The Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 82 Prince William Street, St. John, Canada.

MANAGING DIRECTOR—Jas. H. Crocket.
EDITOR—S. D. Scott.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Morning Edition, By Carrier, per year, $5.00
" " Mail, " 3.00
Weekly Edition, by Mail, per year, ... 1.00
Weekly Edition to United States 1.52
Single Copies Two Cents.

TELEPHONE CALLS:
Business Office .. .. Main 1722
Editorial and News .. .. Main 1746

SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1910.

DR. HANNAY'S HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick has had its fair share of attention from historical writers. The records of certain localities, certain periods and certain individuals have proved attractive to students and are set forth in many volumes, pamphlets and other publications. But the inquirer who desired to find such a complete and adequate history of the province as would give him a fair understanding of its original settlement, the vicissitudes of its early fortunes, the colonization of the country, and the political, commercial, industrial and social development of the people, would have to seek it through a library of books and papers much larger than that which the ex-president of Harvard considers a thorough education. At the end of such a study he would find many gaps unfilled.

Such a student will now find in the two volume work just completed by Dr. James Hannay, the book he needs. More than thirty years ago Dr. Hannay produced his History of Acadia, which was the story of the French colonies in the Maritime Provinces down to the time when they passed permanently under British control. At that time much of the material afterward available was not in sight. Many volumes have been written since on the French regime in Acadia, but Dr. Hannay's book is not contradicted in any important particular, and is by far the most interesting complete account of the period. His story of the Lady La Tour is a classic, and has proved its attractiveness by the number of times that it has been stolen by writers who were themselves excellent judges of style. Dr. Hannay cherished in those early days the dream of writing a complete history of the province. But half a life time of newspaper work, and the authorship of other histories and biographies intervened. His history of the war of 1812 is compiled from original sources with true historical care, and presented graphically, but is in tone more controversial than the historical spirit demands. Dr. Hannay had before him some provocatively false histories from the other standpoint, and dealt with them somewhat in the manner of an expert campaign journalist. His lives of Sir Leonard Tilley, and Hon. L. A. Wilmot, are more judicial in tone. That of Sir Leonard Tilley as originally published contains a large amount of valuable information on the condition of the province immediately before the agitation for responsible government.

The History of New Brunswick is given in two volumes of 455 pages each, the first containing twenty-six chapters, the second twenty, with appendices and index. The work begins with the visit of Cabot to Bay Chaleur, and that of Champlain and De Monts to the Bay of Fundy. The first chapter traces Acadian history to the death of Lady La Tour, and the end of the fourth chapter brings the story down to the British capture of Quebec, and the treaty of Paris. The French regime is condensed into forty-five pages, in which the occurrences are admirably summarized. At the end of chapter five Dr. Hannay devotes ten pages to a discussion of the disputed question of the site of La Tour's fort, giving in full Professor Ganong's argument in favor of the east side of the harbor, followed by his own reply in favor of the traditional position.

The history of the period between the end of the French regime and the organization of the separate provinces of New Brunswick in 1784 is given in four interesting chapters. They describe the founding of the New England settlements on the St. John, and at Sackville, and the first colony on the North Shore. Acocunt is given of the enormous grants of land at this time, and Dr. Hannay does not spare the land-grabbers who succeeded or those who failed to get what they desired. Dr. Hannay's account of the New Brunswick incidents of the revolutionary war is quite full. The reader is shown how this province was nearly lost to the Crown and would certainly have been on the side of the revolution if the majority of the population could have had their way. Of the settlers on the river above St. John, only four refused to sign the resolution offering to place themselves under the Government of Massachusetts. Nine other loyal settlers resided at the mouth of the river, while the American colonists at Sackville and Fort Cumberland were eager to join the continental party. The saving element was the Yorkshire colony about Fort Cumberland and Amherst, the little group at St. John, and the small British force which could be spared to drive off the invading parties, who were strengthened from Maugerville and by such Indians and Acadians as could be induced to join them. The arrival and settlement of the Loyalists changed the whole situation. As Dr. Hannay says, the revolution may have been bad for Great Britain, but it was the making of New Brunswick. The author brushes aside the distinction between Loyalists and Refugees, contending that it is only one of circumstances and surroundings. The twelve thousand loyalists and disbanded soldiers were three-fifths of the population when the province was established. The population supposed to be 20,000 in 1784 was thought to be 25,000 in 1802. In the next two decades its increase was more rapid as there were 74,176 inhabitants in 1824.

The history of the period between 1790 and 1840 is less familiar than of any other. Much has been written about pre-loyalist days, and the story of these settlers down to the time that they were established in their homes has been told in many ways. Dr. Hannay discusses this comparatively obscure period in the last half of his first volume and several chapters in the second. On one side it is a record of gradually advancing settlement, of the beginning of important industries, the progress of commerce, the development of shipbuilding, with due attention to education and religion. On another it is a record of a struggle between the democratic or popular element claiming greater political power, and the supporters of prerogative rights, a struggle varied by various faction disputes, and modified by the character and disposition of the governor for the time being. Dr. Hannay's sympathies are clearly with the popular or democratic side, which gradually gained in influence until in the time of Wilmot, Fisher and Tilley, it reached a final triumph. In the opinion of Dr. Hannay, James Glenie, who first represented Sunbury in 1790, was the first of the great reformers, but as he appeared years before his time he could not see the result of his labors, and was unable to read his history in a nation's eyes. Of the various governors, Sir Archibald Campbell, who is twice mentioned as "the old military tyrant" is presented as the most despotic in the line of soldier administrators. The author, however, relieves even him of any more blame than attaches to the members of his New Brunswick executive, who upheld and advised him in all that he did. The student of constitutional history will find this account of the rise and progress of the idea of responsible government in this colony full of interest and instruction. Outside of these struggles the most sensational episodes were the war of 1812 and the Aroostook troubles. On both occasions the war spirit of the population was aroused.

The constitutional struggle extending to the middle of the nineteenth century is carried on concurrently with the long continued agitation and negotiations concerning railway construction. It may be said here that Dr. Hannay has drawn his account from original sources and especially from the official records of which he has evidently made faithful study.

In 1849 the Legislature of New Brunswick introduced a national policy by giving a protection of two shillings a barrel on flour to protect the local mills. Dr. Hannay tells us that such duties have never been popular in New Brunswick, but he does not support the opinion with any records of permanent disapproval. We do not enter here upon a review of Dr. Hannay's account of the various Intercolonial railway policies which were canvassed concurrently with the controversy over the surrende to the executive of the right to initiate money bills. In 1852, shortly before the first sod of the railway, then bearing the ambitious name of European and North American, was turned the population of the province had reached 193,800 and had increased 39,800 in eleven years. Two years after, no less than 1,500 in St. John alone died in the cholera epidemic. In 1854 the reciprocity treaty was ratified, and the next year the last remnant of the old Imperial Custom House system disappeared. In 1856 the prohibition law was enacted to be repealed within a few months. While Dr. Hannay regards the legislation as unwise, he condemns the governor for his arbitrary dissolution of the House to test the question before the act could have had a fair trial. The swift series of elections did not interfere with the construction of the railway which was completed to Shediac in 1860, and gave good profits in the next six years of provincial operation. Negotiations for railway connection with Canada were broken up by the confederation movement.

Those who have forgotten the history of the union of the provinces will find in the three chapters dealing with that event many things called to their remembrance. It is not necessary to go over the incidents here, but it may be said that Dr. Hannay is quite frank in his comment and criticism. He thinks that less secrecy as to the details after the Quebec conference would have been wise. Of Mr. Wetmore, afterwards premier and judge, it is said that "he never pretended to have "any fixed political principles," but "rushed into the "contest" against confederation "for the purpose of "bettering his own fortunes." Mr. Anglin was a clever Irishman and a leader, but not a great success as a politician. Mr. R. D. Wilmot rushed into the field with a view to his political advantage. Mr. Coram's sole claim to distinction was that he had personated King William in an Orange procession. Mr. Hatheway "was "nothing more than a loud mouthed demagogue with a "large body and a small heart." On the other hand Mr. Fraser and Mr. Allen, both judges, afterwards, are credited with opposing confederation from conviction. Mr. Bliss Botsford was "hopelessly dull by nature." Governor Gordon's speech from the throne in 1866 in which he spoke of union as much to be desired, has usually been regarded as representing his own and the Imperial view. But Dr. Hannay believes that some of the members of the alleged anti-confederate ministry "had "given His Excellency to understand that they were "prepared to reverse their former action." In the later proceedings the author expresses the view that the Governor "put a severe strain on the constitution," and that Mr. Smith, as leader of the Government, "might "have made it very unpleasant for him" had he not been "a timid politician." We know that in the end the people endorsed union, and Dr. Hannay gives us a statement showing that the final vote stood 55,665 for, to 33,767 against it.

There is not space to speak of the subsequent history of the province as given in the last one hundred pages. The discussion of the school act controversy leads up to a sort of anti-climax, when it is stated that while Quebec members of Parliament were fighting behind Mr. Costigan, the Bishop of St. John made a compromise with the local government which has worked well ever since. In dealing with still more recent events, Dr. Hannay deals cautiously with controversial matters.

The volumes contain many portraits. One of Lieutenant Governor Tweedie is the frontispiece of volume one, while Attorney General Hazen has the place of honor in the second volume. An appendix gives a sketch of the history of the principal religious denominations of banking and education.

The work is printed by John A. Bowes of this city, who uses good paper, and clear type, gives wide margins and so commends mechanically the book to the reader who is fastidious on these points.

THAT $35,933.

The Telegraph lets it be known that Mr. Hazen must expect to be attacked in its columns because he read in public the affidavit respecting the $35,933 rake-off obtained by Mr. George McAvity, one of the Telegraph proprietors. Why should not Mr. Hazen have read the history of that corrupt operation? Is it not a matter of public interest? The statement which Mr. Hazen read is true. Mr. McAvity knows it to be true. He knows that the public knows it to be true. He has never denied and cannot deny that he got this money. Mr. McAvity will never be able to hush up this infamous affair by assailing Mr. Hazen or by calling The Standard names.

COAL

AMERICAN ANTHRACITE
SCOTCH ANTHRACITE
OLD MINE SYDNEY
RESERVE

Delivered in bulk or in bags. Prices low

R. P. & W. F. Starr, Limited

Begin the New Year right by placing your first order for ENGRAVING or PRINTING with us, and you will continue to do so throughout the year.
C. H. FLEWWELLING,
85½ Prince Wm. Street,
Phone Main 1740-11.

KEEP YOUR MONEY

Don't throw it into the ash barrel, but use a

HUSTLER ASH SIFTER

IT SAVES THE GOOD COAL

A child can work it. NO DIRT, NO DUST. Turning the crank for a minute sifts the day's ashes. It saves its cost many times in a year. Fits wood or iron barrels.

COAL SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

Price - - - - - - $5.50

EMERSON & FISHER Ltd., "THE STOVE PEOPLE" 25 Germain Street.

"A THING OF BEAUTY AND A JOY FOREVER."

Diamonds and Other Precious Stones

Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware.
GIFTS AND REMEMBRANCES.

For Ladies Wear: Chains, Sprays, Bracelets, Crescents, Necklets, Stars, Lockets, Sunbursts, Brooches, Love Knots, Barpins, Beautypins, Lacepins, Chatalines, Hatpins, Mesh Bags, Collarpins, Purses.

For Gentlemen: Albert Chains, Bosom Studs, Double Vest, Society Emblems, Curb Chains, Watch Charms, Ribbon Fob, Fob and Seal, Scarf Pins, Key Rings, Sleeve Links, Fountain Pens, Shirt Buttons, Ink Wells, Cuff Holders, Match Boxes, Tie Clips, Safety Fastenings, and an endless variety of Watches, Rings, Silverware, Toilet Sets, Manicures, Field, Opera, Eye Glasses, Spectacles.

All warranted to give satisfaction and offered at most reasonable prices. Yours, Respectfully,

W. TREMAINE GARD,
77 Charlotte Street, Goldsmith and Jeweler

-:- YOU NEED -:-
COTTON SIGNS
TO HELP SELL YOUR
CHRISTMAS GOODS
—ORDER THEM FROM—
H. L. & J. T. McGOWAN Ltd,
'Phone 697. 139 Princess Street.

There's No Stone Left Unturned
IN OUR EFFORTS TO MAKE A GREAT SHOWING THIS CHRISTMASTIDE
Artistic and Novel Jewelry of all Descriptions. Silverware for the table or toilet, in new and choice designs.
GIFT PIECES INNUMERABLE
Call Early and Make Your Selections
Ferguson & Page,
Diamond Importers and Jewelers, - 41 KING STREET

Gem Calendar Pads
--FOR 1910--

English and Canadian
Office and Desk
DIARIES
BARNES & CO., Ltd., 84 Prince Wm. St.

Established 1826

WE desire to thank our many Patrons and Friends for very liberal Patronage bestowed on Our House during the past year, and hope by continued effort to still merit their confidence and support. We extend to all our Compliments and Best Wishes for a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

T. RANKINE & SONS, Limited,
Biscuit Manufacturers, ST. JOHN, N. B.
January 1st, 1910.

RINGS
For Christmas Gifts

A handsome ring is always an acceptable gift for a lady and a diamond ring is naturally the one most to be desired. Our stock includes no poor color, badly flawed stones. We buy only the better grades of fine white stones.

Solitaire Diamonds, $20, $25, $30, $40, $45, $50, $55, $60. All fine white stones very brilliant. Others up to $300.
Diamond and Rubies. $18 to $45
Diamonds and Pearls. 16 to 50
Diamonds and Emeralds.. .. .. 20 to 35
Diamonds and Sapphires. . . . . 16 to 42
Let us show you these rings.

L. L. Sharpe & Son,
21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

N. B. Southern Railway

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 3, 1909, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:—

Lv St. John East Ferry .... 7.30 a. m.
Lv. West St. John .. .. .. 7.45 a. m.

Arr. St. Stephen .. .. ..12.30 p. m.
Lv. St. Stephen .. .. .. 1.45 p. m.
Lv. St. Stephen .. .. .. 1.45 p. m.
Arr. West St. John .. .. .. 6.30 p. m.
H. H. McLEAN, President.
Atlantic Standard Time.

Our New Term
Begins Monday, January 3rd.

We thank the public for the liberal patronage enjoyed throughout 1909.
We will begin 1910 with the accumulated experience and prestige of 42 successful years, and hope to make our 43rd year the best of all.
Send for catalogue.

THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE
S. Kerr
Principal.

THE QUEEN AND HER WARDROBE

Continued from page 3.

When the royal couple visited Ireland in the spring of 1885 every step of their journey was watched with the keenest interest. The Princess started in the simplest attire, a black cashmere dress and tight fitting black cloth coat, edged with feather trimming, a small black bonnet and a travelling cloak of gray reversible vicuna, the inner surface of which was a pretty shade of pink.

On her arrival at Dublin, however, it was observed that she was attired from head to foot in olive green, the nearest approach to "the wearin' o' the green" permissible in those aesthetic days. The skirt, looped back tunic and half length tight jacket were of rich velvet that caught the light and gave the dark green all the brightness of which it was capable. Her bonnet was of the same tint in Irish poplin and had a flat crown and trimming of marabout feathers. Her hair was plaited in a knot behind, through which was passed a long gold pin in the form of a sword, the hand guard being of enamel and diamonds.

When she went to Dublin University on April 4 to receive the honorary degree of doctor of music she had on a dark blue Irish polin dress, with a velvet jacket and bonnet to match. These last, of course, had to be removed when she donned the "doctor's robe and cap," the former being the richest white satin brocatelle, lined and trimmed with beautiful crimson satin. The college cap or "mortar board" had a gold band and tassel. At the state ball at Dublin Castle the Princess was much admired in a beautiful cream satin gown, embroidered with gold and silver in a shamrock design, and a long tulle veil strewn with gold and silver shamrocks falling from her diamond tiars.

When the German Emperor and Empress came to England in the summer of 1891 every opportunity of welcoming and honoring them was made the most of. The Prince and Princess of Wales met them on their arrival at the Windsor railway station, and it was indeed a state reception. The day was hot, but the Princess looked cool and attractive in a toilette of grayish peach tinted silk, the corsage covered with white lace and three roses without foliage—pink, white, and yellow—at her throat, and her small bonnet was graced by a coronal of similar roses which rested most becomingly on her hair.

At the state ball a day or two after, when the German royalties were the guests of the evening, the Princess had on a gorgeous robe of gold trimmed with gold fringe and lace and the train draped with gold tulle, and at the Marlborough House garden party the same week she wore pale blue satin embroidered with roses and silver and a bonnet to match.

Pale blue, indeed, was her favorite wear all that summer, combined with biscuit or fawn, but once or twice she wore a lovely shade of bright red. About this time the Princess was seldom seen without a bunch of pale pink roses tucked into her waistbelt or at her throat, and a year or so later she was almost always dressed in cream, with a bunch of deep red roses worn in the same way.

Festively Attired.

At the 1897 jubilee she was festively attired in a lovely shade of pale mauve, with a bonnet to correspond, and nothing could have looked more charming. At the late Queen's garden party at Buckingham Palace she was in white with a toque of pale mauve lisse with white lace and silver, and a tall mount of mauve ostrich tips on one side. Her costume as Isabella of Valois at the gorgeous Devonshire House ball on July 22 was entirely white and gold glistening with diamonds.

In the early part of 1904 Queen Alexandra on several occasions wore very effective toilettes of black and silver, notably at the famous theatricals at Chatsworth, when she looked charming in a gown of black chiffon velvet encrusted with silver, surmounted by a diamond crown and necklace and a diamond and pearl dog collar, and at the first count of that year, when she was gowned in black with a magnificent train of Indian embroidery in silver. At the following court, she once again appeared in mauve satin, embroidered in gold with roses, shamrocks, thistles and lotus flowers, with a train to correspond.

For the royal visit to Ireland in May of the same year Queen Alexandra abandoned mourning tones in favor of colorings more in keeping with the festivities. She paid the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle a delicate compliment by arriving in a long paletot of bright green cloth with Russian sable and a toque of green tulle and velvet ararnged with shaded purple and petunia roses and a muff of green and mauve chiffon and velvet.

For the Phoenix Park races she donned an amethyst velvet gown with tiny rushings of satin of the same shade, a cape of sable and ecru lace and a toque of amethyst of velvet with shaded flowers and foliage, while at the Theatre Royal she was resplendent in ivory satin veiled with black net exquisitely worked in gold and bronze sequins with a spray of pink carnations on the corsage, completed by a cloak of ermine and lace.

At Ascot this year the Queen wore on the first day a graceful toilette in blue silk of a pervenche shade with a high crowned hat completely covered with ostrich plumes of the same shade as he dress and long deep tan gloves while on Cup day she looked lovely in a cream gown with a long coat of champagne silk net embroidered with self colored silk.

Cozy Warmth
makes a pleasant home. Is there anything the matter with your heating? Ring up 1986-11.
G. W. Williams,
18 Waterloo Street.

Fredericton Business College
IS NOT CLOSED IN SUMMER
Why waste the summer months? Two or three months wasted at this end of your course, may mean loss of that many months' salary at the other end.
ENTER NOW. Free catalogue, giving full particulars sent on request. Address,
W. J. OSBORNE,
Box 385. Fredericton, N. B.

Gasoline Marine Engines
Repairs and Renewals for any make
Promptly Attended To.
E. S. Stephenson & Co.,
Nelson St. St. John, N. B.

FOSTER & CO.,
'Tel. 523. 65 UNION ST.
Successors to E. G. Scovil
TEA and WINE MERCHANT
Agent: Robert Brown Four Crown Scotch
Pelee Island Wines.

Just a little Over the Price of a Postage Stamp.
3c. a day in fact will keep your clothes cleaned and pressed for a month. Investigate this.
WILBUR & WATTERS.
20 WATERLOO ST.

COAL
Now landing for Christmas trade all sizes Scotch anthracite, also Scotch and Sydney soft coal.
JAMES S. McGIVERN,
Agent, 5 Mill street. Tel 42.

FOR SALE
2000 STORM SASHES ALL SIZES.
Place your order early and get the correct size.
HAMILTON & GAY,
St. John, N. B.
Erin Street. 'Phone 211.

FOR HIGH GRADE
CONFECTIONERY
DELIGHTFUL ICE CREAM
and up-to-date Soda Drinks with the latest and newest flavors and fancies, call at
W. HAWKER & SON
Druggists, 104 Prince Wm. St.

EDGECOMBE & CHAISSON,
HIGH-CLASS TAILORS
Importers of High-Grade Cloths for Gentlemen's Wear.
104 KING STREET, .. TRINITY BLOCK.

A Small Hat.

She has always preferred a small hat or bonnet to one of Bribdingnagian dimensions, and if she had been in the habit of attending matinees no one's view at the play would have been obstructed by anything worn on her small and graceful head. When she has chosen a toilette for any one belonging to her it has always been elegant and suitable, as Princess Maud had to acknowledge when her royal mother insisted on ordering and superintending every detail of the lovely dress and mantle in which she went away after her marriage.

While Queen Alexandra is staying at Buckingham Palace this winter she is overhauling her immense collection of jewelry and proposes to have a large part of it reset and remodelled. The Queen owns one of the finest collections of precious stones that has ever been got together. The whole collection is contained in large safes at Buckingham Palace, where they rest upon shelves of white satin. Each is carefully placed in its proper receptacle, so that it may be found when required without effort.

The Hon. Charlotte Knollys keeps a carefully classified list of the whole of these jewels and is probably the only person in the world who realizes how great are the Queen's resources in the matter of jewelry. During the past few years the Queen has made extensive presents from her private jewels to among others, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Queen of Spain and the Princess Alexander of Teck. Her [illegible] ite stones by the way, are emer[illegible] of which she has a superb coll[illegible].