

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. G. THOMPSON,
DENTIST.

Office: NO. 2, MAIN STREET,
Over the Baird Company's Drug Store,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

W. D. Camber,
DENTIST.
Painless : Extraction.

Office: Queen Street.

DR. I. W. N. BAKER,

Specialist in Diseases of

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.,
or by appointment.

MAIN STREET, NEAR ORANGE HALL

NELSON P. GRANT, M.D., C.M.,

Late Superintendent and Resident Physician
St. John General Hospital.

Office and Residence, Connell Street,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

DR. T. W. GRIFFIN,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

CONNELL STREET,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

DR. P. T. KIERSTEAD,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

CHAPEL ST. WOODSTOCK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

E. K. CONNELL, B.C.L.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Special Attention to Collections.

Agent Sun Life Insurance Company,
and Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company.
QUEEN STREET, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

JAMES R. H. SIMMS,

Barrister-at-Law,

SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

BATH, N. B.

A. C. CALDER, LL.B.

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR.

AGENT FOR

North American Life Assurance Co.

Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Co.

Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

Money to Loan on Approved Securities.

J. C. HARTLEY,

Barrister, Notary Public,
Solicitor, Etc.

Offices. Queen Street, Woodstock.

C. D. JORDAN, J. P.

Special attention given to

Collecting, Conveyancing, etc

May be found at office of Hon. W. P. Jones,
Cor. Main and Albert Sts., Woodstock, N. B.

**Second-Hand
Harness Sale.**

2 Pairs Collars, Harness and
Traces for Light Driving.

2 Sets Double Work Harness.

1 Set Double Hitch Harness.

8 Sets Single Driving Harness.

Fly Nets.

FRANK L. ATHERTON

(At the Sign of the White Horse)

King Street, Woodstock

LIVERY AND HACK STABLE

H. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props

Outfits for commercial travellers. Coaches in a
tendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery
teams to let at Reasonable Rates.
A First-Class Hearse in connection.

Emerald Street, - Woodstock, N. B.

EARLY DAYS OF WOODSTOCK.

W. O. RAYMOND.

No. 2.

The honour of the first attempt to establish a permanent settlement on the River St. John clearly belongs to the French, and their missionaries were also the first to teach Christianity to the natives. The Indians greeted the new comers in a very friendly manner, and were eager to barter their furs and peltry for the white man's wares. It is a remarkable fact that the friendly alliance so early formed between the French and the Indians of Acadia has never been broken.

Trade with the Indians had assumed considerable proportions even before the arrival of de Monts and Champlain. It may readily be imagined that the advent of European explorers and traders materially affected the manner of life of the Indians. Hitherto they had hunted the wild animals for their own living, but now the demand of the traders for furs and peltry stimulated enormously the pursuit of game. The keen-eyed savages at once saw the advantages of the white man's implements and utensils. Steel knives, axes, iron pots and kettles, guns, powder and shot, blankets, glass beads, ornaments and trinkets, excited their curiosity and created a desire to have them for their own. Love of the white man's "fire-water," too, became a ruling passion, and the poor savages sometimes received a very poor compensation for all their toil and exposure. The arrival of a trading vessel at Menageoche (the Indian name for St. John harbour) served to draw the Indians from far and near, and those living at Medoctec frequently went down the river to share in the general bartering and its accompanying revelry.

From time to time we have glimpses of the operations of the French and English traders. In 1611 a number of people from St. Malo established a trading post on an island a little below Oak Point, in the Long Reach, known as Isle Emenenic but now Caton's Island. The leader of this little colony was Captain Merveille of St. Malo. Small as it was, this settlement is of interest as being the first known European settlement on the river. It was visited in the month of October, 1611, by Biencourt, the son of Poutricourt, and among those of the party accompanying him was the Jesuit missionary, Pierre Biard. Poutricourt claimed to be lord of Acadia, and all others, including the St. Malo colony, were forbidden to trade with the Indians without paying tribute to him for the privilege. Three days before Biencourt's arrival Captain Merveille had gone up the river to trade with the Indians. On his return he was roughly used by Biencourt's men, and, but for the intercession of the priest, would have fared still worse. While on the island the missionary Biard celebrated mass. This was the first religious service on the St. John river of which we have any definite account.

In 1619 a party of missionaries, of the Order of St. Francis, came from Aquitaine to Acadia and established a mission on the St. John, which they maintained for about ten years. The headquarters of this mission was in all probability, at Medoctec. One of the missionaries, Father Bernardin, died of hunger and fatigue in the midst of the woods, while returning from Nepisiguit to Medoctec, a martyr to his charity and zeal.

The first attempt at English colonization in Acadia was that of Sir William Alexander in 1621. For several years Sir William contented himself with sending annually a ship to explore the coasts and trade with the natives. To that part of Acadia which is now the Province of New Brunswick, he gave the name of the Province of New Alexandria. The St. John river he called the Clyde, and it is likely his captains traded with the Indians who lived on the river.

Next there came Charles la Tour, who, about the year 1630, established the first European settlement at the mouth of the St. John and carried on a very extensive Indian trade. In 1645 his fort fell into the hands of his rival Charnisay, together with booty amounting in value to £10,000 sterling. As this had been accumulated by la Tour in traffic with the natives, we may form some idea of the value of the trade of the St. John river at this time.

The first English trading post of which we have any knowledge was established at the mouth of the Jemseg river in 1659 by Sir

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SEPT. 12, 1906.

Thomas Temple, but with the treaty of Breda, in 1667, it passed into the hands of Pierre de Joibert, Sieur de Soulanges. An attempt was made by the French at this time to encourage the settlement of the country by parcelling out the land in large seigniories, extending along the river and embracing nearly all the territory on both sides as far up as the Grand Falls. Under Governor Villebon the headquarters of French power in Acadia was fixed, for a brief period, at the mouth of the River Nashwaak. Here in the upper angle, formed by the junction of that river with the St. John, Villebon built in 1692 a palisaded fort, 120 feet square with four bastions, on which he mounted eight cannon.

While Villebon was at the head of affairs, there occurred the most dreadful Indian war in all the annals of Acadia, known in history as "King William's war." It lasted with little intermission for ten years. All the tribes east of the Merrimac took part in it, including the Maliseets of the River St. John. Every English settlement in Maine, except Wells, York, Kittery and the Isle of Shoals was overrun, and a thousand white people killed or taken prisoners. During the continuance of the war the village of Medoctec was visited by the French leaders Villebon, Villieu and others. It was the rendezvous and point of departure of the Maliseet war parties.

It is difficult at this distant day to conceive the horrors of the savage warfare that prevailed at this time on the New England frontier. The Indians roamed over the country like wolves, and the white settlers never knew when their appalling war whoop would ring in their startled ears. Every farmer worked in his field with his musket near at hand and slept with it at his bedside. The close alliance of the French and Indians, and the fact that in several of their raids the savages were led by French officers, created a bitter hatred between the people of New England and the French, which lasted for several generations. In the course of this war quite a number of captives were brought by the Indians to Medoctec. They were doubtless the first English speaking people who set foot on the banks of the upper St. John. Among the captives at Medoctec in 1690, were James Alexander, John Gyles and a young girl, whose name is unknown. John Gyles arrived at Medoctec about the end of August, 1789. Soon after his arrival he paid a visit to the site of the future town of Woodstock. He describes this episode in the following words:—

"After some weeks had passed we left the village and went up St. John's river about ten miles to a branch called Medocksencasis, where there was one Wigwam. At our arrival an old squaw saluted me with a yell, taking me by the hair and one hand, but I was so rude as to break her hold and to free myself. She gave me a filthy grin, and the Indians set up a laugh and so it passed over. Here we lived on fish, wild grapes, roots, etc., which was hard living for me."

The roots used by the Indians for food still grow on the intervals and islands at Woodstock. Among them are the *Apios tuberosa*, sometimes called ground nuts or Indian potatoes; the plant comes up late in the season, the roots grow in clusters and are very palatable, they formed one of the staple articles of food among the aboriginal tribes. Another root used for food was that of the yellow lily (*Lilium Canadense*) which is still very abundant on the intervals and islands. Another edible root was that of the *Claytonia Virginica* or "Spring beauty."

Near the spot where stood the lone wigwam in 1689 there is today a town of 4000 people. The stream which Gyles calls Medocksencasis is the Meduxnakik and the town is Woodstock. On the intervals and intervals below the town, butter nuts and cherries, wild grapes and yellow lilies, grow as they grew in John Gyles' day, and generations of boys have gathered them unmindful of that first of white boys who trod those intervals, a lonely Indian captive, more than two centuries ago.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

About Even.

A few years ago two widely known dairy-men got into a discussion at a Farmers' Institute about the merit of their cows, says an Exchange. One was a breeder of Holsteins and the other kept Jerseys. The Jersey breeder said to the former: "If you wish to test the milk of a Holstein cow, just take a ten-quart pail, milk it full, and place a dollar in the bottom of the pail. If you can readily discern the dollar in the pail through the milk, there is some Holstein blood in the cow that gave the milk." The Holstein man said: "If you wish to ascertain if there is any Jersey blood in a cow, just place a dollar in a ten-quart pail, and if you can get enough milk from the cow to cover the dollar, there is some Jersey blood in the cow." Honors were about even.



**Wilson's
FLY
PADS**

Three hundred times better than sticky paper.

NO DEAD FLIES LYING ABOUT

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON,

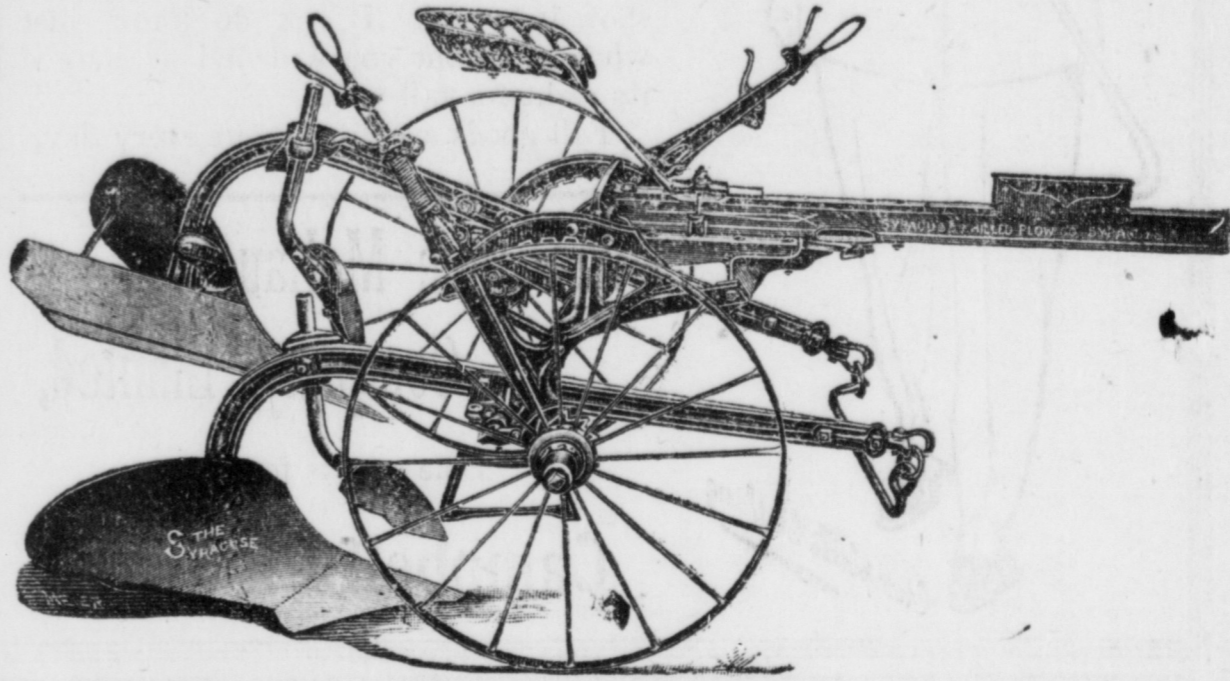
HAMILTON, ONT.

**Red Rose
Tea**
"is good tea"

Use a package and you will not be satisfied with any other tea.

Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG,
TORONTO, & WELLINGTON ST., E.



Syracuse Reversible Sulky Plows,

With up to date Improvements.

These plows leave no back furrow, are easily handled, strong, the best there is, in short are Syracuse. Quality all through. For sale only by

CONNELL BROS. Limited,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE MUSIC STORE.

PIANOS

Bell, Karn, Dominion, Morris, also The Gorlay, high priced but worth the price.

ORGANS

Bell, Dominion, Karn, and Sherlock & Manning.

I have a good a selection of Musical Instruments as any dealer in the province and can quote prices and terms that can not be beaten by any of them. In offering you the Gorlay I am offering you the leading high priced piano of Canada. It is highly recommended by the greatest artists of the day and has been imported into the United States in spite of the duty by people who appreciated its quality.

I can supply any taste in musical instruments, either modest or expensive. If you think of buying a musical instrument write me for information. My traveller can call upon you at any time.

I also sell NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINES.

C. R. WATSON,

Dealer in Musical Instruments.

Woodstock.

HOTELS

VICTORIA HOTEL,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

D. W. McCORMICK, - Proprietor

JUNCTION HOUSE,

Newburg Junction

Meals on arrival of all trains First-class
R. B. OWENS, Proprietor

It is important that persons placing

FIRE INSURANCE

should select strong and reliable companies. This being the case it would be impossible perhaps to find four stronger and more reliable companies represented in Carleton County in one office than the following companies for whom the undersigned is agent, namely:
CALEDONIAN, the Oldest Scottish Fire Office
NORWICH UNION, Established in 1797.
ATLAS, Founded in the reign of King George III
and the QUEEN.

I shall be pleased to see intending insurers.

LOUIS E. YOUNG,
Woodstock, N. B.

Jan 9 11

**THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL
FIRE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.**

Its directors include many of the foremost men in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

It is endorsed by the leading farmers and business men throughout the two provinces, its rates are the lowest.

It is the people's company.

A. C. CALDER

Barrister and Solicitor,
Agent for Carleton County.

Fredericton Business College

ONE ST. JOHN FIRM has taken THREE young men into their office from this school since first of the year, and have applied for another.

HAVE HAD more applications for young men stenographers than we can supply. Several from Montreal firms.

NOW IS THE TIME to write for catalogue and full particulars.

Address,

W. J. OSBORNE,

Fredericton, N.B.