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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1904.

EP. 63 18

JOHN GRAHAM'S PLAIN TALK ON HOME FINANCE

Pierepont is Given Some Wise Instructions When He's About to Go; Into Housekeeping--In His Own Bright Way the Self-made Merchant Talks to His Son.

face, I've always preferred to associate with children. Then, for the first kind of happiness you keep house for yourself, a John Graham, at the Waldorf-ew York, to his son, Pleurd-pont, on Stock Yards. The young man vaguely of a quarrel between it Helen Heath, who is in New has facther and for the second you keep house for the

New Work Dec. 8. 189repont,-I've been afraid all

r rierrepont, ive been alrad all that you were going to spoil the teally sensible thing you're ever done king some fool break, so as soon as your letter I started right out to down Helen and her Ma. I found h ved up right here in the hotel, and Helen was so sweet to your poor old at I saw right off she had a stick r his soil. Of comme. I didn't let for his son. Of course, I didn't let that I knew anything about a quarrel, I gradually steered the conversation and to you, and while I don't want to around to you, and while I don't want to hurt your feelings, I am violating no con-fidence when I tell you that the mention of your name around about the same sort of enthusiasm that Bill Byran's does in Wall street-only Helen is a lady and so ahe couldn't cues. But it wasn't the lan-guage of flowers that I saw in her eyes. Of dourse, I told her that she must make alterion for you as you were only a allowances for you, as you were only a ha f-baked boy, and that, naturally, if she stuck a hatpin into your crust she was going to strike a raw streak here and

sat up a little at that, and started tell me that while you had said e very very cruel, cruel things to her, —" But I cut her short by allow-hat, sorry as I was to own it, I was d you had a strest of the brute in and I only hoped that you wouldn't it out on her after you were mar-

Well, sir, the way she flared up I thought are the Fourth of July fireworks had ne off at once." The air was full of puble-trouble in set pieces, and bombs, d sizzy reckets, and sixteen-ball Roman al nyinted right at me. Then on to rain in the usual way, and in to assure me between showers

You can buy a lot of home happiness with a mighty small salary, but fashion-able happiness always costs just a little more than you're making. You can't keep Pay Cash. more than you're making. You can't keep down expenses—when you've got to keep up appearance—that is, the appearance of being something that you ain't. You're in the fix of a dog chasing his tail—you dan't make ends meet, and if you do it'll give you such a crick in you'n neck that you won't get any real satisfaction out of your gymnastics. You've got to live on a rump s.eak ba is when you re alone, so that you can appear to be on a quali-on-toast basis when you have company. And while they're eating your qual and on-toast basis when you have company. And while they're eating your quail and betting that they're cold-storage birds' they'll be whispering to each other that the butcher told their cook that you lived all last week' on a soup-bone and two pounds of Hamburger steak. Your wife must hog it around the house in an old wrapper because she's got to have to or three of those dresses that come high on the bills and low on the should

to or three of those dresses that come high on the bills and low on the should-ers, and when she wears 'em the neigh-bors are going to wonder how much you're short in your accounts. And if you've been raised a shouting Methodist and been used to hollering your satisfac-tion in a good hearty Glory! or a Hallelu-jah! you've got to quit it and go to one of those churches where the right answer to the question, "What is the chief end of man?" is "Div de d," and where they think you're howing a fit and is the

hink you're throwing a fit, and sic the

sexton on to you if you forget yours if and whoop it up a little when your religion gets to working.

Making a Suob.

Then, if you do have any children you can't send them to a plain public school to learn reading, writing and aritumetic, because they've got to go to a fashionabl began to assure me between showers you were so kind and gentle that it you to work, and I begged her par-for having misjudged you so cruelly, then the whole thing sort of simmered nto a discussion of whether I thought a rather she wore pink or blue at kinst. So I guess you're all right. private one to learn hog-Latin, mog-was

YANKEE BAIT Make her understand that while thos Make her understand that while those that have gets, when they present a check, those that haven't gets it in the neck. E pl in that the benevolent old party is only on duty when papa's daughter has a papa that. Bradstreet rates AA, and that when papa's daguater's husband presents a five-dollar check with a ten-cent overdraft he's received by a law herwood ald burts when calls for the' w-browed old brute who calls for the buncer to put him out. Tell her right the start the worst about the butcher and the grocer, and the iceman, and the milkman, and the plumber, and the ga meter-that they want their money and

of bills. Then give her enough to pa them, even if you have to grab for you lunch from a high stool. I used to know an old fellow back in Missouri who said that the man who did the carving wa always a fool or a hog, but you've earn not to divide your salary on

Make your wife pay cash. A woman e.er really understands money till she done that for a would I've noticed the ople rarely pay down the they charge them. travagant unless she or her husband pa he bills by check. about counting out the actual legal tende on the spot that keeps a wor wanting a lot of things which she

When I married your Ma your grandp was keeping eighteen niggers busy s that the family did not ing. She'd had liberal education, which, so far as I' been able to find out, means teaching voman everything except the ness that she's going into-that is, if s ma:ries. But when your Mi swap ed t big house and the eighteen niggers for and an old manmy to do the rough wo -that is, if s she left the breakfast in-bed, fine-as business behind her and started right

o get the rest of the education that I onged to her. She did a mighty go ob, too, all except making ends mee nd they were too elastic for her at fir -sort of snapped back and left a defic

was mighty she'd never heard of any way of gettin more d never aleard of any way of gettin money excepting asking papa for it, an ishe'd sort of supposed that every on asked papa when they wanted any, and Why, didn't I ask papa? I finally made her see that I couldn't ask my papa, be cause I hadn't any, and that I couldn't ask papa because it use cause it the rule isk hers, because it was against of the game as I played it, and that we her first real lesson in low finance. I gave her the second when she can me about the twentieth of and kissed me on the ear and sent a little whisper after it to the effect that the household appropriation for the month was exhausted and the pork barrel and

R. G. DUN & CO', WEEKLY FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

Measure Likely to Pass Congress Removing lax of \$2 Per Head on Aliens Entering United States.

Feb. 12.-Efforts of the chamber erce to exempt attizens of New-from the head tax of \$2 imposed entering into this country from

per at a special meeting ted from citizens of that tax on aliens was levied i

ves by far the grea is of part n. this port is esp ted in having all

HEARING CHICKLINS ON THE FARM

ion of poultry in Canada mand for every class shows a great consumption of poultry in Canada this year. The demand for every class shows a striking increase. during the last few years. F. C. Hare, chief of the dominion poultry defision, does not believe it possible for the farmers to refit, for at least five years is come, more sufficient endeds than dan be sold with profit on the Canadian markers alone. Moreover, commission merchants in

be sold with profit on the Canadian markets, alone. Moreover, commission merchants in Great Britain can handle profitably at least 8,000,000 worth of our poultry yearly. Last year the export of chickens to Great Britain was materially reduced on account of the great demand in Canada. The poultry exports from Canada to Great Britain were only 3160,518, a small proportion of the 5,-154,002 imported by the mother country. The greatest value of poultry was exported from Russia, Belgium, France and the United States. Each of these countries shipped more

New York, Feb. 12.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:--War, fire and cotton were the adverse fac-tors of the week, yet the country stood the shocks remarkably well and there are nu-merous encouraging symptoms. To a large degree the outbreak of hostilities in the Orient and the collapse of the cotton boom had been discounted, and the disastrous loss of the conflagration was offset very largely of the conflagration was offset very largely

REVIEW OF TRADE,

iot such sodds market me ine cotton goods market me more fully engaged and there a general revival of idle mach w material does not advance a oths have declined to four presents a fair profit on the the staple. Woollens and



ecretary of Maine Sportsmen's Association Points Out Great Need of Uniform Laws.

Farrington, secretary and treasurer of the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Asso

Portland, Me., Fep.

THE MEN WHO FOUNDED MAUGERVILLE COLONY.

、教育学人们

Rev. Dr. Raymond's History Gives Information About Early New Brunswick Families Whose Names Have Familiar Ring-The Fertility of the Soil the Subject of An Old Time Letter.

> W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER XV. Continued 4)

THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLERS.

The settlement at Maugerville was visited by Hon. Cha

rly side of the River St. Ju led soldiers from New England, consisting of about familie, who have made great Improvements, and are like to make an estab-And by some tryals they have made of t succeeded beyond their expectation. I measured myself s nine feet high, that had not come to its full growth and of July: They generally have about twenty bushels of twenty bushels of Wheat from an acre of land, that was only of and bargenerally hills and bargeneral with latter end of July to woods and harrowed without ever having a Plow in it. When I was last year, I saw myself eighty bushe's of Indian Corn rais land that had bren ploughed and properly managed. I would observe kind as the Corn in hat the Corn raised on this River is not the same her the climate or soil would be suitable to it; they get their seed from Canada and they sow it in rows about three feet distant as we do Pease in ou takes about a bushel to sow an acre; the ears grow hick as they can stick one by another, pointing outwards like a Cheveaux de Some of the old d'rench Inhabitants of the River have informed me that they have raised, in a seasonable year, near one hundred bushe's of Indian Corn per acre." e upon each side of the rows; the richm s of the soil, the manne

Old Day Freshets

The altuvial character of the soil of Maugerville, its freedom om dense forest growth, no doubt attracted the first English settlers and decided n the inundation of their fields and premises by the spring freshets.* A short experience convinced the English settlers that the complaints of their predecessor

As Maugerville divides with Portland Point the honor of being the first per nament English settlement at the River St. John, it is proper to describe in some The great majority had seen active service in the "old French war"of them had fought under Wolfe at the taking of Quebec. ery was a sound not unfamiliar to their ears, and so their interview with the savages of Aukpaque, upon their arrival, taught them the dangers of their situation. It really required more hardihood to plunge into the wilderness than to settle The proximity of the Indian town of Aukpaque, a few miles duced the majority of the Maugerville people to settle in the lower part of the township. At any rate for some years no one resided farther up the river than ot No. 57, about five miles below the Nashwaak, where lived the Widow Clark, a esolute old dame whom nothing could dismay. It is interesting to note that Simonds and White contemplated at one time the erection of a Truck-house at Maugerville for their Indian trade, and a frame was prepared for the building, but before it was raised some difficulties arose between the Indians and the Whites and the matter was deferred for a year or two. The frame was then sent up the river in the sloop "Bachelor" and landed on lot No. 66, belonging to Mr. Simonds, "near the then upper settlement of Mauger ville." This was the only place available as none of the settlers desired to have the Truck-house near them. However the carpenters found the frame so warped as not to be worth setting up and the project was abandoned. The first band of settlers came to Maugerville in 1763, probably in small yessels hired for the occasion. From time to time the colony received additions from New England. The later comers usually took their passage in some of the vessels owned by Messrs. Hazen, Simonds and White, which furnished the readiest means of communication. There are many interesting items in the account books ** kept by simonds and White at their store at Portland Point in connection with the Maugerville settlers. For example Captain Francis Peabody is charged with the follow-

Only you'd better write quick and apole to learn how to bow low to every one in

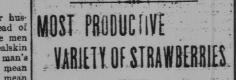
Boand to Be Wrong. I didn't get at the fame of the quarrel, but you're in the wrong. A fellow's always in the wrong when he quarrels with a woman, and even if he wasn't at the start here aure to be before he gets through And a men who's decided to marry can't be too quick learning to apologize for things he didn't do. When you differ with you'r wife never try to reason out who's in the wrong, because you'l find that after you've proved it to her she'll still have a let of talk left that she hasn't used.

The new role: A fallow's always in the ward's at the start here are you're sweet along at the particle with the start of the better of the guarde with the start part of the better of the guarde with the start part of the better of the guarde with the start part of the better of the guarde with the start part of the better of the guarde with the start part of the better of the guarde with the start part of the better of the start part part of the s

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the meal sack and the chicken coop were in the same enfeebled condition.

to learn how to bow low to every one in front of them and to kick out at every pine behind them. It takes a good four year course in snubbing before you can graduate a first class snob. Then, when you've sweat along at it for a dozen yéers or so you'll wake up some morning and discover that your appear-ances haven't deceived any one but your-to me and cries to me and cries I didn't say anything at first, only look ed pretty solemn, and then I allowed that she'd have to go into the hands of a re ceiver. Well, sir, the way she snuggled up





NOVA SCOTIA VESSEL

only \$160,516, a small proportion of the 5.5-164,002 imported by the mother country. The greatest value of poultry was exported from Russia, Belgium, France and the United bolicy on the pair of our farmers to neglect this industry, when there is an unsatisfied demand for poultry information with regard to any branch of the business is a poft-sighted policy on the pair of our farmers to neglect this industry, when there is an unsatisfied demand for poultry information with regard to any branch of the business is a poft-sighted pair of the pair of the business is a poft-side one. It will pay almost every farmer to improve his flock before the breeding reason begins. The old fowls should be killed. There is a greatly increased profit in breeding from utility-type specimes father than from com-mon barnyard stock. It is preferable to se-lect the eggs for hatching from a breeding par of the best ten or twelve hens and one cockerel rather than from the larger num-ber of laying hens on the farm. As a gen-eral rule, the eggs that are incubated on the farm are the eggs that are incubated on the farm are the eggs for hatching should be kept in a cool place (40 to 0 decrees). The 'other of allow in any flock of farm fowls by cross-ing with the Plymouth Rock. The eggs for hatching should be kept in a cool place (40 to 0 decrees). The 'other of abould not be hatched later than the middle of June. May-hatched chickens are prefer-able. It is quite possible for almost every farmer to increase the number of chickens reafed with little cytra labo. String hens should not be allowed to hatch chickens in any place they choose about the farm buildings. They should be in one pen, set agart for this purpose. The nest boxes should be finde without a floor and place around the sides of the pen. Two or three should be made without a floor and place around the sides of the pen. Two or three should be made without a bould be covered sparingly with straw. A board is required in front of the nest to confine the heat at will. This nest ciation, and an authority on laws relating o these subjects is greatly in favor of un orm fish and game laws in Maine and the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick "Maine is trying, and has been trying o protect its game and increase its fish, and is now doing these things better than ever before," says General Farrington. "If you look at the maps you will see that Maine enters like a wedge the prov inces of Quebec and New Brunswick. The

game laws in those two provinces, whose borders touch Maine's for four hundred miles, are of much consequence to our tate. With inefficient laws and lax enforcement on that side of the line the more difficult is it to provide against illegal killing of game in this state. "We have suffered more in the destruct

ion of our moose near the borders from oachers from over the international lin than from any other source.

"With the same vigilance on the part of the provinces of New Brunswick and Que ec, with the same code of laws as exist ing items, under date January 15, 1765:in Maine, there would be no need for persons from the other side coming into Main either in open or closed time, for there would be plenty for all legitimate purposes. I do not intend to criticise unduly the laws f the two provinces or their officers, but rather to call attention to the difference

in the game laws between there and here, nd suggest the need for better enforce

infertule eggs can then be tested out on the ninth day and one or more of the hens re-set. There is a great loss in farm reared chick-ens; caused by the mother hen having her liberty. The hen wanders through the wet grass; the chickens follow her and become chilled and the weaker ones die. This loss can be prevented by confining the hens in a broad coop. It is more satisfactory to have a farge brood coop that will be a shelter. during inclement weather. A packing box of three or four feet, each dimension, is none too large. The cover of the box cap be used for the floor. The box is reversed (open end on the ground) and an opening one foot high is made across one side of the box against the open end. Two one inch by two inch cleast are nalled on the two ends of the box at the ground; the cover or floor is reduced in size so that it, will slide in on these cleafs. This allows the floor, to be re-moved for ventilation. In front of the ope foot opening at the ground there should be a crate 15 inches high covered with laths, two inches apart. The her owns out into the lath crate to be fed and watered; the chick "Take the laws of New Brunswick There you have an open time for killing moose and deer from September 15 to December 1, That is one month longer for hunting moose than in this state, and that nonth comes at a time when, as all know it is much easier to kill them. In New Brunswick it is also legal to kill deer two weeks earlier than is allowed in this

"There we have two elements of danger If experience counts for anything it prove hat there is not sufficient game to stand the slaughter that must inevitably follo in open season of one month prior to Oc ober 15 upon moose and that must folow the September shooting of deer.

"Let me give you the experience of Maine. One of the greatest hunters of Maine, a man who was in his prime bac sixties and seventies, has told me n the hat in 1857 there were twice as many dee the state as now, and moose were t be found in plenty. Just at that time there egan to be a paying market for hides and eat and then there commenced such a slaughter as never was dreamed of before.

"This hunter, Mr. Darling, and his broth-

er in one winter klied one had they the time to take off the skins. The slaughter war kept up all about them until 1860, yhen it was given up from lack of moose to kill. "In 1861 the governor and council em-ployed Mr. Darling to make an extended trip through northern Maine to see "After travelling the whole length of the Allocach and St. John waters, Mr. "In one winter klied one one of the skins. The slaughter "Counter the skins. The slaughter scale of the skins. The slaughter Benjamin Atherton Jacob Barker, jr. "Thomas Barker, "Counter the state of the skins." "Thomas Barker, scale of the state of the skins." "Thomas Barker, scale of the state of the skins." "Thomas Barker, scale of the skins." "Thomas Barker, scale of the skins." "Thomas Christy," "After travelling the whole length of the Allegash and St. John waters, Mr. Joseph Clark Widow Clark Edward Coy, Moses Davis, Jos. F. W. Desb Fnoch Dow, Joseph Dunphy, john Estey, Darling found signs of but three moose.

That shows how quickly the large game may be exhausted"

"Do the Turkish soldiers smoke Tukrish cigarettes?" "I suppose they do." "Then it's no wonder the Macedonian sol-diers can't stand before them."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"They have called two doctors in for con-

"And do the doctors agree?" "I believe they have agreed upon the fee," -Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"To passage in schooner of 4 Passengers from New England at 12s£	2	8	0	
Freight of 9 Heiffers at 12s	5	8	0	
Club of Order for 5 men at 138 6d, each	3	7	6	
5 Tons of Hay for cattle on passage	10	0	0	
Freight of sheep	3	6	.0	

In the same schooner there came Jacob Barker, jun., Oliver Perley, Zebulon Estey, Humphrey Pickard and David Burbank, each of whom paid twelve shillings passage money from Newburyport to St. John and 13s. 6d. for "his club of Cyder" on the voyage. David Burbank brought with him a set of Mill irons, which is suggestive of enterprise, but his stay appears to have been but brief, for on the 20th April, 1767, he sold his land (about five miles below the Nashwaak) to William April, 164, he sold his land (about ite inits both the both the deed was acknowl Brawn, the son of an original grantee of the township, and the deed was acknowl edged before John Anderson, Justice of the Peace at Moncton *** the 29th of April.

Moses Coburn came to St. John in August, 1769, and paid Simonds & White 40 shillings for freight and passage: He settled on lot No. 23, opposite the head of Mauger's Island—this lot had been drawn by Edward Coy, who seems to have set-tled first in Gagetown but came to Maugerville later. Nehemiah Hayward had an nterest in the arrival of the sloop that brought Moses Coburn, for in it came his wife and child and cow; he paid passage money, 20 shillings for the wife, 5 shillings for the child and 10 shillings for the cow. It cost Ammi Howlet the sum of 22 for freight of a horse from Newburyport to St. John in May, 1765. The de scendants of the early settlers on the River St. John may find some very interesting account books of Simonds & White, but at the same time they must be prepared to

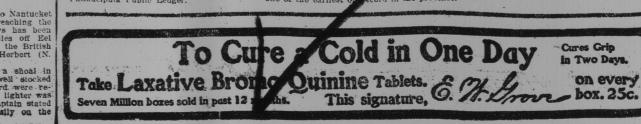
account books of Simonds & White, but at the same time they must be prepared to be shocked at their consumption of cider and New England rum. The upper boundary of the Township of Maugerville now forms a part of the dividing line between the Counties of York and Sunbury. The lower boundary of the township began near the foot of Maugers' Island, about two miles above the Queens-Sunbury county line. Middle Island, which occupies a middle position be-tween Oromocto Island above and Mauger's (or Gilbert's) Island below, was in a sense the centre of the township and it must not be forgotten by the such a the tween Oromocto Island above and Mauger's (or Gilbert's) Island below, was in a sense the centre of the township, and it must not be forgotten by the reader that what was in early days the principal section of the Township of Maugerville is now the Parish of Sheffield. 'The lots are numbered beginning at Middle Island and running down the river to No. 39, then starting again at the upper end of the grant,' at the York county line, and running down the river to Middle Island, so that the last lot, No. 100, adjoins the first lot. The oldest plan of the township in the Crown Land office shows the state of settlement at a date subsequent to that of the original error and during the interval a good many changes had occurred. The early er in one winter killed one thousand moose and could have killed more had they the time of the off the chine. The slaughter

, , , , , ,	Richard Ester, ir., Zebulun Ester, Joseph Garrison, Beamsley P. Glazier, William Harris, Thomas Hart, Geo. Hayward, Nehemiah Hayward, Jeremiah Howlet. Samuel Hoyt, Samuel Hoyt, Daniel Jowett, Richard Kimball, Joshua Mauger, Peter Moores, William McKeen,	Phinchas Novers, Samuel Novers, Nathaniel Newman, Daujel Paimer, Mosées Paimer, Jonathan Parker, Francis Peabody, Oliver Peabody, Samuel Peabody, Stephen Peabody, Stephen Peabody, Israel Perley, Israel Perley, Humphrey Pickard, Moses Pickard, Moses Pickard, Mugh Quinton, Nicholas Ridcout, Thomas Rous, John Russell,	Ezekiel Saun William Saur Gervas Say, John Shaw, Hugh Shirley, James Simon, Charles Steph Isaac Stickne Jedediah Stic Samuel Taple Giles Tidmars Samuel Taple Giles Tidmars Sanuel Upton James Vibart John Wasson Matthew Was
		n Page Seven.)	Samuel Whitr
	fooning of	Be weren.	



s, pp. 18, 110. bis de now in my possession.--W. O. R. s or of the first magistrates of the original county of Sunbury a had a trading post, which he called "Moneton," just abou of the modern village of Gibson. The deed referred to above ppointed Aug. 17, he Nashwaak on





se of feeding on ground by diseased fowls.

Foot Elm Makenew

