

DANCING
 —AT THE—
NEW PUBLIC HALL,
BRISTOL.
Every Tuesday,
7.30, p. m.
NO POSTPONEMENT
 For inclement weather.
 Admission for Gentlemen extremely low.
 Ladies Free.
Good Music and Ample Room.
Room, Room for all.

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 Win-
 dows 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 at-
 tendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery
 Teams to let at Reasonable Rates.
 #27 A First-Class Hearse in connection.

Wilbur House, (Main St.) 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 holi-
 day season.

I have in stock the best imported and domestic
 Cigars to be found in the town. Confectionary,
 Orange, Lemons, Nuts of all kinds, Canned
 Goods, etc., constantly in stock. I defy competi-
 tion 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.

WHEN
 You want anything in
Horse Blankets,

—TRY THE—
King Street Harness Shop.

We have them from
FIFTY Cents to SIX Dollars.

Also, a good line of
FALL LAP ROBES.

Will sell Cheap for Cash.
HARNESS

Made to Order at Short Notice.
REPAIRING done PROMPTLY.

F. L. ATHERTON,
 King Street, - - Opp. People's Bank,
WOODSTOCK.

THE MALISEETS

From the Treaty of Paris to the American
 Revolution.—Indian Migrations.—Village
 of Aukpaque.—Early Maps of the River.
 Route to Quebec.—Indian Couriers.
 (25)

In this article we shall take a glance at the
 condition of affairs on the upper St. John
 during the comparatively tranquil period
 from the treaty of Paris in 1763, to the com-
 mencement of the revolutionary war in 1774.

The Indians of Acadia always were a wan-
 dering people, not merely on account of
 natural restlessness and love of change, but
 of sheer necessity. Depending largely as
 they did upon hunting and fishing for subsis-
 tence they moved from place to place at dif-
 ferent seasons in order to pursue these avo-
 cations to advantage. Accordingly we find
 that in addition to their more permanent vil-
 lages of Madawaska, Meductic, Aukpaque,
 etc., they had camping grounds at the mouth
 of the Meduxnaki, Tobique and other tribu-
 taries of the St. John, also along the shores
 of various lakes. To these places they re-
 sorted periodically for hunting and fishing.
 The knowledge of the physical features of the
 country acquired by the Indians in their
 ordinary migrations was very considerable,
 and it was still further extended during the
 wars which have been described in these
 articles. The Indians were then summoned
 by their allies, the French, from all quarters
 to the defence of Louisbourg, Bausejour and
 Quebec, and in the course of the several
 campaigns the whole region eastward of the
 Connecticut river as far as the Gulf of St.
 Lawrence was so frequently travelled by
 their war parties that there was scarcely an
 adult male Indian who was not familiar with
 the natural features of this immense tract of
 country, and known by all the principal en-
 campments throughout the length and
 breadth of northern Acadia. One of the con-
 sequences of such mutual intercourses was
 numerous intermarriages—not only among
 the tribes of the Abenaki family but also be-
 tween the Maliseets and Micmacs. Our
 authority on this point is Col. John Allan,
 of whom we shall have more to say by and
 by. Before the American revolution he carried on
 an extensive trade with the savages, in the
 course of which he visited all their principal
 villages from the Penobscot to the Gulf of
 St. Lawrence. Referring to their nomadic
 habits Allan says: "The very easy conve-
 nance by the lakes, rivers and streams, so in-
 terspersed in this country, enables them to
 take their women, children and baggage
 wherever their interest, curiosity or caprice
 may lead them, and their natural propensity
 for roving is such that you will see families
 in the course of a year go through the great-
 est part of this extent of country from the
 Kennebec to the Gulf of St. Lawrence." At
 certain seasons the St. John river Indians
 travelled by way of the Meductic portage to
 the Cheputaticook and Schoodic lakes at the
 head of the river St. Croix to engage in fish-
 ing and hunting. At these favorite camping
 grounds one might pass one day and see only
 scattering wigwams and the next observe vil-
 lages.

The journal kept by John Allan during
 his expedition to the river St. John in the
 summer of 1777 is printed in Ridders
 "military operations in eastern Maine and
 Nova Scotia during the Revolution." In it
 a description is given of "an ancient village
 ninety miles up the river" which of course is
 Aukpaque. Allan also mentions Meductic
 and another large village farther up the river
 named Metaweschaugh (Madawaska). He
 calls the chief tribe of the St. John the
 Marasheet (Maliseet) and says the number of
 Indians settled at various points along the
 river varies greatly from time to time.

The presence of English settlers on the
 lower St. John and the establishment of
 "Truck houses" near St. Annes Point by
 John Anderson, Simonds and White, and
 others, caused the Indians to look in that
 direction for a market for their furs and
 peltry as well as a place to procure such
 supplies as they required. There was an
 Indian chapel at Aukpaque, adjoining which
 was the house of the priest who from time to
 time ministered to the savages. In spring
 the Indians came down the river to Aukpaque
 to dispose of the furs and peltry secured
 during their winter hunts and in the autumn
 they came again for supplies of food and
 clothing, powder and shot, etc., for the win-
 ter campaign. At these seasons the number
 assembled at Aukpaque was quite large and
 the traders had a busy time of it.

The English now began to acquire a better
 knowledge of the upper St. John than they
 had hitherto had. Its resources as a mag-
 nificent forest country began to be appreciated
 by the government of Nova Scotia. Maps of
 the river were made from the survey of
 Charles Morris, surveyor general of the
 province and other surveyors, which were
 very good as regards the lower part of the
 part of the river but rather imperfect and
 inaccurate as regards the upper part. There
 is now in the Crown Land office at Frederic-
 ton an old map or plan of the river from St.
 Anne's as far north as the river St. Francis.
 The route of travel to the St. Lawrence via
 the Madawaska with the positions of the post
 houses along the route is indicated. Further

reference to this map will be made when we
 come to speak of Capt. John Munroe's tour
 of the river made in the summer of the year
 1783.

During the great final struggle between
 England and France for supremacy in North
 America (A. D. 1744 to 1763) the ordinary
 route of travel by which Quebec kept in
 touch with the French strongholds in Acadia
 was by way of the river St. John. War
 parties of French and Indians passed up and
 down the river from time to time and mes-
 sages were transmitted by couriers between
 the Governor at Quebec and his subordinates
 in Acadia. The French had a garrisoned
 post at Grand Falls in 1755 and post houses
 were established at regular intervals along
 the banks of the river for the convenience of
 travellers. In the spring and fall when the
 water was high the Indians were able to make
 rapid journeys and were known to deliver
 letters to the French commander at the
 mouth of the St. John in four days from
 Quebec a distance of 450 miles. This state-
 ment is on the authority of Col. John Allan
 and there is nothing improbable about it. In
 the year 1887 the Messrs Straton of Frederic-
 ton paddled in freshet time from the
 Grand Falls to Fredericton a distance of 130
 miles in 14 hours 46 minutes making a short
 stop at Woodstock on the way. Short dis-
 tances have been covered at a much greater
 rate of speed.

In the winter season express messages
 were longer on the way. They were then
 carried by smart young Indian couriers on
 snow shoes, and the post houses placed at
 intervals of about a day's journey apart were
 of material service. Like others of their race
 the Indians of the river St. John were fleet
 of foot and possessed of great endurance,
 qualities not by any means lost in their de-
 scendants. The writer distinctly remembers
 a young Maliseet Indian who, some thirty
 years ago, had established quite a reputation
 as a runner. Two feats he accomplished
 used to be much talked about in Woodstock.
 The first was on a certain occasion when the
 Indian intended to take passage from Frederic-
 ton to Woodstock in one of the river
 boats—the Reindeer or the Bonnie Doon,
 which was to leave on the trip up river at 6
 a. m. Arriving at the wharf a little late he
 found the steamer had just cast off her lines
 and was a few feet out in the stream. Usual-
 ly under these circumstances the bow of the
 steamer would be shoved in near enough to
 run out a plank and take the tardy passenger
 aboard, but the pilot not thinking this worth
 while in this particular case, merely laughed
 and proceeded on his way. This made the
 Indian angry, and he shouted, "Me meet you
 at Woodstock wharf!" and meet him at the
 wharf he did when the boat came in about
 five o'clock that afternoon, having travelled
 the whole distance, 62 miles, on foot. The
 feat was accomplished with apparent ease, the
 fellow even found time to make a call at a
 little tavern a few miles below Woodstock
 where he accepted with satisfaction the prop-
 rior's invitation to drink. On the second
 occasion referred to, the Indian gave, what
 must be considered under all circumstances, a
 remarkable example of speed and endurance.
 He was again at Fredericton. The water in
 the river being low the boats were not run-
 ning, and it was his intention to take his
 passage in the stage coach, an old fashioned
 four-in-hand of which the well-known John
 Turner was driver. The stage was pretty
 full and the day warm, and it was decided
 not to take the Indian as his room was bet-
 ter than his company. Turner informed him
 he would not take him and received for an-
 swer, "All right, John! Me be in Woodstock
 first!"

At 8 o'clock a. m. the Indian and stage left
 Fredericton together, and together they pro-
 ceeded—the Indian always a little in advance.
 He stopped at every place the stage stopped
 to change horses; took dinner at the "half
 way house" where the stage passengers had
 their dinner. Passing the little tavern be-
 low town he was barely a quarter of a mile
 ahead; he shouted out "no time for a drink
 today!" and hurried on.

Turner now began to ply the whip in
 earnest for he had no intention of allowing
 the red skin to beat him out; the passengers
 were wild with excitement for some bets had
 been made upon the result of the race. It
 was about four o'clock or a little after when
 the quiet citizens of Woodstock were aroused
 in a manner quite unexpected. The stage
 coach came tearing into town at the heels of
 the Indian who was running for his life, John
 Turner plying the whip in lively fashion and
 four very hot and tired horses galloping at
 their utmost speed. The finish was a close
 one but the Indian won by the length of the
 bridge. He was bathed in perspiration and
 covered with dust but as soon as he had
 sufficiently regained his breath to speak he
 walked over to Turner and remarked "John
 me here first." Turner's answer is not re-
 corded.

W. O. RAYMOND.
England Wins at Cricket.
 The cricket match between England and
 Australia ended last Wednesday. The En-
 glish team finished six wickets ahead, thereby
 winning three of five test matches against
 Australia.
K. D. C. the quick reliver of indigestion.

A Voice From The Vatican.

A remarkable anonymous article was
 published a short time ago in the Revue des
 Deux Mondes, the purpose of which was to
 persuade Russia to unite with the Roman
 Catholics and recognize the Pope as the head
 of the only true Church. It is supposed to
 have been written, if not under the immedi-
 ate direction of the Pope himself, at least
 under strong influence from the Vatican.
 That it failed to create the desired effect is
 clear from the reply published by M. Suvorin
 in the Novoye Vremya of St. Petersburg, of
 which the following is an extract:—"Russia
 has always been an enticing tit-bit for Rome.
 How much effort have the Popes made to
 subjugate her. They even deceived Catholic
 Poland and gave lessons to Russian Czars in
 policy favorable to Russia, but opposed to
 Polish interests; indicating, for instance,
 Russia's road to Constantinople through the
 Caucasus and Asia Minor. Russia took note
 of what was useful to her, and still clung to
 Greek orthodoxy, which has become part and
 parcel of the idea of Russian nationality.
 Never will we believe that 'salvation is at-
 tainable only in the Catholic Church of Rome.'
 That is simply an absurdity, opposed to
 Russian common sense. There cannot possi-
 bly be a God who would condemn a true
 believer simply because he did not submit to
 the Pope. Sooner will the infallible Popes
 disappear off the face of the earth than will
 Russia recognize their authority over her.
 We can only explain to ourselves the appear-
 ance of an article of this nature in a period-
 ical of repute like the Revue des Deux Mon-
 des as the result of total ignorance of the
 spirit of Russian life, or as the result of
 Western self-assurance. If it attracts any
 attention, it can only be as a curiosity."—New
 York Post.

The Siberian Railroad.

A notion of the enormous sums of money
 that Russia is pouring into the Siberian Rail-
 road may be got from the recently published
 figures of the financial budget for 1895. In
 that document the estimate for the Siberian
 Railroad proper for 1895 is \$24,261,000 and
 for works auxiliary to that railroad \$1,273,-
 000—say, a total of twenty-five and a half
 million dollars. The estimate for 1894 for
 these items was \$17,964,000—about forty-
 three and a half millions in two years. Be-
 yond this it is proposed to raise \$15,733,000
 for the construction of other railroads, besides
 \$5,272,000 for cheap local railroads. How
 long Russia will be able to keep up such ex-
 penditures probably no man can more than
 conjecture.—Railroad Gazette, New York.

It would be worth while to read the Bible
 carefully and repeatedly, if only as a key to
 modern culture, for to those who are unfa-
 miliar with its teachings and its diction all that
 is best in the English literature of the pre-
 sent century is as a sealed book.—Albert S.
 Cook, in the Outlook.

McLean's
Vegetable
Worm Syrup
 Is the original
 and only genu-
 ine Worm Sy-
 rup. Beware of
 spurious imita-
 tions.

During the Brooklyn trolley strike milita-
 nts quartered in one of the car barns did
 their cooking by electricity.

W. R. Richardson, of Hartland,
 Has the agency for the Maritime Wrapper
 Factory. He has just received his new
 spring stock of men's and boys' suits which he
 is selling very cheaply. All sorts of woollen
 goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, al-
 ways on hand.

Special :-
Bargains.

For the next 30 days we are pre-
 pared 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.



DRAWING
ATTENTION.
 Now or Never! Strike While
 the Iron is Hot!

SUITS AND OVERCOATS
 Must go at some price.
 Any price at all.

Don't think for a moment that the quality
 is fallen with the price. The wise buy
 quickly. The wise save money in so doing.
 Are you wise enough to come and see the
 Bargain we give away? Yes, give—we give
 and you buy.

R. B. JONES, Manchester House.

Seasonable
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.

THE SAME OLD SONG.

Some people say that times
 are dull and money hard to get.
 You will hear this repeated next
 year if you don't happen to pass
 in your checks in the meantime.
 At the same time there are
 necessities that you must have.
 Sugar, Tea, Spices, Clothing,
 Boots, Shoes, Hats, and all the
 Smallwares needed every day,
 which can be purchased at R.
W. BALLOCH'S, at popular
 prices.
 Centreville, Feb. 1st, '1895.

Brewer & Perley
 Are paying the Highest Cash
 Prices for

POTATOES

—AT THE—
OLD KETCHUM STAND,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
 and Call see them before selling elsewhere.

Call at E. M. Campbell's Studio
 For your Christmas photographs, Main St.
 next door below H. V. Dalling's store.