POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEBELY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WHONDSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1908

THE TROUBLES OVER ST. NICE NEW QUARTERS FOR PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

An American View of the Value of the Islands to Which Senator Lodge's Hand is Reaching—The Story of the Vexed French Shore Question.

few hundred wooden houses set irregularly on the side of a vloying hill and acres of shing stages—ph. "tons set on pole above the ground and covered with drying cod. For the rest, cul some sympathetic artist's description of the remotest, most mediacyal village in Bretagne, including the town drummer, who warns everybody to bed at 10 o'clock.

St. Pierre's permanent population is small, only enough, as the Newfoundlanders say, to hold down the island from fishing season to fishing season. But when the March sun begins to feel warm on the northern shore of France there is much calking of decks, overhauling of rope and patching of sails with all the usual Gaelic animation along the wharve of St. Malo. From eight to ten thousand fishermen gather there, receive the 50 ginning of fishing. With the island as a convenient base of supplies, the vessels go out for two and three days at a time in work for the description of which trans late Captains Courageous into French Within that one April week the life o

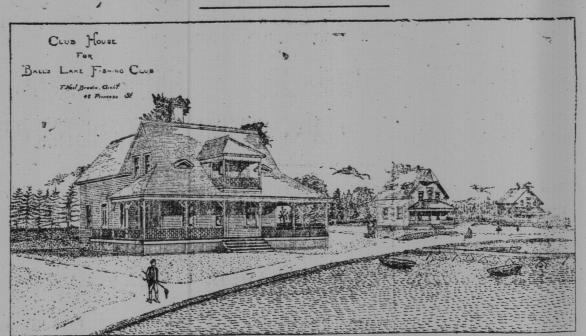
was uninhabited; but when the popula-tion of Newfoundland began to increase, when the available fishing places for them-selves were becoming scarce, they chafed to find some of the best of their fishing rounds in the possession of another na-tion. Innumerable causes of conflict trose. An Englishman started a stone quarry among the cliffs along the shore in suestion; the French protested to Eng-and that the blasts scared the fish away, uch irritating incidents every summer. cinally the French began to catch and can obsters along the treaty shore, and the whole French shore question resolved itself into this: Is a lobster a fish? Under self into this: Is a lobster a tish? Under a treaty giving them the right to "fish" have the French a right to catch lobsters, and if so, does a lobster canning factory ome within the clause giving them the right to erect temporary buildings to cure ish? On these two questions the whole matter came to an issue. Finally, tarough the pacific efforts of the British colonial times a module vivendi was arranged.

actories alerady built, and the Enginsh, imiliarly, continue theirs.

Meanwhile, every summer, three French within that one April week the life of St. Pierre expands with feverish bustle in the proportion of one to four. Little cafes open in their little best imitation of the boulevards. The stores take down their wooden shutters, the calkers setheir resin boiling, the blacksmiths and the sailmakers prepare to remedy the results of storms. Ballic vivacity and energy, intensified by the small space and the sense that all must be done before Nov. 1, reigns in St. Pierre for the summer. About the end of October the transients begin to leave, the business houses and the little industries close and the few who remain to keep watch settle down to hibernate beneath a heavy coat of snow, the monotony broken only by an occasional hunting trip to Newfoundland. St. Pierre is ungrateful to complain of France's economic treatment. The island could never stand on its own bottom politically, and would have been uninhabited for the last 100 years if the mother country had not fed it with prodigal bounties. Of course there is method back of France's generosity. The reason is suggested when French statesmen speak of St. Pierre as "the nursery of our navy." The government makes a gift to the fishermen of \$2 for every quintal of dried cod shipped to the French colonies or to foreign countries, and \$1.60 for each quintal of fresh Meanwhile, every summer, three French

BALLS LAKE FISHING CLUB

BALL'S LAKE FISHING CLUB.



Ball's Lake Fishing Club's New Premises.

The officers are:-President—Geo. McAvity. Vice-president—Frank Rankine. Secretary—W. A. Ewing.

Rankine and W. R. Avery, constitute the

The original club house, together with private club houses erected and owned by Harry Rankine and H. H. Harvey, were destroyed by forest fires early last summer, but each has been replaced, the present home of the members being a most

Here is given a picture of the club's new home which has just been finished. The ground floor contains a large living room 18x30 with a large face brick fireplace which is wide enough to take in an ordinary cordwood stick. All the windows

THE BRITISH NAVY.

(Continued from page 1.) (Continued from page 1.)

pertinent for him to give them any savice, but he would suggest that their discussions take as wide a range as possible; get men who have ideas and let them give the reasons which they advanced for them, and beneficial results will follow. There could be no greater mistake than suppressing the truth.

At this point, Mr. Sifton pointed out how John Bright and Lord Macaulay had lost their seats in parliament because of their fearlessness in presenting their views, which were unpopular at the time. In Canada they were not opposed to free discussion.

The Fiscal Discussion in England. office, a modus vivendi was arranged whereby the French maintain the canning actories alerady built, and the English,

WE DO NOT NEED

The Fiscal Discussion in England.

Mr. Sifton then went on to refer to his stay in England, in connection with the Alaska boundary matter, and while there the fiscal discussion was going on. He made it a custom, no matter what country he was in, to read the newspapers and to learn what was going on. Indeed, he was a believer in the newspapers, and a constant reader of them. They were a god reflex of what the people and the place were in which they were published. But it was very difficult to find out on this side of the Atlantic the position of affairs in Britain on account of the meagre despatches, and one had also to contend with the particular bias, whatever that might be, of the men who prepared these despatches. The man who sent the despatches had views of his own, and with the best intentions the news was presented in that way.

White in England he read the newspapers

tentions the news was presented in that war.

While in England he read the newspapers on the various sides, and he thought he was in a position to give the position of affairs as he observed them.

Mr. Sifton said that the first discussion in regard to preferential trade started a year ago. It was brought about because Canada had granted a preference to Britain in 1897.

"We gave a preference in 1897," said the speaker, "and asked nothing in return."

Why Canada's Request for Preference Was

"I am not going to state anything of a controversial character, when I say that we did not ask anything in return. It was only when the British government had placed a tax on foreign grain that we then asked that, inasmuch as Canada gave Britain a preference, Britain should give a preference in return, instead of taxing our grain. The proposal for Britain giving us a preference was made at the colonial conference last year. In return for the preference the ministers who were then representing Canada, proposed to make certain modifications to our tariff by raising the duties on certain articles against foreign countries, and in the direction of lowering the tariff barriers against England. (Cheere). The answer was made by Mr. Chamberlain, and was that the tariff preference which we proposed was not sufficient, and he gave the statement, which was the official view of the government, that it was not enough. It is understood now that personally Mr. Chamberlain was not thoroughly in accord with that view.

Mr. Sifton next narrated how Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Ritchie had left the government, and went to show the different positions which Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and the Liberals and Conservative Free Traders are taking in the fiscal dispute which is now engaging the attention of Britain.

Can't Tell Which Side Will Win in Britain. Not Granted.

Can't Tell Which Side Will Win in Britain.

POLITICAL NOTES. Emmers in the Man

Our local contemporary is deeply wor-ried to know the name of the Liberal leader in the Province of New Brunswick. The name of the liberal leader in the Province of New Brunswick. The name of the liberal leader in the Province of New Brunswick at the present time is the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M. P. for Westmorland county. He was chosen for that position by the unanimous voice of the Liberal members from this province in the house of commons during the past session. More than that, it is an one proved that the entire Liberal represen secret that the entire Liberal repre-ntation from the three maritime prov-ces endorsed the selection. In the mean-

Colonel Tucker's Position.

Ool. Tucker, Liberal M. P. for St. John county, does not propose to be shouldered out of re-nomination unless it is done in open convention. The colonel has been away mission, and during his absence certain parties, it is alleged, have been planning to secure nomination in his place. To these Colonel Tucker gives notice that he will contest the next election if the Liberal convention chooses him again.—Fred-

Hon. O. J. LeBlane may not again be a candidate, though he has declared his willingness to lead the party should his friends insist on his doing so. John Jardine has been mentioned as a candidate, but Mr. Jardine's business interests demand all his attention, and he has no great desire to enter public life. James Barnes, M. P. P., has claims to the nomination, but has not as yet given any intimation but has not as yet given any intimation that he desires it. R. A. Irving has many friends in the county who think he de-serves the nomination. The name of Dr. M. F. Keith and that of Sheriff Leger are also mentioned in this connection. The candidates will, however, be selected as in the past by a county convention called

Elections in March?

for that purpose, and whoever receives the nomination will receive the loyal support of the Liberal party in this county.—

hefore another session it will not take place until March. Advices from Ottawa country districts would not be able reach the polls.—Amherst News.

The editor of the Ottawa Citizen ha Roosevelt shake in his boots. We confes

The odds would be too unequal. The senator only writes history. Mr. Gourley

Gleaner, in which New Brunswick's claim to have two representatives in the Domir ion cabinet is ably discussed and the his tory of our provincial representation is cited in support of the contention of sev eral New Brunswick newspapers that this sentiment in this province is growing along the lines set forth.

last week the cable tells us, Hon. J. S. Turner, Agent General for British Colum bia, read extracts from a geography by Brunswick, vacated by the defeat of Mr. the head master of the new Collegiate Foster, remains unfilled.—Moncton Tran-School, Oxford, which is largely used by candidates for the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations throughout the Empire. This text book declared that the greatest part of Canada was a country of frozen wastes and swamps. The Agent General, amid cheers, protested vigorously against these wanton libels of the "Granary of the Empire." It is to be feared that Lord Roberts has been studying the geography referred to. He recently expressed the opinion that Canada was largely covered with woods, and that open spaces for army manoeuvres could searcely be found in this

Had to Give up and go to Bed.

Several Doctors Attended But Did No Good.

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SOLDIERS PAID TO KILL OR CAPTURE INDIANS.

A Cold-blooded Proclamation Issued by the Governor of Nova Scotia in the Stirring Old Days-The Surrender of Louisbourg to the English-To Drive French and Indians from River, St. John,

W. O. RAYMOND, L.L. D.

trate of Nova Scotia and his council can scarcely be excused on the plea that was unworthy of an enlightened people. Nothing could be better calculated to

ed to their homes, their period of enlistment having expired, and the difficulty river at a place called St. Annes, six miles below the old Indian town of Auk paque. He thought that 800 or 1,000 men would be a force sufficient to clear the river of the enemy and that after they were driven from their haunts the English would do well to establish a garrison of 150 men at St. Annes, in order to prevent the return of the French and to overawe the Indians. recommended that the fort at the mouth of the river, lately abandoned by Boishebert, should be rebuilt and a garrison of 50 men placed there.

During the years that followed the expulsion of the Acadians occasional parties of the exiles, returning from the south, arrived at the River St. John, where they waited to see what the course of events might be. Their condition was truly pitiable. Some had journeyed on foot or by canoe through an unexplored wilderness; others, from the far away Carolinas, having procured small vessels, succeeded in creeping furtively along the Atlantic coast from one colony to another until they reached the Bay of Fundy; and thus the number of the Acadians continued to increase until Boishebert had more than a thousand people under his care. Some of them he sent to Canada, for his forces were insufficient for their protection and

The locations of the French settlements on the river at this period are described in detail in Dr. Ganong's "Historic Sites in New Brunswick." The largest settlement, and that farthest up the St. John, was at St. Annes Point, where the City of Fredericton stands today. Here the Acadians had cleared 600 or 700 acres of land and built a thriving village with a little chapel (near the site of Government House) and probably there was a sprinkling of houses along the river as far up as the Indian village of Aukpaque, six miles above. Their next settlement was at the mouth of the Oromocto, where 300 acres of land had been cleared. A very old settlement existed near the abandoned fort at the mouth of the Jemseg, but its growth had been retarded by the annoyances of the spring freshets and many of the inhabitants had been obliged to remove. There was an important settlement on the site now occupied by the village of Gagetown and houses were scattered along the river for several miles below. Another small settlement existed above the mouth of the Bellisle, and there may have been a few inhabitants at the mouth of the Nerepis where stood Fort Boishebert. At St. John the French had cleared some land on the west side of the harbor, and in Bruce's map of 1761 the places oleared are marked as "gardens," but it is probable that the inhabitants abandoned them and fled up the river in 1755 when their fort, "Menagoueche," was destroyed

War Declared Again.

In the year 1756 England declared war against France and the capture of Louisbourg was proposed. The governor of Canada ordered Boishebert to hold himself in readiness to aid in its defence, and he accordingly proceeded to Cape Breton with a force of 100 Acadians and Canadians and about 250 Indians, many of them Maliseets of the River St. John. The latter did not go very willingly, for they had been reduced to so great a state of misery in consequence ceiving the supplies they had expected from the French that they had entered into peace negotiations with the English. However by means of harangues and prom-

The Chevalier de Drucour, the commander at Louisbourg, urged the French minister to send at once presents and supplies for the savages. "These people." he observes, "are very useful in the kind of warfare we are making, but unless we act towards them as they have been led to expect I will not answer that we shall have them with us next year." He urges the French minister to send him some medals for distribution. The distinction of possessing one was very highly prized and often retained the fidelity of a whole village of the savages.

The expected assault of Louisbourg did not take place until 1758 and Boishebert, who had retired to Canada, was ordered to repair thither. The Marquis de Montgalm wrote from Montreal to the French minister, April 10th, "Monsieur Boishebert, captain of troops of the colony, leaves in the course of a few days, if the navigation of the St. Lawrence is open, to proceed to the River St. John and thence to Louisbourg with a party of 600 men, including Canadians, Acadians and savages

of Acadia." The governor and other officials at Quebec seem to have placed every confidence in the courage and capacity of Boishebert, who, it may be here mentioned received this year the Cross of St. Louis in recognition of his services in Acadia. "It is certain," writes the Marquis de Vaudreuil, "that if, when the former siege of Marin thither with a force of Canadians and Indians the place would not have fallen, and if Boishebert were now to collect 200 Acadians and 200 St. John river Indians and the Micmacs he would be able to form a camp of 600 or 700 men, and Drucour could frequently place the besiegers between two fires.

The expectations of Montcalm and de Vaudreuil as to the usefulness of Boishebert's detachment in the defence of Louisbourg were doomed to disappointment, depots of provisions had been placed in the woods for the use of the detachment, but the fact that Boishebert had only about 120 Acadians and a few Indians in addition to a handful of regulars, entirely frustrated Drucour's design of harrass (Continued on page 3, sixth column.)

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This caution is necessary, as many per
sons deceive purchasers by false represents
tions.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne -Vice Chancellor STR W. PAGE WOOM BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the sefenciant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 12.

Dr.J. Cc'lis Browne's Chlorodyne Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia