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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

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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.

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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.

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KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

The Destruction of New England Settlements.—Part Played by the Meductic Indians.

(No. 19.)

We come now to consider a little more particularly the part played by the Indians of the Meductic village in King William's war. Allusion has already been made to the dreadful nature of this war, in which most of the English settlements in Maine and New Hampshire were over-run and a thousand white people killed or taken prisoners.

The French were in almost every instance the instigators of Indian hostilities; they supplied guns, powder and lead, and in several of their forays the savages were commanded by French officers in the guise of Indians. The missionaries invariably used their influence to engage the services of the natives, on behalf of France, and so potent was their influence that it prevailed against all the efforts of the English to counteract it. Governor Philipps of Nova Scotia, after repeated attempts to conciliate the Indians, writes thus of his unsatisfactory experience: "I have taken particular care to treat them in the civillest manner. . . . I never dismissed them without presents (which they always expect), for which I am out of pocket about a hundred and fifty pounds; but I am convinced that a hundred thousand will not buy them from the French interest while the priests are among them."

The influence of the brothers Jacques and Vincent Bigot on the Kennebec, Father Thury on the Penobscot and Father Simon on the St. John proved to be of substantial service to the French in the prolonged struggle for supremacy in Acadia. King William's war lasted ten years. It began with the destruction of Dover, New Hampshire, in June, 1689, on which occasion Major Waldron and twenty-two others were killed and twenty-nine made prisoners in the manner related by Gyles in his narrative. A few weeks later a number of settlers were killed at Saco, and in August of the same year the settlement and fort at Pemaquid were destroyed and a large number of prisoners taken, amongst them John Gyles.

In May 1690, Falmouth (now Portland, Maine) was taken by a party of Indians under the leadership of Villebon's brother, Portneuf. The latter had promised quarter to the inhabitants, but, upon their surrender, basely permitted the Indians to burn the town and murder nearly all their prisoners numbering over one hundred men, women and children. The Meductic Indians took part in all these forays.

The French King at this time appointed Villebon governor of Acadia. Presents for the Indians were given him in abundance and he was ordered to assure them of support so long as they fought for France. He and his officers were told to join their war parties and to put forth all their efforts to prevent them from occupying themselves in anything but war against the English. Guns powder and lead were furnished in abundance. Thus encouraged, the Indians on the 5th of February 1692 raided the frontier settlement of York, which they left in ashes, having killed about seventy five settlers and taken a hundred prisoners. The ravages committed among the scattered farms of Maine and New Hampshire at this time are said by Count Frontenac to have been "impossible to describe." Another French writer says the savages burned more than 200 houses.

Towards the end of April Villebon was visited at his headquarters at the Nashwaak fort by a hundred warriors from Kennebec and Penobscot. They were received with all possible distinction. There were speeches gifts and feasting. It was decided to organize a grand war-party and a place of rendezvous was appointed on the banks of the Penobscot to which the savages soon after took their departure. Couriers were despatched by Villebon to summon the other Indians of Acadia who readily responded. A large band of Micmacs in a few days arrived at the Nashwaak then came the Malisset warriors from their village of Medoctec and at last Father Bandoin appeared leading another band of Micmacs from his mission at Beaubassin. Speeches, feasts and gifts were made to them all and they followed the rest to the appointed rendezvous. At the beginning of June the site of the town of Castine on the river Penobscot was covered with wigwags and the beach lined with canoes. There were in all some four hundred warriors and a score of Frenchmen. This formidable war-party marched upon the frontier village of Wells. It was defended by only thirty men under Captain Convers a militia officer. The attacking party advanced firing and screeching and calling on the English to surrender. They were answered with bullets from the guns of the defenders. Even the women of the settlement took part in the fight, passing ammunition to the men, loading their guns, and sometimes firing themselves on the enemy. The Indians at length became discouraged and offered favorable terms to the little garrison if they would surrender. Convers answered them "We want nothing but men to fight with." One

of the Indians who could speak English shouted "Why do you stay in the house like a squaw? come out and fight like a man!" Convers replied "Do you think I am fool enough to come out with thirty men to fight five hundred?" The Indians at length retired in disgust. Thus it came to pass that a few resolute men foiled one of the most formidable bands that ever took the war path in Acadia. The warriors dispersed and returned to their respective haunts. The St. John river Indians consoled themselves for their repulse by wreaking their vengeance upon an Indian prisoner taken in the service of the English. Villebon coolly writes in his journal "An English savage was taken on the lower part of the St. John River. I gave him to our savages to be burned, which they did the next day. One could add nothing to the torments which they made him suffer."

In August, 1693, the Indians signed a treaty of peace with the English, which the French spared no efforts to break. Villebon flattered and feasted the savages, gave them 2500 pounds of gun powder, 6000 pounds of lead and a multitude of other presents. He also adopted Taxous, one of the chiefs, as his brother, and to honor the occasion gave him his own best coat.

Some charges having been preferred against Portneuf, he was replaced by Villieu, a French officer of some reputation. The new lieutenant spent the winter at the Nashwaak fort. As soon as the ice broke up in the river, he went up in a canoe to the Meductic village, assembled the chiefs and invited them to war. They at once agreed to share his fortunes. Villieu proceeded on to Penobscot by the usual route up the Eel river and down the Mattawakeag, there he conferred with the Jesuit missionaries and some of the Indian chiefs of that locality. So rapid were his movements that he was back again at the Nashwaak three weeks after he set out accompanied by a delegation of Penobscot and Meductic warriors. Having received their annual presents the party on the 27th of May, 1694, again started in their canoes up the St. John, arriving two days later at Meductic, whence they took the war path westward. Villebon seems to have given very little encouragement to Villieu, kept his soldiers from joining the expedition and neglected to supply provisions to the party, thus showing his resentment at the removal of his brother Portneuf. Father Simon, who had heretofore encouraged the savages in their hostilities, seems to have sympathized with Villebon, and together they prevented many of the Indians from accompanying Villieu. The latter, however found himself at the head of a party of 250 warriors. Villieu himself donned the war paint and feathers of an Indian chief. The party determined to strike at the nearest settlement—that of Oyster river, near Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It was a time of peace, and the attack in consequence entirely unlooked for.

"Among the unprotected houses," says Parkman, "the carnage was horrible. A hundred and four persons, chiefly women and children, half naked from their beds, were tomahawked, shot, or killed by slower and more painful methods. Some escaped to the fortified houses and others hid in the woods. Twenty-seven were kept alive as prisoners." Villieu took several of the Indian chiefs with him to Montreal where they presented a string of English scalps to Count Frontenac and received his congratulations on their achievement. Charlevoix and later French writers have chronicled these savage forays as gallant exploits, but the act of surprising peaceful settlements in a time of peace, and butchering helpless families deserves a very different name. W. O. RAYMOND.

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Fraternalities.

Regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Thursday at 8 o'clock, p. m., in their hall. First Tuesday of every month being the Union Prayer Meeting. All women cordially invited to attend. F. & A. M., Woodstock Lodge, No. 11.—Regular meetings held in Masonic Hall the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren are made welcome.

A. O. H., Woodstock Division, No. 1.—Meets in their rooms in McDonough's Brick Block, on the first and third Wednesdays in each month, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m.

Black Knights of Ireland, King Preceptory.—Meets in the L. O. L., No. 38, Hall on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Regular meeting of the "Y" in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Band of Hope meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday at 4 p. m.

S. of T., Campbell Division, No. 299.—Meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

B. of L. E., Missing Link Division, 341.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in K. of P. Hall, King street.

Royal Arch Masons.—Woodstock Chapter G. R. of N. B.—Regular convocations held in Masonic Hall, the third Thursday in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting companions always welcome.

Uniform Rank, K. of P.—Meets in the K. of P. Hall, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

K. of P., Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 7.—Meets in Castle Hall, King Street, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

I. O. O. F., Carleton Lodge, No. 41.—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, Main street.

I. O. O. F., Meductic Encampment, No. 8.—Meets on second Monday of every month at 8 p. m. in Odd Fellows Hall.

L. O. A., Woodstock Lodge, No. 38.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.

I. O. G. T., Woodstock Lodge, No. 131.—Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the W. C. T. U. Hall.

Emerald Council, No. 64, R. T. of T.—Meets every Thursday evening in the R. T. of T. Hall.

Woodstock Hose Company, No. 1.—Meets first Monday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

Wellington Hose Company, No. 2.—Meets the 2nd Monday in each month.

I. O. F., Court Regina, No. 652.—Meets at K of P. Hall, King street.

The Churches.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.—Rev. Canon Neales, Rector.

Christ Church (Parish Church).—Service at 3 p. m. on first, fourth and fifth Sunday and at 11 a. m. on the second and third Sundays in the month. The Holy Communion on second Sunday. Litany every alternate Wednesday 7.30 p. m.

St. Luke's.—Service every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. On Holy Days at 11 a. m. every first Sunday, and at 8 a. m. every third and fifth Sunday in the month, and on Holy Days at 10 a. m. Friday service 7.30 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m.

St. Peter's (Jacksonville).—Service at 11 a. m. on the first, fourth and fifth Sundays, and at 3 p. m. on the second and third Sundays in each month. The Holy Communion at 11 a. m. the fourth Sunday in each month.

Service at Upper Woodstock every first and third Thursday at 7.30, at Northampton every fourth Thursday.

St. GERTRUDE'S (R. C.) CHURCH.—Rev. Fr. Chapman, pastor.—Masses on Sunday at 9 and 11 School 2.15 and Vespers 7.00 p. m.; Week-days, Mass, 7.30 a. m.

St. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN.—Sunday Services.—Preaching 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

ADVENTIST, MAPLE ST.—Elder J. Denton, pastor. Sunday services: Prayer meeting at 10.00 a. m.; Sunday School, at 11 a. m.; Preaching, at 3 and 7 p. m.; prayer meetings on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7.30 o'clock. All seats are free; strangers welcome.

BAPTIST, ALBERT ST.—Rev. A. F. Baker, pastor. Sabbath services: prayer meeting, 10.30 and preaching at 11 a. m.; Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 2.30 and preaching at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m. Monthly conference on Friday preceding first Sabbath of each month. Seats free, strangers made welcome. Young Peoples Union Association meets every Monday evening.

REFORMED BAPTIST, MAIN ST.—Rev. A. H. Trafton, pastor. Services as follows: Prayer meeting every Sabbath at 10 a. m.; Sabbath school 2.30 p. m. Preaching every Sabbath at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week.

METHODIST.—Rev. Dr. Chapman, pastor.—Sabbath services: preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school 2.30 p. m.; class meeting immediately after Sunday morning service; class meeting for ladies Wednesday evening at 7.15, and Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8; Seats free.

F. C. BAPTIST.—Rev. C. T. Phillips, pastor.—Sabbath service: prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; conference meeting last Wednesday evening in every month; communion, first Sabbath in every month; Sabbath school 2.30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p. m.; Y. C. Endeavor Friday evening; missionary meeting first Wednesday in every month. Seats free.

Clubbing Rates.

It is not the principle of THE DISPATCH to boom its circulation. Its subscribers are coming in quite rapidly enough without its resorting to extra efforts. But some persons who are desirous of getting THE DISPATCH and at the same time keeping their connection with some outside papers have asked this journal to make a clubbing rate. We (with a big W) are therefore able to say that to subscribers who are anxious for clubbing rates, we have the following terms to offer.

THE DISPATCH and the Toronto Weekly Mail for one year \$1.40. THE DISPATCH and the Family Herald and Weekly Star (Montreal) \$1.75. THE DISPATCH and the Weekly Witness (Montreal) \$1.60. THE DISPATCH and Public Opinion (Washington) \$3.00.

Highest Death Rate.

The highest death rate of any town in the civilized world is that of the City of Mexico—40 per 1,000. The city is 7,000 feet above sea level, but in spite of this fact its defective drainage makes the mortality very great. Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, explains in a recent article that when the water in Lake Texcoco is high it backs up into the sewers until the soil under the houses and in the street is saturated with sewage.—New York World.

Take K. D. C. for sour stomach and sick headache.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

DEPARTURES.

- 6.10 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Presque Isle and points North.
- 10.20 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Houlton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, St. John, Bangor, Boston, &c.
- 12.30 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Fredericton, &c., via Gibson Branch.
- 1.00 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: For Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.
- 2.40 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Vancorbora, Montreal, etc.
- 10.17 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: For Houlton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, Fredericton, St. John, Vancorbora, Bangor, Boston, &c.

ARRIVALS.

- 6.10 A. M.—MIXED—Except Monday, from St. John, St. Stephen, Vancorbora, Bangor, etc.
- 10.15 A. M.—From McAdam Junction, etc.
- 10.20 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: From Presque Isle, etc.
- 10.45 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
- 1.00 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: From St. John, St. Stephen, Bangor, Montreal, etc.
- 10.17 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Edmundston, Presque Isle, etc.

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