

Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and pangs of this deplorable disease.

In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfected, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, it uniformly cures all curable cases of this heretofore much dreaded disease. Those sand-like granular wastes, found in Rheumatic Blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

ALL DEALERS

EARLY DAYS OF WOODSTOCK.

W. O. RAYMOND.

NO. 18.

Nearly twelve years have now passed since the author of these historical papers first wrote for THE DISPATCH an account of the coming of the first settlers to the Parish of Woodstock. In the account then given the following words occur:—

"It has commonly been supposed that a party of DeLancey's men, under the leadership of Lieutenant Benjamin P. Griffith, arrived at Woodstock before the close of year 1783, but in the absence of any positive evidence this appears improbable. True, it is barely possible that, by prompt and decisive action, a party of men might have gathered the necessary supplies and pushed up the river nearly 150 miles before the close of navigation and have contrived in some way to exist through the winter; but the undertaking seems such a rash, and even perilous one, that the writer is disposed to think it was not until the spring of 1784, that the actual settlement of Woodstock began."

Further investigation has shown the correctness of this surmise and brought to light other facts of interest. It has shown conclusively that Lieutenant Griffith was in charge of the small pioneer party which first arrived in Woodstock, and explains why Captain Smith was not able to accompany that party, but arrived a little later. It also explains why Captain Smith's daughter Elizabeth (afterwards Mrs. James Upham) the first white child born above Fredericton, chanced to be born in the Parish of Kingsclear and not at Woodstock. But of all this more anon.

Benjamin P. Griffith was in the prime of life when he came to Woodstock, having just turned thirty years. He brought with him a young wife to share his lot in the wilderness. They were married at New York in the closing days of the Revolution, not long after the return of the 1st DeLancey's from their arduous campaigning in the Carolinas. Most probably Lieutenant Griffith, with his wife and one child, did not remain at Parr-town during their first winter in New Brunswick but lived with some of the old settlers up the river—at Sheffield, or elsewhere. This is suggested by the fact that Mr. Griffith was not a grantee at Parr-town, but was a grantee (along with his brother Robert) in a tract of escheated land in the lower part of Burton, below the property of Samuel Denny Street and directly across the river from Sheffield. [Samuel Denny Street was father of the Rev'd. Samuel Denny Lee Street, for many years Rector of Woodstock. The lot drawn by Robert and Benjamin Griffith in Burton was No. 20, and the lot adjoining it, No. 21, was drawn by Paul and Joseph Bedell. Their brother John Bedell had a grant of 225 acres at the Oromocto.]

The tract of land assigned the 1st DeLancey battalion was at first called the Township of Meductic, and the name of "Meductic" was for some years applied to the Woodstock settlement. This was continued even after the Parish of Woodstock had been constituted by Act of Assembly in 1786. The circumstances under which the first settlers came to Meductic must be related.

A general meeting of the officers of the regiment was held in Parr-town on Tuesday the 23rd of March, 1784, when it was agreed to divide the regimental block into lesser blocks of one thousand acres. This being done and a plan prepared, a draft of the lots was made, which was signed and certified as a true draft by Captains George Dunbar and James French. It was agreed that Captain Jacob Smith, the senior officer, should proceed with a party to take possession of the land, and, after he had fixed his family on his lot, should then go to Halifax to procure the grant from the Governor of Nova Scotia. But when moving up the river, Captain Smith was unfortunately taken seriously ill at French village, a few miles above St. Ann's. Lieutenant Griffith then took command of the party. As they proceeded the task of ascending the river became increasingly difficult. The current was strong and the boat, heavily laden with provisions and supplies, was propelled with difficulty. The boat,

we may suppose, was one of the well-known Durham-boats, a rude craft about 30 feet long and about 8 feet wide, with a broad gunwale on which the men walked when pushing with their poles. The boat was provided with a keel, but was flatter in the bottom than an ordinary ship's boat. Oars were used in rowing where the current was not too swift. The boat was also provided with a mast, upon which a square sail was sometimes hoisted, but the mast served an even more essential purpose as the point of attachment for a tow-line, by means of which the boat's crew were enabled to haul their ungainly craft up the rapids. The Meductic Falls were then a terror to navigators, being much more difficult and dangerous than they are now. There was no tow-path, and the banks were in places encumbered with ugly boulders and fallen trees. However, the old veterans of DeLancey's Brigade were used to campaigning, and they pushed right on through obstacles that would easily have daunted those less stout-hearted until they reached their destination. At the site of the old Meductic village they saw the ruins of fortifications and the abandoned cornfields of the Indians. Their eyes were gladdened by indications of the natural fertility of the soil.

The Indians had recently abandoned their historic village and retired to the Madawaska region. Conscious of the double part they had played during the Revolutionary war, they were a little uncertain as to how they would be regarded by the soldiers of the lately disbanded regiments. They accordingly retired up the river as the Loyalists advanced. A little later, finding their fears to be groundless, they returned in considerable numbers.

Lieutenant Griffith and his party arrived at their destination in the month of June, and having taken possession of their locations, erected their tents and set to work to clear their immediate surroundings. As soon as this task was completed Mr. Griffith brought up his wife and family. In the autumn the first comers were joined by Captain Smith, Sergeant Solomon Wood, Joseph Dixon, Henry Holmes, John Shutty and others, and at the expiration of a year the settlement numbered about seventy people of all ages. There is now in possession of the writer a most interesting old document, which furnishes some details worthy of preservation. It is therefore printed in slightly abbreviated form:—

"RETURN of Settlers on the Block assigned the 1st Battalion DeLancey's, under the direction of Cap'n Smith.

Meductic, August 4th, 1785.

| NAKES. | MEN. | WOM'N. | CHILDREN | |
|----------------------------|------|--------|----------|-----------|
| | | | OVER 10. | UNDER 10. |
| Cap'n. Jacob Smith,... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Lt. Ben'tn P. Griffith,... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Ser't. Robert Fowler,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Dan'l McShaffery,... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| " David Newman,... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| " Henry Farmer,... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Corp'l. Rich'd. Inman,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Robert Hallet,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Thomas Stanley,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Private Mich'l. Penn,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Thos Callahan,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " William Laird,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Peter Clark,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " John Short,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " John Jennings,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Joseph Dixon,... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| " James Casson,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Abr'm Garrison,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ser't. Solomon Wood,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Private John Sutty,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " James Craig,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " William Pitt,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Wm. Simmons,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " George McGee,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Rich'd. Everett,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " David Flinn,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Wm. Jackson,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Pat Birmingham,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " David Mitchell,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Noah Mitchell,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " Nah'l. McLaughlin,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " John Merry,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| " William Brown,... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total,... | 33 | 14 | 9 | 13 |

We certify the above Return is just.

J. SMITH, CAPT.

BEN'N. P. GRIFFITH, LT.

From the remarks appended to the original return, we learn that all the men at Meductic at this time were formerly enrolled in General DeLancey's 1st Battalion, with the exception of four. These were William Simmons and Noah Mitchell, late of the Queen's Rangers, Richard Everett, late of the 2nd DeLancey's, and James Casson a servant to Captain Smith.

John Shutty, James Craig and William Pitt were reported to have built, cleared and planted, but for want of provisions were not at present on their lands.

The two youngest members of the community doubtless were Captain Smith's infant daughter Elizabeth, and Lieutenant Griffith's daughter Christiana. The former was born at Kingsclear, where her father was detained by illness when on his way to Woodstock. She was the first white child born north of Fredericton. Christiana Griffith was the first white child born at Woodstock. The grant to the 1st DeLancey's was not made until the 15th of October, 1784, and was one of the last made in this province under the great seal of Nova Scotia. The circumstances under which the grant was obtained were, to say the least, rather peculiar, and aroused great indignation on the part of the settlers at Meductic. It has been already mentioned that Captain Smith intended, after he had settled his family at Woodstock, to go to Halifax and obtain a

grant from Governor Parr in accordance with the draft of lots made at Parr-town on the 23rd of March by the officers of the battalion. When seized with illness at French village, he wrote to Lieutenant Lester requesting him to go to Halifax and get the grant, or, if he could not, to desire some other officer to go. What subsequently occurred we learn from Captain Smith's memorial to Governor Carleton, dated at Meductic, 10th March, 1785, from which we shall now quote:—

"As Mr. Lester's business did not permit him to go to Halifax, Lieutenant Cunningham offered to go, and sent up to me for the draft. I sent him a copy of it, expecting he would get the grant agreeably to it, but was very much surprised to hear, after he had sailed, that Doctor Smith and Lieutenant Cunningham, assisted by Lieutenant Lester and Lieutenant Rogers, had formed a new draft, and divided the one thousand acre blocks of the regiment into five hundred and fifty acre blocks."

According to Captain Smith and Lieutenant Griffith, this unwarrantable action produced great confusion and annoyance. Captain Smith's fine tract of land at the mouth of the Meduxnakik was not interfered with, but the case was quite different with the other settlers. Evidently it was not intended to have disturbed Lieutenant Griffith. This we may infer from his memorial to Governor Carleton, dated at Meductic, 16th June, 1785, in which after stating that he drew 600 acres in the lower part of block 14 of the old draft, he adds "Doctor Smith, I hear, asked one of our men which part of the block I had drawn. He told him he believed the upper part; so they did not draw over again for my block, but took the liberty of putting me down in their new draft for the upper part of the block, which is not near so good as the lower that I drew, and gave the lower part to Major Green, who has never been in this country. By so doing they take away the best of my land and the greater part of what I have been at very great expense to clear and plant, and have divided my farm, giving me the remainder four and a quarter miles higher up the river. . . . Sergeant Wood and four privates (Joseph Dixon, John Shutty, Henry Holmes and another) who have lived up here all winter and have cleared a good deal of land, have been so confused by this new draft, that they have all left their places since the river broke up and gone to St. Ann's, for they would not stay where they say they are liable to be turned off; and so these poor men have lost their planting, as their places are given to other people in the new draft. Dr. Smith and Mr. Cunningham by the old draft drew the worst land in the regiment, and now by their new draft they have got the best."

We shall see, in the next article, that Lieutenant Griffith's doleful apprehensions as to the consequences of the illconsidered and ungenerous act of his brother officers were in the end not realized.

It's a pleasure to tell our readers about a Cough Cure like Dr. Shoop's. For years Dr. Shoop has fought against the use of Opium, Chloroform, or other unsafe ingredients commonly found in Cough remedies. Dr. Shoop, it seems, has welcomed the Pure Food and Drug Law, recently enacted, for he has worked along similar lines many years. For nearly 20 years Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure containers have had a warning printed on them against Opium and other narcotic poisons. He has thus made it possible for mothers to protect their children by simply insisting on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Sold by All Dealers.



Get It Quick!

Pain calls for "Quick Action." When the sufferer grows weak and exhausted through pain only one thing will give relief—and that is the elimination of the pain. Easy to say but how can pain be quickly relieved?

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

is the answer. For almost every pain from head to foot, whether it be burn, scald, bruise, strain, sprain, muscular soreness, you'll want Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and "want it quick." The remedy's there all right. Used for over 96 years. Athletes, workmen and mothers say it's the finest liniment there is.

Maybe your turn will come next. Be prepared—25c and 50c everywhere.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

How's Your Liver?

A look in the glass will tell you. If your skin be sallow, eyes dull, face haggard, ten to one it's your liver. There's a way out of it—a gentle, pleasant way—

Parson's Pills

They won't overwork you nor enervate your sleeping time. They stimulate the liver to gentle action, assist it to perform its functions, help it to throw off all impurities that clog the system, and give you a good start to better health, looks, and spirits. Physicians say that Parson's Pills are all right, so don't be afraid to take them. They're purely vegetable and harmless. 25c a bottle, or 5 bottles for \$1.00.



I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Twenty-Fifth Annual Statement

OF THE

North American Life Assurance Company

For the year ended Dec. 31st, 1905.

Standing as at Dec. 31st, 1905:

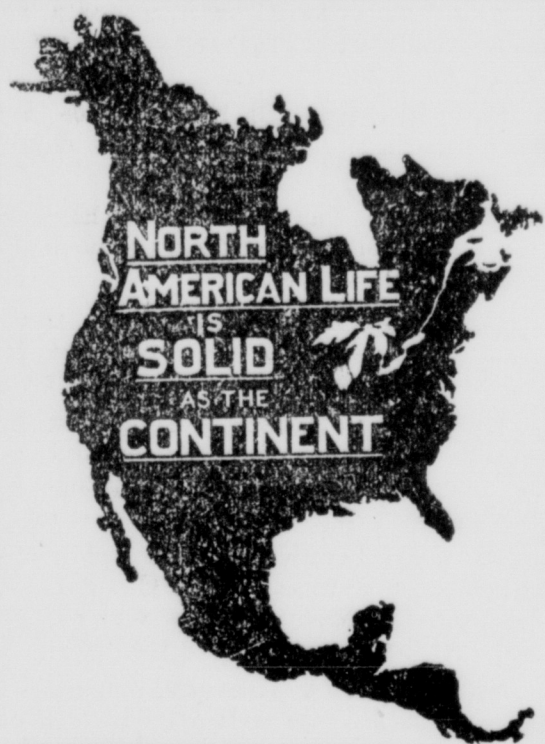
| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Insurance in force | 837,827,606.00 |
| Income | 1,663,854.15 |
| Assets | 6,958,013.66 |
| Net Surplus | 570,010.42 |

If you require any information regarding life or endowment insurance, kindly send to address given below, your age next birthday, when full particulars will be furnished.

C. S. EVERETT,

PROVINCIAL MANAGER,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

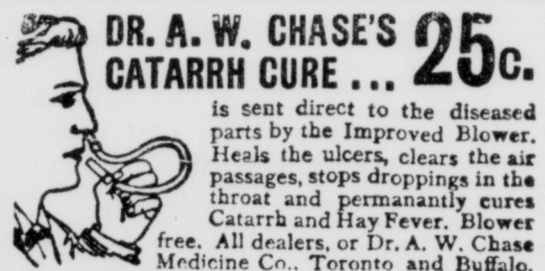


The Only School in Maine or New Brunswick That Has Found a Position for Every Graduate.

It means a great deal to you to go to work direct from school, instead of after a long wait.

A. O. HODGINS, Prin.,

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DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Solomon in All His Glory.

We have recently read a most humorous description of a donation party given to a good country clergyman, in part payment of his small salary, the principal result being twenty-seven bushels of beans and a large variety of second-hand clothing for his five children. The patience of the clergyman's wife gave out. On the next Sunday she dressed all her five children in the donated second-hand clothing, and under her direction they marched up the aisle just as the good pastor was reading that beautiful passage, "Yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." We need not add that the next donation party was of an entirely different character.

Croup can positively be stopped in 20 minutes. No vomiting—nothing to sicken or distress your child. A sweet, pleasant and safe Syrup, called Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure, does the work and does it quickly. Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure is for Croup alone, remember. It does not claim to cure a dozen ailments. It's for Croup, that's all. Sold by All Druggists.

A live toad was brought up from a depth of 346 feet by men drilling an artesian well at Murdo, S. D. The toad weighed four pounds. The drill was working slowly through a clay drift when the toad was brought to the surface. No one believed the toad was alive, but after being in the cool air the reptile revived.—[St. Louis Republic.



OTTAWA, Ont.

Architectural Competition for Departmental and Justice Buildings.

COMPETITIVE drawings are invited for Departmental and Justice Buildings to be erected for the Dominion Government at Ottawa, Ont. The author of the best design will be awarded a premium of \$8,000, the second best \$4,000, the third best \$2,000 and the fourth best \$1,000.

Drawings will be received not later than April 15th, 1907, and are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. This competition is open to Canadian Architects who have been resident in Canada for one year or more.

Conditions of competition stating requirements of buildings and maps showing site &c., may be had on application to the undersigned.

By order,

FRED GELINAS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, December 12, 1906. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from this Department.

Meeting of County Council.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the County Council of the Municipality of Carleton, will be held at the Court House, on TUESDAY the EIGHTH day of January next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon.

Dated this Sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1906.

J. C. HARTLEY,

Secretary-Treasurer

Municipality of Carleton

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.