# POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1904.

he last meeting of the athletic society

the year 1903. Several regulations were

drawn up regarding the permanent owne

cedure. The speaker, however, gav

but were unable to do so. When the mat-ter had been thoroughly discussed, owing to the late hour the house adjourned. It

has since been decided by both parties t

dispense with another session. Much cree

on the work of the house in spite of their

opposition.

Miss A. Wilson, 06, who was confine

count of illness, has quite recovered and is

Pie Social at Jemseg.

of Llewellyn Lodge, I. O. G. T. The sale of baskets and pies took place at 6.3

Dialogue Civil Service Reform, by fiv

Recitation—The Lips that Touch Liquo Shall Never Touch Mine, by Bessi

FRETFUL CHILDREN.

If children are cross, or fretful, or sleet

traced to some litt

hildren and I gladly recon

to other mothers.

readily as candy, and it is guaranteed free from harmful drugs. Sold by all druggist or mailed at 25 cents a box by writing The

To tighten cane-seat chairs, turn the chairs bottom upwards and wash the cane work thoroughly with soapy water and a soft cloth. Let them dry in the air, and unless the cane be broken the cane bottoms will be as firm as new, and they will retain their fresh and new apearance longer than many housewives would expect.

Last year Sweden exported upwards of

Dr. A. M. Scott, professor of physics

now in attendance at lectures

been beaten.

college during that period.

# **POLL TAX UNDER NEW HIGHWAY ACT** TO BE ONE DOLLAR.

Interesting Discussion in Legislature About Keeping Winter Roads Open-Roadmasters Likely to Be Appointed for That Purpose-Reward in Doherty Murder Case Has Not Been Paid.

Mr. Morrison-I do not see anything it

the argument to reduce the poll tax to \$1. We need more money for the roads, and I understand the winter roads have to be looked after as well out of this fund. The

Hon. Mr. LaBillois-The proposition

was then carried.
Mr. Hazen—I think the section provide

Section forty-six. For the purpose of breaking open or making passable the highways in winter, each superintendent shall subdivide his division into as many

road districts as he may deem advisable and shall appoint for each district a rate-payer residing therein to be a roadmaster, whose duty it shall be, when necessary,

tion assist in the breaking open of the highways, and to haul or shovel snow into

tion is extended to the members to be present, and as the legislature aids materially in the work of the university, I think it would be of interest for the members

to attend. Exceedingly satisfactory work is being done by the university, particular

themselves of this opportunity.

The house adjourned at 6.10 p. m.

Ten Per Cent. for Winter Roads.

Fredericton, March 25—The house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Allen presented the petition of the St. John Log Driving Company, in favor of their bill.

The Hon. Mr. Pussley, in reply to Mr. Hazen, said the government did offer a reward to be paid to such person or persons as would furnish information which would lead to the apprehension and conously, it is hoped to get \$3 worth done now. It is the earnest hope to use the money to a much better advantage than in the past, and to relieve the young men would lead to the apprehension and con-viction of the murder of William Doherty.

St. John Board of Trade Petition.

Mr. Robertson presented the petition of the St. John Board of Trade against the their taxes to vote at municipal elections.

The house went into committee on bills and agreed to the bill to amend the act reand agreed to the full to amend the act relating to rates and taxes in the several
parishes in the city and county of St.
John, and to the bill to authorize the
Union Club Company of St. John to borrow money. Mr. Hazen explained that
the amount to be borrewed was to be
used for the purpose of building an extension to the club house.

save the expense of sending an engineer. The department would place in the hands of every superintendent a complete set of plans of what was known as the triangular king post truss. The style of bridge that was used for spans of from twenty to forty feet. At the suggestion of Mr. Hagen the matter stond over

In regard to section thirty-nine Hon.
Mr. LaBillois moved as an amendment that the rate of the poll tax be \$1, instead of \$1.50, and that the property tax be at the rate of twelve cents on the \$100.

Mr. LaBillois said: I do this with considerable reluctance, as I think the tax ought to be \$1.50, but there seems to be a feeling that it should be reduced. There is a floating population in the towns and villages who use the roads and sidewalks, and I think they should pay the extra fifty cents.

fifty cents.
Mr. Hartt-In my opinion it is not wise

Mr. Hartt—In my opinion it is not wise to reduce the poll tax to \$1, for it is apparent that the amount of money required for maintenance of the roads must increase each year. If it is not raised by the poll tax it will become necessary to increase the assessment. I think \$1.50 is not too large for a poll tax.

Mr. Young—I am in favor of reducing the poll tax to \$1. I think this will be sufficient if properly collected. In my county of Gloucester there are 6,000 polls, which would give a good amount for the roads. Property tax should be put at twelve cents per \$100. I see a difficulty in regard to the valuation. I think there should be a per capita tax according to the valuation of Gloucester is nearly \$3,000,000.

O00.

Hon, Mr. LaBillois—The returns place the valuation of Choucester at considerably, less than \$2,000,000, taking the poll tax at \$1, and the assessement at twelve cents per \$100 would give the amount of \$10,000.

Mr. Porier—I think the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the constant of \$10,000.

Hon, Mr. LaBillois—The returns place the per cent. thereof, for the purlowing so close in quality as to m contest interesting.

\$75,000 DAMAGES FOR the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as the poll tax at the poll tax Mr. Porier—I think the poll tax should be placed at \$1, as there is considerable difficulty in collecting the \$1.50. In the new act it would be well to reduce the tax since many poor people who originally did statute labor will find it hard to pay the statute labor will find it hard to pay the

the university, stating that they will have their buildings open on Tuesday evening next for the members of the legislature, senate of the university and members of the Fredericton city council, for the pur-pose of exhibiting the apparatus and work Mr. Burgess— I think the poll tax should be left at \$1.50. The county should assess an amount sufficient to properly maintain the roads in summer and winter.

Mr. Copp—I feel constrained to say a few words in reference to the poll tax. I have had some experience in Westmorland county, and have also received numerous letters from influential men, who have strong views on the subject. The object of the measure is to right, the wrongs of the present road act, and I do not think there is enough money expended on the ally in the words. In the present, and as the legislature aids materially in the words are considered to the members to be present, and as the legislature aids materially in the words. the present road act, and I do not think there is enough money expended on the roads of this country. It is highly necessary to get better roads, and in my opinion \$1.50 is not too high. In the whole province there would be about 50,000 polls. province there would be about 50,000 polls. If we reduce the poll tax by fifty cents, it means a loss to the province of \$25,000. We are also lowering a rate on the property tax. The poll tax should not be lower, as it would be an insult to the young men of the country. It is my opinion that taxes should be kept as they are. lower, as it would be an insult to the young men of the country. It is my opinion that taxes should be kept as they are.

Mr. Barnes—I must certainly agree with the gentleman from Gloucester that the

## CAPE BRETON MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Henry Gray of New Haven, Victoria County, Hanged Himself at His Boarding House.

Sydney, N. S., March 27—(Special)— Henry Gray, fisherman, living at New Haven, Victoria county, committed sui-cide at that place Thursday afternoon, by Gray had been boarding for some time

with a man named Yarn, and that even-ing, when the latter went to call him for supper, he went to Gray's room and found the lifeless - of his boarder suspended

Gray had evidently been dead for some time, as the body was rigid when cut down. Gray made two attempts in the past, and to relieve the young men of the country of an extra tax of fifty tents would be a good measure. We are making a very radical change, and it is well to administer the medicine as leniently as possible. I do not think any honorable gentleman should be afraid to take a stand in this matter. This is being done in the interests of the people, and I think the tax should be \$1.

Mr. Osman—I do not agree with the honorable member from Kent. I think \$1.50 is the proper amount for the poll tax.

George H. Ham of the C. P. R. Talks of Western Progress and C. P. R. Enterprise.

George H. Ham, of the Canadian Pacific

"I need not tell you," he said to a Tele point road masters, and also to appropri-ate ten per cent. of the fund to keep the roads open in winter. The amendment the immigration to Canada this year wall be the largest on record. Not only is there a good class of people coming from Europe to settle in western Canada, but the movement from the United States will ing that the money collected in the section of a parish where it is divided shall be expended in that section is open to objection. In some sections of the parish large amounts of money are available, and be unprecedentedly large.

year were not up to the average, owing to the unusual climatic conditions, the area ready for this year's seeding is broader

plans of what was known as the triangular king post trues. The style of bridge that was used for spans of from twenty to forty feet. At the suggestion of Mr. Hazen the matter stood over.

The section making the width of highways four rods was agreed to, and also a section providing that when a highway was abandoned the land should revert to the original owner or the representative. Section thirty-one was made a sub-section, and sub-section two was added, providing that every sidewalk either plank or asphalt, shall be deemed to be part of the highway, and also providing the penalty for driving horses or cattle on the Sub-section was added to section thirty-seven, providing sideboards for open to read for the consideration of the house.

Sub-section was added to section thirty-seven, providing sideboards for open drifting off.

In regard to section thirty-nine Hon.

To Keep Winter Roads Open.

goodness knows.

Art St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, the Algorithms quin is being improved, and a number of summer cottages are being erected for the use of visitors, and next year, it is the intention to add to these."

o'clock, and after partaking of the good time, the chairman, W. W. Purdy, called the people to order about 8 o'clock, and after a few well chosen remarks announced. Mr. Ham, who is just out of a sick bed will return home Wednesday night. ed the first of the programme:

Music—Temperance Welcome by several
of the lodge members.

## KINGSTON TO THE FRONT AGAIN WITH EASTER VEALS

Kingston, Kings county, March 28.— Anyone visiting the St. John city market between 9 and 10 o'clock Thursday morn-ing will see the arrival of the finest dis-play of Easter Veal that was ever shown in St. John. Kingston, which is always at the front in this line, has taken a step still farther in advance and the stalls of Thomas Dean and Geo. S. Wetmore will display this season the best Kingston has

ver produced. J. W. Chaloner, who is nearly always a the front, has the largest and it is estimated that it will tip the scales at 27 oounds, but there are several others fol lowing so close in quality as to make the

# BREACH OF PHOMISE.

New York, March 28-A sheriff's jury today assessed James N. Abell \$75,000 for engaging to marry Eleanor L. Anderson under the name of J. Ogden Goelet. Miss Anderson sued him for \$75,000 for oreach of promise of marriage. The young man failed to answer the complaint and a default was taken, upon which presiding Justice VanBrunt, of the Appellate Divi sion of the Supreme Court granted an or-der to Sheriff Erlanger to empanel a jury

### POOR WAGES AT LOUISBURG.

Shippers Only Average 68 Cents a Day-Numbers Quit Work--Want New Contract.

larly in the engineering department, and I sincerely trust that the members will avail Louisbourg, March 25-The coal shipper on the pier have been quietly leaving work nere for the past three weeks, finding that they could not make a living wage on th per ton, the winter rate for shipping coa The summer rate is one and three-quarte ents. The men have a rather hard life night and day, and when, added to this, hey find a mean pay ticket averagin sixty-eight cents per day, it is not hard to understand that last night only ten of them showed up for work. At a special meeting of Louisian Lodge of the P. W. A., held lest night, it was decided to ask the company for a new contract, one at which the men can earn a living wage, and today a delegation of the lodge is to confer with Mr. McIsaac, of the shipping de partment, with a view to a settlement the difference. This morning some of the men returned to work, and thirty men shipping to be carried on.

There are considerably more than 6,000 doctors in London alone, while the total of Great Britain and Ireland comes to 37,730. The doctors increase at the rate of about 400

#### CARLETON COUNTY UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK NEWS. SEED EXHIBITION

Fredericton, March 25.—A. C. Hansom provincial land surveyor, delivered a very Society on Thursday evening in the mu Seventy nine Exhibits of Grain eum of the U. N. B. engineering building. John B. Delong, 04, was unanimously elected manager of the basket-ball team of

A GREAT SUCCESS.

It is probable that several games will be Woodstock, N. B. March 25-(Special -The seed fair and farmers' convention played with outside teams during the under the management of the Woodstock Wakefield and Northampton Farmers Inan enviable reputation, and has not ye Science lectures have been discontinued from Friday until Tuesday of next week, stitute, opened in Graham's Opera House today. The morning was taken up chief with placing the seeds.

In the afternoon addresses were as Dr. Bailey expects to be absent from

At the recent meeting of representatives by G. H. Clark, chief of the seed division from the athletic associations of Acadia, Mount Allison and U.N. B., at Mt. Alli-Ottawa; Duncan Anderson, of Outar and Robert Robertson, manager of experimental farm, Napan. J. Ranki Brown occupied the chair. There are 79 exhibits of grain, including outs 26, 1,500 bushels; buckwheat, 7; po

clover, 1; theothy, 5; wheat, 10.

There are 37 exhibits of apples; potatoes, 110 bushels, and beans 20 bushels.

This evening the first part of Mr. ship of the cup, and the eligibility of members of the different teams competin Clark's address was devoted to seed grow ing and the latter part to the developme of wheat plant, with stereoptican views. He was followed by W. S. Spark, of Cantenbury, England, with an address on heavy and light horses, illustrated by intern slides. A P. Kitchen, deputy liv the speaker ruled it out of order. Th

lock, was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. The barn and ell were com-pletely destroyed. The furniture was saved but quite badly damaged. Insurembers of the opposition, who were evi

# BRITISH CULUMBIA JAPANESE EXCLUSION

the British Columbia legislature passed on May 4th, 1903, entitled "an act relating to employment on works carried on under where he delivered a lecture on "Wireless

The bill aimed at the exclusion of Jap Miss A. M. Roach, a member of the anese from employment at these works. It was called labor regulations and set up unior class, has been ill for the past week, but is now much improved.

The ladies' society held a very enjoyable banquet on Thursday afternoon in the ladies' reading room. educational test to prevent the em ployment of Chinese or Japanese.

#### MAN WANTED AT SUSSEX Jemseg, March 23—A basket personal, followed by an entertainment, was held here on Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst., under the auspices CAUGHT AT CHIGHECTO.

Amherst N. S. March 25-(Special) John Nokes, who some time ago was arrested in Sussex (N. B.) on the charge of forgery, and who oscaped in January last, was arrested by Police Officer Andrew McDonald, of Amhenst, and Officer Wm. McLeod, of Sus ex, at Chignecto about ten miles from Amherst. He was taken by McLeod to Sussex by today's train. It is indenstood that he is also charged with

Boys, Walter Wasson, Cecil Farris, Ernost Wright, Clarmont Dykeman, Albert Colwell The accused has been working at the mines under the name of John Parker, or as he was better known among his companions as "Big John, the Englishman."

Camp. She being encoured gave a very interesting recitation, How the Deaco Drove the Calf.

Tableaux—The Flower of the Family, by O, portunity and Johnny. Johnny made a lot of snowballs,
Made them nice and round and hard,
Then upon a box he piled them
In a corner of the yard,
Saring: "Wait till Willie Watkins
Comes around this way again—
Oh! I'll bet I'll make him sorry
He told Teacher on me, then!" Solo-By Your Side, by Myrtle E Dialogue The Darkey Debating Society by F. A. Fownes and J. M. Dykeman

-Adventuring, by Albert Col Through the night they lay there freezing.
They became as hard as rocks;
In the morning Willie Watkins
Chanced to see them on the box;
Johnny had not risen early,
Johnny was a sleepy head;
Willie Watkins took the snowballs
While their maker lay in bed. Music-Tell Them I Have Gone, by the Dialogue—Though the Breakers, by Edn't Colwell, Bessie Camp, W. W. Purdy, W. H. MacDonald.

Tableaux—Scene in a Bar Room.
Dialogue—A Slight Misunderstanding, by Myrtle E. Purdy and Edna Colwell.

Regitation—Calch's Courtship, by Edna

When, at last, the slothful Johnny
Sauntered outward through the yard
To prepare to batter Willie,
He was hit by something hard!
More than fourteen enowballs struck him
Ere he bowling got away,
Conscientiously believing
It was his unlucky day. Recitation-Caleb's Courtship, by Edna Colwell. She was also encored and gave a recitation entitled Little Blos-

olo-Sad Awakening, by Myrtle E. Purdy Dialogue—A Morning in Mid-Summer, by Edna Colwell, Ernest Colwell, Elden Thanks to thee, O lazy Johnny,
For the lesson thou has taught!
Oft we labor hard preparing
And our efforts come to naught—
Oft we spend long years in getting
Ready to be great and grand,
Just to fall through being absent
When it's time to be on hand.
—Chicago Record-Herald. Colwell and Fred Titus.

Reading—Courting in French Holler, b. Dialogue—Examining the De Bumps, by Bramaid Titus and W. H. MacDonald

Music-Red, White and Blue, by Lodge. The receipts of the evening amounts A Lump of Coal. rought to a close by singing the Nationa Anthem, and three hearty good and a tiger for Llewellyn Lodge.

# Only a piece of coal so black and dead It yet has energy so manifold, Ages have stored within its silent bed Their light and heat enwrapped in darkness cold:

cold; Gathered in storm and tempest, Nature's For growing needs whose fertile hunger The wealth of forest by upheaval swept. For every want her loving care supplies.

w much have we to learn, in what we use From out her storehouse, if we only will, Her open book has pages that enthuse, Fresh fragrance all her hidden charms dis-Thus thought revolves around the sparkling That brings such comfort to the weary Such is its magic touch upon my lyre
I find within this little lump of coal.
E. SEARS.

Human Grinding Stone. Silas—It's hard to get ahead of old Crawfoot. The ossified man he had down at his
house went broke and couldn't pay his board.
Cyrus—What did Crawfoot do?
Silas—Wanted to sharpen all the knives
on him before he went away.—Chicago News.

et 42,152,998, according to the last census eken in 1898.

# THE FIRST VESSEL BUILT AT ST. JOHN.

The Betsey, Built by Simonds & White in 1769-St. John City's Name 300 Years Old - The Man Who Piloted Some . of the Loyalist Transports Here-Extracts from Captain Peabody's Will.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

CHAPTER XVII.

AT PORTLAND POINT .- (Continued 2)

Nevertheless, down to the time of the arrival of the Loyalists in 1783, the attempt of the French governor Villebon and his contemporaries to perpetuate the old Indian name of Menaquesk, or Menagoeche, and of Governor Parr in later cears to affix the name of "Parr-town" to that part of our city to the east of the arbor, the name given by de Monts and Champlain on the memorable 24 June 1604, has perested to the present day. The city of ST. JOHN, therefore, has not only the honor of being the oldest incorporated city in the British colonies, but or any city of importance on the Atlantic coast as far south as F.orida.

However the first English colonists who established themselves on a perm

However the first English colonists who escapished themselves on a permittent footing at "St. John's" thought little of this historic fact. It was not sent ment but commercial enterprise that guided hem.

It has been the aim of the writer of this history tα keep in mind the title page "Glimpees of the Past," and so the characters that figure in these pages are allowed, as far as possible, to tell their own story. It is true that the large number of quotations from old manuscripts and printed records may not add to the literary of the book but they will enhance as accuracy.
Among these who came to St. John with Smeands and White in April, 1764

none was destined to play a more active and useful part than young Jonathan Leavitt. He was a native of New Hampshire and at the time of his arrival was Leavatt. He was a native of New Hampshire and at the time of his arrival was in his eighteenth year. Young as he was he had some experience as a mariner, and from 1764 to 1774 was employed as master of one or other of the Company's ressels. He sailed chiefly between St. John and Newburyport, but occasionally made a voyage to the West Indies. He received the modest compensation of £4 per month for his services. In the course of time Mr. Leavitt came to be one of he most trusted navigators of the Bay of Fundy and probably none knew the per of St. John so well as he. In his testimony in a law suit, about the year 1792, he states that in early times the places of amchorage in the harbor were the flats on the west side between Fort Frederick and Sand Point, which were generolitawa, March 25.—(Special)—An act of Market Slip), that place being until then deemed rather unsafe. Jonathan Leavitt

e passed on relating to and his brother Daniel piloted to their landing places the transport ships that carried some thousands of Loyalists to our shores during the year 1.03.

Jonathan Leavitt gives an interesting synopsis of the business carried on at St. John under the direction of Simonds and White: "The Company's business included blighous business having Lamber business and sawing Lamber. St. John under the direction of Simonds and White;
included Fishery, Fur trade, making Lime, building Vessels and sawing Lumber,
and they employed a great number of laborers and workmen in cutting wood, burning lime, digging stone, cutting hoop-poles, clearing roads, clearing land, curing
fish, cutting hay and attending stock. The workmen and laborers were supported
and paid by the partnership and lived in the outhouse and kitchen of the house
occupied by Simonds and White. There was a store of dry goods and provisions
and articles for the Indian trade."

When he was at St. John, Leavitt lived in the family of Simonds and White,
whe lived tracely during the greater part of the ten years he was in the Company's

When he was at St. John, Leavitt lived in the family of Simonds and White, who lived together during the greater part of the ten years he was in the Company's employ, and when they separated their families he staid sometimes with one and sometimes with the other. Simonds and White were supplied with bread, meat and liquors for themselves and families from the store, and no account was kept whilst they lived together, but after they separated they were charged against each family; the workmen also were maintained, supported and fed from the joint stock of the store, as it was considered they were employed for the joint benefit of the company, but liquors and articles supplied on account of their wages were charged against the individual accounts of the men. Part of the workmen and laborers were hired by William Hazen and sent from Newburyport, others were engaged by Simonds and White at the River St. John.

Simonds and White at the River St. John.

About the year 1772 Jonathan Leavitt married Capt. Francis Peabody's youngest daughter, Hephzibeth, then about sixteen years of age, and thus became more closely identified with James Simonds and James White, whose wives were also daughters of Capt. Peabody.\*

daughters of Capt. Peabody.\*

About the time of his marriage Mr. Leavitt was associated in business with his brother-in-law, Samuel Peabody, and they built a schooner called the "Menaguashe." This vessel was not, however, the first to be launched at St. John; that honor belongs to a little schooner called the "Betsy."\*\* the construction of which was undertaken in 1769 by Simonds and White. Little did her designers and builders imagine that they were the pioneers of an industry that would one day place St. John fourth amongst the cities of the empire as a ship owning port and lead her to claim the proud title of "the Liverpool of America."\*\*\*

The materials used in building the "Betsey" were cut almost on the spot, the rigging was sent from Newburyport by William Hazen, and about half the iron used came out of the company's old sloop "Wilmot." One Michael Hodge engaged to build the schooner for 23 1-3 shillings per ton; Adonijah Co'by was his assistant. The "Betsey" was launched in the autumn of 1769 and sailed for Newburyport with her first cargo on the 3rd of February following, Jonathan Leavitt going in her as master. She was sold the next year for £200, and Mr. Simonds expressed his

as master. She was sold the next year for £200, and Mr. Simonds expressed his satisfaction at the price as better than he had expected. When Jonathan and Daniel Leavitt had for several years been engaged in suil-

ig the company's vessels, it is take that they became discouraged at the outlook and talked of settling themselves at some place where there was a larger population and more business. James White did his best to persuade them to remain, closing his argument with the exhortation, "Don't be discouraged, boys! Keep up a good heart! Why ships will come he e from England yet!" And they have

In addition to the Leavitts and the masters of some of the other vessels. In addition to the Leavits and the masters of some of the other vessels, who were intelligent men, nearly all at St. John were ordinary laborers: however, the company from time to time employed some capable young fellows to assist in the Store at the Point. One of these was Samuel Webster, whose mother was a half-sister of James Simonds. He remained nearly four years at St. John, during which time he lived in the family of Simends and White. While he was at St. Lehn good, were shipped to Newhymprost and the Westerland. thing which time is even the large of the large which goods were shipped to Newburyport and the West Indies by the Company considerable quantities. There were he says at times a very considerable number f workmen and laborers employed, and at other times a smaller number, recording to the time of year, and as the nature of the employment required. The laborers were fed, supported and paid out of the store, and lived in a house only a few rods from Mr. Simonds' house. Emerson spent most of his time in the store, buying and selling and delivering small articles. He generally made the entries in the Day Book.

Another lad, Samuel Emerson, of Bakerstown, Massachusetts, came to St.

John with James Simonds in April, 1767, as a clerk or assistant in the store, and remained nearly four years in the Company's service.

At the expiration of the first year several changes occurred in the Company. Richard Simonds had died on the 20th January, 1765. Robert Peaslie seems not to have come to St. John, although it was stipulated in the contract that he should do so, and early in 1765 he withdrew from the Company. In the autumn of 1764, Leonard Jarvis, a young man of twenty-two years of age, became ssociated with William Hazen as co-partner in his business in Newburyport and ecame by common consent a sharer in the business at St. John. So far as we an judge from his letters, Mr. Jarvis was a man of excellent business ability. The accounts kept at Newburyport in connection with the Company's business are n his handwriting and he attended to most of the correspondence with the St.

\*The concluding-part of Capt. Peabody's will is of interest in connection with the above: "Item, I give to my daughter Elizabeth White thirty dollars to be paid by my two eldest sons in household goods.
"Item, to my daughter Haunah Simonds five dollars to be paid by my two eldest sons. "Item, to my daughter Hephzibeth I give three hundred dollars to be paid by my two eldest sons in household goods on the day of her marriage.

As to my household goods and furniture I leave to the discretion of my loving wife to dispose of, excepting my sword, which I give to my son Samuel. I appoint my dear wife and my son Samuel executors of this my last Will and Testament.

As witness my hand.

As witness my hand.

FRANCIS PEABODY, Sr. Delivered this 26th day of October the year of our Lord 1271,
In presence of U
BENJAMIN ATHERTON, Registra

nd registered this 25th day of June, 1773. This Will was proved, approve JAMES SIMONDS, Judge of Probate. given in hohor of Mrs. White. first sod of what is now the Intercolonial railway in 1853 ise trades' procession 1,090 shipwrights representing 17 ship-lustry had not then reached its greatest development.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. 6. The Brown box. 25c.

This signature, 6. The Brown box. 25c. -Seven Million boxes sold in post 12 mo

