POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1904.

SATURDAY NIGHT 140 YEARS AGO.

Old Times and the Present Contrasted in Rev. Dr. Raymond's Historical Chapter This Week -- Habits and Life of the First White Residents of St John.

> W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER XVII.

AT PORTLAND POINT -- (Continued, 4).

In their business at Portland Point, Simonds and White kept four sets of ac-一次在一个人的一个一个一个一个一个一个

In glancing over the leaves of the old account books the first thing likely t attract attention is the extraordinary consumption of West India spirits and New England rum. This was by no means confined to the Company's laborers, pensed as an ordinary act of hospitality and even the preacher cheerfully accepted the proferred cup. It was used in winter to keep out the cold and in summe to keep out the heat. It was in evidence alike at a wedding or a funeral. No jug, and in process of time the use of spirits was so habitual that Peter Fisher was able to quote statistics in 1824 to prove that the consumption of ardent liquors was nearly twenty gallons per annum for every male person above sixteen years of age. While the use of rum may be regarded as the universal custom of the day, at the same time tobacco was not in very general use. The use of snuff, however, was quite common.

In the course of a few years the variety of articles kept in stock at the company's store increased surprisingly until it might be said they sold everything from a needle to an anchor." The prices at which some of the staple articles were quoted appear in the foot note.* Among other articles in demand were fishing tackle, blue ratten and fear-nothing jackets, milled caps, woollen and check shirts, horn and ivory combs, turkey garters, knee buckles, etc. Among articles that strike us as novel are to be found tin candlesticks, brass door knobs, wool cards, whip-saws, skates, razors and even mouse traps. Writing paper was sold at 1s. 3d. per quire. The only books kept in stock were almanacks, psalters, spell-

Still though the variety at first glance seems greater than might have been expected, a little further inspection will satisfy us that the life of that day was one of extreme simplicity, of luxuries there were few, and even the necessaries of

One hundred and forty years have passed since James Simonds and James White set themselves down at the head of Saint John harbor as pioneers in tion. These were neither few nor small, but they were Massachusetts men and in their veins there flowed the blood of the Puritans. The determination that enabled their progenitors to establish themselves around the shores of the old Buy States upheld them in the scarcely less difficult task of creating for themselves a home amidst the rocky billsides that encircled the Harbor of St.

Today the old pioneers of 1764 would hardly recognize their ancient landmarks. The ruggedness of old Men-ah-quesk has in a great measure disappeared; valleys have been filled and hills cut down. The mill-pond where stood the old tide mill is gone and the Union depot with its long freight sheds and maze of railway tracks occupies its place. "Mill" street and "Pond" street alone remain to tell of what occupies its place. "Mill" street and "Pond" street alone remain to ten or has been. The old grist mill near Lily Lake and its successors have long since has been. passed away. It certainly was with an eye to business, not to pleasure, that Hazen, Simonds and White built the first roadway to Rockwood Park. Could our pioneers in trade revisit the scene of their labors and note the changes time has wrought what would be their amazement? They would hardly recognize their surwrought what would be their amazement. They would hardly regarded from the roundings. Instead of rocks and crags covered with spruce and cedar, with here and there an open glade, and the wide spreading mud flats at low tide they would behold the wharves that line our shores, the ocean steamships lying in the channel, grain elevators that receive the harvests of Canadian wheat-fields two thousand grain elevators that receive the harvests of Canadian wheat-fields two thousand miles away, streets traversed by electric cars and pavements traversed by thousands of hurrying feet, bicyclists darting hither and thicker, squares tastefully laid out and adorned with flowers, public buildings and residences of goodly proportions and by no means devoid of beauty, palatial hotels opening their doors to guests from every clime, institutions for the fatherless and the widow, the aged, the poor, the unfortunate, the sick the insane, churches with heaven directing spires, schools whose teachers are numbered by the hundred and pupils by the thousand, public libraries, courts of justice and public offices of nearly every description, business establishments whose agents find their way into every nook and corner of old-time Acadie, railways and steamboats that connect the city with all parts of the globe, splendid bridges that span the rocky gorge at the mouth of the St. John where twice in the course of every twenty-four hours the battle, old as the centuries, rages between the outpouring torrent of the mighty river and the inflowing tide of the bay.

Saturday Night Then and Now-

A few years since the writer of this history in an article in the New Brunswick Magazine endeavored to contrast a Saturday night of the olden time with one of

Saturday night in the year 1764-The summer sun sinks behind the hills and "Saturday night in the year 1764—The summer sun sinks benind the finis and the glow of evening lights the harbor. At the landing place at Portland Point, one or two fishing boats are lying on the beach, and out a little from the shore a small square sterned schooner lies at her anchor. The natural lines of the harbor are clearly seen. In many places the forest has crept down nearly to the water's edge. Wharves and shipping there are none. Ledges of rock, long since removed, crop up here and there along the harbor front. The silence falls as the day's work that the little articles and the squared of the waters rushing through the led at the little settlement, and the sound of the waters rushing through the falls seems, in the absence of other sounds, unnaturally predominant. Eastward of Portland Pond we see the crags and rocks of the future city of the Loyalists, the natural ruggedness in some measure hidden by the growth of dark spruce and graceful cedar, while in the foreground lies the graceful curve of the "Upper Cove" where the forest fringes the waters edge. We may easily cross in the canoe of some friendly Indian and land where, ten years later, the Loyalists landed, but we shall find none to welcome us. The spot is desolate, and the stillness only broken by the occasional cry of some wild animal, the song of the bird in the forest and the ripple of waves on the shore.

The shadows deepen as we return to the Point,, and soon the little windows of

the settlers' houses begin to glow. There are no curtains to draw or blinds to pull down or shutters to close in these humble dwellings, but the light, though unobstructed shines but feebly, for 'tis only the glimmer of a tallow candle that we see or perhaps the flickering of the firelight from the open chimney that dances on the

In the homes of the dwellers at St. John Saturday night differs little from any other night. The head of the house is not concerned about the marketing or telephoning to the grocer; the maid is not particularly anxious to go "down town;" the family bath tub may be produced (and on Monday morning it will be used for the family washing), but the hot water will not be drawn from the tap. The family retire at an early hour, nor are their slumbers likely to be disturbed by either fire alarm or midnight train. And yet in the olden times the men, we doubt not, were wont to meet on Saturday nights at the little store at the Point to compare notes and to talk over the few topics of interest in their monotonous lives. We seem to see them even now—a little coterie—nearly all engaged in the company's employ, mill hands, fishermen, lime burners, laborers, while in a corner James White pores over his ledger posting his accounts by the light of his candle and now and again mending his goose-quill pen. But even at the store the cheerful company soon dis-In the homes of the dwellers at St. John Saturday night differs little from any mending his goose-quill pen. But even at the store the cheerful company soon disperses; the early-closing system evidently prevails, the men seek their several abodes and one by one the lights in the little windows vanish. There is only one thing to prevent the entire population from being in good time for church on Sunday morning, and that is there is not any church for them to attend.

Then and now! We turn from our contemplation of Saturday night as we have imagined it in 1764 to look at a modern Saturday night in St. John. No greater contrast can well be imagined. Where once were dismal shades of woods and swampthere is a moving gaily-chattering crowd that throngs the walks of Union, King and Charlotte streets. The feeble glimmer of the tallow candle in the windows of the few houses at Portland Point has given place to the blaze of hundreds of electric likely that this far and to get windows have been placed to the blaze of hundreds of electric hights that shine far out to sea, twinking like bright stars in the distance, and reflected from the heavens, serving to illuminate the country for miles around Our little knot of villagers in the olden days used to gather in their one little store to discuss the day's doing; small was the company, and narrow their field of observation; and their feeble gossip is today replaced by the rapid click of the telegraph instruments, the rolling of the steam-driven printing press and the ery of the news-

*Flour pr. bbl., £2 3 6; Indian corn pr. bushel, 5 shillings; potatoes do., 2s. apples do., 2s. 6d.; butter pr. lb., 9d.; cheese pr. lb., 6d.; chocolate pr. lb., 1s.; per lb., 7s.; coffee per lb., 1s. 3d.; pepper pr. lb., 3s.; brown sugar 7d., per lb.; engar, 1s. 2d. per lb.; raisins, 9s. per lb.; tobacco, 7d. per lb.; ealt, 10d. per peck; fasses, 2s. 6d. per gallon; New England rum, 1s. 6d. per quart; West India do., 2s per quart; beef; 4d. per lb.; pork, 6d. per lb.; veal, 3½d. per lb.; cider, 12s. to

New Brunswick Magazine of October, 1808, p. 190.

A Cottage of Today.

boy at every corner; the events of all the continents are proclaimed in our of busy modern days, we like sometimes to escape and get a little nearer to the heart of nature and to adopt a life of rural simplicity not far removed from that

which once prevailed at Portland Point, content with some little cottage, remote

BUDGET SPEECH BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(Continued from page 1.) I believe there has been a disposition o every side to keep the contingencies down to the lowst amount possible.

The expenditure on education was estiwas \$202,847. A large part of this decrease arcse through the common schools, where the expenditure fell short about \$4,000. For the schools for the deaf and dumb in Halifax the sum of \$2,000 was estimated

training the estimate was \$2,500 but only \$568 was paid. Mr. Hazen-What is the policy of the government with respect to the deaf and

The Lancaster Deaf and Dumb School-

Hon. Mr. Pugsley-After the closing of of education took up the subject and as there is a good school at Halifax we thought the children might go there for the present. We had either to let this be superintendent of education and the premporary. We felt there was much to be said in favor of establishing a provincial cost money. About that time a gentleman who was taking an interest in this subject conceived the idea of establishing a school in St. John. It has since been esfor its recognition. The government has come to no conclusion beyond this that while no encouragement could be given to establishing a school in St. John yet if the school were established on a permanent basis with a satisfactory staff of teachers they would make the same allowance to pupils going there as to pupils going to Halifax.

Public Health Expenditures.

Under the expenditure for public health it will be seen that the amount of \$12.979 was expended on account of smallpox which was \$7,979 more than the estimate. I want my friends to have in mind the large sum we have had to expend on account of the public health. The smallpox has involved us in very large expenditures. Since and including the year 1900 we have been obliged to expend \$76,060 on this account alone and there are outstanding claims estimated at \$7,000 or more

The estimates for interest not charge the expenditure was \$3,105 less. The interest on the bonded debt is of course the hief item and amounts to \$129,572. During the year the question of a loan came up. Some years ago the provincial secretary floated a loan of about \$1,000,

000 of three per cent bonds at 96 net. At the present time when the rate of interest has advanced we cannot help calling was the best ever made by any province Last year money was required for permanent bridges but the rate of interest had gone up and it could not be floated, three and a half per cent at 99 adding to the interest accounts \$1,000 charged until the resulting wards are get a total derthe law to public works we get a total of \$146,849. The interest received from the ominion government, on account of the noney lying in their hands was \$26,464. This is not credited in the general interest account but placed in the subsidy ac

There is also an amount of interest \$2,586 received on account of sinking fund investment. If we deduct these amounts we have as the net amount of interes

The rate of interest is a matter of in our interest account toegther we are paying three and two-thirds on our net debt. The cost of public printing was \$14,321.

I am assured that this work was done in a most economical manner. Included in this sum is the reprint of the budget depaign document but it gave the public a full report of all that was said on both sides during the budget debate. We think it a justifiable expenditure to employ an official reporter to furnish the newspapers the public interest to furnish accurate and full information. If that is desirable what more justifable expenditure can report, containing all that was said on oth sides with regard to the expenditure

of the province.

With regard to the portraits these were

against the public treasury.

Mr. Hazen-Lif the printing cost 100 per cent more than it ought, the portraits, perhaps, may have been thrown in.

Some Pleasantries Indulged In.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I remember when my honorable friend was not so particular with regard to the cost of printing. When the Sun was getting such vast sums on that account from Ottawa he never found

Mr. Hazen-Then you and I were both on the same side.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I was then only an humble follower that had no opportunity of criticizing the public expenditure, but of criticizing the public expenditure, but the leader of the opposition was a member of the house of commons and allowed these things to go and even approved of them until at last in 1896 the people de-clined to renew their confidence in him. Mr. Hazen—I was beaten by 119 votes while the attorney general lost his de-posit

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—Yes, but he was running as the candidate of a great party and he would not be surprised if some of the \$200,000 for the Harris land job went

Hon. Mr. Pugsley-From 1896 when I short time. I therefore move that the depolitics I was an independent Conserva-tive. When it was proposed to make Portland for ten years the winter port of Canada I held a meeting in the county of Kings to protest against that monstrous injustice. Meetings were also held in St. John and the scheme was abandoned. From that time on they did not look upon me as a tame follower of the party. There was a small balance paid during the year on account of the royal reception This is a final settlement of the account which amounted a together to \$25,468. I have seen criticisms of the amount of expense incured but I would ask these critics to take up the vouchers and see if they can find there any expenditure that ought not to have been incurred. The government was fortunate in having Geo. Robertson to manage the affairs and everything he did was done with the

I now come to the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year, they

Ziderintened secceptal, and	
Dominion subsidies	275,000.00 13,500.00 2,000.00 30,000.00 15,000.00 1,200.00
Miscellaneous receipts	
Deaf and dumb institution property, Fredericton. Dominion government for wharves. Refund from dominion government on fishery leases	1,483.84 11,604.46
metal .	878 547 08

New Sources of Revenue.

of last year and \$65,000 more than the receipts. Of this sum we estimate \$150,000

We have in this estimate a new item o

of royalties. We estimate a great develop There is also satisfactory development of coal mining in Kent county. The Beersille mines are now connected with a railway and there is another company in that vicinity which has expended \$150,000 in coal developments. These two mines will very soon be capable of turning out 1,000 tons a day. The only question will be to find a market. There has also been a splendid development in Westmorland and there by the New Brunswick Petroleum Campager, also have the law to the control of Company, who have already spent a very large amount of money in boring wells, sc

I think the cetimate of royalties a reasonable one and if there was nothing else upon which the government could co gratulate itself it could well afford stand on the vigorous manner in which has taken hold of the mining resources of

has taken hold of the mining resources of the province. The increased stumpage and mileage has been justified by the great presperity of the lumber industry for recently leased lands have been sold at a great advance on their original price. Holders of lum-ber land value them at a large m be-yond what was paid for them.

Government's Duty to Increase Stumpage. We would not have been doing ou had not exacted a larger revenue from our lumber lands but if the time should come when the lumber industry should become depressed the government will be prepared to make concessions on the question of stumpage and mileage. the expenditure will convince any candid

person that the estimates have been carefully prepared and there is no reason to think the expenditure will be exceeded.

Remarkable Growth of Dairy Produc's. I would like also to call attention to what rection and especially to the progress of agriculture. I have here a statement of the products of our cheese and butter factories from the year 1897 to 1903 ich shows the most marvelous progr In 1897 our cheese factories produced \$99, \$37,839 worth of cheese of which we exported \$37,839 worth. In 1903 the cheese produced at our factories was valued at \$205,-216, of which we exported \$127,147. Sure-

chieved in seven years.

In butter the result of the policy of the overnment has been still more remark-ble. In 1897 our factories produced only \$7,852 worth of butter, of which none was exported. In 1903 our factories produced \$182,423 worth of butter, of which \$30,580 worth was exported. Any one who would have thought such a development possible seven years ago would have been regarde to bonus butter and cheese factories w this is merely the beginning of our development in that direction. We possess the best province in Canada for diary purposes, with a most climate, a rich soil, and a market right at our doors. I may have refer to the splendid progress that here refer to the splendid progress that to pay some of the campaign expenses.

Mr. Hazen-Did not the attorney general support the government after the Harris land job.

These northern countries posses and it only needs the intelligent husban ry to bring them to the lighest degree prosperity. I have a few more observational countries possess. and it only needs the intelligent husband prosperity. I have a few more observations to make which will occupy but The bill to amend the act incorporating the Tobique River Driving Company was agreed to in committee.

The house adjourned at 11.10.

MACE'S BAY.

Bridge Carried Away-Lobster Fishing Poor -New Buildings

Mace's Bay, April 11-Wagons are in use again. The rain of Thursday night contributed largely to this result. The

Wild geese are very plentiful here now and the local sportsmen have succeeded in

shooting quite a number. Dipper Harbor bridge was carried away on April 2. A temporary structure has not been erected in its place and "low This makes the carrying of mails to and almost impossible. Robt. Mawhinney seems to manage this matter to the gen-

sides of the harbor.

The many friends of Mrs. R. J. Mawis very much improved.

Mrs. Howard Ellis, who has been ill for the greater part of the winter, is improv-ing slowly. Her complete recovery in the

near future is hoped f A large number of the young people of the neighborhood assembled at the home f. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cassidy Easter Monday night and enjoyed a very pleasant piness and prosperity of their genial young an invitation to "come again," which the will certainly accept at no far distant date David Wenn lost a valuable cow a short David Wenn lest a valuable time ago. His horse injured its leg a few days previously and has since been unit

Lobster fishing has proved a failure so far this season. In spice of this, however, the price is very low, but 15 cents each. John and Melvin Mawhinney, J. and F. Kiscaden and Henry Boyle intend seeking other fishing grounds farther up the bay. The general opinion among the fisher-men is that the laws with regard to lobster fishing should be changed. think that they should be allowed to eatch and sell lobsters at all seasons of the year, but that the clause prohibiting the sale

Herring were quite plentiful around Le-preaux and New River for the greater part of the winter but there was not a very good market for them. Many had to sell theirs for 20 cents a hundred.

The building boom still continues. R. T. Mawhinney expects to have his new Cassidy are rushing the work of completing their new dwelling houses. Among thes dences during the summer are Wm. H. McGowan, Melvin Mawhinney and Silas Mawhinney.

naking a great success in your profession? Actress-"Oh, I shan't make much prog-Her College Friend "For mercy's sak what do you want a husband for?" Actress-"Why, to get divorced you innocent.'

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We will send you THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH 12 months for \$1.00

BEFORE MAY 1, 1904,

So that it is important that you send in your subscription and remittance once. Can you estimate how many people will pay admission into the Fair grout from its opening to closing date? The 1839 persons who estimate nearest the rect number will receive the above amount in cash prizes. You have just as in chance as anyone. Are you going to let this golden opportunity to gain a fortelip by you? You may be one of the successful ones. Why not try? You restimate as often as you wish, regardless of subscription. For each estimate are given a separate engraved and numbered coupon and certificate. These sent to you in blank form. You fill in your own estimates, retain the certificand return the coupons to us before October 15, 1904; the closing date of the cest. Certificates and coupons, without subscriptions, will be cent for 25 ceach, or 5 for \$1.00. The prizes are the largest ever offered in any contest and divided as follows:

To the nearest correct estimate\$25,000 00



Since making this depost or \$75,000.00 The World's Fair Contest Co., which is incorporated for \$200,000.00, has offered an additional supplementary prize of \$5,500.00 to be paid on orders sent in before May, 1, 1904. This makes a grand total of \$80,500.00 to be given to successful contestants. This extra prize

How We Are Able to Make This Remarkable Offer.

We have made a special arrangement with The World's Fair Contest Co. to give, FREE OF CHARGE, one Certificate and Coupon entilling you to chances in the prizes of \$75,000, and the handsome extra prize of \$5,500, to every reader of this advertisement who sends us \$1.00 for his or her subscription in advance before May 1st, 1904. It doesn't matter whether you have ever been a subscriber or not, the opportunity is open to every one. The Contest Co. will sell only a limited number of Certificates and Coupons, thereby strengthening the chances of each contestant. Large orders are coming in rapidly and it is only a question of time until the limit will be reached, and supply exhausted. You should therefore send in your order at once.

We to Not Ask You to Estimate Now. You receive the blank Certificates with duplicate coupons attached, and we allow you the privilege of filling in your own estimates on the Certificates and Coupons whenever you are ready, and of returning the Coupons to us at any time before October 15th, 1904. You will then know the daily attendance up to that day, and are enabled to more intelligently base your estimates for the entire Fair.

We Date Your Certificates on the Day You Buy 1 hem.

Your Coupons will be considered in the awarding of prizes according to the dates they bear. You understand, therefore, that those who do not order before May 1st, 1904, will have absolutely no chance whatever in the handsome extra prize of \$5.500. This prize alone is a fortune in itself, and even if you should happen to miss it your Coupons will still entitle you to chances to win one or more of the other 1889 prizes shown above.

No home can have too much good reading. When you can supply this at a nominal cost, and at the same time enjoy the opportunity to gain a fortune which may mean your independence for life, it is certainly to your interest and your family's, to take advantage of the opportunity as quickly as possible. This is a remarkable offer and may last only a short time. Don't lay this aside intending to write tomorrow. Do it TODAY.

ADDRESS

Telegraph Publishing Co., ST., JOHN, B.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Bear in mind THAT YOU HOLD YOUR OWN CERTIFICATES and Coupons and that you do not have to make your estimates until the very last day of the Contest if you so desire. Remember also that April 30th is the last day that you can buy certificates and coupons to get changes in this extra prize of \$5,000.00 Contestants are distinctly to understainf that participation in this prize contest is not confined to subscribers for THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, but that the contest is being advertised in a large number of other publications, the subscribers for which are privileged to compete and share in the distribution of the prizes offered.

Subscribers Must Pay Up All Arrears in Order to Compete.

Moncton Jury Decides That Albert Gates Recommended at Moncton

Moneton, April 11-(Special) -The quest into the death of the late W. F. Daly was concluded by Coroner Purily to-branch banks pay a fair share into the

new came out. be placed at the I. C. R. station similar

Apohagui Items.

Apohaqui, April 11-The rain has mad he water very high and bad roads. Jones Bros. have saw and lath machirunning here and will start another at nouth of Millstream in a few days. Mrs. D. Little is slowly improving. Dr. and Mrs. Burgess, of Monoton, are

Miss Flora Ellison is visiting in Elgin.

Albert county.

Miss Smith, milliner for Jones Bros., has been very ill but is slowly improving.

G. Whitfield McLeed has bought the arm lately owned by Beverley Burgess. Mrs. Whetsel Moore, of Bedford (N.S.)

THAT BANK BILL.

County Man Fell from Train -- wick very materially and exempt its stock lay. Dr. Carnwath, the conductor and civic revenue. Why should the legislator on the Pullman, from which deture assume that the Paul of Now Pruss ceased fell off, gave evidence, but nothing The jury returned a verdict of accidental is not anything like an equivalent for the leath, no blame attached to any person. taxes that should be levied on the stock



