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# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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DAILY FOUNDED 1891 WEEKLY, (NOW TRI-WEEKLY) 1827

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1906.

25 CENTS PER MONTH SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS

Devoted to the Literature, History, Folk-lore and best Interests of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

# THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Succeeding The PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MAGAZINE Issued Every Saturday Morning.

## MURRAY HARBOR

BY CHARLOTTE M. BROOKS.

(Written for the Magazine Guardian.)

(Concluded.)

Even more did those old people miss having regular Sabbath services. Perhaps for six months they would be without a preacher. How those godly old souls must have hungered for some one to break to them the Bread of Life.

We with all the conveniences of the twentieth century cannot begin to realize what life meant to them, and yet perhaps they were more content than we are today. But altho their privations from many sources were great, they never suffered from actual need. We know their labors were both hard and unceasing, but there were some advantages even then.

Ship-building soon grew to be a great business, and all the timber was close at hand, and when the ships were completed, they were loaded with timber and sent home to the old country, where both ship and cargo were sold for money and supplies.

There were also fish of all kinds in far greater numbers than now, and the kelp and sea-weed made a plentiful supply of manure.

Then the fact that none of the young people growing up, needed to wander away to choose homes for themselves, as

our young folks are forced to do now, was another advantage. The places for homes lay all around them, and land was cheap then; the most that was needed was the strength and will to clear it, and they were rich in both.

True, there was no such machinery as now, which makes the farmer's life seem almost one of ease compared with one hundred years ago. Oxen were generally used for tilling the soil, and all the crops were put in by hand. Gathering the harvest was done with the sickle or reaping hook. Threshing was done with the flail. Perhaps few of us have ever seen either used.

It was a proud day when Henry Brehaut first brought home a horse. His name was Trim, and a faithful horse he proved.

There were some wild animals, most dreaded of which was the bear. No very serious adventures came from this source however, but several bears were killed in the neighborhood. About the last one was [one that Henry Brehaut II. and two of his sons killed with pitchforks, between John Cowan's and Thomas Henry's farms. The depredations of foxes among the poultry were rather troublesome, but as the land was cleared they gradually grew less bold.

The second generation of the Brehaut family here, were a hardy, upright honest, hardworking people; inclined to be excitable, owing probably to the French in them. Their lives seem to have been rather uneventful, no notable disasters, or adventures of great importance taking place among them. Neither were any of them great travellers. But they all lived God-fearing, upright lives, and trained their children in the fear of the Lord.

A majority of their young men became farmers, but there were a number who went away and learned trades. Plastering seems to have been the favorite trade among them, a few became carpenters. We find one tanner, two shoemakers, and three schoolteachers. The next generation spreads out and shows a great many different callings. Those now growing up, will doubtless do honor to themselves and also to those who went before them.

Henry Brehaut II. married Frances Thorne of England. Their family numbered ten, of whom six are still living. They and most of their family followed the Methodist Church, and for years their house was the home of the Methodist Ministers.

Daniel Brehaut who was the second son, married Isabella, daughter of James Bell of White Sands. Six of their seven children are still living. His death in the prime of life, caused by consumption brought on by exposure, while helping to cut a vessel out of the ice, was the first break in the family. His remains lie in English Church Cemetery.

Thomas Brehaut the third son went to Miramichi, a young man. He married Sarah Noble of that place and settled there. His family numbered eight, four of whom are dead. Some of the family reside in the United States, two other sons are farmers living with their families in Douglasfield N. B. There is also a daughter a maiden lady. The sons are farmers.

Elizabeth Brehaut was married to James Laird of Vernon River. She had one daughter who became the wife of David Crichton (before mentioned in this paper). The daughter died leaving four little children to her mother's care. She lived with them until her death.

The writer has a rememberance of this old lady bringing her a set of silver cuff buttons very long ago. They had been her mother's and she left orders that if the writer died, they were to be left as an heirloom to some one in the Brehaut family. The present owner prizes them highly.

Matthew Brehaut was the next son, he married Ann, daughter of William Bishop of Murray Harbor South. Their family numbered nine, two are dead. He was a very good man, and his last message to the young people of the place, sent from his death-bed to a service in the Methodist Church at White Sands, was a message urging all to give their hearts to the Lord.

James Brehaut married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bell of White Sands. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are living. He was a good, jolly old man, and a staunch Presbyterian. He with his family moved to Summerside, where he died.

Margaret Brehaut was married to Henry Sencabaugh. Of their family of seven daughters only two are living. She was an old lady who has seen trouble of no ordinary kind, but was always cheerful and ready to tell all kinds of stories.

Joseph Brehaut was the youngest son, he married Susana, daughter of William White of Murray River. Their children numbered twelve, two of them are dead. To his daughter Charlotte, Mrs. Murray now of St. Paul's Minn. belongs the honor of originating the idea of this celebration, and to his daughter Bessie, the writer is indebted for much of the information in this paper. The homestead came to him at the old people's death and is now held by his son David.

Charlotte Brehaut was married to James Sencabaugh, and lived on the farm west of her father's. They had eight children, of whom four are dead. She was a very good woman, and a famous house-keeper, and the last of the family who died.

It is rather noticeable how each family held to the old family names. Margaret's family was the only one without a Henry, and she had no boys. James, William, and Daniel were in nearly every family, and there were Elizabeths and Charlottes more than a modern post master could stand.

The living descendents of Henry Brehaut who landed here in 1806, are not less than four hundred, possibly there are four hundred and fifty as there were some not heard from.

If there are any errors in this paper, the writer would be glad to have them corrected, and to those who have furnished the information given here, the writer gives sincere thanks.

May each of us live so as to be worthy of the inheritance left us by those gone before, and may we all be fitted to meet them in that better land where joyful meetings never end, and partings are no more.

CHARLOTTE M. BROOKS.

"Island Micmacs"—Basket Makers at Rocky Point.

## ISLAND MICMACS

BY M. A. G.

(Written for the Magazine Guardian.)

Lo, the poor Indian! Is his occupation of basket making going to pass from his hands? It appears that the ash wood required for the work is becoming harder to procure than in past years and that other means of making money will have to be adopted by the Micmacs of Prince Edward Island.

Our Indians did not always stay at home and make baskets. No! in years gone by they were of a decidedly roving and warlike disposition. Here we have an interesting record:

From a journal kept by Captain Abijah Willard, from April 9, 1755, to January 6, 1756, during his service with the Massachusetts troops who assisted in the explosion of the Acadians, which indicate two things concerning the aborigines of Prince Edward Island: they were evidently of a warlike spirit, and in one instance at least, had a strong partiality for rum. At the capture of Fort Beau Sejour, Captain Willard relates how the Massachusetts troops repelled an attack of the French and Indians, and says:

"We Killed the Chief Indian a Sagamore from the Island of Saint Johns which are known by the name Micksmack, he Lived aboute 5 hours after he was Shott and behaved as bold as any man Could Do till he died but wanted Rum and Sider which we gave him till he died, he was shott through the Body just below his Ribs, he was supposed to be 6 feet and two inches, and very Large bon'd but very poor."

So that John Sark the present large and dignified head of the tribe resembles his forbearers in stature and in the roaming disposition he displayed last summer.

There used to be among the Micmacs resident on Lennox Island one who styled himself Professor Copage. He was a romancist and told legendary tales of the battles of the Micmacs with the Mohawks, which were fought "long time ago". Copage was always going to write a book, for he was rather an intelligent Indian, but I think he died recently.

Cannot some of the readers of the Magazine interested in the subject of the Indians do what they can in the way of contributing any facts of interest on the subject?—A.

## THE FARMERS INDIVIDUALISM.

Farming is virtually the only great series of occupations that is unorganized, unsyndicated, unmonopolized, uncontrolled, except as it is dominated by natural laws of commerce and the arbitrary limitations imposed by organization in other business. In a time of extreme organization and subordination of the individual the farmer still retains his traditional individualism and economic separateness. His entire scheme of life rests on intrinsic earning by means of his own efforts. The scheme in most other businesses is to make profits, and these profits are often nonintrinsic and fictitious, as, for example, in the habit of gambling in stocks, in which the speculator by mere shrewdness turns over his money to advantage, but earns nothing in the process and contributes nothing to civilization in the effort. If the farmer steps outside his own realm he is met on one side by organized capital and on the other by organized labor. He is confronted by fixed earnings. What he himself secures is a remainder left at the end of a year's business.—Century.

**The Alps Will Be Washed Away.**

The Alps, from a geological point of view, are very recent. The Welsh hills, though, comparatively speaking, insignificant, are far more ancient. They had been mountains for ages and ages before the materials which now compose the Rigi or the Pilatus were deposited. Indeed, we may say that it is because they are so old that they have been so much worn down. The Alps themselves are crumbling and being washed away, and if no fresh elevation takes place the time will come when they will be no loftier than Snowdon or Helvellyn. They have already undergone enormous denudation, and it has been shown that from the summit of Mont Blanc some 10,000 or 12,000 feet of strata have been already removed. Denudation began as soon as the land rose above the sea and the main river valleys were excavated.—Pearson's Weekly.

'Island Micmacs"—Scene on Reservation at Lennox Island.

## THE B. OF R'LY T.

BY GEORGE RYAN, P. E. I. RLILWAY

(Written for the Magazine Guardian.)

The Brotherhood of Railroad trainmen dates its organization from September 23, 1883, when the preliminary steps taken to organize an association of Brakemen and Yardmen resulted in the formation of a Lodge "The Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen" at Oneonta, N. Y.

The organization did not take up general work until March 23, 1884, when the organization of lodges was commenced and successfully followed from that day to this. The Brotherhood experienced all the disappointments and vicissitudes that are incidental to organizations of this character, and it would not be said to have commenced its real work as a labor organization until after the second convention held at Burlington, Iowa, in 1885 at which it declared itself to be a protective Railroad labor organization.

Prior to this, a great deal of good had been done by the subordinate lodges of the organization working separately, but from this time on the work of combining the lodges on the different Railroad systems, and having them work together was the practice of the organization. In 1885 the organization was taken up by the employees of the Canadian railroad lines and rapidly progressed until all the important railroad centers in the Dominion are represented in the Organization.

At the time the Brotherhood was organized it opened its doors to railroad, freight and passenger brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen. In a few years it had on its rolls a large number of members who had been promoted to other positions, and who desired to remain with the Brotherhood, but who felt that the name of the organization did not fully represent the members affiliated with it.

In deference to a general demand on the part of the Organization, the name was changed in 1889 to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The organization provides for the admission of train Conductors, train Baggagemen, Brakemen and train Flagmen, Yard master, assistant Yard master, yard Conductor, foreman, flagman, brakeman and switchman or persons performing the duties of such positions and paid the compensation therefor, if the occupation is given under any other name.

The applicant must be a white male sober and industrious, and must join of his own free will. He must not be less than 18, and not to exceed 45 years of age. He must have served, at least a year as a railroad trainman, and must be actually employed in the train or yard service in the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies for membership, and on the road named in his application. The term "Railroad Trainman" is covered in the occupations herein mentioned.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen owes its organization to the necessity for the protection of the men engaged in train and yard service. The genesis of the organization of labor is always found in the necessity for mutual assistance on the part of those whose interests are found along the same lines and the organization of the Brotherhood was no departure of the general rule.

The employees of the Deleware and Hudson, to whom credit must be given for the organization of the Brotherhood, deserve the commendation and thanks of the entire membership for the splendid foresight that made the organization possible, and for the sturdy determination to succeed that carried the Brotherhood through the preliminary period of its history. The fact that they were few in number adds to their credit.

(To be continued.)

## TOWERS OF MANHATTAN.

Eager and tall, looming up in the sky,
Storming the cloud-prisoned heavens in sooth,
Stealthily stealing a march on the dawn,
Facing the world with the boldness of youth.
Hark to the bugle that's piercing the air!
Oh, the life in the Towers of Manhattan!
Stalwart and sturdily out in the sun,
Doggedly fighting and giving no odds,
Steadily holding their own in the fray,
Wresting the prizes away from the gods.
Hark to the bugle that's smiting the air!
Oh, the strength in the Towers of Manhattan!
At rest in the twilight, emblazoned with gems,
Star-shining triumphs from breast to the crown,
Brilliantly wearing the trophies of peace,
Longing for still greater deeds and renown.
Hark to the bugle that's wooing the air!
Oh, the dreams in the Towers of Manhattan.
Mysterious, silent, weird as the night,
Expectantly watching the city below,
Sentinels grim of the earth and the sky,
Ready on guard for the sign of a foe.
Hark to the bugle patrolling the air!
Oh, the hush in the Towers of Manhattan!

ISOBEL HENDERSON FLOYD.

"Island Micmacs"—Scene on Reservation at Lennox