

HARNESS Made & Repaired

GREAT VARIETY OF
HARNESS FITTINGS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

H. V. MOOERS, Main Street,
WOODSTOCK.

JAMES HAYDEN

Has been placing some new Machinery in his Mill, and is now able to do all classes of work on Short Order. Storm Doors and Windows a specialty. Mouldings of All Kinds and Sheathing.

WOODSTOCK N. B.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLE,

H. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props.

Outfits for commercial travellers. Coaches in attendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery Teams to let at Reasonable Rates. A First-Class Hearse in connection.

Wilbur House, (Main) Woodstock, N. B. N. B.—Orders for each left at stable or sent by telephone will receive prompt attention.

LOOK! Lee's Restaurant.

Meals Served

At all hours, including
**Oysters, Baked Beans,
Ham and Eggs,**

And, in fact, everything that goes to make up a First-Class Bill of Fare.

JUST ARRIVED FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE:
10 bbls. P. E. I. Oysters. 10 bbls. Malaga Grapes, 20 bbls. Apples, 10 bbls. Ontario Cider, 20 gals. Providence River Oysters arriving each week during the holiday season.

I have in stock the best imported and domestic Cigars to be found in the town. Confectionery, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts of all kinds, Canned Goods, etc., constantly in stock. I defy competition and will sell during the holidays at a sacrifice price. Don't forget, when you are in town, and give us a call and you will be sure to go home both pleased and satisfied.

John M. Williamson.

HARTLAND CASH STORE

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Astrachan Jackets,
Fall and Winter Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

A full stock of

GROCERIES, GLASS & HARDWARE.

Clearance Sale at Cost of

Ready Made Clothing.

A Large Line of Blue Felt Yachting Caps.

FLOUR (PRAIRIE KING, and FIVE ROSES.

BLANKETS From the Woodstock Woollen Mills.

\$1.00 invested at the Hartland Cash Store will bring better results than anywhere else.

W. F. THORNTON, Prop.

DANIEL LEE,

Landeau, - Livery - and

Boarding - Stables.

Coaches in attendance at

Steamboats and Trains.

DOUBLE and SINGLE TURNOUTS.

ACCOMMODATION BARGE,

for Picnics and other outings.

LANDEAU.

WAR AND PEACE.

Wars in which St. John River Indians Fought. — The Meductic Stone. — Jean Loyard.—The Indian Treaties.

(21)

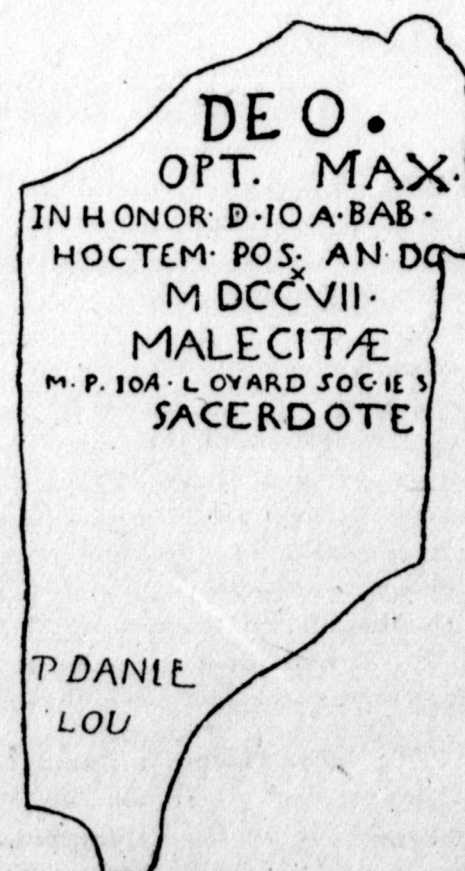
After the abandonment of the St. John river by the French, at the close of the seventeenth century, our knowledge of that region for the next thirty years is but small. We know, however, that the Indians still continued their hostility to the English. War parties from the Meductic village uniting with those from other parts of Acadia roamed about the country like wolves, prowling around the towns and settlements of Eastern New England, carrying terror and consternation wherever they went. The intense hatred with which the New Englanders, at this time, regarded the savages is seen in the fact that the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire offered a bounty of £40 for the scalp of every adult male Indian.

For sixty years a series of Indian wars followed in rapid succession with only a few brief intervals of tranquility. They are known in history as King William's war, Queen Anne's war, Lovewell's or Dummer's war, and King George's war. In the great majority of cases trouble with the Indians was fomented by French emissaries amongst whom none were more effectual than the Jesuit and Recollet missionaries. These were appointed and removed by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities at Quebec and received an annual stipend from the crown of France. No matter how pure the life or how diligent the ministry of the French missionary might be he was liable to dismissal at the hands of his superiors unless he was active in fanning the fire of hatred to English rule among the Indians.

After the death of Father Simon the Jesuits succeeded the Recollet missionaries on the river St. John. In their ministry they combined civil as well as ecclesiastical functions, as appears from the fact that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, governor at Quebec, in 1718, informed the Acadians that any of them removing from the peninsula of Nova Scotia to the St. John river might have lots of land on application to Father Loyard, the Jesuit missionary who was empowered by him to grant them.

Although Acadia had by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, been ceded to Great Britain the French set up a contention, very inconsistent with some of their former claims, that the territory north of the Bay of Fundy was not a part of Acadia at all and therefore remained in the possession of France. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, accordingly, wrote to the English Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, "I request you not to permit your English vessels to go into the River St. John which is always of the French dominion." Jean Loyard, the Jesuit missionary just mentioned, was on the river as early at least as the year 1716. It was under his supervision that the first chapel for the Indians was erected at the Meductic village. This we learn from the discovery of a curious inscription at the site of the old burial ground at the Meductic village. For the particulars that follow we are indebted to an article by Dr. W. F. Ganong in the Educational Review, of March, 1893:

"There is in the possession of Archie Hay, of Lower Woodstock, a stone tablet found by him in the burial ground belonging to the Maliseet village upon the Meductic Flat near his home. It is of slate, some fourteen inches by seven, and one inch in thickness, and is in a nearly complete condition. Deeply cut upon it there is an inscription, which with the outline of the stone, reduced to one fourth the natural size, is given in facsimile in the annexed cut.



Without abbreviation the inscription according to Bishop Hurley, of Newfoundland would read:—

Deo Optimo Maximo
In honorem Divi Ioannis Baptiste
Hoc Templum posuerunt Anno Domini
MDCCLXXVII.
MALECITE
Missionum Procurator Ioanne Loyard
Societatis Iesu
SACERDOTE.

The translation will read: "To God most excellent, most high, in honor of Saint John Baptist, the Maliseets erected this church, A. D. 1717, John Loyard, superintendent of missions, being the priest."

The Indian chapel at Meductic was doubtless a simple log building which stood upon the spot where in June 1890 Mr. Hay found the slate tablet lying just beneath the leaves. This was at the north west corner of the Indian grave yard which adjoined the rampart of the old fort at its southern extremity. Both fort and burial ground are near the bank of the river.

When Capt. John Munro, a loyalist visited the river St. John in the summer of 1783 he speaks of an Indian church in the neighborhood of Woodstock which was "still standing and kept in good repair." Whether the church he refers to occupied the site of the old church at the Meductic village or was situated near the camping ground at the Meduxnackie is not quite clear.

Dr. Ganong in speaking of Jean Loyard, the Jesuit missionary says, "In 1716 he was on the St. John; in 1722 he was sent to France to represent the interests of the Indians at Court; in 1724 letters, written at Meductic were received from him at Quebec and he was quoted as an authority upon the question of the boundary between Acadia and New England. He was evidently held in much esteem by the authorities at Quebec. The date of his death is unknown to us."

The name P. Danillon on the lower part of the stone is that of the Jesuit who came on the river after the death or removal of Loyard. We shall have more to say about him presently.

Although the Maliseets were the natural allies of the French on account of their early association and their common religious faith, they were not insensible to the allurement from time to time held out to them by the English. Father Loyard, with all his influence was unable to prevent them from responding to the overtures of Governor Philipps of Nova Scotia. Nine chiefs of the St. John river went to Annapolis in the year 1720 to negotiate with the governor and to receive presents at his hands and they came back apparently much pleased with their reception. However they were in arms again two years later when they fought against the English in Lovewell's war. The history of events at this period shows the Indians to have been unstable as water and subject to the influence that immediately surrounded them. After interviews with the English authorities they were apparently all for peace. When they returned to their villages the French emissaries worked upon their credulity and aroused their passions, their peaceable sentiments melted into thin air and they were all for war.

The object of the French in stirring up their Abenaki allies was to prevent the New England people from gaining a foothold east of the Kennebec. The Indians were naturally anxious to trade with the English on account of the cheapness and the excellence of their goods. This the French were resolved to prevent and they concluded that the only sure way to keep their savage allies from trading with the enemy was to encourage a state of perpetual hostility. The missionaries served as sentinels at the outposts to report to the governor of Canada any encroachments on the territory now included in Eastern Maine and New Brunswick. It was probably under their direction, as pointed out by Parkman, that the 6,000 livres annually granted by the French monarch were distributed in equal shares to the three Abenaki missions of Medoctec, Norridgewock and Penobscot. The Kings bounty was expended generally either in the supply of arms, gunpowder and bullets, or of food and clothing to support the squaws and children while the warriors were making raids upon the English.

A notable treaty was made at Boston in 1725 by four eminent sagamores representing the Indians of Kennebec, Penobscot, St. John and Cape Sable, Francois Xavier appearing on behalf of the Maliseets of the St. John. The conference lasted over a month, for the Indians were very deliberate in their negotiations and two well satisfied with their entertainment to be in a hurry. The treaty was afterwards ratified at Falmouth in the presence of the Lieutenant Governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Nova Scotia and about forty Indian chiefs. The French were much dissatisfied with the making of this treaty. The governor of Canada rebuked the chiefs who had taken part in the conference, withheld their customary presents and even threatened to withdraw their missionaries. Still this did not deter the Indians from consulting their own interests and there was a general disposition to accept all the benefits derivable from the treaty with the English. Governor Armstrong of Nova Scotia in one of his letters mentions the fact that in May 1728 about twenty six Indians under the command of three or four sachems "from the village of Medoctec, an Indian settlement fifty odd leagues up the river St. John," came to Annapolis Royal to ratify the peace and to make submission to the British government. By the advice of the officers of his garrison he made them presents, entertained them several days and sent them away well satisfied.

The entertainment of Indian delegations was no trifling matter. In a conference at Boston, in 1736, nine chiefs were lodged with one John Sale who in his account of expenses incurred in entertaining them charges the following items:

"3 half pints of wine per day each;
12 pence worth of rum per day each;
120 gallons of cider;
2 gross of pipes and tobacco;
Showing them the rope dancers;
Washing 49 of their greasy shirts;
Cleaning and white-washing two rooms after them;

Damage done in breaking sash doors, frames of glass, China bowls, double decanter and sundry glasses and mugs."

Attached to the account was the following memorandum: "They ate, for the most part, between 50 and 60 pounds of meat per day, besides milk, cheese, etc. The cider which they drank I sold at 12 shillings per quart. Besides they had beer when they pleased, and as for meat they had the best as I was ordered."

W. O. RAYMOND.

For stomach troubles use K. D. C.

Our Young Girls.

OVERSTUDY AND TOO
RAPID GROWTH OFTEN
PROMOTE DISEASE.

We See Sallow and
Bloodless Faces and
Attenuated and
Lank Bodies.

Mothers Not Sufficiently on the
Alert to Guide and Counsel
Their Daughters.

Paine's Celery Compound the
Great Brain Food and
Flesh-Builder for all
Young Girls.

Overstudy in school and in the home, confinement for hours each day in badly ventilated buildings, and a too rapid growth of body, very often promote disease and suffering. Thousands of young girls are suffering today. They may be seen going to and coming from school. Their sallow, bloodless faces, their attenuated or lank forms indicate disease.

Mothers are to blame for the unhappy and dangerous condition of their girls. They strongly encourage their daughters in one direction—cramping the brain—but neglect to warn them of the rocks and quicksands on which many precious lives are wrecked. The results are often terrible. Headache, nervous prostration, debility, irregularities of the system, dyspepsia, liver troubles, and other forms of disease, bring quite an army of young girls to the grave every year.

Wise and prudent mothers, when any symptoms of danger assail their girls, invariably use that great brain food and flesh-builder, Paine's Celery Compound. This wonderful medicine enriches the blood and gives it a free and healthy circulation; it braces the nerves, gives physical strength, promotes good digestion, and gives sweet natural sleep.

No other medicine in the world can give the satisfactory results that flow from the use of Paine's Celery Compound. It should be the chosen medicine for every girl who is delicate, weak and sickly. Mrs. A. R. Stinchcombe, 19 William St., London, Ont., writes as follows:—

DEAR SRS:—I think it a duty to write you for the benefit of all who have delicate children, and to make known what Paine's Celery Compound has done for my girl. She has been delicate all her life. I have tried many medicines, and have had her under allopathic and homeopathic treatment, with but little benefit. Almost in despair, and as a last resort, I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and after using three bottles she is now perfectly well and strong. I have also used your medicine myself for complaints arising from over-work and loss of rest, and am greatly benefited thereby. I would strongly urge all who are in any way afflicted to do as I have done, "try Paine's Celery Compound" and be convinced of its wonderful curing power.

Special -- Bargains.

For the next 30 days we are prepared to offer Special Inducements.

In Dress Goods

Our stock is very large, and we offer Extraordinary Value.

In Cloths

Our stock is well assorted and we can give you a big trade.

In Underclothing

We have a heavy stock, and we can furnish you with all kinds at very low cost.

In Caps

We have all kinds, shapes, makes and styles.

Please call and examine our stock.

Saunders Bros.

HOTELS.

Wilbur : House,

MAIN STREET,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS.

J. H. WILBUR, Proprietor.

Queen Hotel,

J. A. EDWARDS, - - Proprietor.

QUEEN STREET,

FREDERICTON, - N. B.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

D. W. McCORMICK, - Proprietor.

Boots and Shoes,

Moccasins,

Overshoes,

Rubbers,

and all kinds of Footwear
for the Cold Weather.

J. D. Dickinson

& SONS.

Main St., Woodstock.

Christmas

GOODS,

Consisting of Toilet Sets, Shaving Sets, Glass Sets, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Silver Pickle and Butter Dishes, Vases, Parlor Lamps.

Also, a Full Line of GROCERIES on hand at
W. R. WRIGHT'S.
Special discount for cash.

C. B. CHURCHILL.

Tinware, Stove Pipe, Hot
Air Furnaces, Etc.

21 KING STREET,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

THE BOYS ON DECK

WITH 40 PUNGS.

CHESTNUT & HIPWELL

The new firm having purchased from Mr. A. Henderson his Furniture Factory at Upper Woodstock, are now prepared to make

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

—AND ALSO—

Carriages and Sleighs.

They have secured the services of a First-Class Blacksmith who has had 15 years experience with Price & Shaw of St. John, and so they are prepared to do first-class work on New Work and Repairing.

Orders left at Mr. A. Henderson's, sent by mail or telephone, as well as left at the Factory, will be promptly attended to.

School Desks, Settees, Church and Lodge, as well as all kinds of House Furniture made Better and as Cheap as the imported article.

Planing, Sawing, and other Custom Machine Work done.

Furniture sold to any parties, so wishing, in the white.

Good Material used.
Send Workmen employed.
Send in your orders with the assurance of getting satisfaction.

Give the young firm your patronage.
Fuller particulars in a later issue.

Upper Woodstock,
Oct. 22, 1894.

JOHN CHESTNUT,
DAVID HIPWELL.