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Sir Wm. Vaughan and Sir Wm. Alexander, that Guy was the first Christian to settle in Newfoundland.

Whitbourne has no doubt about Newfoundland being a lawful possession of Great Britain. "The English are reputed the first discoverers of this country, and a subject of this State, one Sir Humphrey Gilbert, hath long since taken possession thereof, to the use of your Majesty's royal Crown; and that possession hath been confirmed by several Patents and Commissions: so that of right, I do conceive, it appertaineth to your Majesty, although it be not yet peopled with your Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the said Patents." Whitbourne meant generally inhabited, for later on he mentions both Guy's and Vaughan's settlements. In fact, he was in charge of the latter himself in 1618.

The early part of his book is taken up by a glowing description of Newfoundland and its fitness for habitation. But the consideration which moved him principally was that the fishing operations of the English would be very greatly benefited if they left winter crews in the Island. He explained how it was the practice for the British fishers to get their vessels ready in December, January and February, and to start across the ocean at that inclement season, in order that they might secure the favorite fishing posts, and be able to prepare them for their fishing operations. "Then, when they arrive there, such stages and houses that the first arrivals into an Harbor find standing (wherein men set divers necessities, and also salt their fish) some men have used to pull down or taken their pleasures of them; by which unfit disorders of some first arrivals there yearly, those which arrive after them are sometimes 20 days and more to provide boards and timber to fit their boats for fishing; and other necessary rooms to salt and dry their fish on; whereby much time is lost." Whitbourne's remedy for these abuses was that each ship should leave behind for the winter season one fifth of its crew, who should "build strong houses and fit necessary rooms for all purposes," especially to protect the fish, which had often remained for three months uncovered in the heat and rain. These winter crews would build and repair their boats, stages and fish-flakes, so that there would be no necessity for vessels to be endangered by setting out in the most inclement season of the year, and everything would be ready to begin fishing as soon as they arrived. If this plan is pursued, it "will soon raise many people to be settled there in every Harbour where our Nation useth to fish, and in other Harbours there also in little time." He was persuaded that the fishermen who adhered to their old custom "will soon grow weary, when they shall see the great commodity and benefit that other men will gain by settling of people there."

He then proceeds to enumerate the harbors which could be advantageously occupied by these winter crews, and mentions, first, Trinity and Trepassy, for special reasons which he sets forth. Continuing, he says: "If after all this I should be demanded by those which know not the country *what other places in the land are also fit to be peopled at first* . . . there are many others excellent good Harbours, where our Nation useth to fish, lying between them both, which are very good for ships to moor fast at anchor, and easily to be defended from enemies, that shall at any attempt to molest such as shall plant in them; and better for fishing than either of the foresaid two Harbours are, of which I will particularly express some of their names. *First, the Harbour of St. John's, Forlatu, Formosa, Agafort, Harbour de Grace, Renouze, and divers others.*" The above is quoted from his "Discourse on Newfoundland," which, I gather from internal evidence, was written in 1619. The second part of his book, "A Living Invitation," was written in 1622.

It is very evident from the foregoing that when Whitbourne wrote, the harbors he mentions were not settled, although that at Harbour Grace must have been begun in that same season. He urges intending settlers not to be afraid of the winters. "Furthermore, they may also be more fully satisfied of the cold of that country by a Gentleman, one Master John Guy, late Mayor of the City of Bristol, that lived there two years together, and divers others of sort and quality, many years so pleasantly and healthful with their wives and families as if they had lived in England."

The whole burden of Whitbourne's song is the advantage of *winter crews* and the fitness of the country as a habitation for English people. I have dealt with the subject of winter crews somewhat at length, because it has been argued that such had been the practise a generation or more before Guy and Whitbourne. For the statement I have not seen advanced one scrap of contemporary evidence, and it may be asked, if winter crews had been a common custom, why did Whitbourne in 1620 make the proposal as a new thing and urge it with so much insistence? The mere statement that such had been already the custom would have stultified his whole book, which King James directed should be distributed throughout England.

Sir Wm. Vaughan's fantastic book, "The Golden Fleece," published in 1626, removes any possible doubt about the matter. He says, "John Guy, Alderman of Bristol, who was the first Christian that planted or wintered in that Island, establishing an English Colony at Cupert's Cove within the Bay of Conception"; and in another place, "Mr. Guy had oftentimes been personally in our land and wintered there twice, being

the first Christian which made it apparent to the world that it was habitable and commodious for the use of mankind."

Really, this whole thesis might have begun and ended with these statements of Vaughan. Eccentric, as he undoubtedly was, his evidence cannot be impeached on this matter. His interest in colonization was hardly second to that of Whitbourne's, and his book was written to the same purpose. He had sent out a company of Welshmen to settle in Trepassy, and had spent some time in the Colony. He undoubtedly was conversant with the facts, and records them in unmistakable language.

We now come to Sir Wm. Alexander, as to whose *bona fides* there can be no question. He had obtained a grant from the Crown of Nova Scotia, and from the London and Bristol Co. of all that part of southern Newfoundland lying westward of Placentia to Cape Ray, which tract of land he called upon his map "Alexandria." He also wrote "An Encouragement to Colonies," published in 1624, in which he gives a short history of the colonization of Newfoundland. He says: "The first houses for a habitation were built in Cupid's Cove, within the Bay of Conception, where people did well for sundry years together, and some well satified both for pleasure and profit are dwelling there still. . . . There is another plantation begun at Harbour & Grace, within the same Bay, by the City of Bristol called 'Bristol's Hope.' . . . Within these three years Master Secretary Calvert hath planted a companie at Ferryland. . . . Last year I hear that my Lord Falkland, now Lord Deputy of Ireland, hath sent a company to inhabit at Renewes, a place lying south of Ferryland." This last colony was led by Sir Francis Tanfield, as related by Vaughan in both his "Newlanders' Crew" and "Golden Fleece." Sir Wm. Alexander's evidence is as definite as Vaughan's to the effect that Cupid's was absolutely the first settlement in Newfoundland. But Sir Wm. Alexander also gives us the first record of any persons spending the winter in St. John's. The ship, with colonists, which he sent in 1622 to plant in Nova Scotia, only succeeded in getting as far as St. Pierre, and was beaten back to Newfoundland. "And as they passed the Bay of Placentia, neglecting the occasion to plant themselves in some part of my bounds there, as they might have done, they went into St. John's Harbor, where they concluded to stay that winter, and sent the ship home for a new supply of such things as were needful." Alexander immediately fitted out the ship again, and despatched her from London at the end of March, 1623, "but having no good winds at all, they arrived not at St. John's Harbour till the 5th of June. At their coming they found the Company not fit for a plantation, which had first by an unexpected cause (?) been divided into two during the winter, and in May, some doubting of a supply, had engaged themselves to serve fishermen, by which means they gained their maintenance, and some meane beside, so that they could hardly be gathered together again, and their Minister and Smith (both for Spiritual and Temporal respects, the two most necessary members) were both dead, so that seeing no hope to plant themselves in any good fashion that year, ten of the principal persons concluded to go along with the ship to New Scotland to discover the country." On the 17th July they arrived back in St. John's, "and from thence sailed alongst to the Bay of Conception, where they left the ship, and dispatched themselves home in several ships that belonged to the West part of England." I presume that some of Alexander's colonists remained on, and thus founded the city of St. John's. In any case, as already stated, the above is the first record of any people spending the winter there.

The only other reference to the matter that I have found is in a letter dated Nov. 2, 1627, from one William Payne to Lady Conway. The précis in the Calendar of State Papers is as follows: "Wishes that Lord Conway, or some of his, would come in for a proportion of the lot at St. John's, Newfoundland; well known to be the chief and prime lot in the whole country. Great hopes of good commodities from thence; some houses having been already built there, it will require no great charge to follow."

This points unmistakably to the recent building of a few houses. The reference to the "lot at St. John's" is interesting. Judge Prowse pointed out that it was apparently not included in the grants or transfers made by the London & Bristol Co. to Vaughan, and from Vaughan to Lord Baltimore. Evidently there is more to be found about these transactions.

The Charter of the London & Bristol Co. is peculiar. They are first given all that part and a portion of Newfoundland bounded on the north by the parallel of latitude passing through Cape Bonavista, and on the west by the parallel of longitude passing through Cape St. Mary's. They are then given the whole country and islands commonly called Newfoundland, lying between 46 degs. and 52 degs. north latitude. The latter grant was evidently considered valid, for Sir Wm. Alexander obtained from them his lot of "Alexandria."

The London & Bristol Co. were bound by their charter not to interfere with the fishermen, either British or foreign, who had been in the habit of frequenting the harbors of Newfoundland in the summer season, and, as I stated at the beginning of this paper, St. John's was always an important centre, and John Guy and his company found it impossible to disturb the rights of its summer visitors. Also, it is barely possible that some of the English merchants, who had received grants of the foreshore from Sir Humphrey Gilbert, had maintained their rights by occupation every fishing season, which would certainly have precluded any interference from the London & Bristol Co.

Another authority who may be quoted is Richard Eburne, whose "Plaine Pathway to Plantations," published in 1624, was written to encourage the colonization of Newfoundland. He also speaks of the country being uninhabited, save for the settlements which had recently been made, which he enumerates. He, however, does not speak of his own knowledge, but quotes largely from Whitbourne.

To sum up: If Newfoundland were settled in Gilbert's time, what object could Haies, Peckham, Carlisle, Hakluyt, Guy, Mason, Whitbourne, Vaughan and Eburne have had in urging its colonization, and being at so much pains to prove that it was a place capable of habitation?

If the practice of leaving winter crews were a common one, what need for Whitbourne to recommend it so strongly in 1620?

Haies speaks of a boat obtained in St. John's which had been built in the country, but it does not follow that it was built during the winter. In fact, we learn from the instructions given to Guy what the practice was: "Every ship that resorteth thither to fishing bringeth with them sawyers to make or mend their fishing boats, which may well be supplied by you with pine boards, whereof you shall have plenty when the saw is set up." If winter crews were left in Newfoundland every winter for this work, what need for the fishing vessels to bring out men for the work every spring?

But, as I have already stated, no further evidence is required than the express statements of Guy, Vaughan and Alexander to prove that no Europeans had attempted to settle in Newfoundland before the adventurous John Guy planted himself at Cupert's Cove just three hundred years ago.

It seems to me a pity to lessen the achievement of John Guy. In my opinion, it was a great and memorable deed to have founded the oldest British Colonial settlement, now within the Empire, and my object in bringing forward these arguments at this time is to establish him in what I believe to be his rightful niche in our temple of fame.

In conclusion, I wish to express my indebtedness to Judge Prowse's "History" in the preparation of this paper. We may not always agree with the Judge in his deductions, but it is to his work that we have to turn for the data upon which our theories are based, and to him, therefore, such merit as there may be in them is primarily due.

W. G. GOSLING.

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Woman and the Ballot.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—I enclose another clipping from an English newspaper which may interest your readers, and may convince some of the skeptical ones that the extension of the franchise to women would not necessarily consign public affairs generally to "the demitition bow-wow."

The mere fact of giving people responsibility, inevitably inspires them with a desire to live up to such responsibility, and women are no exception to this rule. The women of New Zealand will be all the more valuable members of the State for this education in public matters.

Yours truly,
St. John's, Nfld., Mar. 7, '10. W. S.
WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRALASIA.

To The Editor of "The Daily Telegraph."

Sir,—In the face of Mr. Asquith's recent dictum at East Pile that Woman Suffrage would be bad for the State and bad for the women, this week's mail has brought me from Mr. Mark Cohen, one of the leading editors visiting last year's Imperial Press Conference, the copy of a resolution which was submitted by Mr. Deakin, and duly carried in the Commonwealth Parliament, on Dec. 4, "amid approving cheers from both sides of the House," viz.:
1. That this House testifies to the fact that after sixteen years' experience of woman suffrage in various parts of Australasia, and nine years' experience in the Commonwealth, the

reform has justified the hopes of its supporters and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opponents.

2. That, as foreseen by its advocates, its effects have been: (a) To gradually educate women to a sense of their responsibility in public affairs; (b) to give more prominence to social and domestic legislation.

3. That Australasian experience convinces this House that to adopt woman suffrage is simply to apply to the political sphere that principle of government that secures the best results in the domestic sphere—the mutual co-operation of men and women for the individual and general welfare.

I submit that this testimony should weigh with serious and unprejudiced people, and should encourage those fighting in the great cause of woman's enfranchisement.

Yours faithfully,
B. BORRMANN WELLS.
Hopedfield, Passet-road, Surbiton, Feb. 1.

Professional people, actors, lawyers, doctors and ministers, who frequently suffer from exhaustion and prostration as a result of excessive nervous strain find Ferrovin the invigorating tonic unequalled to strengthen and renew the exhausted tissues of their body. Ferrovin is composed of fresh lean beef, Citrate of Iron, pure old Spanish Sherry Wine. \$1.00 per bottle.

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The Irish Night.

Preparations are now nearly completed for the Annual Irish Concert at Methodist College Hall, on St. Patrick's Night. It promises to eclipse all former ones. Among others, Mrs. Geo. Ayre will sing "Believe me if all these endearing young charms." This old favourite has been rearranged and has been sung with great applause by Clara Butt. The new setting, it is said, is much more musical than the old one, and Mrs. Ayre will sing "The Dear Little Shamrock," as those who have heard her sing need not be told that her rendition of the "Dear Little Shamrock" will enthuse the audience. Mr. Martin will sing "Come Back to Erin," while our other star singers will each render some favourite old Irish melody.

McMurdo's Store News

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 9.
We are now displaying in our Water Street window Red Cross Oil, which is commonly known as "The Peer of Remedies for Pain" and which is guaranteed by the makers to relieve pain instantly. Price, 25c.
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