even artificial egg powder. It is a tiresome and unwholesome diet.

When I get out of this country I neve vant to see a tin again-except tomato and corn in the winter-things we can' buy in tins here. Australian frozen mea is imported by shiploads, but it neve reaches interior towns off the railway line Since we came to the Kloof early last Oc tober, over four months ago, we have had fresh meat killed here just once. Think of that!

One day I was out on my weekly que



One day I was out on my weekly quest for fresh eggs. In a tiny cottage I saw a little pig hung from the rafter. How my mouth watered for a spare rib, crisp-ed with onions! My soul—or my stomach, I don't know which—longed for the juice of fresh meat. I asked the man just to let me have a pound, at 18 pence or two shillings, whatever he chose to ask. But the pig wasn't his, it belonged to his mother, so he couldn't give me even a bite. That is always the way they get bite. That is always the way they get

A MALISEET INDIAN.

triendly fashion and were eager to barter their furs for knives and trinkets "pale-faces" and their white winged barks were viewed at first with wonder manized with awe, but the keen-eyed savages quickly learned the value of white man's wares and readily exchanged the products of their own forests threams for such articles as they needed. Trade with the savages had as-a considerable proportions even before the days of Champlain.

First Colonization Lin Acadia.

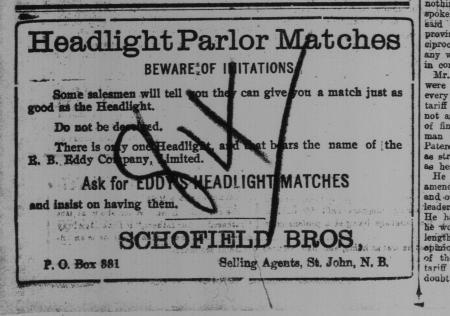
First Colonization in Acadia. But while it is probable that the coasts of Acadia were visited by Europeans some years before Champlain entered the Bay of Fundy, it is certain that the bistory of events previous to the coming of that intrepid mavigator is a blank. The Indians gradually became familiar with the vanguard of civilization as repre-sented by the rule fishermen and traders, that is all we know. The honor of the first attempt at colonization in Acadia belongs to the Sieur de Montes, a Huguenot mobleman who had rendered essential service to the French ting. This mobleman, with the assistance of a company of merchants of thourn and Rochelle, collected a band of 120 emigrants, including artisans of all trades, is borers and soldiers, and in the month of April, 1604, set sail for the new woold. Henry IV of France gave to the Sieur de Monts jurisdiction over Acadia, or New France, a region so vast that the sites of the modern cities of Montreal and Fhindelphin lay within its borders. The Acadia of de Monts would today include the unaritime provinces, the greater part of Quebee and half of New England. Thus factor the labor of St laba

They Enter the Harber of St. John.

They Enter the Harber of St. John. The polonists embarked in two small vessels, the one of 120, the other of 150 tons burden; a month later they reached the southern coast of Nova Scotia. They pro-ceeded to explore the coast and entered the Bay of Fundy, to which the Sieur de Monts gave the name of La Baye Francaise. Champlain has left us a graphic ac-sount of the voyage of exploration around the shores of the bay. In this, however, we need not follow him. Suffice it to say that on the 24th day of June there crept sountionsly into the harbor of St. John a little French ship; she was a paltry sraft, smaller than many of our coasting schooners, but she carried the germ of an empire for de Monts, Champlain and Poutrincourt, the founders of New France, were on her deck. There is in Champlain's published "voyages" an excellent plan of St. John har-bor which he says, lay "at the mouth of the largest and deepest river we had yet seem which we annot the River Saint John, because it was on this saint's day that we arrived fibere."

Navy Island.

Champlain did not ascend the river far but Ralleau, the secretary of the four de Monts, went there sometime afterwards to see Secondon (or Chkoudun), he which of the river, who reported that it was beautiful, large and extensive rith many meadows and fine trees such as oaks, beeches, walnut trees and also fild groups vines. In Champlain's plan of St. John harbor a cabin is placed on



of their party alea of marker in terre, of genry, and only a work as the point of death. Pierre Biard, the Jesuit missionary, attributed the fatality of the dis-ease to the mode of life of the people, of whom only eleven remained well. "These were a jolly company of hunters who preferred rabbit hunting to the air of the firstide, skating on the ponds to turning over lazily in bed, making snowballs to bring down the game to sitting around the first dilking about Paris and its good cooks." In consequence of their unfortunate experience during the first winter the little colony removed to Port Royal.

Effect on the Indians' Life.

The advent of European explorers and traders materially iffected the manner of life of the Indians. Hitherto they had hunted the wild animals merely for sub-sistence, but now the demand of the traders for furs and pelity stimulated enormously the pursuit of game. The keen-eyed savages saw the advantages of the white man's implements and utensils. Steel knives, axes, vessels of metal, guns, powder and shot, blankets, ornaments and trinkets excited "This 'cupidity. Alas, too, love of the white man's "fire water" soon became a ruling passion and the poor Indian too often received a very indifferent compensation for this toil and ex-

In the summer time, when the annual ships arrived from France, the Indians gathered in large numbers at the various trading posts. They came from far and near, and for several weeks induged in feasting and revelry. Pierre Blard com-ments severely on their folly. He says: "They never stop gofging themselves ex-cessively during several weeks. They get drunk hot only on while, but on brandy, so that it is no wonder they are obliged to endure some grupes of the stomach during the following autumn." The Maliseets frequently came to the mouth of the St. John to trade with

surplus of \$30,000,000.

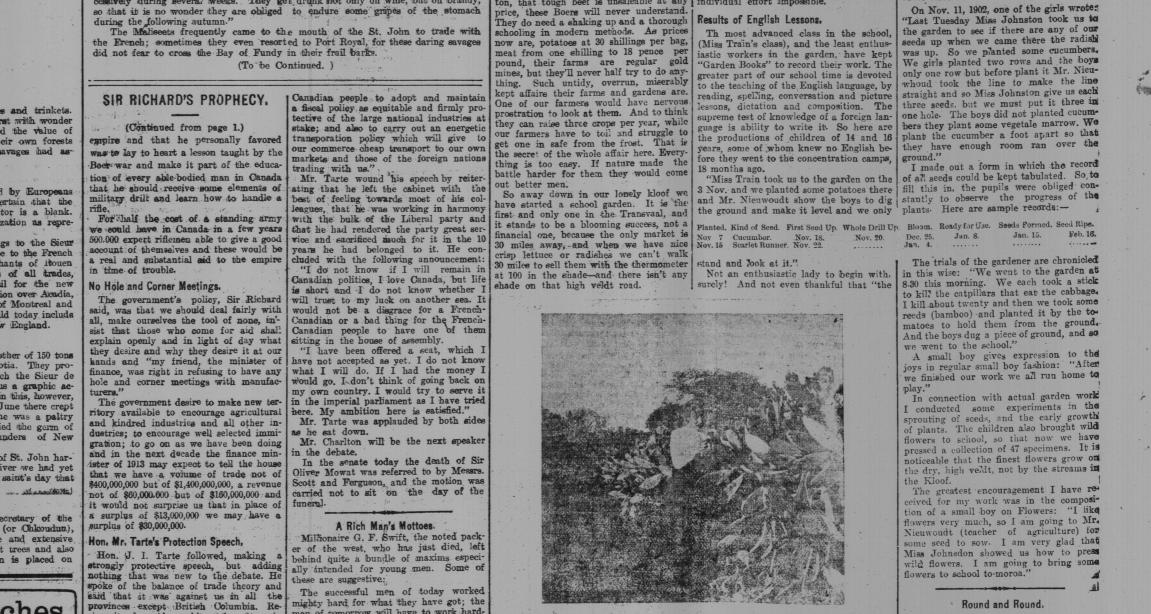
Hon, Mr. Tarte's Protection Speech, Hon. J. I. Tarte followed, making a stongly protective speech, but adding nothing that was new to the debate. He spoke of the balance of trade theory and said that it was against us in all the provinces except. British Columbia. Re-ciprocity, he said, would not benefit us in any way and we had gone too far already in connection with the British preference. in connection with the British preference. Mr. Tarte said that all the ministers were opposed to protection and nearly every member was in favor of a low tariff policy. He said that while he did not agree with the views of the minister of finance there was no more honorable man than Mr. Fielding and as for Mr. Paterson, the minister of customs, he was as strongly in favor of a protection policy as he (Tarte) was. He went on to say that Mr. Borden's amendment did not quite meet his views and opinions; the speech of the opposition leader, was clearer than his amendment. leader was clearer than he amendment. He had prepared one of his own whichs he would propose later on. This, after a lengthy preamble, declares it to be the optimon of the house "that it is, the duty" of the government to revise the special tariff in such a manner as to leave no

ite. That is alway. Next day, in burning indignation, I was telling of my rebuff. The Englishman said he had really succeeded in buying a quarter of lamb for me, when he inquired the time it was killed. "It died last night," said the seller, so the purchase wasn't completed. wasn't completed. wasn't that there are no flocks or wasn't completed. wasn't c

herds, the veldt is covered with them, but they won't kill anything until the animal has reached a mature old age and is as tough as leather or until it really dies. When I heard his story I remembered the piggy looked very blue in spots, so per-haps he had departed this life of some fell pig disease. The second class has been inne. They have done their work carefully, so that their drills of cabbages are in marked con-trast to the drills of the older ones. The little tots have been equally enthusiastic wonders. The best plan to reward their labors would be for each child to have a bit of reward of his own for

Roer Farmer Has Much to Learn.

The thing every farmer knows that planting everything in long rows on ac-they know all the work." ton, that tough beef is unsaleable at any price, these Boers will never understand. They do need a shaking up and a thorough Results of English Lessons. schooling in modern methods. As prices now are, potatoes at 30 shillings per bag, (Miss Traïn's class), and the least enthus-



Canadian Teacher Beside a Hedge of Prickly Pears in South Africa.

However, with a blissful unconcern as | boys dig the ground," while "we only stand to money value, we are going right on. We have dug drills and planted and dug more drills and transplanted, and eaten cucumbers to beguile our weariness, and had one cool and wet water-melon of a variety known as ice cream—the last ice cream I tasted was at Lord Milner's last

the boy's take the rak and make the drill nice and smoot. On Jan. 16, '03, he delivered himself of

the following philosophy: -"We make a pair of furrows, before transplanted of some cauliflower, because they standing too thick in the bed, they can't grow very well.

"We boys made a piece of ground level, about 50 yard in length and 14 yard broad. "Mr. Nieuwoudt told us, that it is the best time in January for garden-work; that was the reason why we made such a great piece of ground level. The girls weeded some of the beds and drills. When we some of the beas and time truth to be were all ready Mr. Nieuwoudt told us, that it is a plenty work for yong people to learn; because when they are older, and bit of ground of his own, but our narrow strip is too small and the method of they would work on their own farm then

Some Records.

On Nov. 11, 1902, one of the girls wrote: "Last Tuesday Miss Johnston took us to the garden to see if there are any of our

(100.

flowers very much, so I am going to Mr. Nieuwoudt (teacher of agriculture) for some seed to sow. I am very glad that Miss Johnsdon showed us how to press wild flowers. I am going to bring some flowers to school to-moroa."

Round and Round.

Round and round the old world goes-Any sort o' weather; Kiss your hand to all your for Soon you'll sleep together.

Sorrow and a storm of woes.

Reckon care a feather! Yonder-Where the dim grass grows, Soon we'll sleep togethe

-Frank L. Stanton in the Atlanta Consti-



ally intended for young men. Some of these are suggestive: The successful men of today worked mighty hard for what they have got; the men of tomorrow will have to work harder to get it away.

a mighty good thing to know as much about your neighbor's as possible, especially if he's in the same line.

but hardly more

he should be to keep his head level. This is presumably in order that he may

become still richer.

But if we should all work for ourselve somebody would soon be out of a job. No young man is rich enough to smoke 25 coents cigars. This is the best of all. But it depends much upon who pays for them. Boston loubt as to the determination of the Globe.

A Rich Man's Mottoes. Millionaire G. F. Swift, the noted pack-

er of the west, who has just died, left behind quite a bundle of maxims especi-

Life is merely a huge grab game, then Next to knowing your own business it's

This is probably good commercial ethics,

The richer a man gets the more careful

You can never make a big success working for anybody else.

