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From Out the Storied Past.

BUSINESS 100 YEARS AGO.

(H. F. SHORTIS.)
Article 8.

It is evident that the reputation of Mr. Kelson as a writer, like the also, has taken 100 years to bloom, and it was only by accident that these interesting letters were rescued from the dust of ages. In his pages he takes us back to the time and place where all those events happened, and on our perusal we feel that we are amongst them, witnessing the busy planters shipping their crews and preparing for the fishery—the mode of collecting our staple—the articles of food and clothing in use in those far-off days, the manners and customs of the people, the eagerness with which the youngsters were sought from abroad and the great demand for their services upon their arrival. Nothing appears to have escaped the eagle eye of Mr. Kelson, and he was indeed endowed with great discernment and discrimination in his judgment of character. The grasp that he possessed over the vast business conducted by Mr. Slade of which he was Manager, the culture and refinement, as well as upon occasions, the keen sarcasm displayed by him in his references to Governor Keates having vetoed the judgment of Surrogate Lieut. Buchanan would remind one of the famous letters of Julius, which have puzzled the highest and cleverest of politicians, writers and experts, from those days to the present, as to what Mr. Kelson's letter to the Governor with regard to His Excellency's over-riding the judgment handed in by Buchanan in connection with Rowe's Room! What a masterpiece it must have been as a literary production, and what a study, lesson and delight it would be for us, if we only possessed it! When his ordinary business letters are couched in such lurid, choice, eye-catching language, what must have been the one which he sent to the Governor, which he certainly took time and care to prepare? I am certain that for any person to attempt to improve on it would be as ridiculous and wasteful as "to gild refined gold, to paint the lily or add perfume to the violet." The readers of the Evening Telegram who have followed up these letters will readily acknowledge that Mr. Kelson possessed a clear and incisive style of writing, and a capacity for expressing himself, which was noble in its simplicity.

An Accomplished Gentleman.

He was undoubtedly acquainted with the business centres abroad, as well as the largest towns in our own country, while his extensive reading, his great business connections gave him an understanding of, and sympathy for the people of the whole island not generally possessed by an



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urban dweller. He was a man of immense versatility and activity of mind and combined in an unusual degree business and literary ability with practical common sense. His letters attract the attention of his readers like a magnet and retains it from start to finish. His motto evidently was "Soe flecti sed nunquam." "Ott en bent but never broken," as written on a bent but never broken, as written on the grim determination and unflinching pertinacity with which he fought out his case against the Governor's decision, although the place and time was next to worthless, and all he was thinking about was the effect his defeat would have on the minds of the dealers and whether it would, in any way, damage the standing or interests of the firm. And again, although having a keen and powerful rival in business in Mr. Garland, right through his remarks he has never referred to him but with profound respect, and without exception, when referring to him he styled him Mr. Garland. This goes to show that he must indeed have possessed a magnanimous disposition, and upon all occasions he could be nothing but the gentleman. It may be that as we had no general elections in those days, our opponents were not so quibbling as to the black spots or peccadilloes, of our ancestors as we are to-day, when any man who may enter public affairs has no difficulty in having advanced for his education all the information he may require as to his progenitors and his own filial wobbles in the path of rectitude long forgotten by himself, or perhaps never heard of. However, there it is—he treats his great rival in business as respectfully and as gentlemanly as if he was writing about his dearest friend.

Ethnological Pursuits.

With regard to the Lieut. Buchanan, the Surrogate, who gave judgment in favor of Mr. Kelson, he is the same man who was sent by the authorities to seek out any of the Boethians who might be remaining on our island. This was exactly the same year that Mr. Kelson's letters were written, 1816-16. The intercourse between the Indians and settlers was friendly, but soon after quarrels arose, as the Indians were accused of stealing the materials of the fishery, and even its produce. Wrong excited a mutual violence, and an inextinguishable enmity followed. The settlers, generally men of fierce tempers, and armed with their powerful weapons, carried on the contest in a manner particularly ruthless, hunting and shooting the natives like deer. The latter gradually disappeared from our island, and then humanity, combined with the curiosity of the age, led repeated efforts to trace out and ascertain if any remnants of this unfortunate people remained. After several fruitless attempts, Lieut. Buchanan came up with a party on the river Exploits, and prevailed on two of them to accompany him, while the same number of marines were left as hostages; but as he unhappily did not return at the time appointed, the natives, suspecting that a plot was formed to surprise their tribe, killed the two men and hastened to a remote quarter. Cormack afterwards went through the country and found traces of habitation at White Bay, Red Indian Lake and Exploits. He also found wooden repositories for the dead which were built of wood; fences to entrap the deer, small images, models of canoes, arms and culinary utensils, but not a sign of a living Indian. But much has been written upon this subject by the late Archbishop Howley and others, and I must hurry on with Mr. Kelson's epistles.

A Trip to St. John's.

Trinity, Dec. 16th 1815.
Sir,—Since my last No. Mr. Clinch having taken into his head that he had misconstrued the Governor's orders respecting Rowe's Room, he is measuring out the part for Williams as mentioned in my letter No. 18, has since that date thought proper to place him in possession of the whole spot which he first claimed including his erections, etc. Conceiving that this measure might probably lay me open to damages and wishing to ascertain this point, I determined on go-

ing to St. John's, and the day following, I started off on the 26th inst., in the morning, with the hopes of meeting the Swallow in that place about ready for return, and with the expectation of being back in the course of 3 or 4 days. In this I was rather disappointed for in the dark night, blowing from the west, our port, and after beating the whole of the next day without being able to get up, were then obliged by the violence of the breeze and high sea to stand off to the N.E. Shortly afterwards we were forced to heave to, it coming on to blow a most violent gale from N.W. with snow and severe frost. We continued laying to, two nights and a day, when fortunately, being then nearly 20 leagues from the land, the wind veered in our favor and we stood in for the shore—made very luckily Cape Spear and got into St. John's on the 30th November, where I had the mortification to find that the Swallow had sailed for Trinity on the day before. On the 2nd December, I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Garland's brig George make fast to one of the buoys in the Narrows, bound for Trinity. I was extremely glad as it afforded me a prospect of getting back much earlier than I could expect by the Cosmopolite, as the weather was bad for discharging fish and we had also lost our main boom and a capital new spar) in getting in. After procuring every information in St. John's respecting Williams' business and being assured by all the law officers in the place that he can do nothing respecting damages, I departed from thence in the George, and arrived safe here on the 7th inst.—7 days before the Cosmopolite returned, and I feel much pleasure in saying that I found everything had been properly attended to during my absence, and that my instructions had been fulfilled in every respect by Mr. Langan whom I left in charge.

Concerning Vessels.

From your letters it appears to me likely that you will be displeased at not seeing the John and Elizabeth home with oil instead of the George. Had your instructions to that effect reached me earlier it would have been as you pointed out. What struck me was that the John and Elizabeth is a capital vessel for keeping fish, and that she would not stow so much casks as the George. Grossard is, I believe, a little disappointed too, however I must do better next time, and I hope all will be well. am at total standstill respecting the Alpha whether it will be best for her to take a cargo of fish abroad or to Poole, or the 10 tons of oil and 25 tons of blubber which I have remaining, with fish to fill up for Poole. I have been turning it in my mind over and over, and I hope it may turn out for the best (as I am determined one way or the other) when I say, she shall send her to you with the 33 tons blubber and oil and what fish she will take to fill up. The John and Elizabeth I shall send away late with full cargo of good fish abroad and orders to return here very early in the spring with salt, etc. in order to take the remains of fish. What then will be more than the can carry, I am inclined to think will do as well in St. John's as anywhere. I can't divest myself of the opinion that will do better abroad next spring than will this fall. I am sorry that the expenses of the trade will this year fall so extremely heavy. The George's lumber, the long list of bills and the two St. John's balances, for which you will be drawn on, together, makes a heavy sum. By the St. John's balances, I mean Hart & Robinson, and Robertson & Mortimer's. The latter will draw on you for \$136-2-7, the former I can't exactly ascertain, but much as we are without one of their Bills of Parcels, but I expect not so large a sum as the one above mentioned.

List of Supplies.

I shall now give a list of the supplies ordered without mentioning the quantity except in a few instances. These articles ordered for the Spring are: Bread 200 bags, butter 3 tons, anchors, blocks, boots, brick, blankets, tin, blankets, cheese (100), canvas, candles, creepers, coal 30 hds., cordage, flour, fushings, iron, frocks (Guernsey), files, gingerbread (2 hds), hats, hatchets, hinges, hammers, hose, jackets (20 men's Olive Rushing Pea, 40 men's Olive Monkey), knives, locks, lime, 4 doz. coffee mills, leather, nets (Norway), nails, pump tacks, scupper tacks, swanskin (black brown and blue), tannin, rugs (green), snuff, scented (half cwt.), snuff, plain (half cwt.), hooks, and blades, and hatts, seines, hogs' bristles, pork, shoes (1000 pairs assorted), caplin, seines, sand and scythe stones (10 doz.) scissors, tobacco (1 hbd.), women's black pollieses, men's short black jackets, men's black trousers, men's frilled shirts (a few). These goods wanted for the planters to come by first vessel.

General Matters.

Trinity, Dec. 15, 1815.
As you seem anxious about having oil in the spring, I shall endeavor to get two schooners out to the ice. I was in hopes you would have got more than \$45 per ton for the pale seal and I am extremely sorry that there should be such a deficiency as 215 gals. in the gauge. How it could happen I can't conceive. The late Joseph Burridge left me and Mr. Durell his trustees, in consequence of which I have seen his papers, and amongst them is an account from Attwood & Haines, of St. John's, wherein they credit him for train oil this fall at \$23 per ton of 256 gals. Ours being a small quantity at \$26, a less quantity at \$28 and the chief part at \$24, all of 280 gals. to the ton, I hope will pay good freight. The list of servants I am unable to get ready, as well as a list of remains, etc. I understand Mr. Garland's trade is short of many articles besides flour, in consequence of the George coming out in ballast. They have now a schooner waiting for a time for St. John's in order chiefly to recruit the stocks. The fishing firm of Graham & Boag is dissolved and I was told by Mr. MacBride when in St. John's he will have nothing to do with the business about to be carried on at South Side, Trinity, by Graham, Hackett & Lang at Churchill's Room, and I am inclined to think it will not stand long. I hear Mr. Garland intends to sell Fogo and to extend his

opposition. It is reported that Mr. Durell goes home this fall (his 7 years agreement being expired) and that Mr. J. P. Garland will undertake the management of the concern, in this takes place and Mr. D. D. should not come out again. I don't think the change will be injurious to me.

Cur's Sea Stock.

On settling with Joseph Cur, I found there was a deficiency of \$2-2-1 in the Catalina cash account, for which I told him he must be answerable, unless you might think proper to allow it. I stated to him how it had been with myself since I have had the management of the business here, there has been a deficiency more or less every year, sometimes 2, 3 and even 4 which I have always charged to my own account, but he refused to take his bills unless I would pay him the whole. He intends settling with you. I have allowed him 2 gals. rum, 1 lb. green tea, 10 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. coffee and 1 lb. tobacco for a sea-stock in consequence of the time he served at Catalina after the expiration of his agreement. I should have made him an offer of remaining here as kind of second hand under Burrage, but their tempers are so irritable they would never be at peace, and I can't think of removing Burrage, who is an older servant, and a downright sober, hard-working fellow. But should you send Cur out again I will endeavor to replace him at Catalina under Mr. Langan whom I think will agree with and manage him very well, as Joe acknowledges now that he is incapable of all but the worst shoreman's part. I have appeared personally for Mr. Taggart's watch, but to no purpose. The watch-maker, S—, has mislaid it, or lost it, or perhaps sold it with 2 others, which were sent at the same time, and I believe nothing can be done without a law suit. The master of our schooner Cosmopolite, who, I believe, carried them, is long since dead. I am requested to ask you to state the balance lying in your hands on account of the late Thomas Leach & Co. Ragged Mr. Your letter No. 20 per the George, Lincoln, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of, and beging to refer you to the sundry papers per this vessel as particularly at foot, I remain, Sir, with best endeavors for your interest,
Your humble servant,
WM. KELSNO.

Concerning Many Things.

I have discharged Capt. Pattick and have his receipt in full of all demands. His wages came very heavy, and I must acknowledge that my agreement with him was most unfortunate and altogether a bad bargain. At the time I shipped him, I had no one to go master of the Mary. I thought, too, about sending a schooner home in the Fall and had also an idea of sending her to you with the 33 tons blubber. I am glad to say, has kept himself latterly more sober, and I believe he will do tolerably well for the salt-lo. Should a man of the name of Michael Kennuse, who has been with you the last 3 or 4 years apply to you in the Spring for a passage out here I shall be glad if you would grant it him: I don't mean free of any charge, but if you could ship him it would be the best plan. Our new, Counting House will be in complete order for next Fall. The next thing we want is a new Fish Store, a new Shop and another new Store, besides some repairs. I was obliged this Fall to build a new house for James Dwyer, master of the Trinity is now visited by a disease (the measles) to which it has been a total stranger for, at least, the last 60 years, consequently all the natives, young and old are and will be subjected to its influence. It could not have happened at a better season for the Planters, and fortunately the symptoms are of a mild nature. As yet we have had only one on our Room taken down in it (our shopkeeper Tavernor and whose assistant of course is more misused by us now than it would be in the Caplin school, but I expect daily two or three more. Our men, Sir,
Your humble servant,
WM. KELSNO.

Gruel for colds is made with one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of oatmeal, sugar and sherry. Cream the oatmeal with a little milk, heat the rest of the milk. Cook for 20 minutes and add sugar and one teaspoonful of sherry.

**Girls! Draw A Moist
Cloth Through Hair
Double the Beauty.**

Immediate?—Yes! Certain?—That's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a Danderine hair cleanse. Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—growing out from the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair, and lots of it, surely get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents.

Slip-Overs and Wool Vesteets.

These are exceptionally pretty. Made up in attractive colour combinations, and are pure worsted.

You need one to wear over your waist, inside your raincoat, or to wear under your suit.

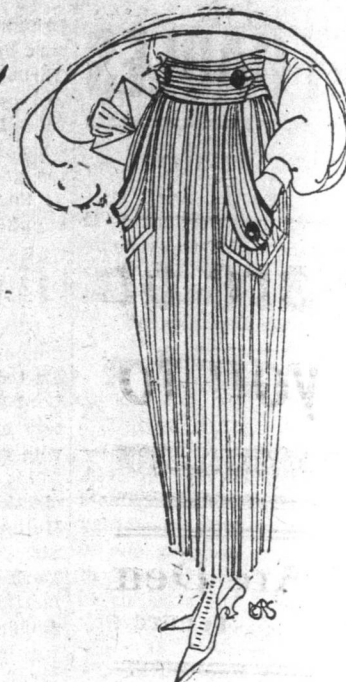
\$2.25 each.

Ladies' Silk Skirts.

With separate skirts so highly favored, you will be more than ordinarily interested in these selections.

The displays are fascinating from the view-points of both varied assortments and price.

\$6.75 each.



MILLEY'S

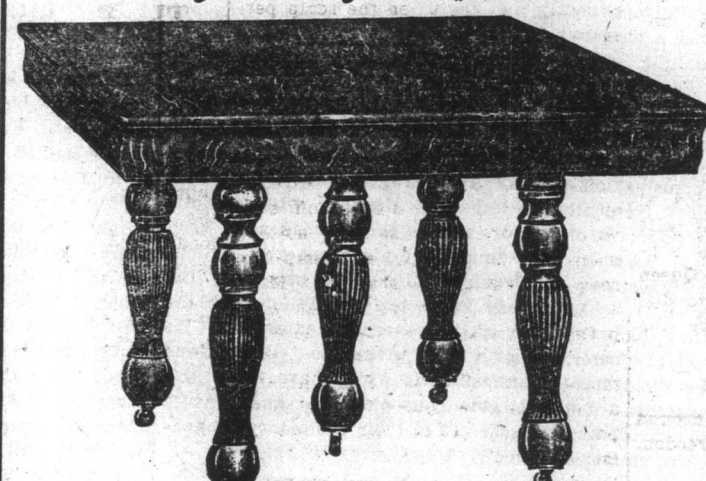
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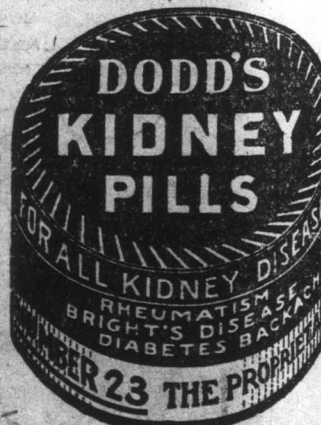
**Mess of Pottage
for Invention.**

Man Gets \$10,000 For Half Million Dollar Invention, 'Tis Said.

That a St. John man had invented a storage battery 9½ times as powerful as those now in use was stated by a Halifax automobile man, who had received the information from a friend. According to the story, the man lived some distance in the country from St. John, and having no money for train fares, walked into the city. On demonstrating the battery,

he was offered \$2,000 for a half interest in it, and he accepted it. Then he met another man to whom he sold the balance for \$8,000. The new owners then sent the model battery to the Bethlehem Steel Company and the principals of that firm immediately suggested forming a half million dollar company.

It is a good idea to try changing foods about from one meal to another—use something generally planned for breakfast for luncheon instead, and a dinner food for breakfast. It makes meal time much more interesting.



First

You are

The exhibit
imaginable, y
conservative.

We are o
you to

These Are Den
By RUTH

Never in the history of the world was the saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" truer. Which is a serious sounding prelude to what has always been considered a frivolous subject. The throne of another monarch is threatened. This time it is a queen. But perhaps I go too far in saying that a throne is threatened. I don't think there is a serious danger yet. But there is a movement on foot to limit some of her powers. The monarch whom I refer has been up to the present one of the few absolute monarchs left—Queen of Fashion.

Women Are Really Getting Discontented with the Queen. The movement to limit her powers is the expression of a growing resentment and dissatisfaction among women with her freakish, utterly unreasonable and sometimes very annoying rule. The revolt has its headquarters at a certain women's club, one of the largest and most progressive in this country.

This club has prepared a platform of dress reform. Though the club is very progressive one is startled at the mildness of its platform. It calls only for the adoption of a few simple standards in dress which Queen Fashion shall not be allowed to disregard. Briefly these are the rules which are demanded.

We Will Not Be Hobbled. That the width of skirt around the bottom should allow for freedom of stepping. That the width around hips should be sufficient to prevent drawing across the back. That the fullness of the skirt should be so planned that the garment will not pull up or drop too low when one is seated. That the length and fullness of dress or business dress should be planned to avoid holding up, either by coming down or up stairs. That waists and sleeves should allow for freedom of movement. That pockets should be placed in dresses, suits and coats. That light colored collars, cuffs, bows, and linings should be detachable and cleanable.

Room for Our Toes. That shoes for street and business

Information.

CLEO, TAKE THIS LITTLE U.O. MEE. SIR—UNLESS A BILL WITHIN FIVE BE COMPELLED

