

# RED RIVER REUNION

Inaugural Address Will Be Delivered  
by Archbishop Matheson.

The first reunion of descendants of Lord Selkirk's Red River settlers which is to take place in the Kildonan and St. Paul's Agricultural hall, East Kildonan, on this evening promises to be a unique and interesting event. It was thought advisable by the executive of the association to hold this first reunion in the old original parish of Kildonan, not because it is confined in its interests and membership to this locality, but, for obvious economic and sentimental reasons. The scope and interests of the society are not local; its members being drawn from the descendants of all original settlers of Rupert's Land prior to 1836, at which time Manitoba ceased to be a Selkirk colony. A short programme of speeches and music will be given and refreshments will also be served. A feature of the evening will be the inaugural address by His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land. The major portion of the time, however, will be devoted to an informal conversation, which will afford the widely scattered descendants of these Pilgrim fathers of western Canada an opportunity to indulge the social instinct and to get acquainted. This being the first gathering of the kind ever held, since the first settlement of the country, a more or less widespread interest attaches to it; and there will be, no doubt, a large representation of those interested present.

A special car service has been arranged for the convenience of those wishing to attend from the parishes of St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, Kildonan, St. James, St. Charles and Headingly.

After the arrival of the evening train on the Selkirk line a special car will leave the north end car barns at 18.35 and run direct to the hall. A car will leave the hall after the concert and run north on Selkirk line as far as Middlechurch.

The Headingly car will also make an extra trip out from the city leaving the corner of Main street and Portage avenue at 11 p.m.

Those wishing to attend from the city are reminded that the cars on the east side of the river run only once in 45 minutes, so that in order to reach the hall in good time it will be necessary to take the car leaving Louise Bridge at 19.05 or 19.50.

# RED RIVER SETTLERS

## Y HOLD FIRST REUNION

il- Descendants of Lord Sel-  
s Kirk's Colonists Renew  
Friendships.

NT ONE UPRIGHT REDMAN

is- Monument to Memory of Indian  
w Chief Suggested—Hardships  
of the Pioneers.

Doubtless the shades of Lord Selkirk and the Selkirk colonists hovered last night around the gaily decorated hall of the Kildonan and St. Paul's Agricultural society. And if they did they looked down upon three or four hundred men and women whose breasts swelled with a great pride of ancestry, men and women who with clear eyes scanned the gap of one hundred years and lived in the days when their forefathers left York Factory on snow shoes for the valley of the Red river. It was impossible not to feel last night that one moved among an aristocracy. It was impossible not to see in those present a stock which for generations had called western Canada their land of birth, even before Manitoba was not. Whence came they? They came from all the region of the Red river. They came by car and they came by train and Ross Sutherland came specially from the Pacific coast. And who were they? They were the descendants of the Selkirk colonists. To give their names would be superfluous. They were all there, or at any rate every name, and every family that old Kildonan and the banks of the Red river have known these hundred years was represented. Every other man was a Matheson or a Sutherland or a Ross, and every other woman was a Gunn, or a Henderson or a Murray or an Inkster, or some other name which is a household word on the banks of the Red river.

### Sang a Classic Hymn

"Welcome to Old Kildonan" ran a great scroll behind Archbishop Matheson as he rose to open the first reunion of the descendants of Lord Selkirk's Red river settlers. Around the hall was arranged such a galaxy of Union Jacks and bunting as is not seen even at the height of a Dominion election. The archbishop announced that the reunion would open as the meetings of the colonists themselves had opened in the early days, viz: with the singing of the old Scotch hymn "O God of Bethel by Whose Hand." It was a sound to be remembered to hear the descendants sing together the hymn which had cheered their forefathers in their wanderings.

In welcoming the descendants, Archbishop Matheson stated his conviction that the Lord Selkirk settlers had waited too long before forming their association. The settlement of the

K  
mer  
on  
To  
con  
Tho  
the  
edit  
are  
Of  
ing  
ass  
tor  
pres  
"Li  
Ec  
who  
cha  
her  
hos  
hos  
lice  
H  
tion  
cri  
pan  
is c  
A d  
day  
Sa  
Mu  
Uni  
the  
jun  
a s  
day  
M  
pro  
noc  
mo  
had  
the  
vic  
T  
day  
res  
Car  
fro  
tha  
up  
kov  
ing  
H  
age  
out  
6.  
fro  
wh  
ed  
lat  
thr  
On  
ch:  
at  
25  
po  
an  
gu  
at  
An  
cri  
me  
int  
wa  
ed,  
aw  
me  
ed  
of  
of  
sci

◆ viz with the singing of the old Scotch  
 ◆ hymn "O God of Bethel by Whose  
 ◆ Hand." It was a sound to be remem-  
 ◆ bered to hear the descendants sing  
 ◆ together the hymn which had cheered  
 ◆ their forefathers in their wanderings.  
 ◆ In welcoming the descendants, Arch-  
 ◆ bishop Matheson stated his conviction  
 ◆ that the Lord Selkirk settlers had  
 ◆ waited too long before forming their  
 ◆ association. The settlement of the  
 ◆ country was progressing at such a  
 ◆ rate that the descendants of the set-  
 ◆ tlers were in danger of losing their  
 ◆ identity. His grace referred to the  
 ◆ objects of the society, which were set  
 ◆ forth in their constitution as repre-  
 ◆ senting an effort to create a friendly  
 ◆ feeling between the descendants, to  
 ◆ promote social intercourse between  
 ◆ them and to perpetuate the memory of  
 ◆ their forefathers who had laid well  
 ◆ and truly the foundations of the civil  
 ◆ and religious life of their country.  
 ◆ They proposed to hold gatherings  
 ◆ once a year, or oftener, when the des-  
 ◆ cendants could talk over the good old  
 ◆ times and maintain a friendly interest  
 ◆ in each other's welfare. He was in-  
 ◆ deed glad that the first re-union was  
 ◆ being held in the old historic parish  
 ◆ of Kildonan, the original home of the  
 ◆ first settlers. Not only did they wel-  
 ◆ come to their society the descendants  
 ◆ of those who came out under the  
 ◆ auspices of the earl, they welcomed  
 ◆ also descendants of all settlers who  
 ◆ helped to colonize this country until  
 ◆ 1835, when the Selkirk colony became  
 ◆ merged into Manitoba.

**Suggested Permanent Home.**

He hoped that there would be  
 unanimity in forwarding the objects  
 of the association. He felt that some  
 day they ought to have a permanent  
 home. (Cheers.) They should possess  
 a building to commemorate those  
 whom they were met that night to  
 rever. He would like to see placed  
 on the walls of such a building por-  
 traits of the men who did so much to  
 keep alive the religious, the educa-  
 tional, and in fact all the interests of  
 the settlers. (Loud cheers.)

Another object of the society was to  
 prepare for the celebration of the  
 centenary in 1912, the hundredth an-  
 niversary of the arrival of the first  
 settlers on the banks of the Red river.  
 His grace then went on to speak of  
 the hardships patiently and heroically  
 borne by the colonists, of the manner  
 in which hardships had been met, of  
 the settlers' abiding faith in provi-  
 dence, and of their ultimate triumph  
 in building for themselves homes and  
 in leaving their children examples of  
 industry, religious fervor and all that  
 went to make true manhood. Their  
 dreams had been realized beyond their  
 most earnest expectations. He hoped  
 the forwarding of the centenary cele-  
 bration would be energetically under-  
 taken and that it would be held in  
 the old historic parish of Kildonan as  
 a fitting tribute to the men who were  
 the pioneers of civilization into the  
 country. (Loud cheers.)

**To a Good Chief's Memory.**

Sheriff Inkster read a bright and in-  
 teresting paper on the virtues of Chief  
 Peguis, whom he called a great chief  
 among great chiefs. On the arrival of  
 the Selkirk settlers Peguis had de-  
 fended them both against the minions  
 of the Northwest company and against  
 hostile bands of Indians. The great  
 chief had been a true friend of the  
 settlers and had exerted a benign in-  
 fluence throughout the country. The  
 sheriff delighted his audience by read-  
 ing in the original Indian the motto of  
 Peguis, which translated meant "What  
 we have we'll hold." Peguis had been  
 one of the chiefs between whom and  
 King George Lord Selkirk had ar-  
 ranged treaties in 1817. He had dined  
 in his Indian garments with the nabobs  
 of the Hudson's Bay company at York  
 Factory. A strip of two miles on each  
 side of the Red and the Assiniboine  
 rivers had been transferred to Lord  
 Selkirk by Peguis in consideration of  
 200 lbs. of merchantable tobacco. Peguis  
 had entered the Church of England and  
 in later years he had lived quietly on  
 St. Peter's reserve, honored and re-

momen  
 into th  
 was la  
 Worr  
 ed, wh  
 away  
 merry  
 ed into  
 of mei  
 of the  
 scream  
 street.  
 The  
 mans.  
 ing of  
 ily, we  
 host a  
 Beckm  
 a side  
 laugh  
 merry  
 speech  
 "Just  
 "Here  
 and he  
 as the  
 ticipat  
 surely  
 trouse  
 ver, fl  
 the as  
 he had  
 and to  
 succes  
 No  
 learne  
 denly  
 moved  
 rooms

M  
 Charle  
 son-  
 Farg  
 the co  
 ward  
 tercati  
 restau  
 blood  
 Simpse  
 cracke  
 by tur  
 traitor  
 ed at.  
 bullets  
 son in  
 the po  
 Clarke  
 laved.  
 ls kno  
 It is b

C  
 Decla  
 Sas  
 Coope  
 who  
 day  
 for h  
 and J  
 mand  
 clares  
 carry  
 meet  
 a mal  
 sent  
 which  
 upon

Mo  
 scrip  
 reate  
 who  
 some  
 the p  
 lishr  
 publi  
 call  
 secur  
 mag  
 city  
 ing a  
 ing N  
 Ente  
 a ma  
 wind  
 issue  
 anot  
 the t  
 depa  
 Yel  
 votin  
 by-la  
 was  
 one  
 tax  
 plant

L  
ER

den

will  
oon;  
it."  
y a  
after  
t, in  
and  
o the  
was  
is so  
is on  
st of  
orced  
price  
price

about  
trade  
Pat-  
ere is  
over  
ge is  
come  
ve to  
July  
and  
mber  
set of  
arket  
pe of  
wheat  
mber  
on the  
doubt  
ators  
about  
prices  
night.  
The  
prices

DA

ational  
g into  
ester-  
which  
great  
eature  
States.  
m the  
ration  
made  
faith;  
This  
estern  
their  
d im-  
bring  
least  
into

try will in future meet every month.

# RED RIVER SETTLERS HOLD FIRST REUNION

(Continued From Page One.)

spected by everyone. He had received a gratuity from the Hudson's Bay company and all the settlers had vied with one another in showing him kindnesses. Peguis had been invariably loyal to the white men and women, though one word from him to his braves would have sufficed to wipe out the whole colony in a single night. Cattle and horses had roamed the prairies in perfect safety. He had died in or about 1860 and it was regrettable that they had no memorial of the great Chief Peguis. He suggested that their society should erect over Peguis' grave in St. Peter's cemetery a fitting monument bearing the words "To the memory of Chief Peguis who befriended our forefathers when weak and in need." (Loud cheers.)

## Arrival of First Settlers.

R. Ross Sutherland, M.A., delivered an eloquent address, reminiscent of the Red river pioneers. Mr. Sutherland's own grandfather and grandmother had snowshoed from York Factory to the north of Lake Winnipeg in the month of February with the original settlers. The descendants were told the story of how Lord Selkirk scoured the highlands of Scotland for colonists, and how he induced 18 to come out in 1811. They had reached York Factory in the fall of that year and Kildonan in the following spring. The following year they had been joined by 72 settlers from the parish of Kildonan, in Sutherlandshire. The Duchess of Sutherland had become dissatisfied with the rents drawn from her tenantry and had raised them to a point which was beyond the means of the tenants. The duchess had then inaugurated the notorious system known as the "Highland clearances." The small farms had been broken up and the land let for sheep pasturage, for hunting and for fishing. For her tenants the duchess had had no use. The second detachment of 72 had reached the Red river on November 5, 1812. At Fort Douglas they had found the inmates in a state of starvation and being unable to obtain food, had pushed on to Fort Pembina, only to find a similar state of things there. Enduring great hardships and practically famished, they struck west for 150 miles in order to reach the buffalo hunting grounds. They had gradually worked back to Kildonan, but things had become so desperate that by 1816 the colony had seriously thought of going east to Montreal. The massacre at

from  
to  
hid  
col  
wh  
had  
tan  
had  
not  
col  
bel  
of  
stri  
ber  
edu  
am  
firs  
ed  
Pol  
bee  
per  
wh  
as  
old  
yel  
ger  
tre  
see  
Go  
too  
day  
C  
gra  
wh  
sle  
the  
mu  
dur  
the  
ner  
Ma  
and  
roe  
Th  
sine  
enj  
  
St  
  
Ma  
disc  
hin  
it v  
cite  
acc  
the  
a c  
and  
Pas  
tell  
agr  
Ma  
Gal  
cha  
Mr.  
tha  
me  
for  
do.

19  
v.  
a  
1-  
10  
in  
nt  
1-  
d:  
ol-  
E.  
ot.  
W.  
A.  
es  
nd  
rs  
as  
E.  
A.  
ts.  
he  
ch  
  
St.  
nd  
E.  
ic-  
ght  
ng  
a  
lon  
r's  
en.  
G.  
ng.  
J.  
H.  
ies  
.65,  
the  
et-  
the  
  
on-  
last  
us-  
ork  
ur-  
by  
be-  
ned:  
(re-  
vin;  
son,  
oss,

Seven Oaks seemed to be a finishing touch to the tragedy. A petition couched in wonderfully strong and beautiful English had been signed by all the colonists and sent to the Prince Regent, asking for military protection. The situation was saved, however, by the timely arrival of Lord Selkirk with the Des Meurons and other soldiers for the policing of the colony.

#### Kildonan in Scotland.

Mr. Sutherland drew a beautiful picture of the parish of Kildonan in Scotland which he had visited some years ago. He believed that there was no greater beauty spot in the whole of Scotland. The audience listened with wrapt attention as he described the wooded valley through which ran the clear Helmsdale, and the little parish church with its seats made out of hewn logs.

John Henderson also spoke of the men whose brawny arms had turned the first sod in the great lone land. The speaker described the historic meeting held in 1817, at or near where St. John's college now stood, where Lord Selkirk had baptized the first parish in Rupert Island by the name of Kildonan. (Cheers) A murmur of scorn ran over the meeting when Mr. Henderson stated that certain persons asserted that Manitoba was not 100 years, but only 25 years old. When they reflected that persons who said such things came to the country in Pullman cars, they were able to estimate their capacity of judging. The speaker quoted the following splendid tribute to the first settlers from the pen of the late Ven. Archdeacon Hunter, "I have watched the wanderings of the human families in all ages. I have noticed the numerous colonies they have formed in different parts of the world. I have been struck by the courage and adventures of the Gauls and Romans when they took possession of new countries. I have watched the progress of the Greeks up the Black Sea when they sought to extend their dominions when they landed on the islands of the west, and of the Tyrians when they took possession of Carthage; but of all the bold efforts ever made to call civilization into existence, none ever exceeded the daring enterprise of Lord Selkirk when he planted a colony on the Red river of the north." (Loud cheers).

#### First Schoolmaster.

The last address of the evening was delivered by the Venerable and Rev. Alexander Matheson, who hale and hearty at the age of 82, was born in Kildonan and became the first schoolmaster of the colony. The old gentleman leaned upon his stick as he spoke and with his beautiful, aesthetic face and white hair he formed a striking picture. The fire flashed from his eye as he spoke, now earnestly, now humorously, of the country. He recalled the time in 1836, when people came from Illinois to try to get the colonists to go down there where the mountains hid deposits of iron and brass. The colonists had wisely decided to remain where they were, for no iron or brass had ever come forth from the mountains of Illinois. The heritage which had been left to the descendants was not a material one. Silver and gold the colonists had had none. They had left behind a spirit of heroism and strength of character which might well be striven after at the present time. A heritage of true religion and sound education had been left behind. He saw among them Mr. Harper, one of the first teachers of the colony, and recalled also such names as Ross, Murray, Polson and Macbeth, all of whom had been pioneer teachers. The colony had persisted in the spirit of Moses, of whom Holy Writ said: "He endured as seeing Him who is invisible." If the old settlers had erred on the side of being too strict he feared the present generation had swung to the other extreme. Many immigrants from the east seemed to believe that there was no God west of Lake Superior. There were too many holidays and too few holy days.

On the front and back of the programme were two scenes, one of which depicted a woman using the sickle and the other a man handling the flail in the year 1812. Several musical numbers were contributed during the evening, those providing the programme being Miss Nellie Bannerman, Miss Mary Henderson, Miss Marry Munroe, Miss Maud Matheson and Messrs. A. Matheson, G. B. Munroe, F. Campbell and D. Y. Matheson. The re-union closed with the hearty singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the enjoyment of light refreshments.

any pre-  
ply I t  
represent  
to they  
the lead  
compan  
at least  
drew a  
decided  
operatio  
"I leg  
Frank  
officers  
factory  
America  
along t  
ment.  
the Hill  
and the  
Lille an  
compan  
fair to  
because  
tional  
Operato  
agreeme  
the Inte  
gan wo  
power

"This  
fore ask  
planatic  
sent an  
is impo  
my posi  
dian m  
is to t  
associat  
the dist  
endure  
appears  
Operato  
third of  
favor of  
because  
committ  
our me  
better a  
not get  
union.  
were pr  
obtained  
fluenced  
tained."

Follow  
changed  
Internat

"P. I  
Telegra  
Western  
that yo  
after ra  
Kindly  
"(Sigr  
Mr. S  
"T. I.  
ment of  
ment sig  
2,700 m  
pending  
report b  
"(Sigr

On Ap  
following  
"T.  
local un  
the acti  
board is  
proposit  
rators'  
minority  
in which  
will be  
strongly  
will not  
Ofler(m  
clation  
nothing  
ion can  
"IS gr

Interr  
was as  
"Phila  
man, p  
you fal  
ence of  
the pr  
I have  
dian m  
servatic  
Member  
with a  
L. Lew  
The c  
of the  
follows:  
"India  
ett, pre  
ors' as  
agreed  
represe  
represe  
Worker  
ment, t  
cially t  
endum