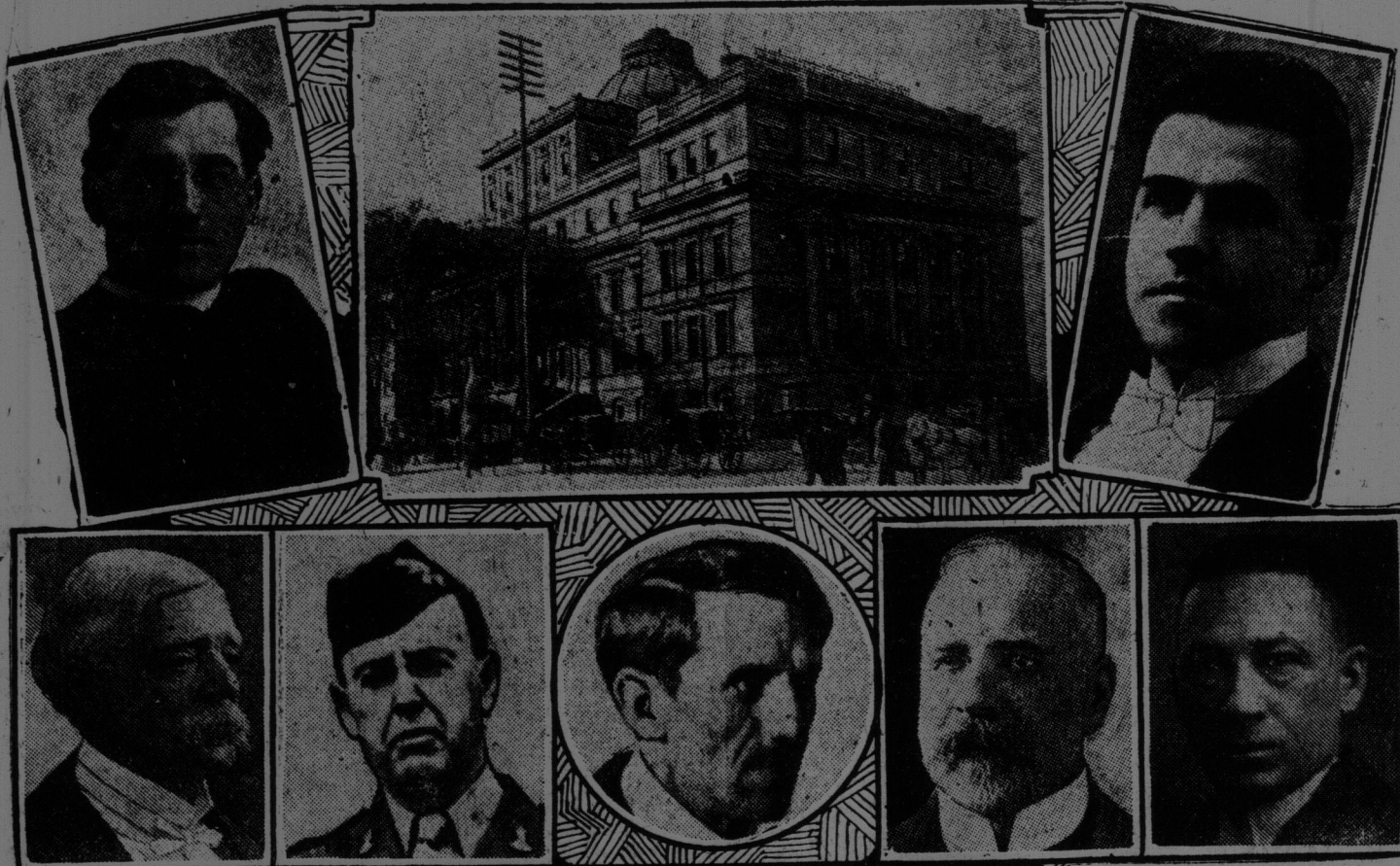


FIGURES IN THE TRIAL OF FATHER DELORME



FOUND HOME IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Danish Colony in Victoria County—Its Struggles and Success—A Proud Record

(Grand Falls Observer)
The Grand Falls Observer is indebted to Anders J. Jensen, generally known as "Squire Jensen," one of the leading men of the colony, for interesting notes on the history of New Denmark, Victoria County.
The first settlers arrived in what is now known as the New Denmark Settlement on Wednesday, June 19, 1872, fifty-one years ago. They were under the guidance of Captain S. S. Delorme, who had previously made arrangements with the New Brunswick Government for their reception. The main promoter of the enterprise was the then Surveyor General, Hon. Benjamin R. Stevenson of St. Andrews. While Mr. Stevenson lived, he always took a great interest in the colony, and made many visits to it during the first years of its existence. The original party of settlers all came from Denmark. It consisted of seven families, and sev-



Top, left to right: Adelard Delorme, the accused Roman Catholic priest; the palatine de Justice, where the trial is being held; Rosal Delorme, the murdered man, half brother of Father Delorme. Centre, left to right: A. R. Tingers and R. I. Calder, counsel for the prosecution; A. Tetrault, curator of Delorme's estate; C. H. Cahan and Alvey Taschereau, counsel for the defense. Bottom, left to right: Ephrem Filion and Gustave Monette, counsel for the curator.

en unmarried men. As this was before the day of railroads in this section, these people travelled by boat up the St. John River and landed on what is known as the Salmon River flat, just below the mouth of the Salmon River. From there, they were taken by teams up over the hill to what was long known as the Old Emigrant House, which was located near the site of the present school house in District No. two, known as the Denmark School. The Emigrant House had been built by the Government for the new comers to live in until they were able to get houses of their own built on the lots of land allotted them. Of the original settlers who arrived in New Denmark on that memorable occasion, only three persons are left—Mrs. Edward Abilgaard, Mr. Peter Carlsen and Mrs. Sophie Nielson, the two latter being only children when they arrived. The seven unmarried men left shortly after their arrival and soon after, two of the families left. There remained only five families, who then began to hew themselves homes in the primeval forest. From time to time, others arrived but the greater part of those who came became discouraged when they saw the conditions under which they must live and went away. A second party arrived in August, 1872, and a larger party consisting of about twenty families came in 1872. Of the latter, very few remained. What seemed to be the

greatest drawback at that time was the lack of outside employment to enable the settlers to earn their living while getting land cleared. Another drawback was that the people were not accustomed to work in the woods or getting out lumber, and they had no horses. It was not until 1877, when the settlers were five years old, that the first horse was owned there. About this time, the people began to learn a little of the English language and they went farther afield, looking for work. Some one discovered the Shaw Tanneries in Maine, and for the next ten years or more, there was a steady exodus each fall to these places. There men worked during the winter months and brought back their savings in the spring, to provide further improvements on their farms.
The settlers of New Denmark took an early interest in education for their children, as is shown by the fact that the first two school districts in the Parish of Drummond, numbers one and two, are in New Denmark.
About six years after the first settlers came, a church was built on the site of the present church. The people united themselves with the Church of England. One of the number, Rev. N. Hansen, was ordained by the late Bishop Medley, and became their clergyman. The original church was burned, and there is now a handsome large church, St. Ansger's on the original site.
When the place had been settled about eight years, the old people used to get together on the 19th of June, to have a quiet celebration among themselves. This celebration has been growing from year to year, until now people travel hundreds of miles to reach New Denmark for that day. This year a man crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of meeting his only daughter there. His daughter was in the States, and he felt sure she would come home for the 19th.
What a story it is of struggle, endurance and untiring industry, and what a contrast between New Denmark then and now. Today, there are beautiful homes, well cultivated fields, large orchards, gardens etc. There are two Anglican and one Lutheran church, five schools, and in these schools teachers receive salaries that are among the highest paid in the province for rural schools.

SOME ADVICE ON NEAR DROWNINGS

Director of Montreal Health Department Gives Hints

Operation Detailed—Previous Practice Not Necessary, Says Dr. Boucher, to Save Life After Immersion.

(Montreal Gazette.)
With the arrival of the summer season and boating, canoeing, swimming and other aquatic amusements which occasionally result in accidents, the need of practical knowledge on how to resuscitate a person may be useful, especially at this season of the year. Dr. S. Boucher, director of the Health Department, issued yesterday some instructions to the public on that subject as follows:
"Persons asphyxiated by submersion are frequently brought back to life, if someone knowing how to practice artificial breathing is nearby.
"Anyone reading carefully these instructions will learn easily how to proceed, and, should the occasion arise, will be able to perform the necessary work.
"Several methods are used to practice artificial respiration, but the simplest one to apply is as effective as the

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OZONE MADE TO ORDER.
Produced by Electric Generators, It Conserves Pupils' Health.
Ozone, the intangible substance that makes the air fresh and pleasant after a thunderstorm, and that gives the sea-breeze its invigorating quality, is now being electrically produced to aid in solving problems of ventilation and air-supply in schools and work-places where people are crowded together.
The discovery of ozone dates back to 1785, when it was found to tarnish the bright surface of mercury. Later experiences showed ozone to be no more than concentrated oxygen, that could be produced electrically, in direct proportion to the power consumed.
Stagnant, vitiated air is due to the dense population and congestions of modern civilization. Ozone supplies the element that has been absorbed from the air either by the breathing of large numbers of persons or by other causes.
Recent experiments have been made to compare the value of air to which ozone has been added and that supplied by the ordinary systems of ventilation. Two schools, each housing one thousand pupils, were used throughout the past winter, and it was found that the school in which the air was impregnated with ozone had less illness among its pupils, that it had only one-third as many absences for illness, and that the absences were shorter. The city of St. Louis now has fifteen schools equipped with ozone-generators, and has ordered equipment for five more schools.
Ozone, produced electrically by a generator installed in the air-duct of the building, is added to the air in the proportion of one part of ozone to two million parts of air.

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DANISH MAGNATE DEAD.
Was Personal Friend of Late King Edward VII.
Copenhagen, May 23.—(By Mail)—Count Mogen Prijs, the largest Danish landowner, died yesterday at the age of 74. Count Prijs was a personal friend of King Edward, who, as Prince of Wales, visited his manor at Prijsenborg, in Jutland, and he played an important part in Danish politics.
Like his father, who was Premier in 1866, he aimed at the formation of a sort of Agrarian Party through "the union of the small and large peasants." At the end of the nineties Count Prijs seceded from the old Conservative Party, and in 1902 he formed "the Free Conservative group." This policy certainly contained elements of a progressive Conservatism, but the party lost influence for all practical purposes when, in 1915, manhood suffrage was introduced. The Prijsenborg estate is inherited by his nephew, Count Frederik Prijs.
For the convenience of those children who go to the country for the summer it has been arranged that there will be a free vaccination clinic at the Health Centre each afternoon of this week. This arrangement has been made as it has been found in other years that the children who must be vaccinated before entering school have come in a rush just a day or so before school opening or on the day itself.