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NARRATIVE OF SOUTH SEA RISK

Trader's Narrow Escape From Cannibals

From the journal of the late Capt. Shamus Hayden, for half a century one of the best known traders of the South Seas, until his retirement at 77 years of age, the following narrative is taken.

On November 17, 1833, I sailed from Sydney as second officer in the brig Hawes, of 110 tons and fourteen men, commanded by Capt. James having also a gang of twelve sealers, whom we were instructed to land either on the Antipodes or the Bounty Islands.

Having landed ten on the former, and two on the latter islands, we made sail for New Zealand on a trading voyage. We arrived at the Bay of Islands in December, and after wooding and watering sailed for the East Cape, distant about 500 miles. On our arrival a great number of natives came off in large canoes, and through the medium of our interpreter, an Englishman, taken on board at the Bay of Islands, we unsuccessfully endeavored to induce them to barter.

Eager as these people always are for the possession of anything European, we regarded their disinclination to trade as an extraordinary circumstance, but the mystery was soon unravelled by our interpreter informing us they were singing their war song and preparing for an immediate attack on the vessel. We instantly flew to arms, removed the caps and aprons from our cannon, and determined on a vigorous resistance, but the savages, whose success depends on surprising their victims, fled with the greatest precipitation as soon as they perceived we were aware of their intentions.

Disappointed at this place in the object of our voyage, we weighed anchor and sailed along the coast until we reached the Bay of Plenty, where the natives were very numerous and warlike, having a strong propensity for theft, and of a most treacherous disposition. Our captain permitted a few of the principal chiefs to come on board, treating them with much attention, hoping by a conciliatory disposition to induce them to trade with us. This plan succeeded very well, for in the course of two days as much flax was obtained as we required.

The utmost vigilance was observed during this period, as the natives made several attempts to seize the ship, but our continued watchfulness and the timely notice given by our interpreter frustrated their intentions. We returned to the Bay of Islands to restore our hold and make room for the quantity of pork required for our provisions, and after cooping the casks sailed to a place called Towronga, at the head of the Bay of Plenty, several miles from our recent trading ground, and under the government of a chief who we were informed, was of a more friendly disposition.

Towronga is a very good harbor for small ships, with three fathoms at low water. The country is hilly, and much diversified with woods, not of any great extent, but so numerous and so delightfully dispersed as to present the appearance of a park arranged by a tasteful hand. The hills in the distance are covered with verdure and through every valley runs a beautiful stream, sometimes meandering in silence and at others rushing over the opposing fragments of rocks and trees in cataracts without number.

Here the natives informed us hogs were abundant, but being wild in the bush, would require some time to capture them. We cast anchor, and our interview with the natives ap-

parently confirmed the favorable account we had previously received of their friendly disposition, and for several days we obtained a tolerable supply, which, however, was soon discontinued, for at the end of seven weeks we had procured but five tons of potatoes and three tons of cleaned and cured meat.

Our interpreter recommended the captain to send the boat to a settlement called by the natives Walkeetanna, about fifty miles from Towronga harbor, where the ship lay, assuring him that an abundance of provisions could there be obtained.

In consequence of this advice, the boat was rigged and placed under my charge, and early on the following morning I left the ship, accompanied by the interpreter, and one of the crew, and at midnight anchored in a small cove close to the entrance to the settlement. At daybreak we got under way, and after steering about a quarter of a mile up the river we brought up abreast of the pah or village. The natives here are very numerous.

This pah, like all the others I had seen in New Zealand, is situated on a steep, lofty and conical hill, of great natural strength fortified by an embankment of earth approached by a narrow and circuitous pathway so difficult that a European climbs it with much danger, while the barefooted New Zealander ascends without inconvenience, running over the sharpest rocks and most rugged ways with great facility.

A number of natives collected at the place of our landing received us with the "Heromai," or salutation of friendship, implying "Come hither." And on being informed by our interpreter of the object of our visit they welcomed us with excessive joy, dancing and singing around us with violent and grotesque gesticulations, declaring their readiness to do all in their power for our assistance. They conducted us to the dwelling of their chief by the pathway before described.

This was a small hut constructed of stakes driven into the ground, the sides and roof of reeds so compactly arranged as to be impervious to rain. A small space in the front was neatly paved and the only aperture for light and air was a little skirting door of reeds scarcely large enough to admit a grown person; the interior of the dwelling was so low that a man could not stand upright therein. It was surrounded by a sort of veranda covered with rude carvings painted red, designating the rank and family of the chief.

The huts of the common people are wretched in the extreme, very little better than pigsties, but the practice of sleeping in the open air is so prevalent that the weather must be inclement indeed to force the natives to the shelter of the hovels. They sleep in a sitting posture, with their legs bent under them, enveloping themselves in a coarse mat, so that during the night they have the appearance of a number of small cocks of hay scattered around the side of the hill.

To return to my narrative, we were introduced to their chief, named Enararo, or the Lizard. He was a tall, well proportioned man of great personal strength and commanding manner, and his body was profusely tattooed. When I first saw him he was seated on the ground in front of his dwelling with a handsome mat thrown over his shoulders, his face and body besmeared with oil and red ochre; his hair, after the fashion of his country, was tied in a bunch at the top of his head and ornamented with the plumes of the albatross or gannet.

On informing him of our errand we were shown a number of fine hogs, which he was willing to let us have. I requested him to send them overland to the ship; but this, he said, was impossible, as he was at war with several of the intervening tribes. Under these circumstances I had no alternative but to return to the

ship, my boat being too small for their conveyance.

Unfortunately the wind was foul, with a very heavy sea on, and we could make no way except to leeward, so that I was compelled to stand out to sea. Night now closed fast with a gale of wind from the northwest. We close reefed the sail and our little bark made better weather than we could have expected, but at daylight we found ourselves so much to leeward of the river that we were under the necessity of returning to Walkeetanna; on the wind dying away we took to our oars and the same day, about 8 p.m., regained the place which the day before we had left.

Previous to leaving the vessel the captain had instructed me to send a man with a guide overland with my report if I should be detained by contrary winds or any other circumstance; and as I judged the northwest winds had set in and there appearing no probability of reaching the vessel in the boat, I requested the interpreter to undertake this commission. He felt no inclination to walk such a journey or trust himself with the natives he might meet on the road; and for the same reasons the man with me belonging to the ship refused to attempt the hazardous task. I therefore determined on the journey myself and, engaging a chief to conduct me, set out early in the morning.

I found the country very mountainous, intersected with numerous rivers, which greatly increased the length of our way, as we were frequently compelled to follow the banks for several miles before they were fordable. On the sides of these streams flax is grown in great abundance and many small patches are under cultivation, producing cabbages, potatoes, pumpkins, carrots and a small sort of turnip. They also grow watermelons and peaches, and I met with a few orange trees which have been introduced with success.

The principal trees are the kaikaterre and covey which grows to an immense height without a branch, and are of such magnitude as to be fit for the masts of large ships. The kaikaterre is found in marshy ground and on the banks of rivers; it appears to be an evergreen, and bears a red berry. The covey, which is much preferred, grows on a high and dry soil, has a beautiful foliage, and yields abundance of resin.

A great part of our road lay along the sand, which I found extremely heavy to walk on, and after a fatiguing journey of two days and nights cautiously avoiding the natives on our way, we at length reached the ship, when I gave my conductor a couple of tomahawks, and a small portion of powder, with which he seemed much satisfied. On acquainting the captain that provisions were to be obtained at the place I had visited, he immediately weighed anchor and bore away to Walkeetanna, where we arrived the next night, to the seeming joy of the inhabitants, who came off in large canoes with a plentiful supply of hogs, which we purchased of them without bringing the ship to anchor.

The chief, Enararo, came on board and welcomed us with much apparent cordiality; the same feeling seemed to actuate his people, who, in obedience to the orders of their chief, kept at a distance from the vessel, which we would not allow them to board. After stowing our decks with live stock as hickly as was convenient, and the wind freshening to the southeast, we bore away again for Towronga Harbor, where we killed and salted our pigs, but not finding our quantity complete, we sailed again for Walkeetanna, where we arrived on Sunday, March 1, 1839.

The weather being very fine, we anchored between the island of Malthorn and the main; and we had not brought up ten minutes before the natives came off in great numbers as before, from whom we obtained twenty more hogs, which were all we required.

On Monday, March 2, about 6 a.m., the boat was sent on shore with the chief officer and eight hands, including the interpreter, for the purpose of killing and cleaning the pigs with all expedition at a boiling spring on the beach a short distance from the vessel. At 1 p.m., we hailed them to come on board to dinner, but not hearing us the captain left me in charge of the vessel with three hands, little imagining the treacherous intentions of the natives.

At the time of his departure Enararo was on board with about ten or twenty natives alongside. I noticed them several times in earnest conversation about the "kibbookee" or ship, and suspecting some treachery, I desired the steward, who was an Otaheitian, to hand up the cutlasses, keeping a strict watch on the chief, whom I saw cock his mus-

WOMAN SUFFERED TEN YEARS

From Female Ills—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Belleville, N.S., Canada.—"I doctored for ten years for female troubles and did not get well. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I write now to tell you that I am cured. You can publish my letter as a testimonial."

—Mrs. SUVRINE BABINE, Belleville, Nova Scotia, Canada.


Another Woman Recovers.

Auburn, N. Y.—"I suffered from nervousness for ten years, and had such organic pains that sometimes I would lie in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did the best they could for me until four months ago I began giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health."

—Mrs. WILLIAM H. GILL, No. 15 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York.

The above are only two of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which show clearly what great things Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for those who suffer from woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



although our way led us through a tremendous surf. Some of the canoes more heavily laden, and containing a greater part of the arms and ammunition, were swamped, the natives saving their lives with much difficulty, with the loss of their canoes and booty.

Considering the horrible circumstances in which I was placed, ignorant of the fate of the captain and boat's crew, who I expected were also cut off, believing myself the only survivor of our ill-fated crew, in the hands of cannibals, who I doubted not were reserving me for more cruel tortures, and at least to be made the victim of their appalling gluttony for human flesh, it might be expected that I should regard with apathy the loss of the canoes, but such was not the case, for notwithstanding my extreme agony of body and mind, I beheld their destruction with exultation, considering it an act of retributive justice.

On arriving at the settlement the women surrounded us, singing and dancing, and with every demonstration of extravagant joy welcomed the return of their heroic lords, who in their estimation had achieved a most valiant deed. After landing their plunder they conveyed me to a place where they kindled several large fires, around which they collected, the glare of the flames displaying with increased effect the horror of their distorted countenances.

I observed them in eager consultation and I knew sufficient of their language to be fully aware that I was the subject of their deliberation. I considered my fate inevitable, but although many violently contended for my sacrifice Almighty God had mercifully ordered otherwise. I was indebted for my preservation at that moment to the chief, who had been my conductor to the ship, who earnestly interceded for me and at length succeeded in obtaining my release, making a promise that if I was not ransomed by a certain period he would kill me himself, at the same time remarking that a musket would be of much more importance to them than the taking of my life, in which they at length acquiesced.

Capt. Hayden was thus held captive instead of providing a cannibal feast. Subsequently he regained his freedom.

NEW PAY SCALE FOR CANADIAN MILITIA

Ottawa, January, 2.—A Militia Gazette today announces a new scale of pay for officers of the active militia when on active service, as follows:

Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel, \$5 per diem; major, \$4 per diem; captain, \$3 per diem; lieutenant (qualified or provisional), \$2 per diem. Paymaster, quartermaster \$3 per diem; adjutant in addition to pay of rank, 50 cents per diem; brigade, regimental or staff sergeant-major, if W. O. \$2 per diem; brigade, regimental or staff sergeant, Q. M. Sgt., \$1.60 per diem; orderly room sergeant, \$1.50; pay sergeant, \$1.50; squad battery troop or company sergeant major, \$1.50; squad battery, troop or company Q. M. Sgt., \$1.50; farrier sergeants, \$1.50; sergeants \$1.50; corporals, \$1.10; bombardiers or second corporals, \$1.05; privates, gunners, sappers, drivers, batmen, etc., \$1.

When on temporary duty for more than seven days, outside camp the following rates to cover all expenses, are allowed:—

Colonel or Lieut. colonel, \$3, east of Port Arthur, \$3.50 west of Port Arthur; major, \$2.50 do, \$3, do; captain or lieutenant, \$2.25 do, \$2.75 do; warrant officer, \$1.75 do, \$2.50 do; N. C. O's not below rank of sergeant, \$1.50 do, \$2.25 do; rank and file do., \$1.75 do.

An Unkind Cut

Peterboro Times: Mr. Harvey Staunton, formerly of this city, but now living in Lindsay, arrived in Peterboro. He yesterday morning told The Times that he was going out in the afternoon to Nicholls Hospital for an operation on the glands of his neck. When asked by The Times, "Why didn't you go into the Ross Memorial Hospital for the operation?" Mr. Staunton replied, "I would sooner pay the price at Nicholls Hospital than be operated on free at Lindsay. Dr. Halliday is going to operate."

DIED

BROWN—In Fleetwood, on Dec. 30, John Brown, aged 87 years.

The funeral will leave the residence of his son, Herbert J. Brown Fleetwood, on Thursday, Jan. 1, and proceed to Riverside cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

THE VICTORIA LOAN and SAVINGS COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 4

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent per annum has this day been declared on the Paid Up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1913, and the same will be payable at the office of the Company on and after January 2nd, 1914.

The Stock Transfer Ledger will be closed from the 20th December instant to January 2nd 1914. By order of the Board.

C. E. WEEKS, Manager

Lindsay, Nov. 29th, 1913

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1873

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

LINDSAY BRANCH

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CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Drafts on the principal cities in the following countries issued without delay:

Africa	Arabic	Argentina Republic	Austria-Hungary	Belgium	Bulgaria	Ceylon	China	Crete
Cuba	Denmark	Egypt	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Holland	Iceland
India	Italy	Japan	Macedonia	Malta	Manchuria	Mexico	New Zealand	Norway
Panama	Peru	Philippine Islands	Poland	Portugal	Roumania	Russia	Siam	Siberia
South Africa	Spain	Strait Settlements	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United States	West Indies, etc.

These drafts can be drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, yen, taels, roubles, etc., according to the money of the country in which they are payable. This enables the payee to obtain the exact amount intended.

H. A. HOLMES, Manager Lindsay Branch

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Lindsay Branch Established A.D. 1858

Every description of Banking business transacted. Savings Department at every Branch.

Branches in every Province of the Dominion, every important city of the Dominion, Newfoundland, London, England, New York, Chicago, etc.:

Paid up Capital..... \$16,000,000
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\$33,046,217

H. B. Black - Manager Lindsay Branch

OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 3 o'clock. Saturdays, 10 to 1 o'clock

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

This institution was originally established as a savings bank to afford a safe repository for the savings of wage earners. In the past sixty years it has carried an increasing volume of this class of business. Full compound interest paid on savings accounts of one dollar and upwards.

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PETER KENNEDY — Manager