

# POOR DOCUMENT

## MARCH 23 1933

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., MARCH 23 1933

### RIVER ST. JOHN AND MALISEET INDIANS.

Glimpses of the Past by the Rev. W. O. Raymond--The Red Men of the River Valley, Their Nature and Their Struggles With the Whites--First Chapter of an Interesting History.

#### CHAPTER I. The Maliseets.

The Indian period of our history possesses a charm peculiarly its own. When European explorers first visited our shores the Indian roamed as pleasure through his broad forest domain. His wealth of attractions were as yet unknown to the hunter, the fisherman and the fur-trader. Rude as he was the red man could feel the charms of the wilderness in which he dwelt. The voice of nature was not unmeaning to one who knew her haunts so well. The dark recesses of the forest, the sunny glades of the open woodland, the mossy dells, the sparkling streams and roaring mountain torrents, the quiet lakes, the noble river flowing onward and past islands here and there embraced by its tide--all were his. The smoke of his wigwam fire curled peacefully from Indian village and temporary encampment. He might wander where he pleased with none to say him nay.

But before the infolding tide of the white-man's civilization the Indian's supremacy vanished as the morning mist before the rising sun. The old hunting grounds are his no longer. His descendants have long ago been forced to look for sustenance more remote. The sites of the ancient villages on inland and island have long since been filled by the thrifty farmer's hands.

Relics of the Stone Age.

But, on the sites of the old camping grounds the plough share still turns up relics that carry us back to the "stone age." A careful study of these relics will tell us something about the habits and customs of the aborigines before the coming of the white. And we have another source of information in the quaint tales and legends that drift to us out of the dim shadows of the past, which will always have a peculiar fascination to the student of Indian folklore.

With the coming of the white the scene changes and the simplicity of savage life grows more complicated. The change is not entirely for the better; the hardships of savage life are ameliorated, it is true, but the Indian learns the vice of civilization.

The native races naturally play a leading part in early Acadian history, nor do they always appear in a very amiable light. The element of fierceness and barbarity, which seems inherent in all savage races, was not wanting in the Indians of the River St. John. They united with their neighbors in most of the wars waged with the whites and took their full share of those bloody forays which nearly annihilated many of the Indian settlements of Maine and New Hampshire. The early annals of Eastern New England tell many a sad story of the sacrifice of innocent lives, of women and children carried into captivity and homes made desolate by savage hands.

And yet, it may be that with all his faults the red man has been more sinned against than sinning.

Native Eloquence Outdid the Commissioners.

Many years ago the provincial government sent commissioners to the Indian village of Medouctou on the St. John river, where the Indians from an immemorial time had buried their dead and where their dead had been laid to rest in the little graveyard by the river side. The object of the commissioners was to arrange for the location of white settlers at Medouctou. The government claimed the right to dispose of the Indians on that point and the Indians, not unreasonably, were distinguished to part with the heritage of their forefathers.

On their arrival at the historic camping ground the commissioners made known the object of their visit. Presently several stalwart captains, attired in their war-paint and feathers and headed by their chief, appeared on the scene. After mutual salutations the commissioners asked: "By what right or title do you hold these lands?"

The tall, powerful chief stood erect, and with the air of a plumed knight, pointing within the walls of the little enclosure beside the river, replied: "These are the graves of our grandfathers! These are the graves of our fathers! These are the graves of our children!"

So simple and yet so eloquent the commissioners felt they had no fitting reply, and for the time being the Maliseets remained undisturbed.

It is not necessary to discuss the origin of the Indians who lived on the banks of the St. John at the time the country became known to Europe. Whether or not the ancestors of our Indians were the first inhabitants of that region it is difficult to determine. The Indians now living on the St. John are Maliseets, but it is thought by many that the Maliseets as the latter-day Maliseets after a while "went off" by themselves and picked up their own language. This the Maliseets regarded as a mongrel dialect and gave to the Maliseet name "Moose" (or "Moosee"), derived from "Malisee-jik" which means "Moose" (or "Moosee"). However, as this Maliseet name is not always a safe guide.

It is more probable the two tribes had an independent origin, the Maliseets being the earlier inhabitants of Acadia, while the Micmacs, who are an offshoot of the Abnaki (or Wabanaki) nation, sprang from the Kennebec to use the Maliseet name for the St. John. The Indians who are now scattered over this area very readily understand one another's speech, but the language of the Micmacs is unintelligible to them.

The Two Tribes.

The Micmacs seem to have permitted their neighbors to occupy the St. John river without opposition, their own preference inclining them to live near the coast. The opinion long prevailed in Acadia that the Maliseets were a more powerful and ferocious tribe than the Micmacs; nevertheless there is no record or tradition of any conflict between them.

That the Maliseets have for centuries inhabited the valley of the River St. John is indicated by the fact that the Indian name of the valley is Maliseet. Maliseet, in order to perfect himself in the Micmac language, which he had already studied to some extent at Port Royal. The elder Membertou, father of the Indian hero named, was, perhaps, the most remarkable chief of Acadia ever produced. His way as grand signor of the Micmac nation extended from Cape Sable, in the year 1684 he had welcomed the great explorer Jacques Cartier to the shores of Eastern New Brunswick, as seventy years later he welcomed de Monts and Poutrincourt to Port Royal. The Jesuit missionary, Pierre Buard, describes Membertou as "the greatest, most renowned and most formidable savage" within the memory of many of the old-time voyageurs, tall and larger limbed than is usual among them; bearded like a Frenchman, although scarcely any of the others have hair upon the chin; grave and reserved with a proper sense of the dignity of his position as commander. "In strength of mind, in knowledge of his own and the ways of his followers, in power and in the renown of a glorious name among his countrymen, and even his enemies, he easily surpassed the signors who had flourished during many preceding ages."

Guided de Monts and Champlain.

In the year 1605 Pemnoniac, one of the chiefs of Acadia, went with de Monts and Champlain as guide on the occasion of their voyage along the shores of New England. He was killed by some of the savage near Saco, Bowdoin, the signor of the Penobscot Indians, allowed the body of the dead chief to be taken home by the friends to Port Royal and its arrival was the signal of great lamentation. Membertou was at this time an old man, but although his hair was white with the frosts of a hundred winters, like Moses of old, his eye was not dim and his natural force unabated. He decided that the death of Pemnoniac must be avenged. Messengers were sent to call the tribes of Acadia and in response to the summons 400 warriors assembled at Port Royal. The Maliseets joined in the expedition. The great flotilla of war canoes was arranged in divisions, each for its leader, the whole commanded by Membertou in person. As the morning sun reflected in the still waters of Port Royal the noiseless procession of canoes, crowded by the stately faces and bodies of the savage warriors, adorned with pigments of various colors, the sight struck the French spectators with wonder and astonishment.

Uniting with their allies of the River St. John, the great war party sped westward over the waters of the Bay of Fundy and along the coast till they reached the head of the Armouchiquois. Here they met and defeated their enemies after a hard-fought battle in which Membertou and many of his captains were slain, and the allies returned in triumph to Acadia singing their songs of victory.

(To be continued.)

### WHERE NEW BRUNSWICK'S LAWS ARE MADE.

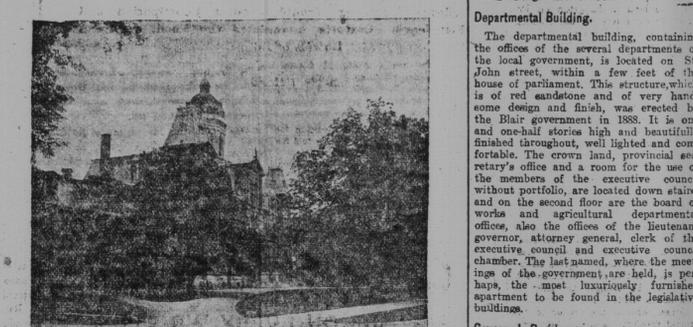
Picture and Sketch of the Handsome Parliament Building at Fredericton, and the Residence of Governor Snowball at the Capital--Valuable Books in the Provincial Library.

One of the chief attractions of Fredericton is the parliament building, where in the course of a few days the newly elected representatives of the people will assemble to grant supply to his majesty, to make laws for the province and to transact other business of a public nature. This building, which was erected in 1880 at a cost of \$200,000, and is by long odds the finest and most imposing of its kind in Eastern Canada, is especially situated on Parliament Square within a stone's throw of the St. John river.

It is a substantial freestone structure with base of grey granite, and its architectural design is such as should make it a source of pride to the people of this province as it is now to every citizen of natural history specimens. This collection, which covers nearly the whole of the fauna of North America, is attractively displayed and no visitor to the capital should miss seeing it.

The Supreme Court chamber, law library, judges and barristers rooms occupy about half of the space on the second floor. The court chamber is in front on the right, looking towards the river, and the library in rear, the two taking in the old legislative council chamber.

In rear of the assembly chamber down stairs are located two committee rooms, and there are also several on the second floor at the western end of the building. Another room up stairs is used by the engrossing clerks, and the clerk and clerk



New Brunswick's Fine Parliament Building, Fredericton.

Fredericton. The building is capped by an enormous dome, which, while it does not add materially to the beauty of the structure, is appreciated because of the magnificent view of the city which it affords.

The interior of the building is of stately design and is artistically and durably finished throughout. The flooring is of Southern pine, the finishing chiefly oak and cherry, and tinted walls and beautifully frescoed ceiling lend a bright and attractive appearance to the place.

The assembly chamber, which occupies nearly the whole of the space on the ground floor to the right of the main entrance, is beautifully carpeted and furnished, and elicits expressions of admiration from every stranger who visits the chamber. The ladies' gallery occupies the whole northern end of the chamber overhead, and the speaker's and public galleries run at right angles to it along the southern side. Life size portraits of former lieutenant Governor L. A. Wilton, R. D. Wilton, Sir Leonard Tilley and John J. Macdonald adorn the wall at the southern end, and there are also to be seen large and costly paintings of George III, Queen Charlotte, Lord Glenisg and Lord Sheil.

The speaker's chair is located in the western or right end of the building close to the wall, and the desks of the members are arranged in parallel rows, running crossways to the chamber, so that the speaker when in the chair has the government members on his right front and the opposition members to his left front.

The speaker has a private room adjoining the chamber, and across the hall-way the legislative library is located, where sandwiches are served at his expense to the M. P. P.'s and their friends during night sessions.

The large room to the left of the main entrance of the building, formerly the Supreme Court chamber, is now given over to the famous Boardman collection

of natural history specimens. This collection, which covers nearly the whole of the fauna of North America, is attractively displayed and no visitor to the capital should miss seeing it.

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Government House, the home of Lieutenant Governor Snowball and family, during their winter sojourn at the capital, is beautifully situated in University Avenue, opposite the Canada Eastern Railway Station, and in full view of the river. It was formerly occupied by the Mayor Harry Bechwith, from whom his honor leased it after being sworn into office, one year ago.

As the accompanying illustration shows it was a large wooden building with spacious and well kept grounds, and it is safe to predict that during the approaching session it will be the scene of many pleasant social events.

The Fredericton Home of Lieut.-Governor Snowball.

### KOMIENSKY FOUND GUILTY.

A Strong Recommendation for Mercy Accompanied the Verdict.

Montreal, March 22--(Special)--David Komienksy was found guilty on Saturday of obtaining goods under false pretences. The jury added a strong recommendation of mercy which Justice Warkle stated he would take into consideration when he came to pass sentence.

The charge upon which Komienksy was convicted was that of obtaining \$44 worth of goods from the Strathcona Rubber Company. The defence produced several witnesses to prove that there had been no conspiracy to obtain the goods. The accused went into the box and denied having given a verbal statement of the state of his business to any of the witnesses who had sworn for the prosecution that he claimed to be worth all the way from \$3,000 to \$7,000.

He admitted that he had furnished the written statement of his affairs to Alex. Beaver, who had produced the signed statement in court. He explained, however, that he had made the statement in good faith, as he had been ill for some three months before his departure from St. John, and it was only after he had got back that he discovered that business was not as good as he had supposed, and he had asked A. I. Trueman to write his Montreal creditors offering them first 30 cents on the dollar, and later 40 cents.

R. A. Ez Greenfield addressed the jury for the defence. He was followed by J. P. Cooke, for the crown, after which the judge charged. He pointed out that it was his duty to tell the jury that if they decided that Komienksy had made a false statement of his business standing in order to secure goods, this constituted the crime for which he was accused.

The jury deliberated only three minutes and returned the verdict.

The prisoner's health is shattered and he appeared on the verge of collapse throughout the trial. When the verdict was rendered he burst into tears.

### Veterinary College Likely to Close.

Montreal, March 22--The veterinary college affiliated with McGill will probably close, owing to insufficient support.

### C. P. R. Will Not Build a Line to Halifax.

Montreal, March 22--D. McNicoll, vice-president of the C. P. R., says that it is not the intention of the company to build a line from St. John to Halifax.

### "DECIDED VICTORY FOR THE MINERS,"

SAYS MITCHELL, ON COAL STRIKE AWARD.

President Roosevelt's Commission Presents Its Decisions--Men to Have Increased Wages--All Disputes to Go to Arbitration--Some General Recommendations Are Made.

Detroit, Mich., March 21--"The decision of the anthracite coal strike commission is on the whole a decided victory for the miners and I am pleased with it," said President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, in an interview to-night with an Associated Press representative. "The anthracite miners of Pennsylvania have reason to be much pleased with the commission's awards, and I am sure that they are," he said. In reply to a question as to whether the miners were given as much as had been hoped for, Mr. Mitchell answered after an instant's deliberation: "I do not care to say."

"The most important feature of the awards is of course the increase of 10 per cent. given the miners. This will result in an annual increase of wages to the miners of Pennsylvania of \$6,000,000."

"After the increase of wages given the miners," said Mr. Mitchell, "the most important of the awards from the miners' standpoint are the ones fixing a nine-hour day and providing for a board of conciliation. The provision for a board of conciliation will result in great good and I am much pleased with it. It will compel investigation of both sides of controversies between the miners and operators and bring the employers into closer relationship with their men. This cannot help but bring most beneficial results."

Mr. Mitchell was asked whether the portion of the commission's report saying that the miners' union is not an incorporated body, referred to the fact that the United Mine Workers was not an incorporated body and whether it would have any effect on the possible incorporation of the union.

"The commission does not refer to the union not being an incorporated body," replied Mr. Mitchell, "but to the fact that so many of its members are among the bituminous miners, and the commission's recommendations on the subject are more stringent enforcement of the laws against child labor in the mining region would, Mr. Mitchell said, result in great good."

The report recommends a general increase of wages, amounting in most instances to 10 per cent. some decrease of time, the settlement of all disputes by arbitration; fixes a minimum wage and a sliding scale; provides against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners' union; and provides that the awards made in this matter.

The amount of increase under the award due for work done between November 1, 1929, and April 1, 1930, is to be paid on or before June 1, 1930.

Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award, either as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employers and employees, which cannot be settled or adjusted by consultation between the superintendent of the mine or mines, and the miner or miners directly interested, or its representative, shall be referred to a permanent joint committee, to be called a board of conciliation, to consist of five persons, appointed as hereinafter provided. That is to say, if there shall be a division of the whole region into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district, one of the board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of the organizations, three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, one operator in each of said district.

The board of conciliation shall take up and consider any question referred to it, hearing evidence; and any award made by a majority of the board shall be final and binding on all parties. If the board is unable to decide the matter it shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed at the request of the board, by one of the circuit court judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding.

No suspension of work shall take place by either side, pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment.

### Sliding Scale.

The following sliding scale of wages shall become effective April 1, 1930, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the anthracite coal strike. The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis of the minimum under the sliding scale.

For each increase of five cents in the average price of white ash coal, the above award shall be increased by one cent, but not to exceed \$4.50 per ton f. o. b., the employees shall have an increase of one per cent. in this compensation, which shall continue until

### Strike Causes Loss of Big Factory.

Holyoke, Mass., March 23--Because of the attitude of organized labor the Wm. Skinner Silk Company today abandoned the project and cancelled the contract for the erection of a \$125,000 mill building about 400 feet long and in part four stories high, which would have furnished employment to several hundred hands.

The labor trouble arose over the refusal of the company to yield to a demand made two years ago for the unionizing of the company's loom room. When work on the foundation of the new mill was started last week, organized labor ruled that union men should not work on the building.

### 1600 Carriage Makers' Strikes.

Chicago, March 23--Sixteen hundred men employed in 30 local carriage and wagon factories, struck today for a nine hour day and an increase in wages. The manufacturers are organized for resistance.

### Eric R. R. Engineers Likely to Win.

New York, March 23--It was stated on authority today, says the Evening Post that the demands of the Erie road engineers for increased pay, which have been under consideration by Vice-President Willard, will not be allowed to cause a strike.

### Mine Owners Satisfied.

Lewell, Mass., March 23--Unionists in Michigan who force a strike as the result of the declaration of the mill agents grant an increase in wages to upwards of 15,000 operatives. The executive council, the delegates representing all the organized trades in the consideration to the result of the mill agents' request for a wage increase. The sum he given in the terms statement is believed to be a record for the industry. "We have decided to force the issue."

It was not understood from him that the court has ordered a strike; rather, it is stated that this represents the sentiment of the body, and that the individual unions through records of delegates, with the request for further instructions, the government was taken until Thursday evening.

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### FIGHT FOR UNION LABOR IN NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Waterbury, Conn., March 21--"The fight for union labor, in New England at least, will shortly centre in the city of Waterbury," was the statement made by Chairman Dilworth of the national executive committee of street railway employees on his return from Boston tonight.

Dilworth said that President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, had been called upon and would come to Waterbury, probably Monday, and would then take up with the strikers the consideration of future action.

### To Christen New U. S. Cruiser.

Washington, March 21--The announcement was made at the navy department today that Miss Katherine V. White, daughter of Governor Waite, of West Virginia, will christen the cruiser "West Virginia," to be launched at Newport News April 18.

A London curate who died recently left

### Headlight Parlor Matches

Beware of Imitations. Some salesmen will tell you they can give you a match just as good as the Headlight. Do not be deceived. There is only one Headlight, and that bears the name of the R. B. Rddy Company, Limited.

Ask for REDDY'S HEADLIGHT MATCHES and insist on having them.

SCHOFIELD BROS., Selling Agents, St. John, N. B.

PAGE REFERENCE

This is the Page standard eleven bar wire fence. Only writing on the top of the wire. The wire is made of galvanized iron and is coated with a special zinc solution to prevent rust. The wire is made in one piece and is a standard size. The wire is made in one piece and is a standard size. The wire is made in one piece and is a standard size.