



Hang Clothing That Doesn't Fit.

That's what every man says, yet some eep right on patronizing the same tailor. No excuse for it whatever, when a man knows about this store. Bad fit is a capital offence, and a man that tolerates it aids and abets in the crime. Learn to say "no" when a tailor tries to wrap you up a suit that makes you look like the wild man of Borneo. Just take a wal around to our store and get exactly what you want, at a lower price. Latest New York Fashion Reports regularly received.

R. B. JONES, MANCHESTER HOUSE

Men's Long Boots,
" Heavy Boots,
" Light Boots,
" Heavy Shoes,
" Slippers.
Ladies' Button Boots,
" Laced Boots,
Children's Boots & Shoes.

All Sizes, Qualities and Styles of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

BAILEY BROS.

Arriving Today

At our Cellar:

200 BARRELS

NOVA SCOTIA

APPLES.

Having been over to the Land of Evange-line and procured this fruit we are in a position to make prices right. Fine quality, bought for cash, and will be sold for the same.

Having sold out our retail business we will in future confine ourselves to the jobbing trade entirely.

Yours respectfully,

U. R. Hanson.

Woodstock, Nov. 11.

Connell's Curative Compound

For

PILES, Cuts, Styes, Pimples, RINGWORM, Salt Rheum, Irritated Skin, Barber's Itch, Scratches, Bruises, Eczema, Burns,

AND All Skin Diseases.

C. C. C.

[Price 25 cents, post paid.]

CHAS. G. CONNELL, Pharmacist, Woodstock, N. B.

FREDERICK DIBBLEE'S INDIAN SCHOOL.

[No 69]
(CONTINUED)

With the opening of navigation in the year 1788 Frederick Dibblee entered upon his work at Meductic as the agent of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians. During the season he received three shipments of "necessaries" for their use, of which he enters the freight charges in his accounts under the following dates, viz: June 21st, August 25th, and November 6th. The first consignment included 50 blankets, 1 barrel powder, 100 lbs lead and 50 flints, the freight on which was equivalent to 65 cents from St. John to Fredericton and \$4.00 from Fredericton to Woodstock.

The second consignment included 50 blankets, 100 lbs lead and flints, 1 piece blue stroud, 40 bushels corn, 2 barrels pork and 4 bushels of salt on which he paid freight \$4.00 from St. John to Fredericton and \$28.00 from Fredericton to Woodstock. The third consignment included 50 blankets, 1 barrel powder, 200 lbs lead, 1 piece stroud, 4 1/2 lbs powder, 4 hoes and 4 axes. The large quantity of powder and lead shows that the Indians still relied mainly on hunting for their subsistence.

It will be seen that the freight paid from Fredericton to Woodstock was seven times greater than that from St. John to Fredericton; this is explained by the fact that goods were taken up the river as far as Fredericton in sloops or schooners and forwarded thence to Woodstock in boats which had to be poled or dragged by tow-line against a strong current. The charges from Fredericton to Woodstock were not extravagant in view of the labor involved. Mr. Dibblee paid as freight 50 cents per bushel on corn, 60 cents per bushel on salt and \$1.25 per barrel on pork. Very likely Woodstock people paid such rates as these in the year 1788 a great deal more cheerfully than they do the charges of the C. P. R. in modern times.

The prices of only a few articles are contained in the Indian documents, but it appears that powder was then 35 cents per pound, axes \$1.60 each, hoes 80cts each, shot 14cts per lb, lead \$8.00 per cwt, corn \$1.00 per bushel, potatoes 40 cents per bushel, beans \$2.00 per bushel, salmon 40cts each, beef 7cts per lb, molasses 75cts per gallon, blankets \$1.20 each, cloth \$1.00 to \$2.00 per yard, linen 30 to 45cts per yard, serge 70cts per yard, thread 80cts per lb, writing paper 30cts per quire, spelling books 30cts each. Many of these articles would be retailed to the white settlers at Woodstock at higher prices than these as the supplies were generally purchased for the Indians from McCall and Codner of St. John in large quantities, and in addition to the retail prices there would be the cost of transportation. Still the list given above will suffice to afford us an idea of the cost of some of the staples of life at Woodstock more than a century ago.

During the first three years he was employed as agent Frederick Dibblee expended upwards of \$2,000 for the benefit of the Meductic Indians, of which by far the larger part went for provisions and supplies. After the school was fairly established the indiscriminate distribution of provisions, ceased, and only those families who attended as scholars were entitled to share the bounty of the New England Society. We give below one of Mr. Dibblee's statements which will show the number of scholars in his school and how much they cost him.

"An account of necessities and clothing delivered to the Indians at School and their families from the 17th November, 1789, to the 1st February, 1790:

1. Joseph Dinney's family 11 persons, 6 scholars.	5	1	"
2. Joseph Murray's " " " " " "	7	4	"
3. Pemmyhawick's " " " " " "	8	4	"
4. Aquahart's " " " " " "	8	4	"
5. Pemmacola's " " " " " "	5	3	"
6. Madelane's " " " " " "	8	4	"
7. Sabatis's " " " " " "	8	4	"
8. Aloset's " " " " " "	4	3	"
9. Michel Lua's " " " " " "	4	1	"
10. Lornais' " " " " " "	5	2	"
11. Saumbet's " " " " " "	5	3	"

Total,	73	35
Beans	2 1/2	3
Potatoes	3	20
Corn	102	22
Pork	10	40
Cloth	8	9
Linen	13	7
Salt	12 1/2	2
1.	2 1/2	3
2.	1	2
3.	2	10
4.	2 1/2	3
5.	1 1/2	3
6.	2	13
7.	3	9
8.	1	2
9.	1	3
10.	1	3
11.	1	3

Tl, 14 1/2 23 1/2 112 560 126 101 41
(*The numbers in first column refer to the names of the Indian families as given above.)

The cost of "victualling and clothing" these eleven families of Indians from the 17th November to the 21st, February was about \$400. It is no wonder the school was a popular institution or that the Indians considered going to school a very comfortable and profitable way of putting in the winter. Some of them no doubt were really interested in their work, but their interest was not sustained for any considerable length of time nor did it suffice to overcome that natural indolence of character which has always been the bane of the North American Indian. Mr. Dibblee's experience was similar to that of Mark Neville, who many years after taught an Indian school at the "French village" ten miles above Fredericton. Inspector John Davidson reported of this school that many of the little ones had learned to read very nicely, spell very well, and they excelled in writing, as Indians generally do in imitative arts, but the task of instructing them required the greatest patience and perseverance. "Naturally of an indolent disposition," he adds "they are seldom ready for school at the proper time, and the teacher is obliged to go round the village and collect them himself." (See N. B. Educational report of 1852.)

When Father O'Leary, the present energetic priest, first assumed charge of the services at the Indian chapel above Fredericton, it is said that he found a pointed stick hanging by a small loop from a nail in the wall, and on asking the purpose of this stick was told it was used for "digging" the Indians when they went to sleep in church. Father O'Leary, however, soon proved him-

self capable of putting sufficient life into his sermons to dispense with the "digging stick."

An inspection of Frederick Dibblee's account of expenditure for the Indians attending school at Meductic, during the winter of 1789-90, shows that whilst the sum of over £100 was laid out for their benefit, that with the exception of the purchase of twelve spelling books at 1s. 6d. each the money was all spent for "victualling and clothing" so that the expenditure for educational purposes was but a drop in the bucket. Still the services of Mr. Dibblee in keeping the savages in an amicable mood and establishing kindly relations between them and the white settlers should by no means be passed over in any faithful account of the early settlement of the upper St. John region. There is abundant evidence to show that he was sincerely desirous of promoting the welfare of the Indians, by whom he was much beloved. He made considerable progress in their language and was able to converse with them quite readily after a time. In the various reports transmitted by him to the Commissioners of the New England Company, that have been preserved among the Chipman papers the names of about 120 Indian families appear. These names are quite interesting, some apparently are purely of Indian origin, as for example Frauwagenic, Pemmyhawick, Aquahart, Pellacola, Ellazoupa, Sermacola, Ear-song; others again show the influence of the French on the river, as for example Augustin Bazil, Pierre, Sabatis, Nuel, Nicolas, Francis Xavier, Madelencis. More recent intercourse with the English appears to be responsible for such names as Peter Joe, Grand John, Joseph Wilmot, Little Joe, Molly Bisket, Molly Geary, Joseph Murray, Joe Murray and Joe Murraysis. In some names there is to be found a queer intermixture of nationalities English, French and Indian such as Pierre Peter, Francis Peter, John Tobec, Sabatis Tobec, Michel Meductic, Nuel Priest, Joseph Lurgorstai. Quite a number of names found in Mr. Dibblee's papers are those of Indians that had accompanied Col. John Allen to Machias and Passamaquoddy at the time he was driven from the St. John river by the British during the revolutionary war. Governor Tomah, who was living at the mouth of the Becaguinec in 1790, was in all probability the son and successor of the celebrated Pierre Tomah, so often mentioned in the earlier articles of this series. In the sworn testimony submitted before the commissioners on the international boundary in 1797, John Curry, Esq. of Charlotte County (who had lived at Passamaquoddy since the year 1770) says that one of the chiefs of the St. John's tribe known as Pierre Tomah was buried at Indian point at St. Andrews, prior to the year 1784 when owing to the arrival of the Loyalists the Indians ceased to bury there.

The Meductic Indians had for centuries been accustomed to the cultivation of Indian corn and after the arrival of the English settlers they showed a disposition to pay still greater attention to agriculture; they were stimulated in their resolution by the gradual failure of game as the country became settled, reducing them to such distress that their sufferings led them to the cultivation of the land as a subsistence which they saw it afforded the white man. Mr. Dibblee encouraged this disposition all in his power and supplied seed corn, axes, and hoes. He says in his letter to Col. Isaac Allen of Jan. 4, 1790, that about thirty families had worked very industriously the previous fall clearing land to plant the next spring, eighteen of these (Governor Tomah included) were at Becaguinec, others on the Island opposite Woodstock and at Indian Island next above and a few families had planted corn at the Meductic village. The following little "account" shows that the Indians even at that early period had begun to appreciate the services of a blacksmith.

JOHN MILLER'S ACCOUNT FOR WORK FOR THE INDIANS.

	£.	s.	d.
1790. May 2—To mend 2 hatchets and axe for Joe Murray.....	0.	13.	3.
" To mending 2 small axes Jos. Murray.....	0.	7.	6.
" To steeling axe and mending hoes for do.....	0.	10.	9.
" To steeling 3 hatchets, Mitchell Lua.....	0.	8.	0.
" To steeling 2 hatchets and 1 axe Pemmyhawick.....	0.	7.	3.
" To steeling 1 hatchet and 1 axe &c., Aquahart's.....	0.	10.	0.
Total.....	£2.	16.	9.

John Miller must have been the first blacksmith in the neighborhood of Woodstock and a very useful man in the community; he lived nearly opposite Eel River on the east side of the St. John in what is now upper Southampton.

Governor Tomah and his party at the Becaguinec were furnished by Mr. Dibblee with ten axes and with the help of these they chopped down trees and made the first clearing where the town of Hartland now stands. Here they put in a crop of corn, beans and potatoes with the aid of a dozen hoes of the old new land pattern, the gift of the New England Society. At Meductic the Indians were encouraged to like exertions, they received a present of 13 axes and 18 hoes. These were rude implements, though costing at the rate of 8 shillings per axe and 4 shillings per hoe; still the Indians found them a vast improvement over the stone implements of their grand sires.

It is doubtful whether the Indians prized any of the gifts supplied by the New England Society so high as that of a beaver hat! This was regarded as a mark of special distinction, and the fortunate possessor was the envy of his fellows. Curiously enough in the course of time the beaver hat and accompanying blanket with silver medal at the throat became the fashionable attire of the squaws.

Mr. Dibblee's returns show that the Indian families were small averaging only two or three children. One Indian, John Manduemet, had a wife and nine children but the families in which there were more than five children were exceedingly rare.

W. O. RAYMOND.

The Best Cough Cure

is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Garden Bros.

It is stated that there are 65,000 natives engaged in mining work in the Rand, South Africa.

DANGEROUS CONSOLATION.

All Right in a Day or Two, But the Day Never Came.

"All right in a day or two" is the thought that consoles every one who is suffering from any indisposition that does not prostrate him. In the case of a per on bed-ridden for months with disease of the Kidneys being asked, "Did you not have any warning of this condition you are now in?" "Yes, I was bothered at first with back-ache, with occasional headaches, but did not consider myself sick or the necessity of medicine further than a plaster on my back or rubbing with my favorite liniment. It was months before I began to realize that it was useless to further force myself to ignore my condition. The backache had become a pain in the back and sides, weak and tired feeling, high-colored urine with obstructions and stoppage, pain in the bladder, palpitation of the heart, poor appetite, indigestion, and a dull, languid feeling, with entire lack of energy." Had the first signal of distress from the Kidneys—Back-ache—received the assistance of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the after state of misery and suffering would have been avoided. A few doses dispel first symptoms; delay results in liver, heart and stomach becoming affected. It is useless to expect to overcome this complication without a persistent and regular use of Chase's K. and L. Pills. Price 25c., sold by all dealers, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS.

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QUEEN STREET,

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VICTORIA HOTEL,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

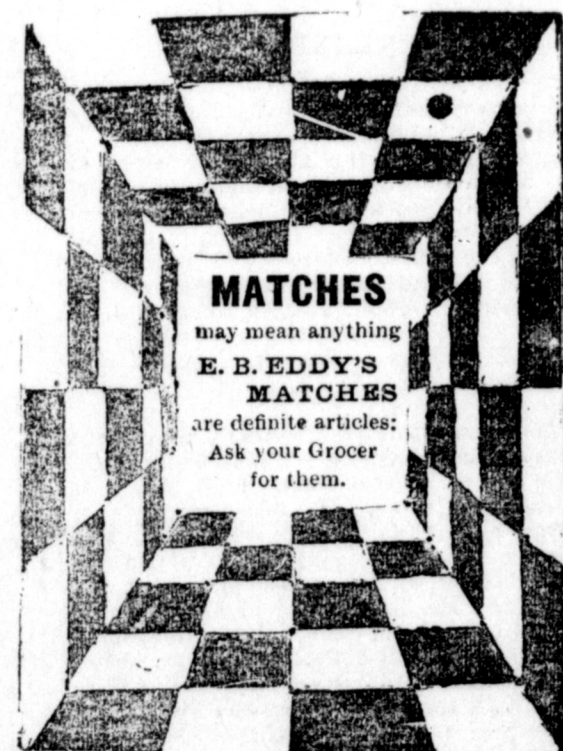
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JUNCTION HOUSE,

Newburg Junction.

Meals on arrival of all trains. First-class fare.

R. E. OWENS, Proprietor.



Wanted no Moral.

The late Dr. W. B. Robertson of Irvine, Scotland, was once addressing a boys' meeting, and having delighted them with some of his racy anecdotes, he began to draw to a close by saying: "Now, I'm going to point out the moral of all this." "Never mind the moral," shouted a little fellow from the middle of the hall; "gie's another story."

Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Chase's Pills have gained popularity because they are a specific for the uric acid condition, prevent Bright's disease, cure Rheumatism and all Catarrhal conditions of the Kidneys and Bladder. They do this because they possess remarkable alterative, tonic and diuretic properties, exerting a wonderfully soothing influence on irritated or inflamed mucous membranes of the kidneys or bladder. One pill a dose. 25 a box. The cheapest medicine in the world.

It is proposed to prosecute work on an extensive scale on the Spokane property, in Okanogan County, Wash.

A good many small lots of very rich ore have recently been worked up from the mines and Silver Star district, Nev.

Nerves on Edge.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy. MRS. E. B. WORDEN.

Sold by Garden Bros.

The coal mines of Kachamak Bay, Cooks Inlet, Alaska, will be extensively developed this spring by a large company.

Many rich stakes have recently been made along Yankee Fork and Salmon River, Custer County, Idaho, Most of the mines are placers.

It is expected that work will soon be commenced on a large stamp mill for the Thomas group of mines in the Gold City Mountains, Ariz.

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

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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Chapel Street, Woodstock, N. B.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 9 a.m.; 4 to 6 p.m.

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.

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E. S. KIRKPATRICK,

(Two doors below Town Hall.)

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Painless : Extraction.

Office: Queen Street.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

DEPARTURES.

6.30 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, 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, Vancorbora, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West, North-West, and on Pacific Coast, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

ARRIVALS.

8.5 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.

FEWER BROS.,
PLUMBERS,
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Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

Prices moderate. Work warranted.

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