

The Crippled Lady of Peribonka

By JAMES OLIVER CUBWOOD

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CHAPTER XI

Paul knew he must keep moving or lose Carla from his sleep. The nakedness and desolation of loneliness were turning him into a coward. Not a coward who was afraid of death, but one who felt increasing horror in passively waiting for it. He went to the debris of rock again. He had no reason for this, no thought, except that it offered him the one chance to do something physical besides fumbling his way over unstable and shifty sand. The desire for a work to do was an ache in his body as well as his brain and he began to climb the broken mass, as he had done once before. He had gone about thirty or forty feet above the floor of their dungeon, then, but this time he found footholds which carried him a little farther, until, from the point he reached, he could look over the bulge in the rock which had previously concealed their fire, and could clearly see Carla in the glow of it.

He had the desire to call to her, to feel her glorious life a part of their existence again. Sleeping, she seemed gone from him. He swung his torch, making a writing of fire in the blackness, and his lips almost cried her name. Then he recognized the weakness of his act and began to pull himself a little more up the broken wall.

If Carla had awakened and turned her eyes toward him, she would have seen a strange and weird thing. The burning piece of pitch-wood was a spout of yellow flame.

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Backache is Nature's warning that there is something wrong with your kidneys. Never neglect it. Backache, if not corrected, is often followed by more serious forms of kidney trouble such as Rheumatism, Dropsy or even Bright's Disease. At the first sign of kidney trouble, such as Backache, turn unhesitatingly to Dodd's Kidney Pills—which for over three generations has been the favourite kidney tonic and remedy.

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DOMINION OF CANADA
Provinces of
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In the Surrogate Court, 23rd Geo. V.
A. D. 1932.

In Re Estate of James P. Bradley,
late of Charlottetown in Queens County
in the said Province, deceased.

By the Honourable Harold Leonard
Palmer, Surrogate Judge of Probate,
etc., etc.

To the Sheriff of the County of
Queens County or any Constable or
literate person within said County.

WHEREAS upon reading the petition
on file of George A. Berrigan of
Charlottetown aforesaid, Barber, the
administrator of the above named
Estate, praying that a citation may
be issued for the purpose hereinafter
set forth: You are therefore
hereby required to cite all persons
interested in the said Estate to be
and appear before me at a Surrogate
Court to be held in the Court House
in Charlottetown, in Queen's County,
in the said Province, on Tuesday the
11th day of October next, coming at
the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon
of the same day to show cause if
any they can why the Accounts of
the said Estate should not be passed
and the Estate closed as prayed for
in said petition and on motion of H.
Francis MacPhoe Esq., Proctor for
said Petitioner, and I do hereby order
that a true copy hereof be forthwith
published in some newspaper
published in Charlottetown aforesaid
once in each week for at least four
consecutive weeks from the date hereof
and that a true copy be forthwith
posted in the following public
places respectively, namely, in the
hall of the Court House in Charlottetown
aforesaid, at or near the Bank of
Nova Scotia and at or near the
Royal Bank of Canada both in Charlottetown
aforesaid, and I do further
order that a true copy hereof be
forthwith served on the Attorney-
General of this province so that all
persons interested in the said Estate
as aforesaid may have due notice
thereof.

Given under my hand and Seal of
the said Court, this 6th day of Sep-
tember A.D. 1932 and in the 23rd
year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd.) H. L. PALMER,
Surrogate.

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"KING OF PAIN"

LINIMENT

(To Be Continued)

The Story of Three Rivers

The following essay was given second place by the Women's Institute of Three Rivers District in the Essay contest held sometime ago. The prize was given by Mrs. J. P. McNicholl of Cardigan and awarded to L. George Dewar of New Perth.

A sketch of the country lying about the mouths and reaches of the Cardigan, Montague and Brudenell Rivers from the earliest settlement to the present day.

Resting on the western waves of the Atlantic Ocean is a picturesque little crescent shaped island, known to its aboriginal inhabitants, who were the Mic-macs, a tribe of the Algonquin race, by the symbolic name of Abegweit. Later under the French regime it was called "Isle St. Jean," and still later when "The Angles from o'er the broad billow," had conquered it, the island received the name which it bears at present, that of Prince Edward.

On the eastern coast of this island is a fine land-locked harbour, which the original natives called Samkook (sandy shore), but now known as Cardigan Bay. Into this harbour, mingling their waters in peaceful confluence, flow three rivers, noted for their scenic beauty, and bearing the historic names of Montague, Brudenell and Cardigan.

Early in the summer of 1732, which was eleven years after the founding of the historic settlement of Port La Jolie by St. Pierre and de la Rogue, there sailed into Cardigan Bay, or as the Acadians termed it Trois Rivières, three ships flying the tricolor of France and bearing a company of fishermen and labourers under the command of St. Pierre de Roma, who was the leader and director of a newly formed fishing and trading company chartered with almost complete control of 3500 arpents of shore frontage in Trois Rivières.

Anchored in mid-stream above Cap Final as he called St. Andrews Point, and gazing upon the shores and heavily wooded hills, and what is now Brudenell Point, the active and imaginative mind of de Roma quickly took in the natural advantages which that cape, thrusting its forty foot bank of red clay between the Montague and Brudenell rivers, offered for a settlement. In his mind's eye he must have been able to see the pines cleared from the headland and built into snug log-cabins to shelter the eighty settlers which the charter required for the first year. The deep channel cut in close to the headland by the influx of the Brudenell river, would facilitate the construction of wharves and jetties to accommodate his fishing fleet.

De Roma set to work to realize his dreams. He was very energetic and methodical, and has left us exact information as to his actions. The first summer he had cleared the land back for a considerable distance on Brudenell Point, and had erected nine log cabins, which were heated by thirteen large open fireplaces built from hand made brick. Of the wharves he built or the roads he constructed to Port La Jolie, St. Peters and Sturgeon where there was and is yet large meadows of marsh hay, much cannot be said, but by the fall de Roma had the satisfaction of being well prepared for the debut of a Canadian winter.

It seemed to be the fate of de Roma that wherever he went ill-luck and trouble should be his companions. The first trouble he had was with the clergy. When the Abbe Bernier, who had accompanied the expedition as clergyman, ordered that there be no work on Sundays or Holy days, de Roma looked upon the unfinished houses and uncleared land and decided that it would be better to incur the displeasure of the clergy than trust to the rigors of a Canadian winter. The Abbe secure in his divine authority tried to insist on his point, but de Roma, as commandant for the King, regarded the Father more as an employee to be respected than a superior to be obeyed. Indeed he wrote to the intendant that the Abbe was scheming for the ruin of his settlement, and soon he was left in undisputed control for the Reverend Father was allowed to return to France.

For the next few years the colony dragged on. Lack of help in summer and lack of food in winter were their chief hardships, but other things arose to annoy and discourage the heroic commander. Once when a plague of mice devoured his grain and vegetables, and again when a ship and cargo was lost at sea, de Roma had to mortgage his crop and fisheries of the succeeding year and apply to Louisbourg for provisions for the coming winter. Then again trouble was constantly cropping up at home. In 1735 the Company, dissatisfied with returns,

refused de Roma further aid, and he had to return to France and buy out the interests of those who knew nothing of the hardships suffered by a little band of heroic pioneers on a sheltered point in a faraway land. The following year he returned as sole proprietor and in the succeeding years carried on against misfortune and suffering and by the memorable year of 1745 his colony had only become fairly rooted.

British Privateer Arrives
On June 20th, 1745, a year that will go down in the annals of history, there sailed into the peaceful harbour of Trois Rivières a British privateer, which had left Louisbourg after the capture. De Roma and his family had just time to escape into the woods when the English landed, looted the place and fired the buildings and in a few hours all that remained of de Roma's labor and hardship was the smouldering ruins of his dwellings and outbuildings. After this calamity de Roma returned to France where he remains lost to the records of history.

Since that time the works of de Roma on Brudenell Point have almost all disappeared. "The envious seige of watery Neptune," has conquered his wharves and breastwork, and on land all that may be seen as a monument to that gallant commander is the distance the level ground goes back from the point to where the hillocks begin again, and perhaps the indentations left by his cellars if the McDonalds of later days built their houses on the sights of de Roma's dwellings. For many years after the tragedy of de Roma the point remained deserted, but though the firebrand and un-sheathed sword could destroy the patient industry of years, the Fates had ordained that glory should not depart from a place consecrated by labor of pioneers. Thus in later years and in a happier time, this same spot produced two Lieutenant Governors and a Father of Confederation.

Andrew McDonald, who was a merchant of Arisaig, Invernesshire, Scotland, bought Panmure Island, and settled there in 1805, where he carried on an extensive shipbuilding and mercantile trade. In 1817 he built a brick house on the island for his residence, which has the credit of being the first building of such a nature in this province. Hugh and Angus McDonald who were sons of Andrew, settled on Brudenell Point in 1825 and followed the trade of their father. The former besides being a sheriff for the county and a member of the provincial parliament himself, was the father of Hon. A. C. McDonald, who became Lieutenant Governor of the Island and the Hon. Andrew A. McDonald who was among the Fathers of Confederation and later became a Senator and Governor.

Scottish Emigrants
Soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century a band of Scottish immigrants from Perthshire formed settlements, one in what is now known as Brudenell proper, which is a pleasant country rising to an elevation between the Montague and Brudenell Rivers and sloping gently toward the same. These people were the Robertsons, Stewarts, Moars, McVanes, and Dewars. The remainder of the band composed of Gordons, McLarens and Stewarts settled on the north bank of the Brudenell River near its estuary on farms now occupied by Messrs. Norton, Gordon and Shaw. This stretch of land situated on the sunny slope to the river, with the sparkling water and the picturesque little island of Brudenell before you is perhaps the most beautiful part of this district.

Shortly after their arrival these humble people who seemed to have a craving for the solace of religion, built a small church on Brudenell Island and here on Sabbath days read the patriarchal James McLaren read the Epistle to his fellow men, and here also they buried their dead, and to this day the rude monuments of island stone may be seen, where they were put to mark the last resting place of the honored dead. In 1903 a centennial celebration was held on the island, when a large granite monument was erected by the descendants of these first pioneers as a more lasting memorial to the memory of those courageous men and women.

In the year 1812 a church was organized on the south side of the river by Rev. Alexander Crawford, who was a Scotch Baptist from the island of Aron and who was the first Baptist minister on the island. In 1818 Wm. McLaren gave a tract of land for a church, school, and graveyard. Here a church and the first school in Three Rivers, with John Shaw as first teacher, were built and this tract of land was the site of the present cemetery in Brudenell. Besides Crawford other ministers of the church in Brudenell were Rev. John Shaw and Rev. John Knox who was one of the greatest pulpit orators of the time, and Rev. Charles Tupper, father of

Sir Charles, visited the church at intervals.

In 1839 Hon. Dr. David Kaye settled at Brudenell Point where he carried on his practice for a number of years. He afterwards moved to Georgetown Royalty and there cleared the grounds for his house in the green woods and built a nice homelike residence, where he practiced his profession as long as he lived. For over forty years since the family of the late Malcolm Shaw left Brudenell Point no one has resided there. After the shipbuilding had died out at the point, it was carried on further up the Brudenell River by Captain Donald McDonald and Peter Stewart at the wharf, and by the McLarn Bros., at their mills near the head of the tide.

Lying on the southern side of the Montague River between St. Andrews Point and Montague Bridge is the settlement of Lower Montague is characteristic of that of the maritime scenery and off the headland may be seen the mystic island of Panmure with the shining shingle connecting it with the mainland. The soil of Lower Montague is characteristic of that of the whole of Three Rivers. Near the shore the land is sandy while the farther you recede from the water the heavier and more loamy it becomes.

Arrival of Patterson

In the year 1770 Walter Patterson arrived on the Island as Governor and appointed to his counsel Messrs. Calbeck, Russell, Wright, and Fergus. The Governor called the attention of his councillors to the inadequacy of the means of communication between the Island and the mainland and also between the different parts of the Island, which almost entirely depended on water carriage. The route from Charlottetown to Georgetown being up the Hillsborough River to its head thence across country to St. Peter's Bay and from there by land to Fortune, completing the journey by water to its destination. The Governor pointed out how easy, short and certain a road would be from the south side of the Hillsborough River to the head of either the Montague, Brudenell or Cardigan River. In his report of October 18th, 1771 the Governor reports the loss of Mr. Fergus, one of his council, who had sailed the previous November from Three Rivers to Charlottetown. The ship on which Mr. Fergus sailed was lost in a snow-storm on the coast of Nova Scotia with all on board. The year of 1771 seems to have seen the rewriting of history in Three Rivers after the fall of de Roma. It appears that some of those who had come to the Island were inclined to stray away from its shores again so to offset this tendency it was required that masters of vessels carrying people away from the Island should have a license to do so. Thus in the year I have mentioned above Mr. David Higgins was appointed a commissioner at St. Andrews Point, Kings County to keep a "Public Pass Office" agreeable to an ordinance of council for prohibiting masters of vessels, or any other persons, from transporting any people away from this Island without a license or pass. It may have been in regard to Mr. Higgins' appointment that Mr. Fergus visited Three Rivers and consequently lost his life. Mr. Higgins afterwards became the representative of the county in the local assembly. When he died Mr. Creed of Boston married his widow, settled on his farm and filled his place as a representative.

In the year 1818 this farm was offered for sale. Mr. Roger Westaway, a native of England and Mr. John Wightman an emigrant from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, drew lots for the purchase of the property and Mr. Wightman was the successful drawer. Mr. Westaway by no means vexed at his ill success took the next adjoining farm to the west, where he planted a large orchard, some of the three of which are bearing to the present time. The farm adjoining Mr. Wightman's to the east was occupied by the Hon. Edward Thornton, who later became the representative of Cardigan District and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Closely adjacent to Mr. Westaway's farm was that of Donald Stewart a settler from Perthshire, Scotland. Mr. Stewart was the grandfather of the present occupant Mr. Daniel Stewart and Premier J. D. Stewart. A near resident to Mr. Stewart was Alexander McDonald, father of Major Allan McDonald, Mrs. Joseph Wightman and Mrs. Edward Thornton. The Annears, Pooles, Aldouses, and Dauncays who came later were of English descent. Those who claimed Scottish lineage were the Camerons, McFarlanes, Johnstones, McDonalds and Aitkens the last named having settled in Panmure Island as early as 1780. A little below the site of Montague there was a small settlement of Acadian French and the Campbells, Dewars, Forbes, and Kennedys from Perthshire also settled near here.

Churches United

In Lower Montague there was two small churches, Methodist and

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SUMMERSIDE

CHARLOTTETOWN

has made rapid progress. In the days when all shipping of farm produce was done by water the same breeze that brought ships through the Gut of Canso also brought them into Georgetown Harbour, whence they were distributed up the three rivers. Thus Montague became one of the greatest shipping ports of the province, where the agricultural products of a wide range of country were gathered. Shipbuilding was also carried on extensively. The prominent men in that trade

being: W. O. White, Peter Hyndman, George Wightman, Captain John Dewar, and the McDonald Bros. Among those who have carried on a general business are: George Wightman, McDonald Bros. Col. James McDonald, Owen Corally succeeded by Patrick Kelly who in turn was replaced by the present firm of McLeod and McGregor. Donald Forbes, Duncan McDonald, Mr. Emery, Charles D. Poole and Bear and Sprague. After the ship-

(Continued on Page 5)

Extending along both sides of the Montague River from the western boundaries of Lower Montague and Brudenell to the head of tide water is "Montague The Beautiful." Although the town occupies only a small portion of this territory at its eastern extremity, the beauty is by no means confined there but spreads itself out along the upper reaches of the river on the maple covered hills and fertile farms of the countryside.

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