the splendid Roman Catholic and

Protestant Orphanages where some

The merciful tendencies of the

ciety for the Prevention of Cruelty.

When the RECORDER was first

many years after, society was per-

tween man and man, and man and

but a few years before, had been

and "man's inhumanity to man

vail because of him who had been

Gradually better feelings em

erged, and in the latter days the

organization of the S. P. C. has

resulted in a vast amount of good.

none need go without a roof over

their head, and none need die for

And organized charity and hu-

mane institutions are not limited

to Halifax. Every county, almost

every village of any importance, has its hospital and its home for

the harmless insane, as well as its Home for the Destitute and Help-

(BY COL. THOMAS MOWBRAY.)

The Provincial Grand Lodge of

lack of medical attendance.

## TRADE CONDITIONS 100 YEARS AGO.

Interesting figures of business in the olden days.

Profits in privateering.

(BY W. C. MILNER.) If one were transported back to the commercial precincts of Halifax, as

commercial precincts of Halifax, as it existed a hundred years ago—one would meet novel and strange conditions.

Slavery was not then abolished, nor did the proclamation of emancipation take place until 21 years later. Owners of negroes not only traded in their bodies, but seemed to claim a lien on their souls. In 1784, Governor Wentworth—had 21 negro slaves haptized in one bunch at St.

Paul's church. It did not appear they had much option in the matter. Going back a few years prior to that ing back a few years prior to that date, we find the governments of the old colonies in America had adopted the bounty system, in order to stimulate the business of getting scalps.

Nova Scotia was no exception. In ulate the business of getting scalps.

Nova Scotia was no exception. In 1756, its Government offered £25 for goods, coal, salt, iron, copper, etc.

described as densely whotee. The next day, one John Shippey obtained a license to sell liquor. The fee was one guinea a month. Seventeen more licenses were granted within the next six months. It was the 12th of the next six months. It was the 12th of the next six months. The seventeen when the next six months are the next six months. It was the 12th of the next six months. It was the 12th of the next six months. It was the 12th of the next six months. It was the 12th of the next six months are necessarily and the next six months. It was the 12th of the next six months are necessarily as the next six months. It was the 12th of the next six months are necessarily as the next six months are necessarily as the next six months. It was the 12th of the next six months are necessarily as the nex next six months. It was the 12th.of
July before the transports got in,
so it may be concluded that John,
in making preparations to deal out
liquors in advance, and securing his
license so promptly, was a man of
considerable enterprise. The disburseconsiderable enterprise. The disburse-nents of the British service were money was plenty and the shops were the common resort of all—soldiers, sailors and civilians. A decade later, Wolfe, then in Halifax drilling his men for the last at-A decade later, Wolfe, then in Halifax drilling his men for the last attack on Louisburg, complains in his despatches of the inefficiency of the service owing to the almost universal drunkenness of the men and officers of

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The importation of West India became so profitable that two distilleries, making 80,000 gallons per re 1780, one had closed down and the production of the other, owing to public expenditures becoming reduced, was limited to from 15 to and the production of the colors, and the 1811, Governor Provost done, and the 1811, Governor Provost colors 20,000 gallons. This liquor, sold fresh from the distilleries had a fusel oil was the favorite tipple with laborers and Indians."

was the favorite tipple with laborers and Indians."

There was some ground for the statement left by a New York divine, that it was the business of one half of the people of Halifax to sell rum and of the other half to drink it.

The liquor trade in our early history afforded the largest item in the excise and customs revenue, a posision it continues to occupy to this day. The people's appetites and vices day. The people's appetites and vices continue, though they build roads and bridges, endow schools, and enrich churches today as one hundred and fifty years ago. When we remember that England, in 1813, was neuring the close of long and exhausting wars; that she was threatened on all sides by nowerful fore and terribly sides by powerful foes and terribly weakened from within by the exces-sive drinking habits of her fighting weakened from within by the excessive drinking habits of her fighting men—it seems quite an act of Providence that she survived at all.

In the War of 1812, Halifax was the chief rendezvous or British forces, as it would be again in case of war. would be again in case of war. British cruisers were constantly arriving or sailing. Privateers were fit-ted out here and prizes brought in by the score.

## WAR OF 1812.

Merchantmen and transports, cor voyed by frigates, appeared in the harbor and disappeared. The stir and s movement in our waters was inces-sant and this accompanied by the firing of salutes or gun practice, kept the little world of Halifax constanton the qui vive. The population from the four corners of the earth, was largely cosmopolitan. The prisoners of war, the crews of captured vessels, sailors, marines, soldiers, fishermen, traders, officials -all on the move made the Grand and Hollis Streets ively, and filled the taverns and visions.
In 1805, the year of the battle of ish gold was never more abundant. War hath her victories no less renowned than peace for out of the ne Haligonian emerged with a

THE EXPORT TRADE.

During the French regime mer-River were supplied to the navy. nder English occupation this trade acreased. The first cargo of masts 1780. The exportation of sawn tim-her was commenced. Before 1783 25 saw mills had been built and during saw mills had been built and during the next 13 years, this number increased to 90. In 1785, a bill passed the House offering a bonus of £20 for overy saw mill erected the next year. A bonus was given in the exportation of square timber and hemp but was repealed in 1804. 70 or 80 cargoes were sent to England, or about 20,000 tons. about 20,000 tons.

The export of plaster of paris and

rhinestone to United States in 1804. amounted to over £8,000. The United States government prohibited the invested to the control of the cont the import of plaster from Nova Scotia. New Brunswick was not incluled in this prohibition. When the plaster exporters of this Province attempted to send it via New Brun-swick, the latter Province with a sharp eye to business imposed a The whale fisheries were very pro-fitable in the 18th and early part of h century. Schools of them were vays in sight of vessels traversing estern Ocean. The "Norwhal, a species now practically extinct, was valued for the superior article of oil it contained. In June, 1788, 7 whalers ll belonging to Halifax, all returned

to port with full fares. In July, 1787, two whalers came in The year before (1786) the ship Lyan cleared for England with 135 tons of spermaute oil, 48 tons of whale oil, 4 tons of whalebone, 1257

moose and cariboo skins and a quantity of other skins hold that Britain felt she had in America, is shown in the disfavor shown to the Nantucket immigration affair. In 1774, 30 families removed from Nantucket to Dartmouth to engage in the whale lishery. The next year four vessels with full crews arrived here on the same mission and four more were expected. The Colored Segretary when springed of

REVENUES The trade returns of 1818 show Value of imports..... £ 264,148

Duties ...

Value of imports in Halifax 251,284 Spirits...... Wine.....

Indian scalps. The bounty money was From Southern Europe, wine, olives large enough to start out raiding olive oil, linseed oil, raisins, curlarge enough to start out raiding parties to hunt down "lo! the poor Indian." This work was at the time deemed so legitimate that in some cases the aid of the Almighty was invoked by His ministers to make the expeditions successful. Thus religion became a partner with pelf and patriotism in decimating their brother savages.

On the 2nd of July, 1749, Cornwalor savages.
On the 2nd of July, 1749, Cornwal-Sydney, 4,126 tons. Importations of lis landed at Halifax, which was then described as densely wooded. The 1815, when 639 tons were brought in.

> sels, 335 tons.
> Trade with the West Indies, 1812, inwards, 77 vessels, 9,197 tons; outwards, 84 vessels, 11,183 tons.
> Trade with Canada including New Brunswick and Newfoundland in 1812, inwards 119 vessels, 15,514 tons; outwards 119 vessels, 15,514 tons.

THE COAL QUESTION.

At the first settlement, Halifax was supplied with coal as with everything else, from Britain. In 1792, Sir John Wentworth recommended the Home government to lease the coal mines of Nova Scotia. It seems nothing was done, and in 1811, Governor Pro

ordered reprisals against ships, goods and citizens of United States and authorized the issue of letters of

and they were anxious to increas his business. They looked upon the war as having been commenced by President Madison, without cause—as it ultimately terminated without re-

The feeling on this side of the line was very different. The aggressive trade policy pursued by New England traders in the B. W. Indies and in our ports was regarded as detrimental to he interests of our own producers

and shippers. During the 17th century, Nova Scoburing the 1th century, Nova Section was largely dependent upon New England for supplies of flour and provisions. After the arrivals of the United Empire Loyalists in Shelburne and the Bay of Fundy ports, Yorkshiremen in Cumberland and the Scotch on the north east coast, the wheels of industry commenced to turn, production commenced, and early in the 19th century, the markets were fairly independent of the United States as a source of supply for pro-

Trafalgar both fisheries and farming were prosperous. The provision mar-ket was well supplied and the trade in dry and pickled fish was abnormally large.
In 1812, Napoleon invaded Russia and the United States declared war

The following are the trade exports 412 vessels, tons, 54,457. Boards and plank, 1,881,722 ft. Staves, 232,562. Bry fish, quintals, 82,059

408, barrels Pickled herring-barrels 142; boxes

Fish oil, 49,668 gallons. PROFITS IN PRIVATEERING.

Even before the proclamation privateers were hastily fitted out and privateers were nastly fitted out and so rapid was their work that no less than 21 American vessels were condemned by the vice admiralty court on 13th January, 1813. The greatest prize was the Volanti, a vessel mounting 22 guns and carrying a crew of 90 men. She had a valuable cargo. On 7th April 1813, no less than 33

vessels captured from the French or Americans were sold at auction with In the Weekly Chronicle of Dec. 17, 1813, there is a notice of the distribu-tion of prize money of twenty five vessels and cargoes, captured, am-ongst them, the "Chesapeake", captured by the "Shannon". From a trade standpoint, this victory was of immense importance. At one blow, it reestablished the reputation for seamanship and fighting qualities of the British tar, which had suffered greatly through a long series of disas-ters. If England could not protect her

her career as a sea power was nded.
The Americans were equally busy. prizes in three weeks. Commodore Rodgers of the U.S. navy pursued a Jamaica fleet of 100 vessels under convoy, but failed to meet them. At this period (1813), the Halifan

At this period (1813), the Halifax merchants were beginning "to find" themselves. They were beginning to take stock of their own resources, the year before (1786) the ship in cleared for England with 135 is of spermaute oil, 48 tons of ale oil, 4 tons of whalebone, 1257 see and cariboo skins and a quantof of other skins.

In indication of the precarious of the prical interests. Their complaints are larged themselves impatient at having their dealings submerged by Imperial interests. Their complaints are larged merchants were hurt. With Sabatiel, George Glassie, John Black, John erica, is shown in the disfavor with the Nantucket immigration in the triangle of the same the same than the same that the same that the priod (1813), the Halifax merchants were beginning "to take stock of their own resources, the stock

1st. The Province was advertised in England as barren by persons who had only seen Halifax on the south shore.
2nd, The concession of fisher rights to United States under these arrivals, wrote a despatch disapproving of them. Thus a profitable industry was driven out of the country.—Islands at violating the treaty of 1783 in grasping for colonial territory.—Islands at

the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, of smuggling under guise of the gypsum trade &c. 4th. American vessels are allowed tth. American vessels are and sell these British, American and foreign goods and manufactures.

5th. A colonial vessel carrying fish and lumber to B. W. I., cannot compete with American vessels carrying frandy, tobacco, spices, East India

pete with American vessels carrying brandy, tobacco, spices, East India and China goods.

6th. They ask in the restoration of peace that neither French nor American vessels be allowed to fish "In the narrow seas and waters of these B. N. A. Colonies."

7th. They ask that Americans be allowed to trade on the Atlantic only in the ports of St. John and Halifax.

LIGHT HOUSES.

AND MONEY. The seamanship existed in those in the seamanship wonderful when the absence is considered of those buoys days, is simply wonderful when the absence is considered of those buoys and beacon lights that now entircle the coast. The first light house noted was one on Coffin's Island, Liverpool jut in service in March 1812. Three more were added in 1817—Sambro, Shelburne and Brier Island.

Shelburne and Brier Island.

Previously to 1783 correspondence was maintained with England by chance vessels. In that year Lord North advised the governor that regular packet service would be established between Falmouth and Halifax, Five years later Lord Sydney requested the governor to confine his correspondence as much as possible to the monthly packet service. These packets were called coffine boats. Many of them were lost at sea. One year, in the twenties, Halifax was without any mails from England from January until August. The January, February and March packets never turned up. Sometimes they were three months Sometimes they were three months at sea. One of them the Redpole, Capt. Bullock was captured by the pirate vessel President, the captain pirate vessel President, the captain shot and the crew made to walk the plank. The pirates were afterwards captured and hanged.

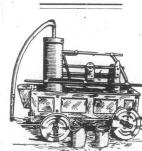
Mail to Truro, Pictou and P. E. Island was first advertised in 1789. Three years before this date, a carrier was employed to carry mails to Annapolis once a week

Annapolis once a week.

It was not until 1784 that post offices were established at St. John and Fredericton. After that date, at Truro, Pictou and Annapolis. No other post offices (except Halifax) existed until 1825, when Mr. John Howe, made a tour and established eleven new offices in this Province and New Brunswick. The extent of the business in these days may be judged from the fact that in 1841 Mr. Howe had only one clerk. offices were established at St. John Howe had only one clerk. In 1812, the Government issued £12,000 in treasury notes. In 1820, the Government issued £20,000 in

denominations of one and two pounds.
The next year they issued five and
ten shilling notes.

In the early history of the Province, business was done on a specie basis.
British gold was the standard, but doubloons and Mexican silver were the common currency. Large payments were made in coin. Often on Water Street a messenger would be seen carrying a bag or wheeling several bags of specie from one office to another, accompanied by a man with



HAND FIRE ENGINE USED IN 1813.

FIRE SYSTEM A CENTURY AGO.

ears ago, was a volunteer one purely, and the very foremost citizens were proud to be connected therewith. The town had a population of but eleven thousand, but practically all the buildings were of wood, and fires were frequent. Fire fighting machinery was of the simplest sort, water buckets, ladders, hand pumps, and man power. A string of men would get in line from the shore, a well, a pond or any convenient water sumply, to the burning building, and pass water filled buckets from hand to hand one way and return the empties in the opposite direction. This kept up a fairly good supply of the fire quenching element, and excellent results were often obtained. The town was divided into twenty small very foremost citizens The town was divided into twenty small listricts, on each of which a "Fireward presided, whose duty it was to carry red staff and direct fire operations their own district. The following ger men were "Firewards" of the town

of the Company in 1812:

1st Division.—Benjamin Bridge, Captain; John Brown, Lieutenant; Robert Milne; Alexander Hackett; Charles Blackadar; Robert LeCain; Jeremiah Vickary; William Patterson; Henry Neal; Casper Drillo; George Ford; Michael McNaughton; Samuel Marshell, Lawse (Manghethen, Samuel Marshell, Lawse) Vickary; William Patterson; Henry Neal; Casper Drilio; George Ford; Michael McNaughton; Samuel Marshall; James We may state firs

Smith.

2nd Division.—George Adams, Lieutenant; George Morin; Daniel Spike; Charles Dunbrack; Morgan Baynon; John Forrest.

3rd Division.—James Dechman, Lieutard Division.—James Dechman Division tenant; Kenneth McKenzie; John Henderson; Robert Jamieson; John Rogers; William Newman; James Murphy; Henry King.

For the time and the condition of

appliances, we can fairly conclude that the town was well up to date in the matter of fighting fires. Enemy's Signals.

In 1813, France was the enemy par cellence, and on sea and land was the lligera +. I was necessary to know a ench ship from that of any other ation and so in all current publications, ne code of signals by which the "enemy" build always be recognized was presented a a prominent place. We quote a set these signals from a local Almanac of 812.8"

Signals at Fort George.

Halifax enjoyed an extensive shipping rade in the early part of the nineteenth entury. Ships were constantly arriving and departing, and their arrival at the arbour's mouth was always carefully ignaled from Fort George by the followsignals from the ensign staff: Red Flag denotes a vessel from Europe

White Flag denotes a vessel from Newfoundland. Blue Flag denotes a vessel from West Red Pendant denotes a vessel from the

Red Pendant denotes a vessel from the United States.
White Pendant denotes a Coaster.
Blue Pendant denotes a vessel from some part of the world for which there is no particular signal.
White Pendant over any of the above denotes the vessel to have sailed either before or at the same time. with the one already arrived.
The ensign staff must have been the The ensign staff must have been the mosure of many eyes during that event-l time.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Authorized, - - \$ 25,000,000 Capital Paid Up, - - - II,500,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits, Aggregate Assets, - - -

13,000,000 175,000,000

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Savings Departments at all Branches. Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, and interest allowed at highest current rates.

300 Branches throughout Canada and Nfld. - - - 30 Branches in West Indies.

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This year the feast of Holy Christ-

Wood, ordained ministers of the Eng-

The Elder and Committee have

thought it expedient to write their

spective descendants will not de-

ise them, for they have been made

with all sincerity, and to the best of

our ability. We have also thought it fit to keep a record in this book,

ongregation.
We pray God that those who come

fear of the Lord, and without selfish

May the Lord in whose name the

hurch, as well as this preface was begun, cause this German congrega-

(Signed) PETER BERGMAN.

The original measurements of the

year a spire 45 feet high was added.

Definite plans were made in this year for its formal dedication to the wor-

ship of God.

A Mr. George Bayer, formerly a member, had bequeathed money for

the purchase of a bell, and before the

dedication, the bell was hung in the tower. It is said that this same bell was formerly in use at a convent in Louisburg, but that after the siege

was brought here and purchased by

the Germans. Unfortunately within

recent years it was allowed to pass

had been made, it was postponed to

out of consideration for his memory

mon the Lord's Supper was adminis

tered to a large congregation. The Hon. Jonathan Belcher, Lawrence's

not. Johathan Betteler, Lawrence's successor, was present with his staff and other people of distinction.

Next to Schwartz, the most im-

portant leader of the church seems to

have been the schoolmaster. Mr. Jo

"Confirmation" which he held, the prayer he offered, the items of in-

ver and ever.
In the name of Jesus. Amen.

lish Church at Halifax, at which the



THE LITTLE, "DUTCH CHURCH."

THE LITTLE DUTCH CHURCH. Quaint account of its erection by the Germans.

Interesting sketch of its history. (BY REV. H. W. CUNNINGHAM.) The old German Church of Halifax, opularly known by the above designation, is one of the relics of our earliest days, being nearly contemporaneous with the founding of the city. To-day it is part of the property of the Corporation of St. George's Church, for in fact, it is the first St George's Church, being, as we may say, the mother of the present Round Church. A year or two after the first settlement by Hon. Edward Cornwallis, several batches of German Protestants came over at the invitation of the English Government to take up land and settle in the year 1812:

John George Pyke; Hon, Michael Wallace; Hon. Richard John Uniacke; Jeorge Griffin; Richard Tremain; Thomas Bogge; John Liddels; James Fraser; Jearret Miller; John Pryor; Ed. Pryor; Henry Yeomans; John Fillis; Thomas Wallace; William Minns; John Albro; Patrick Ryan; Thomas Heavifide; John Starr; Benjamin Marshall. ment to take up land and settle in The town had what was called a Fire Engine-Company, the engines being hand pumps. The following were the members of the Company in 1812:

1st Division.—Benjamin Bridge Company (Sermans did west to Lunenburg, or Merliguish, as it was then called.

One of the first things which these lardy Germans did west to creat for

We may state first that certain lots laid off in 1752. This burial groun consisted of lots 1, 2 and 3. The lots measured 50 feet front and 100 feet in depth. Following is a translation the record referred to: In the name of Jesus.

in the name of Jesus.
"After having, by the goodness of God, so progressed in the work of building, that the common meeting house of the German Lutheran Congregation, in the German town of Halifax, is so far finished that we can meet together in it to praise and thank God, it shall be our endeavor still to improve it, to keep it in order, and to keep an account of it from time to time in all faithfulness. It may be of some service to our friends and respective descendants to have a record of the beginning of this church, which have pendant under a French pendant, an enemy's ship.

The pendant under a French pendant, an enemy's brig.

White pendant under a French pendant, an enemy's schooper.

Union Jack over enemy's signal denotes the vessels to be prizes.

Union Jack over enemy's signal denotes the vessels to be prizes.

Union Jack over enemy's signal denotes the vessels to be prizes.

Who could make any mistake after hese explicit directions? time in all faithfulness. It may be of one had done toward one had one ha These services shall be continued as long as it shall please God. long as it shall please God.

In the above named year in the Autumn, Mr. Otto William Schwartz caused the said church to be finished inside, namely, the walls were panelled, and doors, windows, chairs and everything belonging to it were supplied, on condition that he be paid without interest when we were able without interest when we were able to do so. This year on the fourth Sunday of Advent, the congregation elected four managers with no other

struction given in the Christian Faith and Life, and the names of the Faith and Life, and the names of the candidates. A lineal descendant of the fourth generation, Mr. James J. Torpel, is a member of the present con-

The oldest document in existence among the records of the old church is that containing a bequest of a parcel of land to the Evangelic Lutheran Church, and bearing date October 12, sider this suggestion.

sought a new home in Nova Scotia.

After a short time he sailed to Engmas was begun by making offerings. On New Year's Day, 1759, The Lord's Supper was given to about sixty per-sons by Rev. Dr. Breynton and Dr. land and received Orders in the Anglican Church at the hands of the Bishop of London. He was then ap-pointed Chaplain of ope of the Duke of Kent's favorite regiments. After arriving once more in Halifax he de-voted his talents to the welfare of first mentioned preached a sermon from the text Ezekiel XI., v. 16. his flock. A fluent Latin scholar he spoke and preached in English man and French and also, wh brief notes in the preface to their records concerning the origin of this church, hoping that their friends and le labored here till his death in 1799. n the 72nd year of his age. He was also Otto Leonard Lockman, who came with Cornwallis, and whose escutcheon still hangs in the church. After the erection of the Round that our friends and descendants may know of the first foundation of this Church, the old German building naturally took a second place as far after us will interest themselves in this church, which has been dedicat-ed to God in all faithfulness and the its use as a place of worship was concerned, though very often was it used for meetings, and particularly before the erection of the old schoolroom, as a place for the meeting of the Sunday School, German services

Cosman, of Lunenburg, up till a short time before his death. on to flourish and prosper, and bear rult to the glory of His name for The church has undergone repairs at intervals when needed, and about fiften years ago a brick foundation was Written and approved of by the Elder and Committee, Halifax, January 6th, 1759. placed underneath. Repairs will soon have to be taken in hand again, and the citizens of Halifax should come forward liberally to assist the Corporation, (who derive no income therefrom) to carry out the request church were 29x20 feet, but in 1760 an addition was made of eleven feet, and with porch made a total length of 45 feet, and at the close of the made by those who wrote the of its building "that those who come after us will interest themselves in this church" and also like them without selfishness."

were held annually by the late

The old tombstones are mostly of "slab" order and lie flat, and se have they more quickly deteriorated; but one can still decipher those of Brehm, ross, Jacob, Merkel, Hanery and others. Among more modern stones is the "Ratsey" to the memory of "testella Jane Ratsey, foster sister to Her Royal Highness the ess Royal of England" (Mother of the present German Emperor!, who lied of malignant scarlet fever 1841. Restella's father was attached to the Navy Yard.

recent years it was allowed to pass out of the hands of St. George's, and finally, we believe, was sold to a curio-hunter representing the Chateau de Ramsay, Montreal. The dedication was to have taken place on Oct. '27, of that year (1760), but owing to the sudden death of Governor Lawrence, who was to have been present at the ceremony, and at whose instigation the enlargement had been made, it was postponed to The Sanctuary. about the preachers and the churches; weddir the following year. It appears that Governor Lawrence had promised to defray the expenses of the addition, so after his death, the Government, outs up little gods of pewter, and says that they "are just as good." He thinks that triumphs he is winning and he emits a joyous laugh, if he can knock the underpinning from Faith, knock the underpinning from that is our rod and staff. He is and tawdy victor, who would o'c and tawdy victor, who would o'er dead religions walk; the church still lives, though fools have kicked her, since first she builded on a rock. I hear the mellow church bells ringing a welcome to that calm retreat; I hear the choir's sweet vices singing an anthem, reverent and sweet. And well I know the gentle naston; is pointing act the reverent and sweet. And well I know the gentle pastor is pointing out the path to wend, and urging men to let the Master be evermore their guide and friend. And he, like all good men, is teaching for better, and for higher things; and so the message of his prea hing—unlike the cynic's—comfort lyings.

the 18th century jointly by the garwas the "guide, philosopher and friend" of all, especially of the young. The old records tell us of the ison and the town. - The corner stone of the Province

Building was laid 12th August, 1811, and chairs with rush-bottomed seats were manufactured in an old establishment on Hollis Street, conducted the foundling had no protection, by one of the early settlers. It was

OF A CENTURY. Complete transformation in styles.

was fined. If in this year of grace 1913, John

SOCIAL CHANGES

Smith, a young man of Halifax saun-tering along one of our leading streets, on his way to a fashionable function, were to imagine himself as walking on the same street a century ago, he would have to contemplate a complete transformation in order to "fit in" with the conditions prevailing one hundred years ago. In the ion at such a function, he would have frigates. to attend at the hairdresser's at a very early hour in order to conform wery early hour in order to conform with social requirements. The late Rev. Dr. George W. Hill, in a description of the costume worn at such festivities, tells us that as the hair dressers were few, they were compelled in order to get through compelled in order to get through their task previous to the hour appointed for a festivity, to begin it early in the morning. John Smith would be an unfortunate man if his turn came first, for he would be obeliged to sit the whole day in idleness, or move with slow and measured step, lest he should disturb the handiwork On such occasions the full dress

sword or rapier.

In those days if John Smith went on Sunday to church (and if he didn't he was liable to be fined) he wore good black broadcloth, both for trou-

sers and coat, which was a long frock In order to stimulate the spiritual activity of our friend John Smith, and to awaken in him a proper devotional mood, a statute provided that "a person absenting himself from

public worship for the space of three months, without proper cause, if the head of a family, shall pay a fine of five shillings," and every child over twelve years of age and every servant was also liable to a fine if similarly offending.

At the present day when our city fathers are so deeply concerned at the threatened increase in the tax

treasury! If such a statute could

Nauren, and pearing date October 12, 1752. The testator was John Samuel Gross.

Without entering into any particular narration of the German church well mad history of the German churc history of the German church we may church warden with a silver-hilted note these principal items from 1762 sword, whose duty it was "once in

ried he could not be married clergyman of his own church. the year 1832 no clergyman, unless he were an Anglican, could perform a marriage ceremony. All marriage licenses were granted with a conspecifying that the marriage was be performed according to the rites of the Church of England. In view of the Chirch of England. In of the recent discussion of marriage laws in Canada, is interesting to note than when power was given in 1832 to clergynen of other denominations to per form the marriage ceremony, statute required that the parties siring a license should belong to same denomination as the mini

by whom the ceremony was to be performed.

How did John eat in those days? Dr. Hill tells us Halifax tables were at that time supplied as follows:— "Corned beef, pork and salted cod-fish, far more frequently formed the dishes of all classes than fresh meat. Poultry early came in fashion, and for game a porcupine was considered the right thing. For vegetables, each man was dependent either on the pro duce of his own garden, or if he li in the middle of the town, where gardens could not be, he might purchase from the public gardens. When after a few years these public gardens were abandoned, the want of vegetables was very seriously felt, and it was then viewed not only as an enterprise on the part of the pro-prietor, but as highly conducive to the public welfare, when on Saturdays he sent one wheelbarrow filled with greens and vegetables from with greens and vegetables from a well-kept garden near Freshwater Bridge. All the ungardened gentlemen kept watch for the passage of this valuably laden train, and followed it down to the market that they might get their share. The butchers- meat was carried round to the customer in the ordinary tray by boys or small carts drawn by does as was also the carts drawn by dogs; as was also the bread baked at the two chief baker-

ies.

And what did John drink in 1813?
As to drink, "wines and strong liquors were always plentiful and craving for stimulants early became the crying evil of the town." Rum was served on all occasions. There was plenty of it available whenever any business transaction was closed at the merchant's place of business, is mind for caustic things to say bout the preachers and the churches: waddings. at elections, at funerals, about the preachers and the churches; weddings, at elections, at funerals, he grows more common every day.

The cynic is a scurvy tutor; whose ered together. Needless to say, there nead and creed are made of wood; he was considerable intemperance as a consequence.

How were houses furnished in those those who possessed means was of a far more substantial character than that used by persons of the same class to-day. The householder, however, was content with a far less quan tity than is deemed necessary now Dr. Hill says,— "The bedsteads were those still known as four-posted, invariably cur-

not only shutting out air, but in working serious expense and labor to the matron, as at the approach of Winter and Summer the curtains were always changed.

In almost every hall stood a clock, encased by a frame of great size; a custom introduced by the Germans, The Town Clock was erected early the 18th contum ideal and they seem to have been imported in great num-

made by the mechanics of the town; and chairs with rush-bottomed seats

necessary, however, to speak some tive took them to his heart and months before the chairs were actually needed, and if the good man happened to be out of rushes, the intending purchaser was obliged to wait until the rushes grew, were cut down, and dried."

As for sport in 1813, the popular A person who did not go to church was fined amusements were shooting at targets, training. Then there is the Home for the Guardian Angel, the Projumping. John could not use a motor or a tram-car in those days, but sedan chairs were advertised as avail-able to the public "for hire" at a reasonable price, the sedan-chairs standing for such purposes at the old court house as a central point. Noth-ing can illustrate more vividly the very excellent Salvation A change of a century than the 1813 sedan-chair in contrast with the 1913

If John were on the waterfront on ing one hundred years ago. In the first place his costume would have to undergo a radical change. The fash-ion at that time was to wear the hair powdered, with a queue, on state occasions, and if John Smith, a century ago, wanted to be in the fash-ion at such a function he would have to right and their blood-stained decks, after the famous battle between these two ciety for the Prevention of Crue

In 1813 apprentices were very rigidissued from the press, and for ly supervised and, doubtless, in many

RAN AWAY.

his fingers) which occasions two nails

did not limit his cruelty to his Poor apprentice of 1813!. Let us

In 1913 how far, far away seems nat whole period! How remote seem the sedan-chairs, the rapiers, the place in the sedan-chairs, the rapiers, the provisions for branding thieves with hot irons, the little public theatre on Fairbanks' Wharf, the three-deckers in the benefit of the control of the co flourished in Halifax only a century

CHARITY THEN AND NOW.

National societies were doing good work even a century

Contrast of organized charities.

In fact, the old "Burial Song of the Pauper" was indeed applicable at the time: "Rattle his bones Over the stones, He's only a pauper whom nobody owns," There were practically no organized agencies for caring for the nsane. The old idea had not completely died out that these apless creatures were the special objects of God's wrath, and hence they were treated with but little

kindness or regard. In Europe they still had their "Fools' Towers," their "Madhouses," and their Bedlams," where those deprived of reason were confined and subjected to brutal punishment. No medical treatment in connection of the age held that whipping, straight-jackets, close confinement and partial starvation were curatics were kept at their own homes, rigorously pent in small rooms which served for all purposes for the poor wretches. Others were "farmed" out by their relatives to persons willing to look after them, and the "looking after" was often the making of beasts of burden of the afflicted.

Tramps could still be seized and laced in what was practically lavery to masters who might make use of their services: perhaps not such a bad system after all. Pauper children were literally sold to highest bidder, in order to place them in homes and relieve he community of the responsibility of their support. Unless we greatly err, the law

repealed, and cases of such sale were known after 1813. W What a difference now. Our leas concerning the care of the sick, the insane and the poor have Adolphus Vieth-Secretary. undergone a complete revolution. Here in Halifax we have the splendid Victoria General Hospital, with its two hundred beds and fine appointments, to offer the same treatment for the poor as for

We have the Nova Scotia Hospital, where the insane are given palatial surroundings and the most thorough scientific treatment, so that it is indeed a mount of Hope and not of despair tained, and with a canopy overhead or these unfortunates and for their friends. We have a large, comfortable, and well-ordered City Home, where the city poor are treated with every kin attention. We have a Public Dispensary, which provides both office and home treatment for those temporarily in hard straights, and a Children's Hospital where the little ones may be cared for without money and without price. In

hundreds of these helpless ones are cared for and given a Christian testant Orphans' Home, St. Paul's Home for Girls, Young Girls Home, Homes for Aged Men and Women, St. Theresa's Home, the Home of the Good Shepherd, the very excellent Salvation Army Obstetrical Hospital on Tower Road. Every church in the city has a charitable society connected with

it, the Salvation Army, in proporage find their expression in the organization and work of the So-

instances had very severe masters. No wonder they sometimes took to their heels! In the issue of the Acadian Recorder of February 27th, 1813, there is the following advertisement:— ... vaded with a general harshness or hardness in the relationships be-

On Friday, 19th February, 1813, James Hashman, an indented apprentice to the Subscriber, aged 18 years, light complexion, downcast look and stout made; had on when he went away a snuff-colored jacket and brown trousers. He may be known by a scar on his left hand (across two of his finers) which occasions two nails.

both at home and in school, the weak were abused by the strong, mistresses kicked their maids an On such occasions the full dress consisted of knee breeches, silk stockings, shoes and silver buckles, white neckerchief of amazing thickness, straight-collared coat ornamented with large buttons, a colored waist-coat, and hanging at the side a sword or rapier.

In singers) which occasions two nails to grow on one finger.

This is to caution all persons against harboring the said apprentice, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

N. B.—ONE SHILLING reward for his apprehension.

In singers) which occasions two nails to grow on one finger.

In safers) which occasions two nails to grow on one finger.

In safers which occasions two nails to grow on one finger.

In safers used to club their servants; sailors were flogged through the fleet, and soldiers were sometimes whipped to death for not very grave offences. Domestic animals were treated with utter callousness, were treated with utter callousness,

THOMAS WILSON."

brother human, but the whole movope that the princely reward of one ing creation was groaning in trashilling did not tempt any one to betray him, and that the threatened rigors of the law did not prevent some kind soul from "harbouring" created in the image of God.

Children now are protected even against their parents, and the ower animals are no longer permitted to be illtreated with the harbor! And yet all these things punity. The society has its headquarters in Halifax, but has its agencies in every part of the pro vince. No man, woman or child in this city need now freeze, or

starve to death, or be long ill-treated by brutal parents or others,

ago.

instory of the German church we'may, note these principal items from 1752 to 1781.

The dispute with St. Paul's over the Melchior property.

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The dispute with St. Pau lowest bidder," individuals offering to look after certain of the paupers at a low cost to the municipality, a system which often resulted in terrible abuse and neglect.

ne Provinces of Nova Scotia, New runswick and Prince Edward Island Officers in 1813: W. Bro. John George Pyke-Grand W. Bro. John Albro—Deputy Grand Master. W. Bro. Thomas Bennett—Senior Grand Warden. W. Bro. William Forsyth—Junior Grand Warden. W. Bro. Adolphus Vieth-Grand Secretary W. Bro. William Annand-Grand . Bro. Lewis Demolitor-Grand retary.
W. Bro. Rev. Benjamin Gerrish
Chanlain. Bro. George Anderson-Grand Pur-Bro. John Cox-Grand Tyler

Lodges working in Halifax in 1812. ST. ANDREW'S, now No. 1, then No. English Register. Established Alexander Wills-Worshinful Master Villiam Annand—Treasurer. ohn Hawes-Senior Deacon George Parker-Junior Deacon. John Cox-Tyler.

ST. JOHN'S, now No. 2, then 211 Officers: Robert Field-Worshipful Master Thomas Heaviside-Senior Warden John Sterling, M.D.—Junior Warden Eben St. Clair—Secretary and Tree

John E. Butler—Junior John Cox—Tyler. 40 members. VIRGIN, now No. 3, then No. 2 under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, but No., 553 R. E., subsequently No. 396. Registry of England. Established February 2, 1782. permitting the sale of negro slaves the province had not yet been

Charles N. Fife-Worshipful Master Robert Lyon—Treasurer Abner Stowell-Senior Deacon John McAlpine-Junior Dea Samuel Jennings-Inner Guard

UNION, No. 1. Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. Established 1784. Surrendered Charter 1820.

Officers:

Thomas Langshaw-Worshipful Mas-Henry T. Petty-Secretary. Alexander McDougall-Tree ness and George Chalker—Junior Deacon.

Lodges working in Hallifax, with a nembership of 192. Lodges working in Halifax as per returns to March 31, 1912: Membership ......1211 Under English Charter..... 125

save where some benevolent rela- 12 Total Halifax and Dartmouth 1447