

History of Dalhousie.

The essay that took the first prize at the Dalhousie school, written by Alban Bate, son of Rev. Mr. Bate, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Dalhousie, N. B.

Early History

At the extreme North Point of New Brunswick, situated near the mouth of the Restigouche or Big River, is to be found the town of Dalhousie, called after Lord Dalhousie who was out here prior to the year of 1830. He tried to found a small town at Mission Point, which afforded every advantage for such a purpose, and offered the Indians 2600, and twice as much land elsewhere, if they would resign their title, but they did not accept his offer. (See Cooney's History, page 217.) From this it is very probable that he might have founded the town of Dalhousie, which was surveyed of 1400 out in 1826 or 28, the surveyor being a Mr. Ulmet.

The earliest event of any historical occurrence which happened near Dalhousie, was in July, 1760, when a French fleet coming to aid Quebec was attacked by a British fleet in the Bay of Chaleur. The French vessels, driven up the Restigouche near where Campbellton now stands, were captured or destroyed. This was the last battle of the Seven Years War. (See G. N. Hay's Canadian History, Chapter IV, page 230.)

The first white resident of Dalhousie, of which we have any record, was a Peter Harquail, a cooper by trade, the grandfather of the present James Harquail the carpenter, who came from Jersey (one of the Channel Islands) in the year 1812. He built a house where Mr. Alexander LeBlanc's house at present stands. He sometime after exchanged farms with a Mr. Slegar of Tide Head.

The next resident was a Dan Rothery, who fought in the Battle of Waterloo, coming a few years later and building his house where Mr. McLeod's store now stands. The next man to come was Alexander Dean, who settled near where the new butcher's shop is being built, between Mr. Montgomery's yard and the site of the late woodworking factory.

When these men came here they found a large number of Micmac and Maliseets or Mellicets Indians encamped where the railway station now is, and along the water front.

Early Industries and Business

The place evidently grew quickly, for in 1832, Cooney in his history, on page 208, has this to say about Dalhousie: "On the south side of the Restigouche, two miles above the entrance, is the town of Dalhousie, consisting of a few houses, and two or three mercantile establishments, of which the most extensive is, that of Messrs. Hugh & John Montgomery. The site of this town is a level eminence, and between it and two small but elevated islands in front, a good broad channel of six or seven fathoms in depth, flowing towards the town, forms a fine safe harbor, where vessels may load within a quarter of a mile of the shore."

Besides the firm above mentioned, the other principal business houses were: the Hamiltons, P. & J. Stewart, H. & A. Ramsey and W. S. Smith. The prominent monument overlooking the mouth of the river was erected to the memory of Captain John Hamilton, one of the early residents of Dalhousie.

The principal business of these firms was the exporting of square timber and in those days the harbor presented a very lively appearance, for dozens of sailing vessels of all sizes were employed in the course of the season to ship it away. Besides this business, another of the first industries of the town was that of shipbuilding. The first vessel was the "Hamilton," a brig of 300 tons, built by William Hamilton. All the lumber for the building of the vessels being sawed by hand, whip saws being used.

There were two principal shipyards.

A Household Necessity.

Father Morrisey's Liniment Should be in Every Home

How seldom a week passes without some member of the family suffering from a sore throat, chest or back, a burn or a cut, a sprain, strain or ache!

Such troubles will come, but there is no need of suffering much from them. Keep a bottle of Father Morrisey's Liniment in the house, use it freely, and the pain has little chance.

During his lifetime Father Morrisey prescribed this Liniment regularly, and it proved very effective in relieving all sorts of pains and aches. In Rheumatism it is valuable as a "rub", when "Father Morrisey's No. 7" Tablets are taken internally. Similarly, applied freely to throat and chest it helps "Father Morrisey's No. 10" (Lung Tonic) to quickly break up and drive away a sore throat, cold in the chest, or cough.

Taken all around it is one of the best family liniments in existence. Price 25c per bottle. At your dealer's, or from Father Morrisey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

one about a mile west of the town, the other where Wallace's blacksmith shop stands. The timber from Es River was shipped at the Port of Dalhousie. (See Cooney's History, page 203.)

First Steam Mill

In 1836 the first steam mill was erected by Arthur Ritchie on same site as present Lumber Co.'s mill, two gang saws being used, eight saws in one gang and six in the other. It gave employment to about 47 men.

George Moffat, senior, was Mr. Ritchie's foreman, and when about a year after he built Mr. Ritchie became bankrupt, and the property was advertised for sale, he bought it in. The mill continued in George Moffat's possession until his death in 1877 when it passed into the hands of his sons, George and Robert, the former having two thirds interest and the latter one third in the business. At Robert's death, George bought the widow's share of the mill and so acquired sole control, which he held until 1903, when he sold it to the Dalhousie Lumber Co. who ran it till it was burned down in June 1907. They quickly erected a temporary mill in order to carry on their business, and in the spring and summer of 1908 they built an up to date, modern pulp, saw and roasting mill on the same site.

Other Steam Mills and Factory

The next mill, built by Peter Nadeau, was a shingle mill. He sold the lease of it to George Montgomery (the Mayor's brother) who pulled it down and built the mill which at present stands. When George Montgomery died, William Montgomery (the present mayor) acquired it. He worked it for two years, then sold it to Chapin and Beringer, who at present own it.

The third mill, built by George Moffat in 1901, was another shingle mill. It was sold to the Dalhousie Lumber Co. in 1902.

In 1906 a company was formed called the Restigouche Woodworking Co., which built a fine large factory here, but failure overtook it in the form of a fire, which burned it to the ground in the spring of 1907.

Early Communications with Outside Places

In early days communication was kept up with the outside world chiefly by means of water. The inhabitants had to lay in a supply of provisions capable of lasting the winter, but sometimes the vessels could not get here on account of the ice, then provisions had to be brought on sleighs from Quebec. This naturally would make the price of things very high. For instance flour was known to sell at \$20 per barrel; corn meal at \$15; brown sugar at 12 1/2 cts. per lb; white sugar at 20 cts. per lb. As there was not a great deal of money in circulation, the people generally bought their provisions with timber or farm produce.

Post Office and Mail Service

Before the existence of railways, mail was brought here twice a week from the Miramichi on horseback and by stage coach. The first post office was kept where the public school now is. The first postmaster being Mr. Wands. From thence it was moved to the lower end of the town, then to the place where Morrissey's store is now. Mr. LaBillette, father of the present C. H. LaBillette, M. P., being postmaster at this time, a position which he held for 20 years. Soon after this, owing to a disastrous fire, it was moved to where Mr. W. S. Smith's office now is. In 1889 it was moved to the present fine stone building. H. A. Johnson became postmaster after Mr. LaBillette, and was later succeeded by his son, who in turn was followed by the present postmaster, Mr. A. J. LeBlanc.

Custom House

As Dalhousie is a port we naturally find a Custom House here. The first Custom House was on the present vacant lot between Miss Cameron's house and the Post Office, a Mr. McCody being Custom House officer, who some time afterwards was succeeded by Perry Dumaresq. From there it was moved to the top of the hill with Douglas Stewart (the father of Jas. and Chas. Stewart) as Customs House Officer. In 1889 it was removed to its present place above the Post Office with Mr. William Montgomery (the father of the mayor) as Customs House Officer, a position which he held until 1903, when Mr. George Haddow took his place.

Telegraph Office

About 40 years ago Telegraphy was put in the town, the first telegraph office being where the sample room now is, behind Mr. Chisholm's store, a Mr. Hart being first telegraph operator. A number of years afterwards it was moved to the post office. About three or four years ago it was moved to its present place with Miss Eliza Jessop as operator.

In 1905 the telephone was put in with the telegraph office, as the central for the town.

Schools and Principals

In early days as the town continued to grow it felt the want of a school, so one was started in a vacant house then owned by Dugald Stewart and was the home of Mr. Mitchell and

family, with Sarah Good as first teacher. One of her pupils is still alive. After teaching for nine years she was succeeded by Mr. Lloyd, who taught in same building as did his successor Mr. Parrott.

The number of pupils continuing to grow the school was moved to a larger building, owned by Dugald Stewart, on same site as present school house, with a Mr. McKenzie as master. Again the school house getting too small the school was moved to a house where Mr. W. S. Smith's office now is. (The house is not there now.)

A few years after, a Grammar school was built near where Mr. George Merrier's house now is. A Mr. Bennett being first Grammar School Principal. He was succeeded by Mr. Hutchinson, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Miller, who was succeeded by Mr. Ross. While Mr. Ross was here a new Grammar School was built on same site (old school having been pulled down) as present school house. Mr. Ross was succeeded by Mr. Cowpertwaite during whose time the Grammar School went to Campbellton, as it had grown to be the largest town and we to be content with the Superior School. After this Mr. Ross again came back for a time, then was succeeded by a Mr. Dickson. Shortly after he came the school was burned down in 1896, and during the time the present one was being built, school was held in the Court House and Mechanic's Hall and also in the Masonic Hall. Mr. Dickson taught for a time in the new school house and was then succeeded by Mr. Masterson. The late Mr. McLean followed him, and then came in 1905 our present energetic and able principal, Mr. L. D. Jones.

Court House and Jail

As Dalhousie is the shiretown of the county of Restigouche, we find the county jail and courthouse here.

The first jail was built on the bank where the Presbyterian graveyard now is. When this was done away with, another jail was built alongside of the recording office. In 1892 when the present large brick jail was built, the old jail was bought by George Moffat for a mere song and moved by him down to the Flats and converted into a dwelling for some of his workmen. We have had two court houses. The first one was situated between what is at present Mr. McLeod's store, and Mr. James Harquail's office. Our second and present court house was built by George Moffat, senior, nearly eighty years ago.

Registry Office

We have had only two registrars in our registry office, the late Mr. Andrew Barberie and his son who succeeded him, the present Mr. John Barberie. The first deed to be put on record was that of the old Charlefour property on Oct. 10th 1838, at present belonging to Mr. John Barberie.

Hotels

The first two best hotels built here were owned by Mr. Delaney and Mr. Phillips. Besides these there were some rural ones called taverns in those days. There are at present three hotels in the town, besides a large summer hotel called the Inch Arran, about a mile from the town, built in 1884, which after running for several years, closed down and was not opened until two years ago, 1907.

Steamship Communication, Public Wharf, Harbor Masters and Light Houses

Steamship communication outside places began with the "S. S. Ladyhead" in 1849, running from Quebec to Dalhousie and Miramichi. The following two vessels the "S. S. Miramichi" and "S. S. Gaspé" running the same route, and when the "Gaspé" was wrecked and the "Miramichi" ceased running the "S. S. Beaver" took their places, running for two summers. Then followed in succession the "City of St. John" the "Rothesay Castle" the "Restigouche" the "Monticello" the "Admiral" the "Lady Eileen" and the "Lady Sybil" in 1908, running from Gaspé at first only to Dalhousie, then Campbellton. The "Admiral" was the first to run to Campbellton during the time of Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and one of the Fathers of Confederation, a system of light, and more recently the channels have been well lighted by buoys.

Intercolonial Railway

The main line of the Intercolonial Railway was opened up in 1875, passing by Dalhousie. This was a bad blow for the town and Campbellton became headquarters for a large number of business, which would have belonged to Dalhousie had the I. C. R. passed through here. But the injury was somewhat alleviated by the building of the branch train from Dalhousie Junction, which opened up 26 years ago on June 20th 1883.

The public wharf was built in 1860 by John Jardine, before that the passengers had to embark and disembark in boats. The wharf was greatly added to in 1907 and 1908. The freight wharf was built on the wharf the first

year in which the "Admiral" ran.

The harbor masters are as follows: Wm. Jamieson, Andrew McIntyre, Wm. Cullen, Jas. Moffat and W. S. Smith, the present one.

FIRES

Dalhousie has been several times visited by disastrous fires. The first of which was on July 23rd 1873, burning 21 or 22 buildings, the fire starting back of where Mr. McLeod's store now is and burning south by south-west.

The next fire was on Nov. 3rd 1886, starting where Mr. Alexander LeBlanc's house now is and burning up the front street.

Besides these the Presbyterian church was burnt in 1901, the wood-working factory in April 1907, and the Dalhousie Lumber Co.'s mill in June of the same year, facts which I have in private houses by travelling missionaries. On May 31st, 1836, the first of having the first church built in Dalhousie, before this, church was held already mentioned here in this history.

Presbyterian

Churches

Dalhousie supports three churches, the Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Church of England.

sale of pews in the new church took place and a few days later the first trustees were chosen. Their names are as follows: Perry Dumaresq, John Hamilton, John Montgomery, Dugald Stewart, Peter Stewart, David McIntosh, John Ferguson, Jr. Arthur Ritchie, William McGregor, Robert McIntosh, Hamilton Flemming and William Hamilton. Perry Dumaresq being chosen chairman. Many calls were sent to different ministers to the Colonial committee of the church of Scotland, but they did not succeed in getting a resident minister until 1855. During this period from 1837 to 1855 the Rev. W. Stevens, then minister at Campbellton, came every third Sunday. In 1835 the Rev. A. Forbes accepted the call sent to him, and remained three years, resigning in 1838. He was succeeded by Rev. W. Murray who built the first manse. He resigned in 1865. The Rev. James Murray then accepted the call and remained until 1874.

For two years after this they were without a pastor, when in 1876, the Rev. A. Russell came at their call and after ministering to the spiritual wants of the congregation for twelve years, died here in 1888. Shortly before this the congregation had contemplated the building of a new church, but just then the manse burned down and the people had to put forth extra efforts to build a new manse also. The new church was opened in 1882, on same site as present one, with the Rev. George Fisher as pastor.

In 1901 the church was burned down having been struck with lightning. The next year the present large church was opened.

When Mr. Fisher resigned he was succeeded by Rev. George A. Leck, and at his resignation in 1906, the present pastor, the Rev. J. H. Kirk accepted the call.

Roman Catholic

The Mother Church of the Roman Catholics in Restigouche County is in Upper Chario, and from there in 1860 Father Desjardins, a priest who fled from France in time of the revolution, came to visit the Indians en-

Modern Dalhousie

Situated in the midst of much natural beauty and called "The St. Andrews of the North," Dalhousie of today is recovering from the depression of the past two years and high hopes are entertained concerning its prosperity in the near future. It is a

(Continued on page 5)

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Dr. J. C. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CHOLESTEROL does not pass easily.

THE PUBLIC WHARF was built in 1860 by John Jardine, before that the passengers had to embark and disembark in boats. The wharf was greatly added to in 1907 and 1908. The freight wharf was built on the wharf the first

"RED BALL" ALE AND PORTER

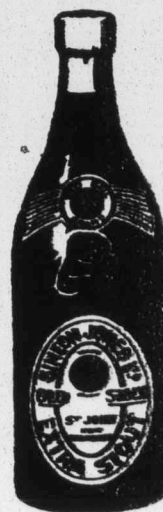


THESE FAMOUS BEVERAGES ARE NOW QUITE AVAILABLE to all private users, no matter in what country and where they may be situated. The following extract from the Canada Temperance Act will fully explain the matter briefly.

THE LAW SAYS

"2. Paragraph (C) of sub-section 1 of this section shall not apply to any intoxicating liquor sent, shipped, brought or carried to any person or persons for his or their personal or family use except it be sent, shipped, brought or carried to be paid for in such county or city to the person delivering the same, his clerk, servant or agent or his master, or principal of the person delivering it is himself a servant or agent.

As you will see by the above, you are allowed to purchase for private use.



WRITE FOR PRICE LIST



FROM BREWERY TO YOUR HOME

Boxes of 2 doz.
Pints
Boxes of 4 doz.
Pints
Boxes of 1 doz.
Quarts

Lineon Jones
LIMITED, ST. JOHN, N.B.
ESTABLISHED 1855
BREWERS

Boxes of 2 doz.
Pints
Boxes of 4 doz.
Pints
Boxes of 1 doz.
Quarts

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BOYS AND GIRLS.



DO YOU SEE THAT

It is yours for one day's work.

The delight of every boy and girl is to own a watch. Realizing this, we have determined to place a golden opportunity at the door of every little boy and girl throughout the country.

During the next two months until September 1st, we will give to every little boy and girl sending us seven new subscriptions to the ADVOCATE a handsome watch, chain and charm. This is not a toy premium, but a reliable time-keeper, GUARANTEED by the makers and by OURSELVES. Hundreds of these watches have been sold by our local jewelers, and have given abundant satisfaction. WE ARE DETERMINED TO DOUBLE OUR CIRCULATION DURING THE PRESENT YEAR REGARDLESS OF THE COST. We have purchased two hundred watches for distribution among the little ones; and they will be sent out to every little boy and girl sending in seven new subscriptions. Just think of it! A GUARANTEED WATCH for only seven new subscriptions: ONE SUBSCRIPTION FOR EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. Get busy during Vacation!! Tell this story to your friends, and they will help you earn one of these watches.

RULES. (1) As soon as you get a new subscriber, send his name in at once, together with \$1.00 for a full year's subscription in advance to THE ADVOCATE. When you have sent in seven names and seven dollars the watch will be sent to you.

(2) OLD SUBSCRIBERS. An old subscriber paying up all arrearages will be credited as a new subscriber provided he pays one year in advance. Write all names plainly and give address.

(3) This golden opportunity closes September 1st. Any little boy or girl who has worked faithfully, and after sending in two or more subscribers, fails to get the remainder within the time limit, may write us of their troubles, and we will be pleased to forward special premium list, or grant liberal commission for money sent in.

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