

L'IMPARTIAL

L'Union fait la Force

F. J. BUOTE, EDITEUR PROPRIETAIRE.

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Tignish, Ile du Prince Edouard, Jeudi le 11 Fevrier 1897

No 27

CARTES D'AFFAIRES

Dr. Murphy
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
First Prize Graduate New York University.
OFFICE ;
LATE RESIDENCE
DR DESNOYRS.
TIGNISH, P. E. I.

A. W. MCKINLAY,
DENTISTE.

Dents extraites et emplies de la maniere la plus habile et a des conditions raisonnables, sans faire eprouver aucune douleurs aux patients.
Bureau au dessus du magasin de J. Rattray.

RUE MAIN.....ALBERTON

DR. WICKHAM,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
TIGNISH

June 18-3m

PERRY HOUSE

I have opened a new hotel on Queen Street, next door to the old Bank of Nova Scotia building, where I will be pleased to meet all my old patrons and many new ones.
The house has been thoroughly fitted up, and furnished in first-class style, and it is one of the most comfortable and convenient hotels in town for either permanent or transient boarders.
The terms are very reasonable and the accommodation all that can be desired.
Give me a call.
FRANK PERRY

LONDON PEN & PENCIL STAMP.



Bellevue Hotel

[Formerly Gallant's Hotel]

Tignish, P. E. I.

The Bellevue is situated a short distance from the Railway Depot and is now fitted up in first class style with every accommodation for the entertainment of Guests.

For years the Gallant Hotel has been known to be a pleasant house for Tourists. The Bellevue will even surpass the former attractions.

Guests and baggage conveyed to and from depot free of charge.

M. W. McELROY PROP.

Tignish Aug 27th 1896.
Good Stabling in connection.

TOBACCO

T. B. RILEY

MANUFACTURER OF—
Plug, Twist, Fancy Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos

If you will have a good smoke or chew call on the trade for Riley's Tobaccos. They are reliable, uniform, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Get our prices before placing your orders elsewhere.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Jan 16 '95

CARTES D'AFFAIRES

Henry E. Wright
AVOCAT ET PROCUREUR

Bureau : Bâtisse McKenzie, en face du nouveau magasin de R. T. Holman.

Argent à prêter.
SUMMERSIDE I. P. E.

J. J. JOHNSON

AVOCAT, NOTAIRE PUBLIC, TCE

BUREAU :

Stamper Block.....Ch'Town
Gordon Building.....Alberton
Argent à prêter et à placer.

McDONALD & MARTIN

AVOGATS NOTAIRES, ETC ETC

— 000X000 —

ARGENT A PRETER

— 000X000 —

Bureau } Browns' Block Ch'town
Gaffney's B'd'g S'Side
H. C. McDonald, B. A., M. L. A.
K. J. Martin, B. A.
Jl. '16

J. E. WYATT,

SUCCESEUR DE HODGSON & WYATT
AVOCAT, NOTAIRE, ETC

Solliciteur pour les Nova Scotia et Summerside Bank.

— ARGENT A PRETER. —

Bureau : Au dessous du Clifton House.

SUMMERSIDE

A. E. DOUGLAS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

O'LEARY STATION,

P. E. ISLAND.

HOTEL PERRY

J'ai l'honneur d'informer le public que je viens d'ouvrir un nouvel hotel tout près des bâtisses de l'ancienne banque "Nova Scotia", où j'invite mes anciens patrons et autres de venir me voir.

La maison est de premier ordre.

PRIX MODERES

FRANK PERRY.

Summerside 15 aout 1895

Eureka House

Formerly White's Hotel.
MAIN ST. ALBERTON

The Patrons of this House may rely on Good Table, Careful Attendance and Moderate Charges.

Guests and Baggage conveyed to and from Trains free.

SAMPLE ROOMS AND STABLING IN CONNECTION.

Mrs Robert McLean, Prop

MAISON EUREKA

Ci-devant Hotel White.
Grand'Rue.....Alberton
Bonne Table et Bons logements
Prix modérés. Les passagers de chemin de fer sont transportés gratuitement.
Salle d'Echantillon et Bonne écurie.
Mme R. McLean, Prop

TWO young men will find steady employment at L'IMPARTIAL office.

ON DEMANDE deux jeunes hommes âgé de 15 à 17 ans, pour aider au Bureau de L'IMPARTIAL.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules relieve nausea.

J. H. Myrick & Co.

Importers and Dealers in

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE

BOOTS & SHOES

FINE

GROCERIES

And Fishing

Supplies

At TIGNISH and

ALBERTON

Having now opened up in their 'charge if not very beautiful sheds' are prepared to meet the wants of their customers with a full supply in their several lines—
Early settlement and payment of accounts requested—
Highest cash price paid for Oats. Try them before shipping to Chatham.

THE TRUESTORY OF THE ACADIAN DEPORTATION.

By THOMAS O'HAGAN, M. A., PH. D

From a memorial sent, in 1758, to England by a number of Nova Scotians praying that the Home government would institute an inquiry into the abuses committed by Governor Lawrence, we find the following pertinent paragraph of complaint:

"That the cattle of the Acadians were converted to private use, of which we know 3,600 hogs and near 1,000 head of cattle was killed and packed at Pignuit alone; sent by water to other places. And what at other forts is yet a secret all unaccounted for to the amount of a very large sum; and he and his commissary are now under great perplexity to cover this iniquitous fraud, &c."

Meantime the drama of the deportation hurries along—more speedily does event follow event with Lawrence as protagonist than the swift fatalism which brings Macbeth face to face with Macduff in the woods of Dunsinane. The Acadians have been deprived of their boats and guns; their archives carried off; their priests imprisoned. Their delegates after having finally consented to take the oath of allegiance without restriction are told that "as there was no reason to hope their proposed compliance proceeded from an honest mind and could be esteemed only the effect of compulsion and force and is contrary to a clause in an act of Parliament, 1, George II., Chap. 13 whereby persons who have once refused to take oaths cannot be afterwards permitted to take them, but considered as Popish Recusants. Therefore, they would not be indulged with such permission. And they were thereupon ordered into confinement."

And now begins in earnest the sad drama of deportation. There is no other event in history, ancient or modern, which has such a setting of tears. It is a new world tragedy whose memory will go out but with the heart of man.

The transports are lying in the waters, the Acadians are ordered to convene in their church, whose consecrated aisles are desecrated by a brutal and blasphemous soldier. It is Sunday, when peace and prayer were wont to hover over the village of Grand Pré! From the steps of the altar Winslow reads the forged order purporting to come from His Majesty, the King of England, ordering the people of Grand Pré into exile—"exile without an example in story."

I will let the poet Longfellow tell of the embarkation of the poor Acadians as they turned their faces away from their happy and peaceful homes to go they knew not whither: "There disorder prevailed, and the tumult and stir of embarking

Busily plied the freighted boats; and in the confusion! Wives were torn from their husbands, and mothers, too late, saw their children left on the land, extending their arms, with wildest entreaties

So unto separate ships were Basil and Gabriel carried, While in despair on the shore Evangeline stood with her father.

Half the task was not done when the sun went down, and the twilight

Deepened and darkened around and in haste the refluent ocean

Fled away from the shore, and left the line of the sand-beach

Covered with waifs of the tide, with kelp and the slippery sea-weed.

Farther back in the midst of the household goods and the wagons,

Like to a gypsy camp or a leaguer after a battle.

All escape cut off by the sea, and the sentinels near them.

Lay encamped for the night the houseless Acadian farmers.

Back to its nethermost cavern retreated the howling ocean,

Dragging adown the beach the rattling pebbles, and leaving inland and far up the shore the stranded boats of the sailors.

Then, as the night descended, the herds returned from their pastures;

Sweet was the moist still air with the odor of milk from their udders;

Lowly they waited, and long, at the wellknown bars of the farm-yard,

Waited and looked in vain for the voice and the hand of the milk maid.

Silence reigned in the streets; from the Chuch no Angelus sounded,

Rose no smoke from the roofs, and gleamed no lights from the windows."

For eight years—that is from 1755 to 1763—the deportation of the illfated Acadians continued at intervals. Of the 18,000 who peopled the Peninsula; Isthmus of Shediac, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, 14,000 were deported, and of this number no less than 8,000 perished. They were scattered upon the shores of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Carolinas, among strangers whose doors and hearts in many instances were closed to their misfortunes by order of Lawrence to the Colonial governors. The goddess Juno, slighted in her beauty, pursued with vengeance the Trojan exiles upon the deep, but the cruel spirit of Lawrence is much more relentless and vindictive, for it pursues his meek and despoiled victims into the very solitude of their exile. Yet this is the man whom Parkman whitewashes and de-

feuds. Parkman, whose glowing pages are the delight of thousands! Parkman, who shared for a year the rude and uncivilized life of Indians, that he might the more accurately study their character for the pages of his history! Parkman, who loved the heroic in either the spiritual or physical order! With the real facts of the Acadian expulsion and deportation before him, as found in the documents of the time the New England historian, who first conceived, under the shadow of Harvard, the idea of writing his ten volumes dealing with the life and fortunes of New France in the New World, blasts forever his reputation as a fair and impartial historian, that he may justify the conduct of the most brutal despot that ever disgraced the annals of Colonial America! Is it any wonder that Laval University, Québec, founded by the gift and grace of French genius and generosity, hesitated to place upon the brow of the New England story-teller a doctor's cap? It were, indeed, an honor illbestowed. Hannay is also a partisan; Murdoch, honest but weak; Haliburton, the distinguished author of Sam Slick, judicial and strong; Smith, Casgrain and Rameau, careful and painstaking. It is, however, to the MS. of the Rev. Andrew Brown, and the prolonged research and industry of Edward Richard that we owe the true story of the Acadian expulsion and deportation. Kingsford is but an echo of Hannay, and Parkman, while Professor, Goldwin Smith faintly reflects the three. The latter usually has the nightmare whenever a French Canadian or a Jesuit crosses his literary path. Yet, even the one time professor of Oxford is not the last to traduce the character of the Acadians.

Douglas Sladen, a wandering minstrel from Australia, and a sometime sojourner in Japan, while taking affixing trip through Canada, and dining with some Maritime literati, conceived the idea of adding his quota to the literature of this sad chapter in the history of our country. Here is a specimen of his contribution to the question taken from a page of his recent bulky work, entitled, "On and Off Cars." It is very evident that our poetic pilgrim is "off" here. He is speaking of the Acadians: "These poor souls were as fond of their holdings as an Irish peasant"—this, by the way, of course, was a grave crime, see that Lawrence wished to settle his friends on their lands—"and had been rebellious, not from inclination, but because they were body and soul in the control of the Church, which was a mere machine in the hands of Abbe Le Loutre."

Mr Richard spent years in research, consulting the archives of London, Paris and Halifax, ere he ventured to embody in book form the result of his painstaking labors, but Douglas Sladen needed no such research. Truth came to him by intuition and the grace of being a B. A., Oxoniensis, England.

Time, however, is fast vindicating the character of the peaceful and pious Acadians! The end