

A GREAT SERIAL NEXT WEEK SHIRLEY CARSTONE BY ELIZA ARCHARD.

The Saturday Gazette.

PART III OF LIFE IN ST. JOHN WILL BE IN THE GAZETTE NEXT WEEK.

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SIXTY YEARS AGO.

HOW CRIMINALS WERE PUNISHED BY OUR FOREFATHERS.

The Lash—The Pillory and the Gallows—Punished for Sedition and Language.

Sixty years is a short period in the world's history but to individuals it appears a long while ago. The times change and we change with them. A brief sketch of the modes of punishment in vogue in our city, in the early part of the century may illustrate this and show how our forefathers dealt with rogues and vagabonds. A common punishment for minor offences, and also often an accompaniment of more serious ones, was the pillory, in some cases mutilation was added. The pillory as we see it pictured in old prints, was composed of two upright posts, with a crosspiece about the height of a man's shoulders; this crosspiece was divided into two parts, upper and lower, in each of which were three semi-circular openings. The centre one received the head of the culprit, and the two side ones his hands: the top piece then shut down on his neck and held him fast—in this position he was perfectly helpless. It was generally erected in a public place, like the Market Square at the foot of King street. The miserable man set up in this unfortunate fashion was a target for all the garbage and other promiscuous missiles that the mob choose to throw at him, though I believe that a sense of humanity required that they be of soft material, except he had done something very infamous, in which case, turnips and cabbages were added to the usual ammunition of dead cats, decayed eggs and the mud of the streets. The first record I have of the punishment of the pillory being inflicted was at Halifax, N. S., July 25, 1825. John Lewis Putnam was convicted of uttering forged Provincial Notes. He was sentenced to be committed to jail for one year, to stand one hour in the pillory and to have "one of his ears cut off"—in this case a barbarous mutilation was added to his degradation.

The first case in St. John was in August 1827—Daniel Kar, and William T. Green were convicted of passing counterfeit money, and having machinery for grinding (?) counterfeit Spanish dollars. They were condemned to three months in the County Jail and to stand one hour in the pillory on the 27th inst. The following description of their public appearance appeared in the Herald, written by the editor, who evidently received his information from a jubilant spectator of the scene. "Kar and Green made their appearance (a grotesque one truly) in the pillory on Monday last, being the first exhibition of the kind in this country. We understand that during the performance they participated freely of eggs and onions, the quality whereof is said to have been infamous, and absolutely unwholesome, still we trust it will have the salutary effect of deterring the knaves from the prosecution of the trade of dollar making, unless by honest industry." There is no account of a woman being put in the pillory, although in one instance she came very near it. On Sept. 20, 1827, Matilda Lally for maliciously setting fire to her husband's house, was ordered to be imprisoned for six months, and to stand in the pillory for one hour, but on account of her sex was pardoned the pillory part of the punishment. In cases of house breaking and stealing, the culprit, when he escaped hanging, was generally whipped in addition to imprisonment. From a number of old trials I select the following examples as having a local application. July 31, 1820, John Dunn and James Hazen were whipped for stealing at St. Andrews. Aug. 1, 1820, John Barten Morris, sailmaker, and Ebenezer Pain, of Saint Stephen, were sentenced at St. Andrews to 30 lashes for stealing articles, under value of £20 from the store of G. Hunter, of St. Stephen, sentence carried out in front of jail yard next day. At the Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, Sept. 9, 1820, Anthony Robert Johnston, for stealing three legs powder—to be whipped at the end of the North Market Wharf. Edward Powers, for larceny, to be twice whipped (he must have been bad.) On the 11th April, 1828, the shop of Henry Watkeys, gunsmith,

at Lower Cove, was broken into, and 200 in money, besides guns and pistols stolen, one pair of pistols valued at £14 14s. John Smith and David Bailey were committed for trial by Alderman Vanhorn for the robbery. At the Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of St. John, Sept. 22, 1828, David Bailey and John Smith, for breaking into Watkeys, were convicted of larceny; Bailey to be imprisoned in the common jail two years, and whipped 50 lashes on the bare back Monday next, and 50 lashes following Monday 24. Smith same imprisonment and 50 lashes Monday next. At same Sessions James Davie for robbery at Barlow & Ketchum's, 50 lashes on Monday next. I could give you many more, but I think from the foregoing that it is evident in truth, that in those old times "the way of the transgressor was hard." Another noticeable thing of that day, was the remarkable swiftness of the punishment; no delay or appeal, but sentence and speedy execution. Of this I will give you an instance or two, which to my mind are most noteworthy of the stern manner, in which justice dealt with the offender. On the 29th March, 1826, Thomas Freeborn, a constable, had a warrant for a man named Dan Cunningham at Westfield. Cunningham resisted the arrest, and shot Freeborn dead. He was captured at Carrick's tavern, on the Fredericton Road, in bed. On the 5th

was sentenced to imprisonment in the house of correction for 12 months and to be branded on the left thumb with the letter M. I do not think he served out his full sentence, as I believe he is the drummer alluded to in Col. Playfair's account of the march of the 104th reg. to Quebec in February, 1813, where he says "some of the men would slide down the hills on the toboggans, and capsize were of frequent occurrence. Our big black drummer straddled the big drum, which was lashed on a toboggan to try the experiment, but it jumped the track, shooting him off at a high velocity, and the sable African came up some distance from where he disappeared in the snow, a white man from head to foot." I will conclude with an instance of the loyalty of our patriotic forefathers, showing that annexation ideas would have found a short shrift with them. On the 9th Sept., 1820, Beriah Wait, master of an American vessel in the harbor, was convicted at the Sessions of the Peace of using seditions and contemptuous words in "Dancing the King" and fined £25.00.

Notes About Report. The bill making horse racing in the State of New Jersey during the months of December, January, February, and March illegal, has passed the Assembly. Efforts are being made to prevent the bill from becoming law.

FIELD SPORTS.

A SUMMARY OF THE DOINGS OF THE PAST WEEK.

What the Gosnell's Find to Talk About in the World of Sports.

P. Jay writes in the New York World: That Sullivan is still confident of his ability to whip Mitchell and is willing to try is evidenced by Arthur Magnin's offer on his behalf to make a new match. It is now pretty well established that Sullivan's punch alone kept him from being defeated. He had injured his right arm in the fourth round, and thereafter fought with his left hand alone. The pain he suffered must have been excruciating, and that, coupled with the chilly, heavy nature of the ground and Mitchell's scuppering tactics, must have made a man less game quit at an early stage. That Charlie had the best of the fighting towards the close is generally admitted, and he deserves all credit for it, but I firmly believe that had Dempsey or McCaffrey been in his place either would have gained a decisive victory. He must have known of John's injury; he must have seen that Sully's legs were grown weak from floundering around in the mud, and he ought to have gone at the big fellow and whipped him. I do not take a great deal of stock in the fact that his hands were bad, for none of the reports mention any extensive swelling or injury to the Britisher's mawleys. In

THE CASTLE HOTEL.

SOMETHING ABOUT MR. REED'S GREAT PROJECT.

What He Proposes to Do on Mount Pleasant—A View of the Proposed Erection.

On Saturday last a number of our most prominent citizens and members of the Board of Trade accepted the invitation of Mr. Reed and visited his house and spacious grounds on Mount Pleasant. Everybody in St. John has at one time or another visited Mr. Reed's splendid grounds, the finest beyond question in or about the city. The hotel project set on foot by Mr. Reed has given the locality a new interest and the object of the visit of the Board of Trade was to look at the recent improvements made on the grounds and also to walk through the wing recently added to the building. Mr. Reed believes that St. John is well adapted for a watering place and holds that it requires only the necessary hotel accommodation should be provided to attract tourists to St. John at once. He has made a careful study of various watering places along the Atlantic Coast, but more particularly those of the adjoining State of Maine. As a result of his enquiries and investigations he has found that all have advantages and drawbacks; most of them are difficult of access and to a certain extent cut off from the world save by a telegraphic wire. The experience of all persons is that while it is a very simple matter to reach most watering places it is often very difficult to leave them at a few hours notice. St. John has exceptional advantages of climate and the fact that it has rapid rail communication with the United States makes it accessible to a class whose business often requires them to return from a trip to their homes at an hour's notice. The advantages of Saint

around Mount Pleasant would be if the hill tops were utilized in this way. The visitors, last Saturday found the grounds in excellent condition, and the new wing erected a year or two ago in such a forward state as to be ready for occupancy at two months notice. Mr. Reed escorted them through the house and grounds and when the tour of inspection was ended the entire party expressed themselves as thoroughly convinced of the feasibility of Mr. Reed's undertaking and surprised with the amount of work already done. It is to be hoped in the general interests of the community that Mr. Reed will carry the enterprise he has commenced forward to completion. The hotel when completed as shown in the engraving will furnish accommodation for at least 500 guests and it does not require a mathematician to figure the advantages that would flow from having so many people living near the city. The members of the Board of Trade left, thanking Mr. Reed for his hospitality and wishing him every success with his undertaking which they again heartily endorsed.

- 1 Original Masthead. 2 Addition, 50x20 feet, with kitchen building in rear, 24x20 feet, two stories high. 3 Can be completed in a month and with 1 and 2 will cost \$10,000. 4 Pavilion, 75x25 feet. 5 1000 seats. 6 8 Detached buildings, for apartment accommodation.

HIS HEAD IN A RING.

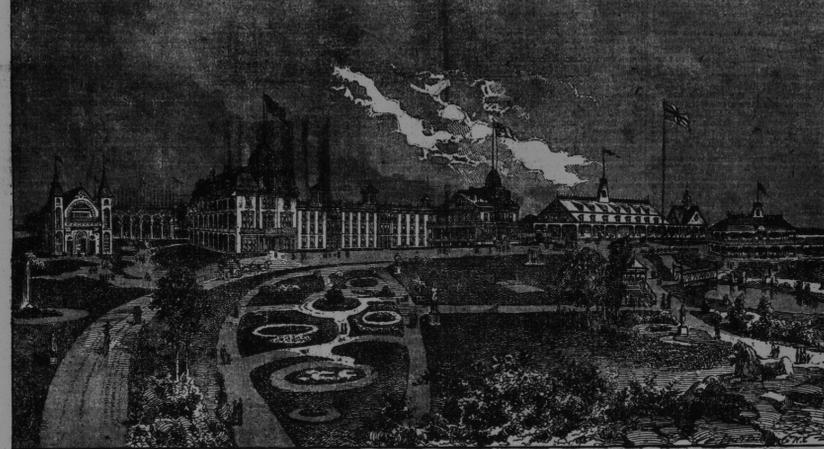
Barney Baldwin Badly Broken up, but Still in the Ring.

(San Francisco Argonaut.)

Barney Baldwin is the most cheerful person imaginable for a man who has a broken neck to carry about, and looks upon his trouble somewhat in the light of a huge joke on the medical profession. Mr. Baldwin, who is about thirty-five years of age, nearly six feet tall, was standing on a caboose of a freight train which was moving out of the yard, just a year ago, when the engine of another freight train switching in the yard, struck it and knocked him off. The engine and six cars went over him, and when he was picked up it was found that both his legs had been broken, the left near his knee, and his arm at the elbow joint. The ash-pan of the engine broke five of his ribs, and broke in the two sixth cervical vertebrae in his neck, and dislocated the fifth and sixth. He lay unconscious for thirty-six hours, and was blind for fourteen days. Two vertebrae were removed from his neck. For one hundred and twenty-seven days he lay on a water mattress, and was in bed five months and seventeen days altogether. Before he was injured he weighed two hundred and ten pounds, now he weighs only one hundred and thirty-eight. He had never been a drinking man, and at the time he was hurt had some little money laid away. "If it hadn't been for that, I wouldn't have been here to tell ye about myself to-day." His head is supported on his shoulders by Dr. Charles Sayre's jury-mast, which consists of a back-plate of steel, to which is riveted a long hook-shaped rod that passes over from under his coat-collar up over his head, and from which straps pass around his ears and under his chin, thus holding his head free and in a normal position. This arrangement is absolutely necessary, as one or two inches of his spinal cord are entirely unprotected by bone. At the time the mast was placed on his head, his body was put in a plaster-of-paris jacket, which he wore for six months when it was removed and replaced by "overlashing" corsets. "Four months after I was injured," he said, "I didn't know much what was goin' on. Kind of dazed like. Since then I've been gettin' better right along. I suppose I was kind of silly before I began to come to life again," and he smiled as much as the straps of his mask would allow him. "I can't see yet any too well, and I can't write at all. This is a great annoyance. Then again I have to sleep sittin' up, and it ain't the most comfortable way either. Once he tried it lying down, he said, but the pressure on his unprotected spinal cord brought on unconsciousness immediately. At first, when he began to get well he never slept, but sank into a kind of trance in which he knew what was going on about him, and could tell it to his friends when he came back to consciousness. Since he has been on the road to convalescence he has been examined by many leading men of the medical profession. He said he had heard the railroad at whose hands he received his injuries, for one hundred thousand dollars, and obtained a judgment against it for seventy-five thousand dollars. The railroad offered him forty thousand dollars as a compromise, but he would not take it. He never removes his mast, shaves with what he calls a "lawn mower," and says that "smokin' helps him." He displayed a gold watch somewhat dented, and said that at the time of the accident it had been driven into his body, and he had thought he had lost it. "They cut it out, though, seventeen hours afterward, and it was still goin'."

Punsters' Picnic.

A mud-shower is certainly a rain of terms.—[Whitehall Times]. A sailor generally feels tired after a day's port.—[Texas Siftings]. A meeting of thieves is a synchronal affair.—[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph]. The hostler, if not always a dogged, is surely a curdy fellow.—[Whitehall Times].



THE PROPOSED NEW HOTEL ON MOUNT PLEASANT.

May he was tried at Westfield, before Judge Chipman, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 8th, and on Monday the 8th May, he was hanged at Westfield! Richard, and Maria Stewart, colored, brother and sister, were placed on trial at St. Andrews 12th August, 1826, for the murder of an infant, on the 16th August. They were found guilty before Judge Chipman, and sentence to be hanged, and on the 25th August, 1826, they were hanged at St. Andrews. The most notable thing in the above cases, is the extremely short interval between sentence and execution, in one case only three days. The dispensers of justice in that day did not consider imprisonment for minor offences a full satisfaction for crimes committed, but generally added, as has been shown some extraneous punishment, such as whipping, pillory, &c. Still another form in cases of manslaughter was branding the left thumb with the letter M. I have several instances of this along my notes: an interesting one was the case of Harry Grant, black drummer, of the 104 reg. A number of soldiers had been drinking at Mr. Merritt's, at Indian-town, 15th October, 1812, and got into a row with citizens. The drummer was singled out for the most violent attack, and in defending himself stabbed Charlie Henry Dalton in the arm. Dalton died of his wound, and Grant was tried for murder. It appeared on trial that he was acting mostly in self defence, and he was convicted of manslaughter only. He

Hints to Housekeepers. Tepid water with a little borax dissolved in it is good to wash colored table linen in. For panker sore mouth, one tablespoonful of borax dissolved in half a pint of water is excellent used as a wash. To clean red brick floors, rub them with a brick moistened with a little warm milk and water, and wipe dry with a soft cloth. Half a teaspoonful of common table salt, dissolved in a little cold water and drank, will instantly relieve heartburn. To clean straw matting, boil three quarts of bran in one gallon of water and wash the matting with the water, drying it well. To wash castor oil bottles, put them one-third full of rice, and fill up with water, shake thoroughly. To remove paint from windows, take strong bicarbonate of soda and dissolve it in hot water. Wash the glass, and in twenty minutes or half an hour rub thoroughly with a dry cloth. Never sun feather beds. Air them thoroughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil, and gives the feathers a rancid smell. Cook castnet in a double boiler or in a covered pail set in a kettle of water. Be sure to salt it. Vapor baths will clear the skin. Powdered charcoal, taken on first rising in the morning, is good. Sometimes a good medicine for biliousness is the remedy required. The writes who writes for a living despise all his life.—[Washington Critic]. SHIRLEY CARSTONE is the title of a new serial to be commenced next week. It should be read by everyone.

this view I am borne out by Joe Coburn, who said one day last week: "John's right was hurt in the fourth round, and had Mitchell the necessary pluck he could have won right there. Mitchell now talks of retiring from the ring, being contented with having stopped a man, accidentally disabled, whom any other first-class fighter would have finished under the circumstances. Mitchell's announcement is made to save him from tackling such a stayer as Jack Dempsey." Joe also praises John's grit, and says he knows that it is no fun to fight with a disabled hand. Nevertheless, it was one of the fortunes of war, and John must abide with it until he can prove his title clear. There are indications that the black-trotted wonder of the West will appear on the track again the coming season. The Chicago Tribune says: "J. L. Case, Jr., of Hickory Grove stock farm was in town recently. He reports Jay-Eye-See in good condition, and says that anybody who thinks he has a horse better than the little gelding can get a race. Last summer when Jay-Eye-See beat Karna's record of 2:10 on a half-mile track he was some 100 pounds heavier than when he made his record of 2:10. When asked as to the success thus far of the get of Phalaris, Mr. Case said: "None of Phalaris's colts have been worked for speed; he cannot be said to have been in the stud for over a year, although he has, maybe, fifteen colts altogether, some of which were out of common mares, but Mr. Kinney has one—Phalaris—that had been some throat affection would have beaten 2:25. Phalaris Chief we sold to a gentleman at St. Paul for \$5,000, but three of his get (two-year-olds) are at the farm, and I think any one of them can trot 2:45 the coming season. I fancy that the grandsons of Phalaris will get into the thirty list before any of his sons."

John in this particular are unrivalled. It is known to every one who has watched the tide of excursion travel that the majority of persons who make the provincial trip belong to the wealthier classes. They are all persons in easy circumstances to whom the mere matter of hotel charges are nothing, if they can get the accommodations they require. As it is now, there is no hotel large enough to hold the excursionists who arrive here during the heated term for two days. As a consequence, these people pass through St. John almost without stopping, making their stay instead at some other place. Were there sufficient hotel accommodation, this class of excursionists would stay over for a day, or a week, instead of simply passing through the city. Others would take up a permanent residence here for the summer. Many when they had learned by experience the healthfulness of our summer climate would buy land and erect cottages to live in. Thus, by degrees, St. John would become one of the great watering places of the continent. Mount Pleasant and the surrounding country possess rare advantages for the quartering of a summer colony. No where on the continent within an equal radius are there so many eligible sites for cottages. Within the space we have mentioned there are a thousand hills, a score of lakes and scenery so diversified as to baffle description. Those who have visited Short Hills, New Jersey, where every house in the village is built on a hill, can appreciate what the country