

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., JUNE 3, 1903.

## ROUGH DAYS IN OUR RIVER'S HISTORY.

La Valliere and Perrot Make Life in This Region Hard for the Indians—A Curious Title Page—Down the St. John at Freshet Time.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.  
CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

### FRENCH COMMANDERS OF ACADIA.

La Valliere succeeded the Sieur de Soulanges and was for six years commander of Acadia. He cared little for the dignity or honor of his position provided he could use it for his own benefit. He established a small settlement at the River St. John and engaged in fishing and trading. Many complaints were preferred against him by rival traders. They alleged that he encouraged the English to fish on the coast, granting them licenses for the purpose, that he traded with them in spite of the king's prohibition; also that he robbed and defrauded the savages. Negadecoumedoches.

These charges seem to have been well founded. An Indian captain named Negadecoumedoches, who was coming from Negadecoumedoches, his usual residence, he was met by the Sieur de Valliere, who took from him by violence seventy muskets, sixty muskets, four beaver and two otter, without giving him any payment, and this was not the first time Valliere had so acted.

In 1685, Valliere was replaced by Perrot whose conduct was, if possible, even more reprehensible than that of his predecessor. He was such a money making genius that he thought nothing of selling brandy to the Indians by the pint and half-pint before strangers and in his own house, a rather undignified occupation certainly for a royal governor of Acadia.

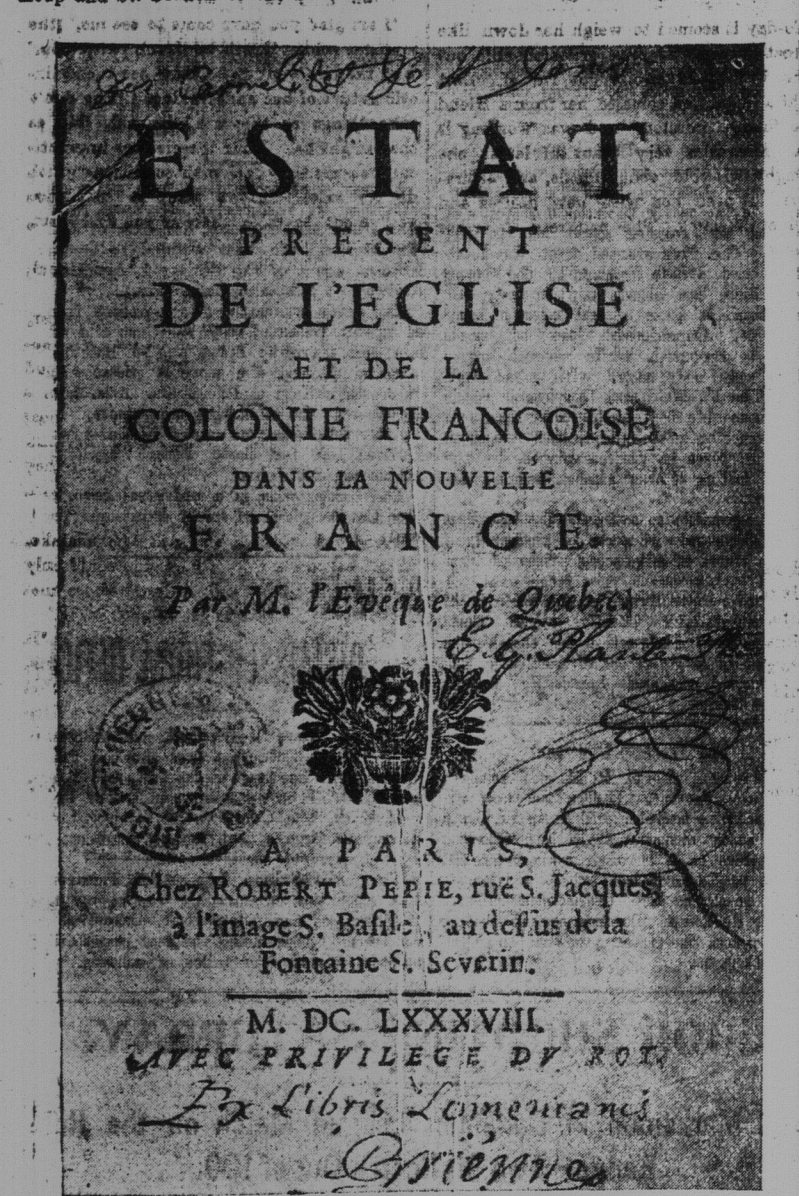
### Outlaws of the Bush.

Examples such as these on the part of those in authority naturally found many imitators, indeed there was at this time a general disposition on the part of young men of the better families in New France to become "coureurs de bois," or rangers of the woods, rather than cultivators of the soil. The life of a coureur de bois was wild and full of adventure, involving toil and exposure, but the possible profits were great and the element of danger appeared in the eyes of many an additional fascination. The rulers of New France from time to time enacted stringent laws against these "outlaws of the bush," but they were of little avail. The governor of Quebec felt compelled to represent the conduct of the Canadian nobles in unfavorable terms to his royal master. "They do not," he writes, "devote themselves to improving their land, they mix up in trade and send their children to trade for furs in the Indian villages and in the depths of the forest in spite of the prohibition of his majesty."

### Slow Growth of Acadia.

The rapid progress of New England caused Louis XIV to express dissatisfaction at the slow development of Acadia, and he desired a report of the condition of the colony to be transmitted to Versailles. Monsieur de Meulles, the intendant, accordingly visited Acadia in 1685 where he found the French settlements "in a neglected and desolate state." He caused a census to be taken which showed the total population to be 915 souls, including the garrison at Port Royal. There were at that time only five or six families on the St. John river. Bishop St. Valier made a tour of Acadia the same year, visiting all the Indian and French inhabitants he could find. The Marquis de Denonville in a letter to the French minister of November 10, 1686, announced the safe return of the bishop to Quebec after a most fatiguing journey and added: "He will give you an account of the numerous troubles he has encountered in the woods by the misdeeds of those who for a long while have lived like the savages without doing anything at all towards the tilling of the soil."

Many interesting incidents of the tour of Mgr. St. Valier are related in a work entitled "The Present State of the Church and of the French Colony in New France," printed in Paris in 1688. A few-words of the title page of the proposed edition is here given. As this rare little volume contains the first published reference to the upper St. John region some extracts from its pages will be of interest. "The bishop was accompanied by two priests and five canonsmen. They left the St. Lawrence on the 7th of May and proceeded by way of the River du Loup and St. Francis to the St. John.



### An Old-time Canoe Journey.

"Our guides," the bishop says, "in order to take the shortest road, conducted us by a route not usually traveled, in which it was necessary sometimes to proceed by canoe and sometimes on foot and this in a region where winter still reigned; we had sometimes to break the ice in the rivers to make a passage for the canoes and sometimes to leave the canoes and tramp amid snow and water over those places that are called portages (or carrying places) because it is necessary for the men to carry the canoes upon their shoulders. In order to be better marked our route we gave names to all these portages as well as to the lakes and rivers we had to traverse."

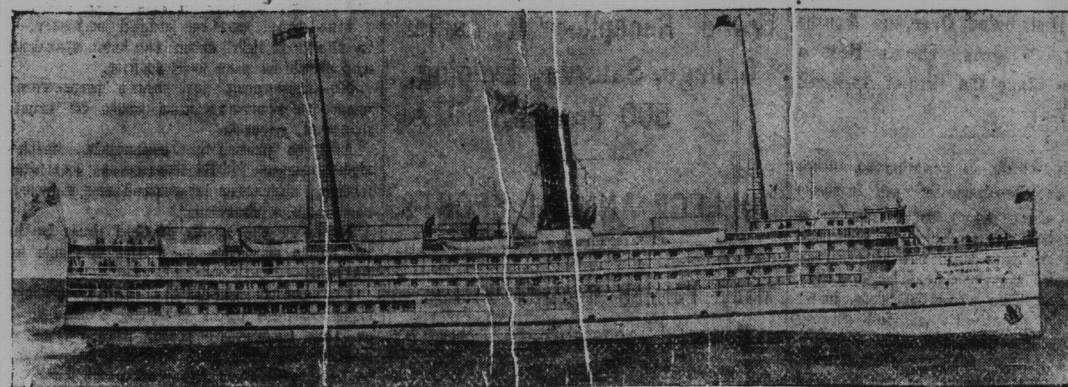
"The St. Francis is rather a torrent than a river; it is formed by several streams which descend from two ranges of mountains by which the river is bordered on the right and left; it is only navigable from the tenth or twelfth of May until about the end of June; it is then so rapid that one could make without difficulty twenty to twenty-five leagues in a day if it were not crossed in three or four places by fallen trees, which in each instance occupy about fifteen feet of space, and if they were cut out, as could be done with very little expense, the passage would be free; one would not suppose that it would cost 200 pistoles to clear the channel of these obstacles which much delay the traveler."

### St. Valier Describes River St. John.

"The River St. John is of much greater extent and beauty than that just named, its course is everywhere smooth and the lands along its banks appear good; there are several very fine islands, and numerous tributary rivers abounding in fish enter the channel on both sides. It seemed to us that some fine settlements might be made between Molokot and Genesee, especially at a certain place which we have named Sainte Marie, where the river enlarges and the waters are divided by a large number of islands that apparently would be very fertile if cultivated. A mission for the savages would be well placed there; the land has not as yet any owner in particular, neither the king nor the governor having made a grant to any person."

The place here referred to by St. Valier afterwards became the mission of Molokot and Genesee. A mission for the Indians was maintained at this

## THE NEW CLIPPER STEAMER FOR ST. JOHN-BOSTON ROUTE.



THE CALVIN AUSTIN.

The New Boat of the Eastern S. S. Company, for St. John-Boston Route.

The Eastern Steamship Company's new steamer Calvin Austin will be put into commission June 29, on the direct route between St. John and Boston.

The largely increasing summer tourist traffic to the maritime provinces has led the enterprising management of the Eastern Steamship Company to build the Calvin Austin for this route, and it is expected that she will more than meet all the requirements of the passenger and freight traffic on this division.

The Calvin Austin was built by the well known shipbuilding firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, at Wilmington (Del.), and is a new steamer 265 feet long, 22 feet wide over all, depth of hold 21 feet, register 10 feet in diameter, and will register the steamer Governor Dingle, now in service on the Portland division, but the Calvin Austin is a very graceful clipper. The ship will be painted white, as are the rest of the great white ships of the company.

The hull is constructed of the highest grade of steel, has a double bottom, and is divided by five water tight and a collision bulkhead. The engine are of the triple expansion type, with cylinders 26x43x71 diameter, with 42 inch stroke of piston. The four boilers supplying the

cylinders are of naval standard, 14 to 12 feet, tested to a pressure of 175 pounds, and the speed will be twenty miles per hour.

Bitumastic cement has been used in the fire room, and wherever there is any exposure to heat, thus rendering the ship practically fire-proof. All modern and up-to-date methods for the prevention of rolling and vibration have been adopted.

### The Saloons.

On the main deck, aft, is the south hall, finished in mahogany, from which are reached the free cabin berths, which are provided with wire springs and hair mattresses.

According to the grand stairway to the grand saloon, which runs the entire length of the ship and has a width of thirty feet in the center—it is finished in white and gold with magnificent Royal Wilton carpeting and hand-painted specially designed mahogany furniture.

Above the grand saloon is a spacious library, the fittings and furnishings of which are similar to those of the social hall and grand saloon.

### Parlors and Staterooms.

There are 200 staterooms furnished with mahogany berths, wash stands, mirrors,

chairs, wire springs and hair mattresses, there are eighteen parlor or bridal suites, furnished with brass beds, rockers, sofas, pictures and draperies, and have extra large plate glass windows, affording a splendid view and providing all the comforts of home aboard ship.

The dining room is located at the social hall on the main deck. It is fifty feet long, sixty feet wide and will seat 150 persons. The windows are heavy French plate glass 36x42 inches. The furnishings consist of everything possible to make one happy and to wash the trip were longer; open fireplaces and electric logs, elaborate sideboards, high back chairs, party and individual tables, while the silver, cut glass and china are of special design.

The deck provides plenty of space fore and aft, the swimming deck being a fine promenade, wide enough to allow three persons to walk abreast, and gives ample space for observation purposes.

The entire ship is lighted with electricity. Every desirable feature for comfort, luxury and safety has been carefully studied, and the conducting classes are connected with the hull at "The whole ship, including engine, boiler, material and workmanship shall be of the very best."

## ACADIA COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Acadia Orchestral Concert Saturday Evening a Great Success.

### SUNDAY'S EXERCISES.

Prof. E. M. Keirstead Preached the Baccalaureate Sermon in the Morning, Which was a Masterly Effort—Many Visitors in Wolfville.

Wolfville, N. S., May 31.—The opening exercises Acadia University began this morning with the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Prof. E. M. Keirstead, D. D. A new feature of the last of the anniversary was the holding of it in college hall. For the last few years the attendance has been more than sufficient to fill the church, so this year it was decided to hold it in the hall.

The order of the service was as follows: First came march of the graduating class, followed by invocation by President Trotter. Duet, by Miss Johnson and Miss Shand. Hymn, O. Worship the King. Scripture reading, Psalm VIII, by Doctor Keirstead. Solo, Fear Ye Oh Israel, by Miss Marvin. Doctor Duggs, late returned missionary from Burma, offered prayer. Hymn, Jesus Thou Joy of Loving Hearts. The sermon from 1st Timothy ii-5 and

vicinity, with some interruptions, to the present day. The islands which the bishop mentioned in his book were just below the mouth of the Keswick stream. There is no mention by St. Valier of the Indian village at Annapolis, which was probably of rather later origin: there may have been a camping ground in that locality, however, for the Indians had many camps on the islands and intervals, particularly at the mouth of rivers, to which they resorted at certain seasons. The name Molokotah, or as our modern Indians call it, Ek-pa-haw, signifies "the head of the tide," or beginning of the swift water. The charms of the place have excited the admiration of many a tourist since St. Valier's day, and the time of the Acadia expedition a number of fugitives, who escaped their pursuers, fled for refuge to the St. John river, and took up their abode at this spot where they cultivated the intervals and islands until the arrival of the Loyalists in 1783, when they were again obliged to look for situations more remote.

### First Account of Grand Falls.

The progress of Bishop St. Valier coming down the St. John river was expeditious, the water being then at freshet height. At the mouth of the Madawaska, which he named St. Francois de Sales, he met a small band of savages, who pleaded for a missionary. The day following, May 17th, he came to the Grand Falls, or as he calls it "the grand Sault Saint-Jean-Baptiste." His book contains the first published description of this magnificent cataract. The rapidity of the journey is seen in the fact that the bishop and his party slept the next night at the Indian village of Medoctee, "the first fort of Acadia," eighty miles below the Grand Falls. Here they found a hundred savages, who were greatly pleased when informed that the bishop had come for the purpose of establishing a mission for their benefit. This promise was fulfilled soon after by the sending to them the Recollet missionary Simon, of whom we shall hear more ere long. It is evident that the journey led a pretty lawless life, for he observed in his narrative: "It is to be wished that the French who have their habitations along this route, were so correct in their habits as to lead the poor savages by their example to embrace Christianity, but we must hope that in the course of time the reformation of the one may bring about the conversion of the other."

### Two Old Indian Forts.

Medoctee was undoubtedly the principal Indian village on the St. John at this time; it was situated on the right bank of the river, eight miles below the Town of Woodstock. Here the Malissets had a palisaded fort and large cabin, similar to that described by Lesarbot at the village Ouguayou on Nary Island, where de Montcalm and his army were situated in 1759. The only other fortification constructed by the Indians on the St. John river, so far as known, was that at the mouth of the Nepesee, at Woodman's Point, called by Villouin, in 1697, "Fort des Sauvages de Nepesee." It was evidently a palisaded enclosure and on Southwick's map of this period is marked "Wooden Fort."

Bilbert the Indians of Acadia had lived peacefully with the whites, but the closing years of the seventeenth century were destined to witness a sad transformation.

"Nous vimes l'endroit qu'on appelle le grand Sault Saint-Jean-Baptiste, ou la rivière de Saint-Jean faisant du haut d'un rocher fort d'une terrible cascade dans le sillon, forme un brouillard qui couvre l'eau à vue, et fait un bruit qui avertit de loin les navigateurs du danger de leurs canots."

Part II.  
Waltzes—Living History, D. S. Godfrey.  
Reading—A Japanese Story, Watana.  
Miss Margaret Lynde.  
Vocal solo—The Promise of Life, H. H. Watson.  
Violin solo—Fantasia (Faust-Gonod), Alard.  
Miss Emma Denham.  
Waltz—Frederick, D. S. Godfrey.  
Prof. W. H. A. Moore, accompanist.  
God Save the King.

## SAMUEL MCCREADY OF NORTON, KINGS CO., DEAD.

Sussex, May 29.—Samuel McCready, of Norton, died here at the residence of his son-in-law, R. G. Lewis, at the age of seventy-two years. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at Penobscot.

The deceased was well known in the county and was much respected by all classes for his kindly demeanor in dealing with the public. He was station master at Norton for a great number of years and resigned only a short time ago.

Mr. McCready was a son of the late Charles McCready, of Penobscot, who was one of the pioneers in that section of the province of Nova Scotia and a man who was immensely respected in the community.

Samuel McCready is survived by his widow and several grown up children among them being Mrs. Inis, of Sussex; Mrs. Price, of Norton, and James McCready, now occupying a lucrative position in British Columbia. J. E. B. McCready, editor of the Charlottetown Guardian, and George McCready, formerly city engineer of Moncton, are brothers of the deceased.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN P. E. ISLAND.

Several Buildings at St. Louis Station Burned—Loss, \$6,000.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 29.—(Special.)—At St. Louis station, fire totally destroyed the combined stores, warehouses and dwellings occupied by John Hughes and owned by A. P. Leckie, of Yarmouth; also the store occupied by John Perry, and owned by A. Matheson, fishery inspector. Nothing was saved. The loss is \$6,000 and is partially insured.

Another store was saved with great difficulty. The station house and cars caught and a locomotive came from Timish to remove the cars from danger. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## U. N. B. Graduates' Intentions.

H. LeBaron Peters, B. A., a recent graduate of U. N. B., will enter McGill University and study medicine. Chas. Lawson, B. A., also intends studying medicine at McGill.

Angus Toddy Firth, B. A., will continue his theological studies at Finch College, Halifax.

It is understood that J. D. Pollard Lewis, B. A., will accept a position on the editorial staff of a St. John newspaper. Otty L. Barbour, B. A., will study law and a large majority of the remainder will take up teaching.

R. St. John Freeze and Ward H. Patterson have accepted positions on the teaching staff of Rothesay College, the former as classical master, and the latter as assistant. The positions are among the best teaching positions in the province has to offer.

James H. Thomas, son of C. H. Thomas, of Fredericton, who graduated in engineering from the U. N. B., is to leave shortly for Pittsburgh (Pa.), where he has secured a good position.

E. B. Shirley, B. A., of the graduating class of the U. N. B., goes to Peterboro (Ont.) to enter the Canadian General Electric Works, having secured an important position in the meter department of that establishment.

"I think your wife dresses very quietly, Brown." "That's because you're never been present at the operation."

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## ST. JOHN GIRL WHO HAS WON HER LAURELS.

Miss Margaret Anglin Now Regarded as in the Foremost Ranks of Emotional Actresses—Some Recollections of Her Youthful Days in This City.



MARGARET ANGLIN. Now in the Foremost Rank of Emotional Actresses.

In the foremost rank of emotional actresses is Miss Margaret Anglin and she is a St. John girl. People of this city who remember her brilliant father, Timothy Warren Anglin—who did not know of him by personal acquaintance or by the work he did—have followed with deep interest the career of Miss Anglin since she adopted the stage as the place for her life work; and it is with pride they see her now enjoying the results which native talent, developed by remarkable perseverance and work, have brought about.

Not so many St. John people will remember Miss Anglin as she was in the days of the family's residence here, for she was then but a young girl. She was born in Ottawa during a season of the Canadian parliament where Mr. Anglin's duties as speaker of the commons had caused the family to take temporary residence, but her childhood was spent in this city, and as she grew up, Miss Anglin—"Mairie," as she was to the household and her friends—was sent for education to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, then in Waterloo street, in the building occupied now by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

As a school girl she had a fondness for recitations and it was a particular delight to her when she was chosen for a part in one of the little school dramas which often marked the close of the summer or winter term. Once chosen, however, Miss Anglin always thereafter had

place in the cast of these little theatrical efforts for she displayed considerable ability even then.

Miss Anglin was very young when her family removed to Upper Canada, there to make their home and she was practically lost sight of by St. John people until some few years ago when the announcement was made that she had chosen the stage as her profession.

Interest in her became deep as from time to time news came that she was rapidly advancing and it was with a great deal of pleasure that her friends welcomed her when some years ago she came here and played a short engagement. Now they have pride in her because of the name she has made in the theatrical world.

Miss Anglin has been playing under the management of the prominent London Charles Frohman's management and has been probably one of the most valued members of the profession under that management, which recognizes only those who have ability. To have been with the Frohmans and succeeded is a high recommendation for actor or actress, and it can be understood then how much Miss Anglin has achieved in the few years of her stage life when she is now the bright star of the Frohman firmament.

Miss Anglin has recently been playing in New York and Boston and is to tour the west, while the most recent plans for the bright young actress are that she is to soon cross the ocean and appear on the London stage.

Samuel Sloan, the railway magnate, was born in Belfast (Ireland), eighty-five years ago.

Louisville (Ky.), still holds first rank among the tobacco markets of the world.

The total sum collected in Europe for the general Boer relief fund amounts to £103,819.

Sixteen thousand emigrants left Norway in 1902, as against 11,000 the year before.