

# One Cold and Another

The season's first cold may be slight—may yield to early treatment, but the next cold will hang on longer; it will be more troublesome, too. Unnecessary to take chances on that second one. Scott's Emulsion is a preventive as well as a cure. Take

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

when colds abound and you'll have no cold. Take it when the cold is contracted and it checks inflammation, heals the membranes of the throat and lungs and drives the cold out.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists  
Toronto, Ont.  
50c. and \$1.00 - - - All druggists

### EARLY DAYS OF WOODSTOCK.

W. O. RAYMOND.

No. 7.

In the summer of the year 1749, peace having been proclaimed with France, Captain Edward How came to the River St. John in the warship Albany and had several interviews with the Indians, who agreed to send deputies to Halifax to wait upon Governor Cornwallis and to agree upon articles of a lasting peace.

Great must have been the wonder of these children of the forest at the busy scene that met their eyes when they landed in old Chebucto harbor. A colony of 2,500 persons had settled on a spot hitherto almost without inhabitant, and the City of Halifax was rising as if by magic, from the soil, which less than eight weeks before had been covered by a dense forest.

Two days after their arrival the Indian delegates were received on board the Beaufort man-of-war by Cornwallis and his entire Council. They announced that they had come from Aukpaque, Medoctec, Passamaquoddy and Chignecto, and that their respective chiefs were Francois de Salle of Aukpaque, Noel Tobig of Medoctec, Neptune Abadoullete of Passamaquoddy, and Joannes Pedousaghtigh of Chignecto. They brought with them a copy of the treaty made with their tribes in 1728—probably the same copy read by Capt. Pote at Medoctec, mentioned in the previous article of this series—and expressed a desire to renew it. After due negotiation a treaty was engrossed on parchment and signed by the deputies, each man appending his signature and private mark, or totem. Eleven members of the Council also signed the treaty. A few days later the Indians returned with Captain How to the St. John river, where the treaty was duly ratified and signed by thirteen chiefs on the 4th September.

The Lords of Trade and Plantations in England congratulated Governor Cornwallis on his success as a treaty maker. "We are glad to find," say they, "that the Indians of the St. John river have so willingly submitted to His Majesty's government, and renewed their treaty, and as they are the most powerful tribe in those parts, we hope their example may awe or influence other inferior tribes to the like compliance." Cornwallis in reply said, "I intend, if possible, to keep up a good understanding with the St. John Indians, a warlike people, tho' treaties with Indians are nothing, nothing but force will prevail."

The dispute between the English and the French, with regard to the St. John river region, had now reached an acute stage. Captain John Gorham and his rangers, and some auxiliary troops, proceeded to St. John, and ordered the Acadians settled on the river to give an account of their conduct during the recent war. Count de la Galissonniere, the French governor at Quebec, protested against Gorham's interference with the Acadians. "The King of France," he said, "is their master, as well as mine, and has not ceded this territory by any treaty." Shirley and Mascarene, governors respectively of Massachusetts and Nova Scotia, strongly insisted that the valley of the St. John was British territory, and that the Acadians must either swear allegiance to the King of England or leave the country. The unfortunate people, whose allegiance was thus in dispute, were a mere handful. The Abbe le Loutre says there were at the time only fifteen or twenty French families living on the river, the rest of the inhabitants were savages called Marichites (or Maliseets) who had for their missionary the Jesuit father

Germain. Galissonniere was a man of action. Early in the year 1749 he sent Boishebert to the St. John river, with a detachment of troops and instructions to establish a fortified post at the mouth of the river. To meet this move Cornwallis sent Captain Rous in the warship Albany to St. John harbor. On his arrival Rous entered into communication with Boishebert, who was at the head of a party of 30 men and 150 Indians. It was agreed that Boishebert should remain on the river undisturbed until the next spring, on the understanding that he was to erect no fortifications.

The Marquis la Jonquiere, who succeeded to the governorship of Quebec this year, displayed equal anxiety in regard to the St. John river region—"Being the key of this country," he says, "it is essential to retain it." As the two crowns were at peace, la Jonquiere decided to follow the policy outlined by his predecessor, and which Galissonniere had expressed in these words: "It is very easy to hinder the English from establishing themselves on these lands. They will have to proceed through the woods and along narrow rivers, and as long as the French are masters of the Indians, and the Acadians are provided with arms and supplies from France, the English are not likely to expose themselves to their attacks." The chief reliance of Governor la Jonquiere was in the Indians. He confides his policy to the French minister at Versailles, in a letter dated 9th October, 1749, in which he says: "The savages must act alone, without co-operation of soldier or inhabitant, and without it appearing that I have knowledge of it. It is very necessary also, as I wrote the Sieur de Boishebert, to observe much caution and to act very secretly, in order that the English may not be able to perceive we are supplying the needs of the savages. It will be the missionaries who will attend to all the negotiations, and who will direct the proceedings of the said savages. They are in very good hands, the Rev. Father Germain and the Abbe le Loutre being well aware how to act to the best advantage, and to draw out all the assistance they can give on our side. \* \* If all turns out as I hope, it will follow that we will hold our lands, and the English will not be able to establish any settlements before the boundaries have been determined by the two crowns."

This policy proved in the main successful, for, a few years later, Governor Lawrence upon being urged by the Lords of Trade to promote the settlement of the country, replied, "What can I do to encourage people to settle in a wilderness country, where they run the risk of having their throats cut by inveterate enemies, who easily effect their escape from their knowledge of every creek and corner."

Boishebert being prevented from immediately establishing a fortified post, moved freely up and down the river. At one time, he writes from Menageoche, at the rivers mouth, at another from "Ecoubac" (the Indian village of Aukpaque), at another he is at Medoctec. He organized the few Acadians into a militia corps, of which Joseph Bellefontaine was appointed major commanding.

During the next few years there were frequent collisions between the English on the one hand and Boishebert and his Indian allies on the other as well as several sea fights between English and French ships in the Bay of Fundy. The English were able to cut off most of the supplies sent by water, and the French in consequence were obliged to improve the route of communication with Quebec by way of the upper St. John. During the previous war they had made a road from Riviere du Loup to Lake Temisquata, and they now spent considerable sums of money in improving it. As a consequence their couriers were able to go from Quebec to Medoctec in about eight days. Magazines of supplies were provided at Riviere du Loup, at Temisquata, at the River Madawaska and at the villages of Medoctec and Aukpaque, and the route of communication was continued from the River St. John eastward, by way of the Washademoak and Petitcodiac rivers, to Beausejour at the isthmus of Chignecto.

In a document, prepared largely by the French missionaries for the information of the commissioners appointed to define the limits of Acadia, it is claimed that the British pretensions to ownership of the territory north of the Bay of Fundy were without foundation; that the French, who were settled there before the treaty of Utrecht, continued in possession of their lands under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the King of France; and that now, more than forty years after the treaty of Utrecht, the English were attempting to expel the French, to deprive them of their property and their homes, to seize the lands they had cultivated and made valuable, and to expose Europe, by these transactions, to the danger of seeing the fires of war rekindled. The document goes on to state:—"Whatever sacrifices France might be disposed to make, in order to maintain public tranquility, it would be difficult indeed for her to allow herself to be deprived of the navigation of the River St. John, \* \* that it is by the River St.

John that Quebec maintains communication with Isle Royal and Isle St. Jean [Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island] and also with Old France, during the season that the navigation of the St. Lawrence is impracticable; and as this is the only way of communication for a considerable part of the year, possession of the route is indispensably necessary to France."

The missionaries further assert that it is very easy to maintain communication with Quebec, winter and summer alike, by the River St. John, and that the route is especially convenient for detachments of troops needed either for attack or defense. This observation was singularly prophetic.

Over this route the Sieur Marin had led in 1745 a war party from Quebec to the siege of Annapolis, as, a little later, Montesson did another party to Beausejour.

Over this route Boishebert in 1758 led a mixed contingent of French regulars, Acadian militia and Indians to aid in the defence of Louisbourg.

Over this route communication was maintained between Halifax and Quebec during the American Revolution, and important dispatches were carried by English military officers, trusty Acadian couriers and friendly Indians for some years.

Over this route too the 104th regiment, raised in this province, made its famous mid-winter march to Canada in the war of 1812.

Over this route the 43rd regiment of Light Infantry marched from Fredericton to Quebec in the month of December 1737, in consequence of the rebellion in Upper Canada.

But the most important contingent of military troops, numerically, was that which passed from St. John to Quebec during the "Trent affair" in 1862. This event will be remembered by many of the older readers of this paper, and for them the following table will be of special interest. The total number of troops including officers was 5,619. "Number of officers and men passing through New Brunswick to River du Loup, from St. John en route to Quebec: commencing 9th January, 1862, and ending 15th March, 1862."

| NAME OF REGIMENT.                  | OFFICERS | MEN. |
|------------------------------------|----------|------|
| 1st Batt'n. Rifle Brigade,.....    | 44       | 862  |
| 1st Batt'n. Grenadier Guards,..... | 48       | 1103 |
| 1st Batt'n. Scots Fusiliers,.....  | 30       | 912  |
| Royal Artillery,.....              | 32       | 1016 |
| 63rd Regiment,.....                | 29       | 727  |
| Army Hospital Corps,.....          | 29       | 41   |
| Military Train,.....               | 29       | 547  |
| 62nd Regiment,.....                | 29       | 119  |

#### Must Look Young.

"Yes, she's a good nurse, doctor," said the patient rather reluctantly.

"You don't mean that," was the answer of the physician. "What's the matter with her? Come, tell me."

"Nothing," began the faint contradiction. "She's quiet, tidy and sympathetic, but, doctor, her hair's dyed. I could see it plainly yesterday when she sat between me and the window."

The doctor did not speak for a moment. He did not even look surprised.

"Such a nice nurse too," went on the patient. "Why should she do such a foolish thing?"

It was then that she learned from the doctor that dyed hair is not nearly so uncommon in the case of trained nurses as might be sup-

posed. Sick people like to have young nurses about them. Even physicians have a weakness for the young nurses. They believe that their interest and enthusiasm are greater.

"The nurses' term of usefulness is short enough as it is," this physician said, "for the work is so exhaustive that they must soon succumb. Some of them are compelled to give up after ten years. Few are ever able to keep up until they have put in twenty years."

"If they feel that gray hairs, coming perhaps a little earlier than they are due, are going to make the term of their days even briefer they are driven to hiding those traces of time and overwork by the use of hair dye, and the number that do make use of it is very much larger than anybody supposes."—New York Sun.

#### A Turkish Legend.

Some years ago, when General Tewfik Hussein was the Turkish minister at Washington, he objected to the curious questions the newspaper interviewers asked him about the harem. One interviewer, however, told the representative of the sublime porte a funny story about Brigham Young and his many wives, and it induced the minister to reciprocate.

"There is a Turkish legend," he said, "to the effect that if a man prays seven consecutive mornings alone in the mosque for good luck it will come. Near St. Sophia mosque, Constantinople, a poor man lived who tried to carry out the injunction; but when he kneeled, to his chagrin he always saw another man who had arrived first. The fourth morning he could restrain himself no longer and cried out: 'What is the secret of your getting to the mosque first? I get up early and lose no time.' The other man answered: 'How many wives have you?' When he answered 'One,' the fortunate man said: 'You can never get to the mosque earlier than I, for I have four wives. When I wake up one brings me my clothes, another gets my shoes,

a third prepares my bath, and a fourth cooks breakfast. The result is I lose no time. Now, my friend, go at once and marry three other wives, and you will know the secret of my arriving first at the mosque.'

"The poor Turk followed the advice, and very soon he knew why the man with four wives got to the mosque first—he stayed there in preference to staying at home."—Leslie's Weekly.

### Operators Wanted.

1 vest maker; 1 trousers maker; 1 woman for plain sewing. Apply to THE GEO. W. GIBSON Co., Ltd., at the up town store.

### Canadian Pacific Railway

Effective May 6th, 1906.

(Trains daily, except Sunday, unless otherwise stated.)

#### DEPARTURES.

(QUEEN STREET STATION).

6.10 A MIXED—For Houlton, McAdam Jet. St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, St. John and points East; Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland and Boston; Pullman Parlor Car McAdam Junction to Boston; Palace Sleeper, McAdam Junction to Halifax; Dining Car, McAdam to Truro.

9.50 A MIXED—For Aroostook Junction, and intermediate points.  
11.35 A EXPRESS—For all points North; Presque Isle, Edmundston, Riviere du Loup and Quebec.

2.50 P MIXED—For Perth Junction, Plaster Rock, intermediate points.  
4.35 P MIXED—For Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.

5.35 P EXPRESS—For Houlton, St. Stephen, St. John, and East; Vanceboro, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West, and Northwest, and on Pacific Coast, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.; Pullman Sleepers, McAdam Junction to Montreal; Pullman Sleepers, McAdam to Boston; Pullman Parlor Car, McAdam to St. John.

#### ARRIVALS.

11.35 A. M.—EXPRESS—From St. John and East; St. Stephen, (St. Andrews after July 1st), Boston, Montreal and West.

12.15 P. M.—MIXED—From Fredericton, etc. via Gibson Branch.

12.35 P. M.—MIXED—From Perth Junction and Plaster Rock.

5.35 P. M.—EXPRESS—From Fort Fairfield, Carleton Place, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Riviere du Loup.

4.10 P. M.—MIXED—From Aroostook Junction, St. John and East; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

C. E. E. USSHER, G. P. A., Montreal.  
F. R. PERRY, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John.

### "QUEEN" Top Draft Heating Stoves.

Come in and see it at our store. It would astonish you. Absolutely air tight and the cleanest stove in the world, no ashes, dust, &c., can get out, and you never require to remove the ashes more than once or twice a month. It saves the expense of splitting wood as it burns it in large chunks. It makes a regular heat and lasts longer than any stove on the market. Made in different sizes.

For sale by

W. F. DIBBLEE & SON,  
Woodstock & Centreville.



### To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

This signature, E. W. Grove

Cures Grip in Two Days.

on every box, 25c.