

Fox Hunting A Popular Sport In The Old Days

In the old days the huntsman's horn was no unusual sound in the groves and rural lanes of the Charlottetown. Foxes were plentiful and Charlottetown citizens enjoyed the sport of hunting them after the Old Country fashion.

Between Falconwood (then the Grubb estate) and Mr. Henry Longworth's thickets, or "Newstead" covers, across the Winsloe Road (then owned by Hon. Charles Hensley, R. N.), many votaries of the chase, of both sexes, might be seen on an autumn day, urging their steeds along the lanes, or leisurely "taking" the longer fences, in the hope of being in at the death of Reynard, and perhaps securing, as a trophy the coveted "brush."

Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, a son-in-law of the fourth Duke of Richmond, was then at Government House; and he was always present in the field with one or two of his sons, and was the open court prepared for them, on what was then Captain Swabey's farm, beyond Spring Park, to the northwest of the Royalty.

The meet in those days formed a very attractive scene, and no one had a keener appreciation of the sport than the officers of the regimental detachments of the line, then quartered at the old Barracks, or those of Her Majesty's ships which from time to time visited Charlottetown. The "midwives" participated on hacks hired from the local livery stables, and often came to grief at the first ditch or five-barred gate.

Among others who enjoyed this sport were Captain Milne of H. M. S. "Crocodile" (afterwards Sir Alexander Milne, G. C. B., First Naval Lord at the Admiralty); Captain Francis Scott, R. N., of the "Hyacinth," and Captain the Hon. C. G. Elliot, a brother of the third Earl of Minto — the latter within its precincts some paid the extreme penalty of the law and many others were tenants of the debtors' wards for longer or shorter periods. Prior to 1829 these unfortunates kept "within such close limits as to endanger their health, and aggravate severely their misfortunes." In that year, however, an Act was passed allowing such prisoners to go at large within the boundaries of the town. They had to give "good and sufficient security against escape," and the Chief Justice was authorized to make regulations for their due and proper conduct. In 1879 the House passed an Act abolishing imprisonment for debt. It came into effect the following year and it has been the law since that time.

"Big Donald"
The City fire bell, which was first located in the tower of the old wooden Market Building, was known as "Big Donald", named, it is said, after Donald MacKinnon, who was Chief of the Fire Department in 1875.
The bell became cracked some years later and was shipped back to Boston to be recast. It was returned, somewhat smaller, the foundry retaining sufficient metal to pay the cost of recasting. It was replaced in the Market Building and again became cracked, some time before the disastrous Cameron Block fire on the morning of Feb. 20, 1884.
On that morning, when a second alarm was being sounded, the bell dropped to the ground and broke in pieces. Again it was sent away, recast, and tolled

Football And Hurley On Queen Street

Two games popular in the old days are still with us, though perhaps in modified form. These were football and hurley, the predecessor of present day hockey. Both are commended by the Royal Gazette of Jan. 14, 1851, as being "extremely appropriate" to their seasons, as conducive to health of body and mind, and as open-air pastimes much preferable to "cowering over a fire," or what is worse, endeavoring to procure artificial excitement in frequent draughts of ardent spirits.

But, says the Gazette sternly, "there is a time and place for everything; and there are few, we should suppose, who will be brave enough to affirm, that the lower part of Queen Street, or the afternoon of Sunday, is either the place or the time in which to have recourse to these otherwise harmless relaxations from toll and trouble."

"It has, we regret to say, become the frequent and almost continual practise, since the commencement of winter, to appropriate that part of Queen Street, and other places we believe, to the above purpose, not only on Sundays and Holydays, but on every mild night, when the spirit moves certain young people, chiefly apprentices and labourers."

keepers from supplying any persons, except lodgers, with liquor of any kind on Sunday, on pain of forfeiting for the first offence the sum of 40 shillings, and for every succeeding offence the sum of five pounds.
The New Free Church, located at the head of Prince Street, was dedicated a year after the City's incorporation (on Dec. 4, 1856) by the Rev. A. Sutherland, of New London. Among the dignitaries in attendance were Mayor Hutchinson and the Hon. George Coles, Colonial Secretary.

This act also prohibited tavern-

Tavern Regulations

Taverns were necessary institutions in old days in Charlottetown, but their regulation was a matter of great difficulty and laws were frequently passed to curtail their abuses. The following legislation enacted in 1825 is characteristic of the period:

"Be it enacted that from and after the first day of July next, no license shall be granted for the keeping of a Tavern, or Inn, within this Island, except upon the following conditions, which shall be inserted in such license, that is to say: That the person to whom such license is granted shall keep at all times, during the continuance of such license in his Tavern, or Inn,—if in Charlottetown, four good and sufficient Beds, for the accommodation of travellers,—and if in the country, two such Beds, and shall also provide and keep, at all times, during the continuance of such license, sufficient Stabling and provender for six Horses."

This act also prohibited tavern-

keepers from supplying any persons, except lodgers, with liquor of any kind on Sunday, on pain of forfeiting for the first offence the sum of 40 shillings, and for every succeeding offence the sum of five pounds.
The New Free Church, located at the head of Prince Street, was dedicated a year after the City's incorporation (on Dec. 4, 1856) by the Rev. A. Sutherland, of New London. Among the dignitaries in attendance were Mayor Hutchinson and the Hon. George Coles, Colonial Secretary.

This act also prohibited tavern-

CHARLOTTETOWN



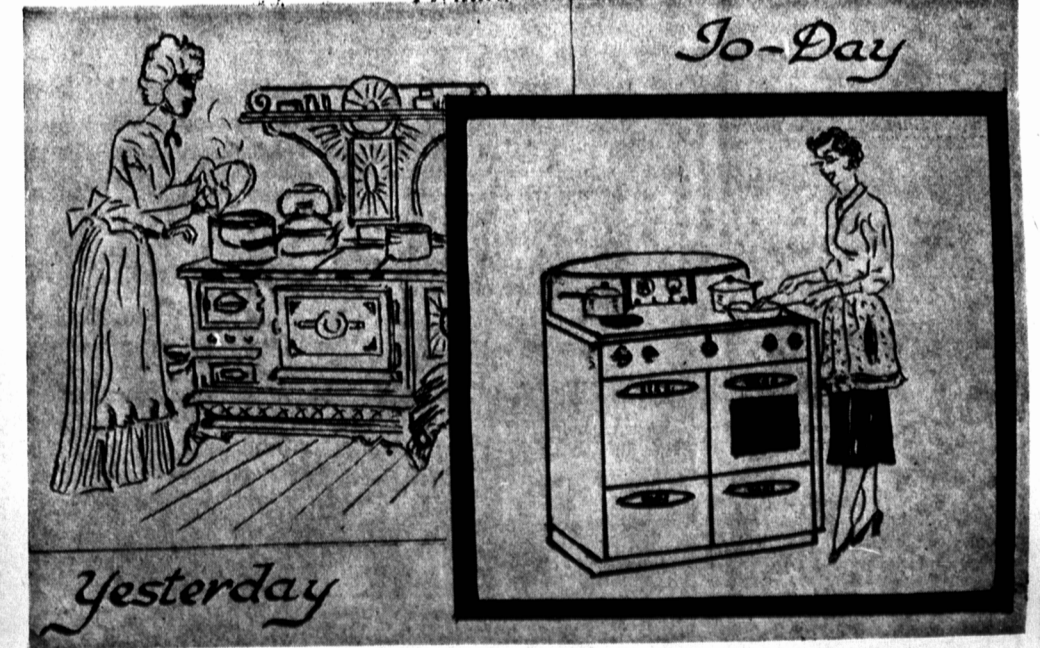
Prince Edward Island has a fully modern Telephone system that will put you in touch with home or business in a matter of moments. Across the waters of Northumberland Strait and over the wires to any point in North America or beyond, your voice may travel from anywhere on the Island.

Have a good time on Prince Edward Island, and make it a care-free time by phoning instead of worrying. Rates are low, and you'll find service courteous, quick and efficient.

THE ISLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY — LIMITED

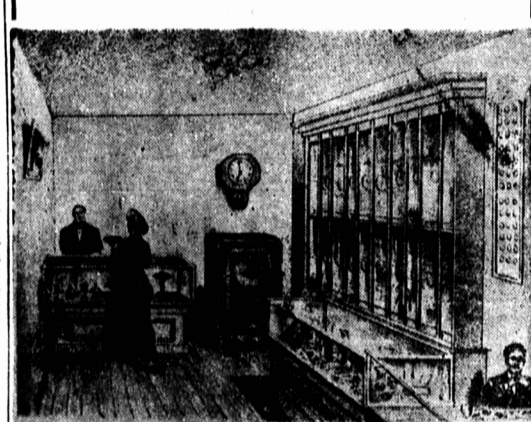


CONGRATULATIONS CHARLOTTETOWN ON THE PROUD OCCASION ON YOUR 100th ANNIVERSARY



FURNACES — STOVES — HEATERS — WASHERS — DRYERS REFRIGERATORS & RADIOS SEE DOUGLAS BROS. & JONES LTD. 195 KENT STREET

NEARLY A CENTURY AGO

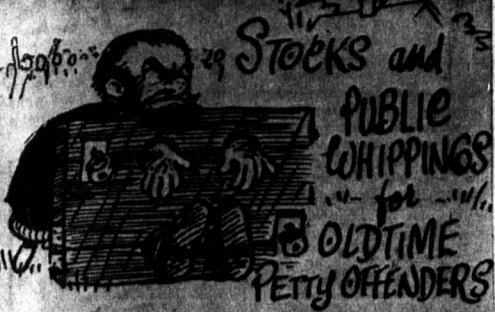


GEORGE TAYLOR & CO'S JEWELLERY STORE NORTHSIDE QUEEN SQUARE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

MR. G. H. TAYLOR
Arrived from England to Establish the Jewellery Firm of **TAYLORS JEWELLERS LTD.**
We Join in Celebrating the Occasion of our City's 100th BIRTHDAY

IN A SPIRIT OF SINCERE FRIENDLINESS HICKEY & NICHOLSON TOBACCO Co. Ltd.

Join their many friends in extending their heartfelt congratulations to the City of Charlottetown on her Centenary. We may well be proud of our City, its Stores, Homes, Schools, Churches and institutions. Wherever we go we can speak of our City with Pride and Satisfaction. FORWARD TO A SECOND CENTURY Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co. Ltd. Est. 1864



Before the Supreme Court in 1819 came one Robert Glynn Anderson, master of the ship "London," charged with heading a mob of sailors through the streets of Charlottetown. He was committed for contempt; the court minute does not say of what.

About this time the public stocks, which had so often afforded a halting place for unfortunate persons marching "slowly through the streets at the tail of a cart or sleigh," was pulled down by two enterprising way-layers who had reason to regret their action in the morning.

In the following year a prisoner convicted of manslaughter "prayed his clergy" and the prayer was answered by the jailor in open court branding the prisoner upon his left thumb the letter "M." Upon giving security in two hundred pounds to keep the peace he was turned loose.

In 1815 two unfortunates, on indictments for burglary and larceny, were found guilty and condemned to death "without benefit of clergy." They were hanged on Gallows Hill for an offence which now would merit merciful consideration. They were hungry and they stole some bread.

These incidents are given in an article written several years ago by the late Chief Justice Mathison, which also quotes the following sentences imposed in olden times for larceny:
1. "Thirty-one lashes in front of the gaol, thirty-nine opposite the Market House 117 in all."
2. "Thirty-nine lashes at each of the above mentioned places to be repeated on three successive days—59 in all."
3. "One hundred and fifty lashes at each of the above stations named, all to be administered in one day — 450 in all."
These sentences were all imposed by non-professional judges who "seem to have been striving to outdo each other in savage ferocity."
Whipping, indeed, was the first punishment meted out at the first Assizes in Charlottetown, on Aug. 22, 1771, when it was inflicted publicly on three persons convicted of petit larceny. For many years the commission of any serious crime occasioned a special session of the Court. There was then no jail and the detention of a criminal was a matter of "danger and uncertainty."

WHIPPING MADE EASY
As the years passed, punishments became somewhat milder. In July, 1831, four sailors belonging to the barque "Quebec Trader," of Dublin, were sent

1855 1955

May the days ahead be Peaceful and Prosperous for us all. Our Best Wishes go for a most successful CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

STOREY ELECTRIC
175 GRAFTON ST.