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A LIFE SAVED

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For Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

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### Centreville and Glassville,

where they carry full stocks of LEATHER, BOOTS, and HARNESS of all kinds. OIL TAN MOCCASINS, SHOE PACKS, HORSE BLANKETS, LAP ROBES, WAGGON BOOTS, WHIPS, and all other goods usually kept in a first-class store of this kind. Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins, and tallow.

D. FITZGERALD & SON,  
Centreville and Glassville.

## THE HERO OF OGDENSBURG

[No 58]

Captain John Jenkins, who so greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Ogdensburg in the war of 1812, came of good fighting stock. His father (whose name was also John Jenkins) was a South Carolina loyalist, and held a commission as Lieutenant and Adjutant in Captain Robert Drummond's company of the 3rd Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Isaac Allen. This corps gained much credit for its brave conduct in some of the hardest fought battles of the southern campaign, as well as for the part it played in the heroic defence of Fort Mifflin.

About the year 1779 Lieut. Jenkins was appointed deputy muster-master-general of the loyalist troops serving in Georgia and the Carolinas and in that capacity made his returns regularly to Colonel Winslow at New York. At the peace in 1783 he came to New Brunswick with his wife and settled beside his brother officer Col. Winslow not far from the residence of his old commander Colonel Allen. His wife was a widow, a Mrs. Bradley; they were married shortly before the close of the war. Among their children born at Kingsclear were three daughters Mary, Judith, and Elizabeth and a son John—afterwards our hero of Ogdensburg.

Mary Jenkins was born in 1783 at New York; she married Bartholomew Crannell Beardsley, son of Rev. John Beardsley, and lived at Woodstock on the place now owned by John Riorden below Bull's creek. Mr. Beardsley was born at Poughkeepsie on the Hudson, Oct. 20, 1775, studied law with Ward Chipman at St. John, and was admitted attorney in 1796; he was appointed in 1832 one of the first judges of the court of common pleas for Carleton county. During his residence at Woodstock he was elected representative of Carleton county in the House of Assembly, and the like honor afterwards fell to the share of his son Horace H. Beardsley. Judge B. C. Beardsley moved to Oakville, Ontario, where he died March 24, 1855, aged 80 years. His wife died at Woodstock Dec. 29, 1852 and is buried just beside the Parish church.

Judith Jenkins married Richard Smith, oldest son of old Captain Jacob Smith, and after his decease married Frederick Morehouse. The latter was a dashing young man popular with all his associates. In 1839 he was commissioned captain of a troop of cavalry that was attached to the 1st Battalion Carleton militia. His tragic death by his own hand on the 21st June 1842 while laboring (as was supposed) under a fit of temporary insanity, created a profound sensation at the time. Judith (Jenkins) Morehouse inherited considerable property from her first husband who owned the land on which the principal business part of Woodstock now stands. It is said that she was prohibited by his will from selling her real estate but that she disposed of much of it under leases for 999 years which practically amounted to the same thing. Richard Smith in early times owned the finest residence in Woodstock. It was a large two story house which stood in an open field back of the Town Hall (see the illustration page 128 Col. Baird's N. B. Life). It was burned in the fire of 1860. Mrs. Morehouse left most of her property to her nephew the late sheriff F. R. Jenkins Dibblee. She died Dec. 7, 1857 and is buried between her husbands Richard Smith and Frederick Morehouse in the north east corner of the parish church yard.

Elizabeth, the third daughter of Lieut. John Jenkins married Frederick B. Dibblee, son of Rev. Frederick Dibblee, and lived where her son Livingstone Dibblee now resides. She died Oct. 5, 1861 at the age of 70 and like her sisters was buried in the old churchyard.

At the time of the French war, A. D. 1793—1802, the Kings New Brunswick regiment was organized for the defence of the province. It was composed almost exclusively of old veterans of the revolutionary war; included in the number were Sergt. Isaac Kipp, Corporal Richard Inman and a few others of the first Woodstock grantees. The elder John Jenkins was enrolled as Lieutenant and at the disbanding of the regiment retired again to half pay. The peace however was of short duration and upon the renewal of hostilities another regiment was raised called the New Brunswick Fencibles. The younger John Jenkins was commissioned an Ensign in this corps on September 19, 1804, being at the time a lad of eighteen years. On the 27th October, 1808, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant. The corps was very efficient and the province was proud of it. At that time many of the members of the legislature were retired officers of old loyalist corps; they probably voiced the sentiments of the general public when they presented the regiment with a silver trumpet on which was engraved the arms of the province, their gift accompanied by a flattering address. The commander of the regiment Colonel George Johnstone, in acknowledging the compliment paid the corps said:

"The present, made to the New Brunswick regiment by the representatives of the House of Assembly, in which his Majesty's Council have concurred, I am confident will be highly prized by every individual of this corps, and I trust whenever the regiment is more actively employed they will imitate the conduct of the donors, whose valor was proved in innumerable instances and whose attachment to his Majesty's person and the British constitution led them to forsake their dearest interests." The inhabitants of this colony in the present eventful war carried on for the liberties of the civilized world will not suffer themselves to be surpassed in zeal by any of his Majesty's subjects."

For the purchase of the silver trumpet presented on this occasion the House of Assembly voted the sum of fifty guineas.

With the year 1809 peace was once more proclaimed, but in 1812 war broke out with the United States and the New Brunswick Fencibles were gazetted as the 104th regiment of the British line. Lieut. John Jenkins was appointed adjutant of the 104th regiment but shortly afterwards promoted to the command of a company in the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles, raised by his efforts and at considerable personal cost. The circumstances under which this was done may be gathered from a letter written by

Mrs. Wm. Thomson (a daughter of Deputy Commissary Wm. Garden of Kingsclear) to her friends in New Brunswick. Writing from Niagara under date May 13, 1812, she says:

"The county is alarmed at the appearance of war and preparations are making to defend it in case the Yankees should attempt to take it away from us. John Jenkins is recruiting at Kingston [Ontario] for a company in the Glengarry regiment and I am told he is very successful. What a lucky fellow he is to be a captain so soon. I suppose Pen Winslow will have no objections to be buckled to him when he returns to New Brunswick."

The young lady here referred to was Penelope daughter of Judge Edward Winslow. The war was an anxious time to her as we may gather from a letter written to her brother Edward the 7th April 1813 from which we take the following:

"The 104th have at last left Fredericton for the field of action and ere this are in Canada. Poor Jenkins is fighting most gallantly. He is captain of Grenadiers in the Glengarry regt. and by his exertions an important fort has been taken; he has received universal and unbounded applause but you will think my dear Edward he has paid pretty dearly for it when I tell you he has lost one arm and the other is most severely wounded. After receiving these horrid wounds he continued to encourage his men until he fainted from loss of blood."

The gallant young officer who had left his home in all the prime of vigorous manhood returned minus his left arm and with the right so severely wounded, that he not only never recovered the use of it, but continued at times to experience the most excruciating pain from the injuries it had received. His fair lady love was true to him in this calamity and she gave him her hand in marriage on the 10th of January 1814.

The battle of Ogdensburg was fought on the 22nd of February 1813 and we here quote from the official report of Major MacDonnell on that occasion.

"My force consisted of 480 regulars and militia and was divided into two columns. The right was commanded by Captain Jenkins of the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles and was composed of his own flank company and about 70 militia. \* \* \* Captain Jenkins gallantly led on his column, exposed to a heavy fire of seven guns which he bravely attempted to take with the bayonet, though covered with 200 of the enemy's best troops. Advancing as rapidly as the deep snow and the exhausted state of his men would admit, he ordered a charge and had not proceeded many paces when his left arm was broken to pieces by a grape shot, but still undauntedly running on with his men, he almost immediately afterwards was deprived of the use of his right arm by a discharge of case shot; still heroically disregarding all personal consideration he nobly ran on cheering his men to the assault, till exhausted by pain and the loss of blood he became unable to move. His company gallantly continued the charge under Lieut. McAulley. I cannot close this statement without expressing my admiration of the gallantry and self devotion of Captain Jenkins."

Lieut. General Prevost, Governor General of Canada in his communication addressed to the Earl of Bathurst on February 27, 1813 writes:

"I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the distinguished merit of Captain Jenkins of the Glengarry Fencibles who most gallantly led a part of that new levy into action; this excellent young man and very meritorious officer has lost his left arm and has his right severely wounded. Under these circumstances I most humbly recommend him to the favor and protection of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent."

In a communication on another occasion Col. MacDonnell gives a somewhat more detailed account of Captain Jenkins' gallant charge. He says:—"Having commanded troops at the capture of Forts Oswegatchie and Ogdensburg on the River St. Lawrence I do myself the honor to acquaint you for the information of his Royal Highness that I conceive no language can do justice to the heroism of this unfortunate gentleman who gallantly disregarding my caution ran on for nearly two miles upon the frozen river in the direct fire of the enemy's artillery, which soon mangled his left arm to such a degree as to cause the protruding ends of the splintered bones to be entangled in his sword belt, but regardless of every personal feeling he never arrested his step but continued to run on to the assault cheering his men, though the wounded arteries gushed out a stream at every respiration. Almost immediately after this a second grape shot lacerated his other arm to such an excess as to cause it to drop useless by his side. Still undaunted he never stopped but to threaten to fire on his dilatory reserve of militia, and again cheering on his company in double quick time, through deep snow, he ran on till nature being exhausted he fainted near the batteries of the enemy. Nothing I conceive but the thermometer being as I suppose fifty degrees below the freezing point, could have prevented his bleeding to death on the spot. He that day suffered amputation of his left arm close to the shoulder, and but for the danger of dying under the operation would have lost the other also. His right arm was eventually saved, though never healed up and an incessant source of pain, not even of use to feed himself when I last saw him several months after the action. \* \* I do not imagine that the annals of the British army can furnish a more noble instance of heroic contempt of all personal feeling in the execution of his Majesty's service."

With a view of restoring the usefulness of the injured right arm, repeated effort of a most painful nature were made by several surgeons to extract a ball that lay between the elbow and the wrist; finally the ball and some splinters of iron were removed and the wound healed, but this was followed by an attack of apoplexy of which he died at the early age of 32 years, leaving a young widow and an infant daughter. Capt. Jenkins' constitution was naturally strong and vigorous, and would have justified the expectation of a long life had not his health been completely broken down by the wounds he had received, and to the effects of which his premature death may be attributed.

After the disbanding of his corps he was placed on retired full pay and was appointed town major at Fredericton. His daughter Mary Caroline afterwards married Captain Hale of the 52nd regiment.

Six years after her husband's death Mrs. Jenkins married Paymaster Winterbottom of the 52nd regiment. She died on the 29th November 1838, leaving several children of whom a son visited this province a few years ago to see the Winslows, his relations.

W. O. RAYMOND.

All infections of the blood are removed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

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The heart has a hard old time of it and within itself does not excite much disease, but it is very often called upon to display the troubling symptoms of palpitation, fluttering, labored breathing, oppression, etc., on account of diseased Kidneys offering increased resistance to the passage of the blood through their defective secretory structures, causing a morbid change in the blood unsuited to nourish the tissues and noxious to them. The minute arteries resist the passage of this foul blood, resulting in the muscular walls of the arteries and the ventricle of the heart becoming partially paralyzed, and from this cause results much of the so-called heart disease, which is owing to wasted Kidneys not being able to perform their functions. In order to relieve heart trouble remove the cause in the Kidneys with Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They relieve the blood of poisonous deposits, it goes on its way a stream of health, relieving the heart and imparting strength to every tissue of the body. When your heart is in trouble Chase's Pills quickly remove the causing condition, no matter whether it exists on account of disorder of the kidneys, liver, stomach, or of nervous affection. Sold by all dealers. Price 25c. Edmansons, Bates & Co. Toronto.

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INDURATED FIBREWARE  
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## Fraternities.

Regular weekly meeting of the C. T. U. on Thursday at 3 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 Adams 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.

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

L. 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.

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

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S. R. BURT'S BUILDING, HARTLAND.

All kinds of Custom Tailoring done. Latest Styles. Good fit guaranteed.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

### DEPARTURES.

6.30 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For McFredericton, St. John.  
8.00 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Houlton.  
10.50 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For McAdam Junction, Fredericton and St. John.  
11.05 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Aroostook Junction, etc.  
12.25 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.  
1.04 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: For Presque Isle, and points North.  
4.23 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: For St. John, St. Stephen, Vanceboro, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West, North-West, and on Pacific Coast, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

### ARRIVALS.

8.55 A. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Aroostook Junction, etc.  
10.35 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.  
10.45 A. M.—MIXED—from McAdam Junction.  
1.00 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Bangor, Montreal, etc.  
4.19 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Caribou, Edmundston, etc.  
6.00 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Houlton.  
10.45 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from St. John, St. Stephen, etc.