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EARLY DAYS OF WOODSTOCK.

W. O. RAYMOND.

NO. 11.

As the war of the American Revolution progressed the situation of the English settlers on the St. John river became exceedingly precarious. It seemed impossible to place any reliance upon the Indians, whose friendliness was always uncertain, and in addition to the anxiety arising from that quarter, the coast was infested by American pirates and lawless marauders. These gentry made their headquarters at Machias and General Massey, who commanded at Halifax, described the place as "the nest of pirates and rebels." The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia and General Massey determined to re-establish a fortified post at the mouth of the River St. John. Brigade Major Studholme was accordingly sent there in November, 1777, with fifty picked men, a framed block-house and four six-pounders. The party came in a sloop of war, which remained with them till the following spring. Major Studholme at first thought of restoring Fort Frederick, which had been burned by the Machias marauders the year before; but the situation being low and commanded by higher ground, and not adapted to the protection of the village at Portland Point on the opposite side of the harbor, it was decided to build the fort on the hill since known as "Fort Howe." The ridge of rock there was offered by Messrs. Hazen, Simonds and White as a site for the proposed fort. Earthworks were immediately thrown up and 2 five and a half inch brass mortars and 8 iron guns were placed in position. Block-houses were erected at each end of the ridge and barracks provided for the accommodation of 100 men, with twelve rooms for the officers.

Carleton.

Now came the final struggle between Franklin and Allan for control of the Malisets. Both agents made an appeal to the Indians in May 1780. That of John Allan was expressed in the following terms—and copies were sent to Medoctec, Aukpaque, Madawaska and other villages—

"Brethren,—I do now in the name of the good people of the United States of America and by the duty and affection due your ancient father the King of France, our ally, summons and require you to meet me in grand council at Passamaquoddy as soon as possible after the 25th of May.

"Brethren,—If you think of your safety and that of your wives and children, you will not neglect this on any account whatever. (Signed) John Allan."

Michael Francklin's invitation was addressed to the chiefs, captains and principal Indians on the River St. John, and was couched in rather different terms:—

"Brethren,—I am much concerned I cannot see you as I intended on the 25th of this month, but Major Studholme will meet you for me and will tell you the sentiments of my heart.

"Brethren,—King George wants masts for his ships, and has employed people to provide them on your river depending on you to protect them in cutting them down and conveying them to Fort Howe.

"Brethren,—The Governor sends you some presents which Major Studholme will deliver you. They are intended to bind fast your promise to protect the mast-cutters.

"Brethren,—King George is sending a large quantity of presents for you, they are on the water on the way to Halifax. When they arrive I shall deliver them to you in person. These presents the King gives you for delivering up to me the treaty you had entered into with the council at Boston. (Signed) Michael Francklin.

There has been preserved amongst the James White papers an inventory of the articles sent to the Indians of the River St. John and its neighbourhood at this time, to

were warriors. Addresses were delivered by deputies of the Ottawas, Hurons and other nations of Canada, who required the Micmacs and Malisets to withdraw from the Americans and to remain quiet. The Micmacs and Malisets replied that so long as the King of England would allow them free liberty of hunting and fishing, and allow them their missionaries, they would remain quiet and peaceable.

Michael Francklin held his last general conference with the Malisets at Oromocto, in the month of November, 1781, when he distributed presents to nearly 400 Indians and settled amicably some jealousies that had arisen about the election of chiefs. He reported that the Indians showed a good spirit and were eager to go to the defence of the block-house on the occasion of a recent alarm. They were resolved again to plant corn on the river, and at the close of the conference they quietly dispersed to their hunting.

Many of the leading Indians, with whom Francklin was on intimate terms, were living at Woodstock when the first settlers arrived, and are mentioned by Frederick Dibblee in connection with his work as missionary teacher to the Indians of Meductic in 1788. Among them we find the names of Governor Tomah, Chief Francis Xavier, Captains Nichola Neptune, Francis Joseph and Joseph Pemahawitt, all of whom were among the signers of the treaty at Fort Howe in 1778.

It is but fair to state that Governor Thomas (or Tomah), who was at Meductic in 1788, may have been the son of Pierre Thomas, the old head-chief of the River St. John. There is some reason to believe that the old chief died about the year 1782 and was buried in St. Andrews.

In the month of August, 1827, Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, visited Medoctec, where he was introduced to an Indian called Toma Pierre (according to the newspaper account.) The old warrior claimed to be 93 years of age and to have fought under Montcalm at the taking of Quebec, where he lost one eye and an arm. He was carefully provided for by the kind-hearted governor. He was no doubt one of the Thomas family, and some have supposed him to have been the old Governor, who figured so prominently in Revolutionary days, but this is improbable.

During the last few years of the war, attention began to be directed to the immense forest wealth of the St. John river country by the growing demand for masts for the royal navy. The first to engage in the masting business on the St. John was William Davidson, who began his operations in the year 1779. Messrs. Hazen, White and Peabody soon afterwards entered into a contract with the government, and the industry began rapidly to develop. Even before the arrival of the Loyalists it had assumed considerable proportions. The specifications of the naval officers called for masts ranging in length from 75 to 108 feet, and in diameter from 17 inches to three feet, the price paid by government ranging from £8 or £9 sterling for the smallest to £136 for the largest.

The pines of our primeval forests were often of splendid proportions. Samuel Peabody speaks of cutting a ship's mast of 38 inches diameter and a yard 110 feet long and other timber of nearly equal size. The masting operations did not extend farther up the river than the Indian village of Aukpaque, at the head of the tide. There were as yet no white settlers in the vicinity of Woodstock, and with the exception of the Indian villages at Medoctec and Madawaska, and some post houses, erected at intervals of about a day's journey for the accommodation of the couriers who journeyed to Canada, the country remained in its primitive state—an unbroken wilderness.

A Useful Cement.

An efficient cement for mending china can be made at home with very little trouble. A paste is made of powdered quicklime and the white of an egg and a whey of milk and vinegar in equal parts, and the mixture must be beaten well and warmed, not heated. The broken edges of the china must also be exposed to heat before the cement is applied. A very thin coating is sufficient, and the joint should be held firmly in place until the cement has dried, and it will prove a most durable solution.

Chalk Pencils for Removing Grease.

An old authority recommends the following chalk "pencils" as an effectual means of removing grease stains from silk, woollen or linen dresses:—"Reduce an ounce of French chalk to a powder, and mix with five ounces of very fine pipeclay, adding two ounces of spirits of wine. Work well into a paste, and then make into balls and shape into rolls the length and breadth of the first finger. Let the rolls dry and they will be ready for use. The stains should be rubbed gently with the "pencils" and afterwards washed with cold water.

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Jan 9 th

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DEPARTURES.

(QUEEN STREET STATION.)

6.45 A MIXED—For Houlton, McAdam Jct. M St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, St. John and points East; Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland and Boston; Pullman Parlor Car McAdam Junction and Boston. Pullman Parlor Car, McAdam Jct. to Boston; Palace Sleeper, McAdam Jct. to Halifax. Dining Car, McAdam Jct. to Halifax.
9.50 A MIXED—For Aroostook Junction, and M intermediate points.
12.06 P. M.—EXPRESS—For all points North; St. John and East; Vanceboro, Bangor, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West, and Northwest, and on Pacific Coast; Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleepers, McAdam Junction to Montreal; Pullman Sleepers, McAdam to Boston; Pullman Parlor Car, McAdam to St. John.
ARRIVALS.
12.06 A. M.—EXPRESS—From St. John and East; St. Stephen, (St. Andrews after July 1st), Boston, Montreal and West.
12.47 P. M.—MIXED—From Fredericton, etc via Gibson Branch.
5.25 P. M.—EXPRESS—From Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Plaster Rock and all points North.
4.20 P. M.—MIXED—From Aroostook Junction.
11.10 P. M.—EXPRESS—From Fredericton, St. John and East; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.
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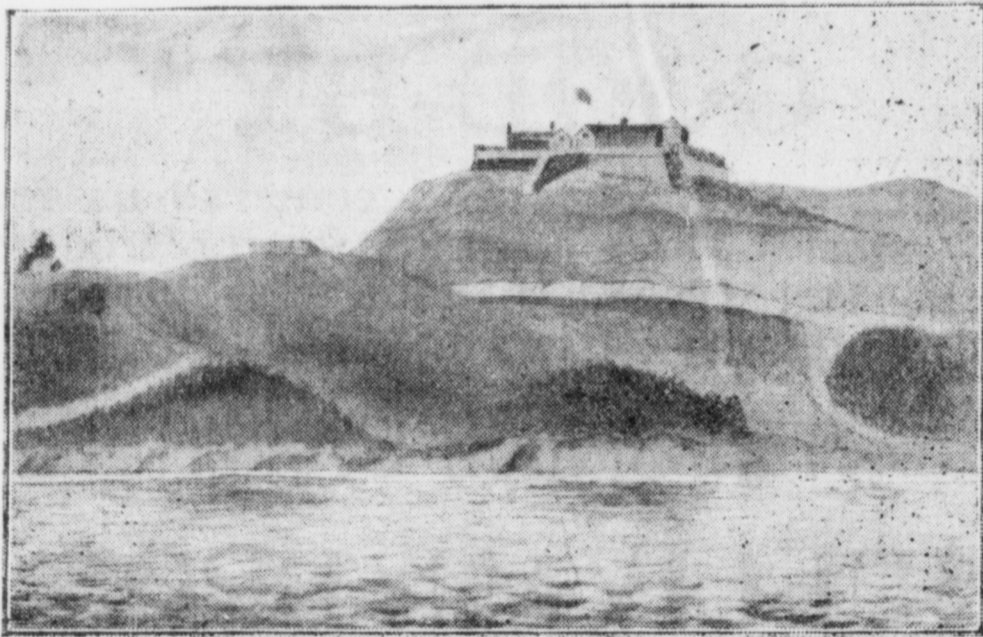
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FORT HOWE IN 1781.

Not long afterwards another block-house was built below the mouth of the Oromocto river and called "Fort Hughes." A small garrison was placed there under command of Lieutenant Constant Connor, of the Royal Fencible Americans. On more than one occasion the Mauderville settlers, when threatened by the Indians, took refuge in the little fort at Oromocto.

Shortly after his arrival at Machias, Colonel John Allan induced a band of Penobscot Indians, led by his lieutenant Gilman, to go to Medoctec and endeavor to stir up the Indians to renewed acts of hostility against the loyal settlers. However Gilman made little impression upon the Malisets who adhered to the treaty lately signed at Fort Howe.

At the suggestion of Michael Francklin, superintendent of Indian affairs, Sir Guy Carleton induced the Indians of Canada to use their influence with the Malisets. Accordingly the united tribes sent messengers to Machias early in April, 1779, with a huge wampum belt of 1,500 pieces, informing the Indians that unless they desisted from hostilities against the people of Canada and Nova Scotia, the Indians of Canada would come across the woods, as soon as the leaves were big as their nails, and destroy the settlements on the Penobscot and Kennebec. They further stated, "We send you this great wampum belt for every one of you to see and think of. Show it to the St. John river Indians and Micmacs and let them know what we say and return the belt to us immediately." They added that 9,000 Canadian Indians were ready to execute any orders they might receive from Sir Guy

be distributed by Major Studholme in such a manner as would best serve to induce them to protect the workmen engaged in the preparation of masts for the King's navy. The last item reads, "One cask of wine sent by Mr. Francklin for the squaws and such men as do not drink rum."

On the arrival of the King's presents at Halifax, Francklin and the missionary Bourg repaired to Fort Howe, and a triple invitation was sent the Indians at Machias to attend a conference. Colonel Francklin, as superintendent of Indian affairs, invited them to come at once to Fort Howe and receive their share of the King's presents. Major Studholme, as commander of the garrison promised his protection and pardon for past offences. The missionary priest, as their spiritual guide, desired their attendance on business of the church.

Allan's resources were now pretty well exhausted, and he strove in vain to retain the allegiance of his fickle allies. Go they would, and go they did, and their assurances that they only wished to see the priest, their souls being heavy and loaded with burthens of sins, must have sounded like mockery in his ears. On the 3rd July, 1780, nearly all the Indians who had accompanied him in his retreat from Medoctec set out for Fort Howe. He wrote to the Massachusetts authorities: "I am very unhappy in being obliged to acquaint the Honorable Board of this, after the success I have experienced in disappointing the Priest and Mr. Francklin for these three years."

A grand council was held about this time at Aukpaque. It was attended by nearly a thousand Indians, of whom three hundred