POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904.

I do not say that the thing will be don

aggerated it.

Highway Act Up Again .

HAZEN'S AMENDMENT **VOTED DOWN 25 TO 9.**

Legislature Disapproves of His Motion That Municipalities Appoint Highway Superintendents Instead of Government-Query About Reward for Doherty Murder.

Hon. Mr. LaBillois said that the number of bye-road commissioners last year was 950. They were all appointed by the government but it was impossible for the department to tell how many were nominated by the council. Many of them were, however, and their names were handed in by the members.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, in reply to Mr. Flemming, stated that the following were the amounts poid to the lunatic asylum commissioners for attendance at the meetings of the board during the past fiscal year:—

of the board during the past fiscal year:-1902-Nov. 14 paid seven commission-

With regard to number of visits, one or more of the commissioners visit the asy-lum every month and the number of visits they have made is the number required

Hon. Mr. Tweedie in reply to Mr. Flemming said: The bonds upon which discount was paid amounted to \$15,750 and charged to the board of works are the followier.

former were purchased by the province for sinking funds and the latter by Thomas

monogy shall be better expended. He among shall be expended by superintendents appointed by the council. It is suggested that the whole money shall be handed over to the municipality and that this plan will meet popular approval. The bill provides that the superintendents appointed by the governor. Under that this plan will meet popular approval. The bill provides that the superintendents appointed by the governor who acts. I venture to affirm that this plan will meet popular approval by the governor who acts. I venture to affirm that this point were included in the transactions of 1902.

The adjustment of the sale, and the charging of the discount to the board of works department, took place in the early part of 1903. The only bonds issued in 1903 were \$2,500 for deep water wharves elevator, St. John, and an additional amount of \$10,000 for smallpox. The former were purchased by the province for sinking funds and the latter by Thomas mer were purchased by the province for sinking funds and the latter by Thomas

Kent Cou ty Board of Health.

of the board of health for Kent county. At the time of the resignation of Dr. Bourque, chairman, and Dr. Landry smallpost had existed in the county over a year and there were then over 400 cases. Dr. Keith was then appointed chairman. As the appointment of other members of the board vested in the municipality he had the power only to appoint inspectors to assist him. As the occasion was very urgent he appointed the above named gentlemen as inspectors. That these changes in the board were necessary is borne out by the fact that with the old board at the and of over a year 400 cases existed, while B. Gogain, M. P. P.'s, are not members of the board of heath for Kent county.

The house went into committee on bills and Hartt-9.

Nays-Hon. Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley 5 and 13, Mr. Grimmer in the chair. Hon. Mr. Sweeney explained that bill Hos. Mr. Sweeney explained that bill No. 5 was for the purpose of authorizing the city of Moncton to issue \$25,000 worth of debentures to retire debentures maturing in the year 1904. The fourth section of the bill, which authorized the city of Moncton to license persons not being residents to engage in any employment, had been struck out by the committee and also section five exempting these bonds from taxation. He did not see why as St. John bonds had been made exempt from taxation the same should not be done with the bonds of Moncton.

The speaker said he did not see why the committee had struck out section four with respect to licenses, as it was an of the municipality of York in favor of a the committee had struck out section four with respect to licenses, as it was an

with respect to licenses, as it was an exact copy of the St. John act.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney said this was done to meet the case of many persons working in the shops of the Intercolonial railway, the Record Foundry and other establishments whose homes were outside the city f Moncton.

Mr. Pugsley said that with regard to

Mr. Pugsley said that with regard to the exemption from taxation the committee ength be guided by the decision of the committee on municipalities. Because the bonds of St. John had mproperly been made exempt was no reason why other bonds should be exempted. If we consented to Monoton bonds being exempt from taxation every town and municipalities in the province would claim the

Highway Act Discussion.

The house went into committee on the highway bill, Mr. Copp in the chair.

Mr. Morrisey said—Before adopting the amendment I would like to say a few words. I feel that it is the object to get good roads and if possible to keep out politics. I regret very much to hear that some members cast reflections on the municipalities of this province. I feel satisfied that better returns for the money satisfied that better returns for the money would be secured to have the councils in control of the road expenditure and they would secure good and competent men.

Mr. Osman—I do not agree with the honorable member that the councils are free from politics. I think the supermendents appointed by the department will do far more work than those appointed by the councils and will serve the best interests of the new more.

terests of the province.

Mr. Loggie—When the superintendents are apointed it is a very difficult thing to get a man out of office although he may be imperfectly carrying out his work. The superintendent appointed by the council will be responsible to that body and will be in closer touch with the people. Hon. Mr. Tweedie—It is the object of Hon, Mr. Tweedie—it is the object of the government to give the province a better law than the previous one and I think the members should dispense with any needless discussion. The analm principles of the bill have been generally accepted by both parties. It is the chef object of the bill to provide that the money shall be better expended. The amendment which has been introduced provides that the entire money shall be ex-

Mr. Hill—I am very strongly of the opinion that if this amendment was carried and the expend ture of the money placed in the hands of the council the bill might as well be burned. The council took by local interests. And each would want as much money as possible probably the most interest who will take place. The only thing that could prevent it would be the dire misfortune of the Conservative party coming into power.

Mr. Hazen—The official Hansard report of what Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in the members of the several provinces have applied to the government for a reconsider.

the board were necessary is borne out by the fact that with the old board at the and of over a year 400 cases existed, while with Dr. Krith as chairman and the above named inspectors the disease was entirely stamped out in sixty-five days. No bills have been received by the government from Cyril Legere, J. B. Gogain, M. P. P., or Mr. Irving.

Bills Presented.

Mr. Burns instroduced a bill to incorporate the Bathurst Electric and Water Power Company on the ground of urgency. It was read a second time.

Mr. Tweeddale a bill to incorporate the town of St. Stephen to provide water works; Mr. King the petition of James M. Molatyre and others in favor of a bill to incorporate the Upper Kintore Hail Company; Mr. Jones the petition of the trustees of Carleton hospital in favor of a bill to incorporate the Sussex Packing Company from taxation; Dr. Ruddock a bill relating to the University of Mountal Allison College; Mr. King a bill to exampt the Sussex Packing Company from taxation; Dr. Ruddock a bill relating to the University of Mountal Allison College; Mr. King a bill to exampt the Sussex Packing Company from taxation; Dr. Ruddock a bill relating to the University of Mountal Sussex and taxes in the parishes of St. John county on the ground of urgency It was read a second time; Mr. Young the petition of N. A. Landry in favor of a bill to amend the Choucester act to enable the municipality to affect temporary loans; Mr. Hazen a bill to authorize the Union Club of St. John to borrow money.

Municipal Bonds Iaxation.

Yeas-Hazen, Flemming, Smith, Grimmer, Morrison, Gaster, Logge, Morrissey

LaBillois, Farris, Sweeney, and Hill, and Whitehead, Osman, Carpenter, Campbell, Gogain, Burns, Ryan, Ruddock, Tweed-dale, Purdy, Barnes, Young, Johnson, Lantalum, Porier, Burgess, Legere and After the recess the highway bill was

the municipality of York in favor of a bill authorizing an accessment for the Vic-toria Hospital. Mr. Barnes of James B. Company, also of A. H. Chander, M. D. and 1,500 other property owners of Kent and Westmorland. Mr. Purdy of the city of St. John against the amendment their charter allowing persons who had

from taxation every town and municipality in the province would claim the same exemptation. The St. John bonds have been exempted by an act passed in 1900. The bill was agreed to with sections four and five struck out.

Mr. Tweeddale explained that bill 13 was for the purpose of authorizing the municipality of Victoria to borrow \$2,000 for the purpose of repairing the court house. It was agreed to the rate of in-

the speech from the throne or otherwise in 1896 when he was snowed under in Statut it is not justified in making.

In the speech from the throne made by mate up river. It is true that I did not the control of the con he lieutenant-governor of Quebec yester-lay there is a paragraph that is almost there is a paragraph that is admost illar in its terms to the statement of attorney-general. It is as follows: y government has every reason to be that the importance of the readjustion of St. John to the winter port deprivation of St. John the attorney-general. It is as follows:
"My government has every reason to be-My government has every reason to be lieve that the importance of the readjustment of the provincial subsidies which was approved by you last session is being seriously considered by the government of Canada." It would be hardly likely that the lieutenant governor of Quibec should use such language as this without good takes the lieutenant governor of good seriously nothing. I had never received any favors from them and although I was not elected, we made a good fight, and the

the statement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and that of the attorney-general. There ccasionally use by means of which the where the speaker is not at liberty

state all the facts. The attorney-general did not profess to quote all the language that Sir Whifr d Laurier had used in speaking to him, but the impression he derived from the premius ier's words. This government will not make any statement for the purpose of during the present parliament. A join resolution will have to be passed and the making political capital that is not justified by the facts.

Mr. Hazen-It is perfectly clear that the attorney-general will have to fight this matter out with the premier of Canada. The latter made a statement in the house that made by the attorney-general. The Difference Between Knowing a Thing

Privately and Officially. Hon. Mr. Pugsley-Surely my honorable government is to consider the subsidies it can only be in the direction of an in crease. With regard to the premier

statement that the matter has not been officially considered we know that in all governments there are matters occurring from day to day in which the views of the members are well understood but have never come up officially. It has been known for some time that Mr. Dunn was to be appointed collector of customs, but if the premier up to last

Saturday had been askd a question in regard to his appointment he could have truthfully said that the matter had not been considered. Indeed it would be im-

orks.

Mr. Hill—I am very strongly of the will take place. The only thing that could

tradict me?

Mr. Hazen—I say it is a substantial contradiction of the attorney-general's state ment that he had the strongast possible

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I think the honor able gentleman should confine himself to the question. He has only been repeating one of his old speeches that he has already delivered about forty times. When did he ever raise his hand to assist in obaining our Eastern Extension claims?

Mr. Hazen-When you and Mr. M. chel came to Ottawa when I was a representative I did what I could to aarist you. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-The honorable ger tleman was a representative but I found he had no power. He ought to know what it is to deal with the Ottawa people for he was there six years and got nothing for his constituency. The moral effect of his speedhes has been to discour-

to what the premier said how is it that the lieutenant-governor of Quebec has fallen into the same error? But outside of that I would prefer to see the leader of the opposition take the position that the readjustment of the provincial subsidy was right instead of attempting to thwart the efforts of the government. His attitude is the same as that of the St. John Globe, which says that this government is extravagent and effoud get no more money. That surely is a silly position to describe the same as that of the St. John Globe, which says that this government is extravagent and effoud get no more money. That surely is a silly position to

Mr. Puesley Says Time Will Vindicate His Hon. Mr. Pugsley-It seems diffic

my honorable friend to forget the

A LINGERING COUGH The cough that

in spite of all remedes needs energetic and above all thorough treatment. A mere cough mixture won't do. Root out the cald that causes

the cough.

How? Stott's Emulsion.

Why Stott's Emulsion?

Because i stops the irritation, soothes the tissues and heals the affected membranes.

When? Right away. Scott's Emulsion begins to help with the first dose.

petent men for a small remuneration.
Mr. Loggie—A number of the sect of this bill are very important, and mee with my approval, but the section regard tire from the Conservative nomination i Kings but a few months later I found elected we made a good fight and the the present dominion government the c.t think it would be rather heavy con ing the shortness of the season. port of Canada. With regard to the que:

case. I was the medium of conveying the message to the premier of New Bruns

ney-general in regard to the amendmen of section six to place a heavy penalty i case the inspector shall expose anything in connection with the business which he the imperial parliament will pass the necessary amendment to the British North may learn while performing his duties.

Mr. Hazen—I think the lobster factories referred to are not really factories, as they have practically no machinery. I thank it would be a hardship for these people to America Act.

All this cannot be done in a day. If the leader of the opposition will just possess his soul in patience and not fight us too strenuously or rouse the Conservative party to fight against this readjustment, the will see justice done to this province.

Mr. Clair presented the petition of Donald Fraser and others for an act to incomparate the Rakers Brook Boom Comcomply with the provisions of the act.

Mr. Morrison—I think the section re

pany. Mr. Copp the petition of M. F. Keith, and others, for the incorporation of the New Brunswick Consolidated Rail-The house went into committee on the highway bill, Mr. Copp in the chair.
Sub-section four, placing the title to highways in the king, was adopted on the

Mr. Osman-I would like to ask if a new inghways in the king, was adopted on the following division:—
Yeas—Hon. Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley, LaBillois, Sweeney, Hill; Messrs. Allen, Whitehead, Campbell, Burden, Barnes, King, Ruddock, Lantalum, Purdy, Legere, Young, Burns, Burgess, Porier, Clair and Martin—21.
Navs—Messrs. Osman. Tweeddale, Hacertificate of registration for factories is necessary every year.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—Yes, but I will make it clear that there will be no additional fee. I understand that a gentleman prominent in the Milbown cotton mill is in the city, and he will offer suggestions to the

oity, and he will offer suggestions to the government in regard to some important sections, to which careful consideration will be given.

Mr. Robertson—In some industries zen, Morrissey, Glasier, Loggie, Hartt and Morrison—8.

Mr. Tweeddale said in Victoria county Work Outside of Factories. they had sometimes to scrape the snow off the bridges to keep them from break-

Mr. King had been adopted on the Co-cagne bridge, which was half a mile long, with the best results.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie thought the county treasurer should be required to send a statement to the chief commissioner of road money assessed and collected in each

Nays-Messrs. Osman, Tweeddale, Ha-

St John Road Act to Remain as Now.

Mr. Hazen asked what the government proposed to do about the St. John par-ishes road act. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-The matter has no yet been decided, but I do not think it would be wise to disturb them. The places are really towns, and raise large sums of money for road purposes.

Mr. Hazen—The great distinction between the St. John act and this act is that in St. John the councillors control the

ney and spend it. Progress was reported. The bill releasing the estate of the Hon.

John Boyd from any claim of the crown,

ATTORNEY GENERAL OUILINES SCOPE OF FACTORY MEASURE.

(Continued from page 1.) Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I am told that 't does to a certain extent. We think it would be well for us to legislate against

age our efforts to obtain anything fors province. His attitude now is the same as it has always been. Why should he rejoice to think that our caims will not be conceded? He should rather strengthen the hands of the government and assist it to obtain our just demands. That would be more patriotic course.

If the attorney-general was mistaken as to what the premier said how is it that to what the premier said how is it that to what the premier said how is it that

think ought to be inserted to limit the age when boys shall be allowed to manage has to pay a large amount of wages from the business if the employ

Bill of Great Importance.

In conclusion, I may say that I regard the bill as of the greatest importance, and one which while giving a reasonable and one which while giving a reasonable protection to all who are employed in factories, will not be injurious to employers of labor. I have endeavored to prepare the bill as well as possible, but I recognize the fact that I have not that practical knowledge of factories which many gentlemen in this house possess, and I will be glad to have the benefit of their judgment, so that the bill may be made as perfect as possible. I will be glad to hear suggestions from any of the members as the sections from any of the members as the section of this bill are read.

Discussion on Inspectors-

ment of the chief of police as factory in-spector, I do not think that officer will be Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I have the same mis-

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—I have the same misgiving myself. In regard to this section I might suggest that the section will provide for the appointment of the chief of police or some other official that the town council might appoint.

Mr. Grimmer—I think this would be the limb itself with dry, warm flannel,

ing the registration fee I fear is the entering wedge for direct taxation. We should avoid all taxation if possible. The section proving that five shall be the number to designate it a factory is also objectionable. For instance, all along the coast of the post-tone countries there are numerous northern counties there are numerous lobster factories, which run only about two months in the year. Girls and boys are employed here, and at the busy season each employs about thirty hands. These factories are already taxed by the dominion government and right'y so. The tamentioned here will be \$10 a year, and the number of employes should not be dimited to five, as there might be five men working in a tin shop or packing smelt. Insp ctors Must Keep Secrecy. Mr. Grimmer-I agree with the attor

quiring the registration of any place where five men are employed should be amended. In my opinion the number should be in-creased to ten.

Mr. Hazen—I would like to see some Mr. Hazen—I would like to see some distinction drawn between factories employing a large number of hands, and blacksmith shops, paint shops and such like, many of which employ more than 500. Some distinction might be made in regard to the nature of the work done.

Mr. Pugsley—The law in New Zealand places three as a limit. I rather think, perhaps, it should be increased above five.

Discussion on Winter R ads.

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, and passed all the sections of the bill except these relating to winter roads, the amount of the road tax, breaking highways in winter and one or two others.

Mr. Robertson—In some industries where the employer go home to meals is it necessary for the employer to provide a meal room?

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—The object is that employers shall provide a suitable room for women and boys, where they can eat their midday meal with a reasonable degree of comfort. I think this is a reasonable provision.

Mr. Purdy-I think the section which manufactured goods involves a great ex pense on the manufacturers.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—This does not apply to goods manufactured in the but simply to goods sent out to outside help. In larger cities work sent out to

is not a very great evil at present in New in large cities.

Mr. Purdy—I know of cases where por persons do work outside of the factory, and this would do them hardship. Hon. Mr. Pugsley—The object of the section is that a record shall be made of the cost of work done outside the factory

Mr. Hazen-In regard to the section pro

hibiting employes from working additiona hours, I think they should not be pre Hon. Mr. Pugsley-The ideal labor legislation is to protect women and children against their own willingness to work

long hours.

Mr. Osman—I do not think employes should be prevented from doing additional work at home if they desire. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I think the object of the bill is to prevent people from doing too much work. The same conditions do not prevail here as in New York or the great cities. We ought to make our law

had gone too far in drawing up this bill. If a number of the sections are found un-satisfactory they may be left out. No section will be passed until full opportunit is given for complete consideration and securing the views of delegations.

Mr. Morrison—In a conversation with some large manufacturers in reference this bill, they said it would be almost in ing the payment of wages on Saturday.

Mr. Grimmer—No factory can success machinery when it is in motion. It is also understood that it will be asked to provide that all persons running engines shall have a certificate of competency.

has to pay a large amount of wages for holidays for which he receives no return especially when the competition is keen and the margin of profit small. It will finally mean a reduction of wages, which finally mean a reduction of wages, which would cause much discontent. Progres

was reported.

Mr. Hazen gave notice of motion of resolution in regard to the returns made to the crown land department by governber cut on crown lands.

regard to correspondence carried on by the government in respect to the crown lands formally leased to the Muskoka Lumber Company.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to amend the act relating to elections, and to legalize certain electoral lists.

Mr. Tweeddale introduced a bill to incorporate the Andover Masonic Hall Com-

The house adjourned at 6.10.

Queries About Cotton Growing in Canada spector, I do not think that officer will be a suitable one for the important and responsible duties. I know of many cases where the town marshal would be entirely unfit for the performance of this duty. The Milltown cotton mil! employs about 1,000 men, and the town official of that the many is non-competent for the position of the competence of the position of the po town is not competent for the position of been carried on at the experimental farm inspector. A level headed and competent or elsewhere with a view to se ing if course ton can be grown in this country,

THE FIRST BUSINESS FIRM IN ST. JOHN.

Interesting Sketch of the Establishment of James Simonds, Wm. Hazen and Others in Trade Here--Old Documents Which Link Past and Present.

> W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. AT PORTLAND POINT.

When the attention of James Simonds was directed to the River St. John, by the procamation of Governor Lawrence inviting the inhabitants of New England to settle on the vacant lands in Nova Scotia, he was a young man of twenty-four years of age. His father had died at Haverhill, August 15th, 1757. The next year he went with his uncle, Capt. Hazen, to the assault of Ticonderoga, in the capacity of a subaltern officer in the Provincial troops, and shortly after the close of the campaign proceeded to Nova Scotia in order to find a promising situation for engaging in trade. The fur trade was what he had chiffy in mind at this time, but the Indians were rather unfriendly, and he became interested along with Captain Peabody, Israe! Perley and other officers of the debanded Massachusetts troops in their proposed settlement on the River St John. His future partners of the trading company formed in 1764 were, with the exception of Mr. Blodget, even younger men than himself. William Hazen, of Newburyport, had just attained to manhood and be onged to a coups of Massachusetts Rangers, which served in Canada at the taking of Quebec. Samuel Blodget was a follower of the army on Lake Champlain as a eutler. James Wivite was a young man of two-and-twenty years and had been for some time Mr. Blodget's clerk or assistant. Leonard Jarvis—afterwards Win. Hazen's business partner and so incidentally a member of the trading company at St. John—was not then eighteen years of tge. When the attention of James Simonds was directed to the River St. John, by ohn-was not then eighteen years of age.

While engaged in his explorations, James Simonds obtained from the government of Neva Scotia the promise of a grant of 5,000 acres of unapprepriated lands in such part of the province as he should choose, and it was under this arrangement he enter d upon the mansh east of the city of St. John (called by the Indians "Secha kastagan") in the year 1762 and cut there a quantity of salt marsh hay and

"Secha kastagan") in the year 1762 and cut there a quantity of salt marsh hay and began to make improvements.

Mr. Simonds stys in one of his letters: "The accounts which I gave my friends in New England of the abundance of Fish in the River and the convenience of taking them, of the extensive Fur trade of the country, and the natural convenience of taking them, of the extensive Fur trade of the country, and the natural convenience of turning Lime, caused numbers of them to make proposals to be concerned with me in those branches of business, among whom Mr. Hazen was the first that joined me in a drial. Afterwards, in the year 1764, although I was unwilling that any should be sharers with me in the Fur trade, which I had acquired some knowledge of, yet by representations that superior advantage could be derived from a Cod-fishery on the Banks and other branches of commerce, which I was altogether unacquainled with, I joined in a contract for carrying it on for that year upon an extensive plan with Messus Blodget, Hazen, Whate, Prosie and R. Simonds."

Early in 1763, James Simonds and Wilman Hazen engaged in a small venture in the way of trade and fishing at St. John and Passmaquoddy. They had several men in their employ, including Ebenezer Eaton, master of the sloop Bachelor, and Samuel Middleton, a cooper, who was employed in making barrels for shipping the fish. Among others in the employ of Simonds and his partners, several seem to have had a previous acquaintance with St. John harbor; Moses Greenough, for example, was there in 1753, and Lemuel Cleveland in 1757, when he says "the French had a fort at Portland Point where Mr. Simonds' house was afterwards built."

Hazen and Simonds.

The following is a copy of what is probably the first document extant in connection with the business of Hazen and Simonds:—

Passamaquada, 26th July, 1763. Sir,-Please pay unto Mr. Ebenezer Eaton the sam of Five pounds one shilling & four pence Lawfull money, half cash & half Goods, and place the same to the

Merchant in Newbury.

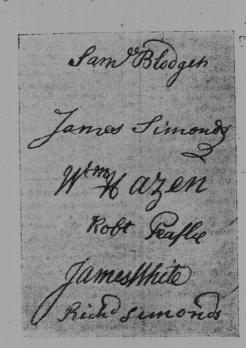
Merchant in Newbury.

The success of their first modest little venture encouraged Hazen and Simonds to undertake a more ambitious project, namely the formation of a trading company to "enter upon and pursue with all speed and faithfulness the business of the cod fishery, seine fishery, fur trade, burning of lime and every other trading business that shall be thought advantageous to the company at Passamaquoddy, St. Johns, Canso and elsewhere in or near the province of Nova Scotia and parts adjacent."

A pretty wide field of operations truly.

The original contract is still in existence and in an excellent state of preservation. A fac-similie of the signatures appended to this very interesting old docu-

tion. A fac-similie of the signatures appended to this very interesting old document is here given. It is endersed "Contract for St. Johns & Passamaquodi."



contract provided, "the partnership shall continue certain for the space of one year and for such longer time as all the partys shall hereafter agree." Examination of the document shows that when first written the period the contract was to continue was left blank and the word "one" inserted before "year," evidently after consultation on the part of those concerned.

Shortly before the formation of the trading company, James Simonds went to Halifax to procure a grant of land at St. John and a license to trade with the Indians, but did not at this time succeed in obtaining the grant. However the governor gave him the following license to occupy Portland Point:

"License is hereby granted to James Simonds to occupy a tract or point of "land on the north side of St. John's River, opposite Fort Frederick, for carrying "on a fishery and for burning lime-stone, the said tract or point of land containing

[Signed] "MONTAGU WILMOT."

"Halifax, February 2, 1764.

Upon this land at Portland Point the buildings required for the business of the company were built. The partnership was in its way a "family compact." Szmuel Blodget was distantly related to Wm. Hazen and the latter was a cousin of James and Richard Simonds; Robert Penslie's wife was Anna Hazen, sister of Wm. Hazen, and James White was a cousin of Wm. Hazen. It was agreed that Blodget, Hazen and James Simonds should each have one-fourth part in the business and profits, the remaining fourth part to be divided amongst the juniors, Messrs. White, Peaslie and Richard Simonds

Peaslie and Richard Simonds.

Blodget and Hazen were the principal financial backers of the undertaking and agreed to provide, "at the expense of the company," the vessels, boats, tackling, and also all serts of goods and steck needed to carry on the trade; also to receive and dispose of the fish, fins and other produce of trade sent to them from Nova Scotia. The fishery and all other business at St. John and elsewhere in Nova Scotia was to be looked after by the others of the company, and the junior part-Scotia was to be looked after by the others of the company, and the junior partshall differ in judgment from the said James Simonds, tho' all parties do hereover covenant in all things to consult and advise and act to the utmost of their power for the best good and advantage of the Company.'

It is evident that the plans of our first business concern at St. John were not

It is evident that the plans of our first business concern at St. John were not entered into without due consideration.

There is no evidence to show that any of the partners except the brothers Simonds had been at St. John previous to the year 1764. The statement has been frequently made that James White visited the harbor in 1762 in company with James Simonds and Capt. Francis Peabody, but his own papers which are still in existence clearly prove that he was almost constantly engaged in the employ of Samuel Blodget at Crown Point during that year.

James White was born in Haverhill in 1738, and was a lineal descendeant of the "Worshipful" William White, one of the founders of the place. In early manhood he served as ensign in a Massachusetts regiment, and on retirement from active service entered the employ of Tailer & Blodget, merchants of Boston, for whom he acted as agent in furnishing supplies to the garrisons of Fort George and Crown Point on the Hudson River. He continued at this from September, 1761 (Continued on page 8)

(Continued on page 8') *The articles of partnership were carefully drawn and may be found in the Collections of the N. B. Historical Society, Yol. I., p. 187.