

# Christmas 1894.

The Finest Display of Christmas Goods ever seen in the County.

We have fitted up a large show room in the rear of our store, and it is filled with

## Useful and Fancy Articles

Of every description. Call and see it. An endless variety of

**Books, Dolls, Cups and Saucers, Vases, Albums, Etc.**

Space will not allow us to enumerate our large stock. Call and examine for yourself.

**MRS. J. LOANE & CO.**

## FARMERS

## LUMBERMEN!

We have just received:

- 50 doz. Moccasins,
- 25 doz. Black Shoe Packs,
- 25 doz. Oil Tanned Shoe Packs, In Men's and Boys' sizes.
- 10 doz. Hair Lined Shoe Packs, at \$1.25 per pair.
- 5 doz. Black Larrigans,
- 5 doz. Felt Boots.

Also, a large stock of

## OVERSHOES,

At prices to suit the times.

## BAILEY BROS.

## OILS. OILS.

- Pure Porpoise Oil,
- Castor Oil,
- Neatsfoot Oil,
- Fish Oil,
- Harness Oil,
- Machine Oil,
- RAW and BOILED Paint Oil,
- Axle Grease.

**A. E. JONES, King Street.**

## DON'T FORGET

That since we have announced our intention not to offer for mayor, that we are just hustling the

- Fruit, Apples,
- Oranges, Lemons,
- Raisins, Currants,
- and all kinds of

## Confectionery

Also, lots of other Filling, such as

- Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil and Peanuts. Canned Goods.

**ONIONS FOR STUFFING THE GOOSE, CIDER FOR THE MINCE MEAT.**

Don't forget the place, at

**Hanson's Salesrooms, JUST BELOW THE WILBUR HOUSE.**

**U. B. HANSON, Auctioneer, Com. Ag't.**

**CHARLES C. PROCTOR**

## TAILOR,

**Hartland, N.B.**

FINE CUSTOM WORK ONLY. LADIES' GARMENTS A SPECIALTY. GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.

## HOW JOHN GYLES

Secured His Freedom.—Life at the Jemseg. Siege of Fort Nashwaak.—Marguerite d'Amour and the "Little English."—Gyles Returns to Boston.

(No. 18.)

In the course of these articles quotations from the story of John Gyles have been so frequent and so extensive that it may be well, for the benefit of any of the readers of THE DISPATCH who have become interested in his fortunes, to give a brief account of his three years captivity with the French and subsequent restoration to his family before proceeding to further consider the history of events on the upper St. John.

"My French master," Gyles says, "held a great trade with the Indians, which suited me very well, I being thorough in the language of the tribes at Cape Sable (who spoke Micmac) as well as of St. John. I had not lived long with this gentleman before he committed to me the keys of his store etc., and my whole employment was trading and hunting, in which I acted faithfully for my master and never knowingly wronged him to the value of one farthing."

The French people spoke to Gyles so much in Indian that it was some time before he became proficient in the French language. The spring after his arrival at the Jemseg he was sent in company with three Frenchmen to the mouth of the river for provisions which came from Port Royal (now Annapolis). They took the usual canoe route, ascending Kington Creek at the mouth of the Bellisle, thence by a short portage to the Kennebecasis. In crossing the latter they were driven on Long Island by a heavy northeast storm. Here the party detained were seven days without food, for, having anticipated a quick passage, they carried nothing with them. The wind was boisterous; they dared not turn back and ice prevented their going forward. At length the ice broke up and they were enabled to proceed to their destination. Gyles says, "We were so weak that we could scarce hear each other speak." Guided by his former experience as a captive with the Indians, by careful dieting he recovered very well from the effects of so prolonged a fast as also did one of the Frenchmen who followed his example; their two companions came near dying from eating too ravenously.

We pass over many interesting details of Gyles' life at the Jemseg in order to confine this article to its proper limits. He soon gained the confidence of Louis d'Amour and his wife Marguerite. In the absence of the former he was the main dependence of Madam d'Amour. The business carried on by Louis d'Amour appears to have been a legitimate one, for he generally imported his goods in one of the ships of war which came annually from France with supplies for the fort at Nashwaak.

In October, 1696, Col. Hathorne at the head of a New England expedition of 700 men attempted the capture of the Nashwaak fort. "We heard of him," says Gyles, "some time before he came up, by the guard which Governor Villebon had stationed at the river's mouth. Monsieur, my master, had gone to France, and madam, his wife, advised with me. She desired me to nail a paper on the door of her house, which paper read as follows:—'I entreat the general of the English not to burn my house or barn, nor destroy my cattle. I don't suppose that such an army comes here to destroy a few inhabitants but to take the fort above us. I have shown kindness to English captives as we were able, and have bought two from the Indians and sent them to Boston. We have one with us and he shall go also when a convenient opportunity offers and he desires it.'"

When I had done the madam said to me 'Little English' which was the familiar name she used to call me by, 'we have shown you kindness, and now it lies in your power to serve or disserve us as you know where our goods are hid in the woods and that monsieur is absent. I could have sent you to the fort and put you under confinement, but my respect to you and your assurance of love to us have disposed me to confide in you, persuaded you will not hurt us or ruin our affairs. And now if you will not run away to the English who are coming up the river but serve our interest I will acquaint monsieur of it on his return from France, which will be very pleasing to him, and I now give my word you shall have liberty to go to Boston on the first opportunity, if you desire it, or any other favor in my power shall not be denied you.' I replied, 'Madam it is contrary to the nature of the English to requite evil for good; I shall endeavor to serve you and your interest I shall not run away with the English.' We now embarked and went in a large boat and canoe two or three miles up an eastern branch of the river St. John that comes from a large pond (Graud Lake) and on the following evening sent down four hands to make discovery and while they were sitting in the house the English surrounded it and took one of the four. The other three made their escape in the dark and coming to us gave a surprising account of affairs. Upon this news madam said to me, 'Little English now you can go from us, but I hope you will remember your word.' I said 'Madam be not concerned, I

will not leave you in this strait.' She said 'I know not what to do with my two poor little babes.' I said 'Madam the sooner we embark and go over the great pond the better.' Accordingly we embarked and went over the pond. The next day we spoke with Indians, who were in a canoe and they gave us an account that Signecto (*Chignecto*) town was taken and burnt. Soon after we heard the great guns at Gov. Villebon's fort, which the English engaged several days. They killed only one man, then drew off down the river fearing to continue longer for fear of being frozen in for the winter, which in truth they would have been.

Hearing no report of cannon for several days, I with two others went down to our house to make discovery. We there found our young lad who was taken by the English when they went up the river. The general had shown himself so honorable that on reading the note on our door, he ordered the house not to be burned nor the barn. At their return they ordered the young lad to be put on the shore. Finding things in this posture we returned and gave madam an account of it. She acknowledged with gratitude the many favors which the English had showed her. The next spring monsieur arrived from France in the man-of-war. He thanked me for my care of his affairs and said he would endeavor to fulfil what madam had promised me."

As far as the interests of Louis d'Amour were concerned his absence was rather a providential thing. Mathieu d'Amour who lives at Frenouse on the Maugeville side of the river opposite the Oromocto was summoned to the defence of the fort at Nashwaak and was so much injured by exposure during the siege that he died soon after. The English forces on their way down the river burnt his residence and laid waste his fields. The consideration shown for the property of his brother at the Jemseg is a notable instance of clemency for those days.

In the year 1698 peace having been proclaimed between England and France, John Gyles reminded his master of his promise. The latter advised him to remain with him, offering to treat him as his own child, but finding this of no avail he accompanied him to the mouth of the river and saw him safely on board a sloop bound for Boston where he arrived a few days later. The morning after his arrival a lad came on board who proved to be his brother who had escaped at the taking of Fort Charles at Penaquid nine years before. From him Gyles learned that their elder brother and two little sisters were living, but his mother had been dead some years although in the meanwhile she had been ransomed from the Indians. He closes his narrative in these words. "On the 2nd of August, 1698, I was taken, and on the 19th of June, 1698, I arrived at Boston; so that I was absent 8 years, 10 months and 17 days. In all which time though I underwent extreme difficulties I saw much of God's goodness. And may the most powerful and beneficent Being accept of this public testimony of it, and bless my experience to excite others to confide in His all-sufficiency, through the infinite merits of Jesus Christ."

The readers of THE DISPATCH may look with some interest at the above fac simile of the autograph of John Gyles. The extracts from his narrative published in these articles are calculated to invest him with a personal interest in our eyes which in some measure attaches to his signature. But apart from this a certain degree of historic interest is associated with the autograph of the young English captive—first of the Anglo Saxon race, so far as we know, to tread the banks of the upper St. John and to traverse in the light bark canoe its sparkling waters in their course through the present counties of Madawaska, Victoria and Carleton. We have already noted the fact that in the autumn of the year 1689 he lived for a short time at the Indian camping ground at the mouth of the Meduxnaki, within the limits of the town of Woodstock.

W. O. RAYMOND.

### One Better than Thirteen.

William F. Goetchins, Esq., contractor and builder, office 552 Seventh Avenue, New York City, writes: "I have suffered from dyspepsia for a number of years and was confined to my house for five months. Have had thirteen New York and Mount Vernon doctors (will name them if necessary) attending me but failed to get any benefit. I tried K. D. C., and am pleased to say the effect was magical. I have tried probably every known remedy for dyspepsia, and found none to benefit me, until I took K. D. C. I recommend K. D. C. as the dyspeptic's best friend. Try it and prove what I say."

Here is a Russian story. A young widow put up a costly monument to her late husband, and inscribed upon it, "My grief is so great that I cannot bear it." A year or so later, however, she married again, and, feeling a little awkwardness about the inscription, she asked the difficulty by adding one word to it, "alone."—The Gentleman.

K. D. C. Pills tone and regulate the bowels.

## SEEKING AID.

### Thousands in Dire Distress.

### MANY ARE NEAR DEATH.

### The Sufferers Should be Directed to Paine's Celery Compound.

### Mrs. Durant Is Cured.

At the present time there are thousands of valuable lives in jeopardy in our country, and men and women are anxiously seeking for help. Many are cruelly suffering and in deep distress. Kidney and liver complaints, heart troubles, dyspepsia, indigestion and rheumatism have brought many to the verge of the grave. Mental anxiety, failures with doctors, and the thought of leaving near and dear ones behind, adds to the weight of agony and physical tortures.

It is the duty of all who know what Paine's Celery Compound has done in the past, to urge every sufferer to give it a trial; it cannot fail; its mission is to cure and save.

Mrs. George Durant, a lady living in Elm, Dundas Co., Ont., was cured of liver and kidney troubles after the failure of several physicians, she writes as follows:—

"Permit me to record my testimony in favor of your excellent preparation, Paine's Celery Compound. For many years I have been a sufferer from liver and kidney troubles, and have doctored with several physicians, but only found relief for a very short time. My husband advised me to try your Compound. I did so, and found so much relief from the first bottle that I continued and am now using the third bottle. Your Compound has done more for me than any physician. For months before using the Compound I never had one night of sound sleep; but now I can go to bed and sleep soundly and naturally, and feel like a new creature in the morning."

### Have They a Right to Live?

Unemployed men in Montreal are demanding work from the mayor and city council. The Star reports the following remarks by Mr. Wm. Darlington, the well known member of the Knights of Labor, and of the Trades and Labor Council: "I am in a position to state most emphatically that an organization of 500 anarchists could be effected in Montreal at a moment's notice. I tell you plainly Mr. Mayor, it is simply this startling question you have to face. Will you have starvation with anarchy or employment with food to eat? We in the labor organizations are doing our best to keep the men quiet, but we are powerless to hold them back much longer. Men will not lie down peaceably and starve to death where there is plenty of food and where some of the community can live in luxurious houses. If the city council refuses to do something for these unemployed men they will do something to get food for their families. Whether they use dynamite or guns the labor leaders cannot be held responsible. I assure you solemnly, Sir, that right here in Montreal men are begging to be organized into some kind of a body where physical force can be used to force those in authority to provide them the means of livelihood."

Mr. Darlington said the men did not want charity, but work. They were suffering so from want of work that they were beginning to doubt that they had a right to live. He wished to make the deliberate statement that starvation prevailed in Montreal. He knew personally of cases where people had starved to death within the past few weeks. The doctors described the causes of death as pneumonia and consumption, but it was want of food and medicine that caused death. The position was so bad that one could be forgiven for doubting that he lived in a civilized country. A case had been brought to his notice of a house in St. Henri, where a starving father was unable to leave his house for want of clothes and in the house with him were the dead bodies of two children, two other children dying from starvation and not a bite of bread in the house. The unemployed have reached the limit of endurance, and if there is no relief, the inevitable result must be something disastrous. This sort of talk might seem Socialistic, but these men were in an extreme case, and for extreme cases extreme measures must be adopted. The Aldermen said they had no money to provide work, but why could they not impose a special tax and raise money. If the present City Council could not succeed in looking after the interests and lives of the citizens so long as the money was rolling into the exchequer they had better resign and make way for others.

**WANTED FOR DISTRICT NO. 10,** Ashland, a Teacher, male or female, second or third class, at once. Apply to ORRIN HAYWARD, Secretary. Jan. 9th, 1895.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

### DEPARTURES.

- 6.15 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Presque Isle and points North.
- 11.32 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: For Houlton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, Fredericton, St. John, Vanceboro, Bangor, Boston, &c.
- 12.30 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Fredericton, &c., via Gibson Branch.
- 1.05 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: For North. Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.
- 2.40 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Vanceboro, Montreal, etc.
- 8.00 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Houlton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, St. John, Bangor, Boston, &c.

### ARRIVALS.

- 6.15 A. M.—MIXED—Except Monday, from St. John, St. Stephen, Vanceboro, Bangor, etc.
- 10.56 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
- 11.00 A. M.—From McAdam Junction, etc.
- 11.32 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: From Presque Isle, etc.
- 1.05 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: From St. John, St. Stephen, Bangor, Montreal, etc.
- 7.45 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Edmundston, Presque Isle, etc.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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COR. MAIN AND ALBERT STREETS  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:  
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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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COLTER & HAND,  
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:  
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Specialties—(DISEASES OF WOMEN. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.  
Office and Residence in the Turner House Florenceville, N. B.

**F. M. BROWN, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians London.  
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh.  
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.  
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.  
Special certificate in Midwifery.  
Specialties: Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Skin.  
Office next door to Post Office, Centreville.  
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. daily. Telephone communication with Florenceville Station.

## DENTISTRY.

**E. S. KIRKPATRICK,**  
(Two doors below Town Hall)  
**WOODSTOCK**  
ALL LATE IMPROVEMENTS. PAINLESS EXTRACTING.

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Painless: Extraction  
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