

1875 he was appointed clerk of Camden township, and still holds that position. He was admitted a member of the Orange association in 1864; served as county master of Lennox and Addington in 1878 and 1879; joined the Masonic fraternity in 1869; acted as master of Victoria lodge, No. 299, in 1870-71; assisted in organizing Lorne lodge, A. F. and A. M., Tamworth, acting as first master, and still holds that position. Mr. Miller was brought up under the instructions of the Methodist denomination, his mother having joined that church in 1828. She is still living, and continues a member of the Methodist body. Our subject married, in 1871, Carrie, second daughter of James Hawley, of Centreville; but she died February 24th, 1874. He married the second time, in 1877, Annie, eldest daughter of Robert Robertson, of Kingston. Mr. Miller occupied himself with farming on the homestead, lot 30, 7th concession of Camden; but in 1883 he purchased a half interest in the mercantile business of A. N. Lapum, and at the time of writing is engaged in the above pursuits. He was appointed secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Addington in 1880, and still holds that office. He is a consistent Conservative, but he has nothing in his character of the narrow party bigot. In all his relations he is popular and highly esteemed.

**Blackburn, Josiah**, Managing Editor of the London *Free Press*, was born at London, England, in 1823. He received his education at the City of London School, and came to Canada in 1850. Having a taste for literary work and political writing, naturally he soon drifted into newspaper work. In 1851 we find him associated with the *Paris Star*, but an opening occurring during the following year he purchased the interest of the London *Free Press*, assuming charge at the close of 1852. He aided soon afterwards in the establishment of the *Ingersoll Chronicle*, and for some time conducted both papers. In 1855 the daily *Free Press* was issued. At that time he was in accord with the Reform party of the day, and was a candidate at the general election in 1858, but was defeated by the late Marcus Talbot. In 1859 a difference arose with his political friends, growing out of the attitude of the *Globe* with respect to an attack made in its columns on the motives of the judges in the decisions which they gave in the episode known as the "double shuffle." His course was hotly denounced, and an attempt was made to dragoon him, after the manner

of those times. Shortly afterwards he adduced reasons why the reformers should look to the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald as their leader. In 1862 that highly honoured man was called to office at Quebec, and Mr. Blackburn was asked by his government to conduct the *Mercury* in the interest of the ministry, to which our subject agreed, availing himself of the excellent services of George Sheppard. After the fall of the Sandfield Macdonald administration in 1864, a coalition of parties took place, on the basis of the confederation of the whole of the B. N. A. provinces; the Hon. George Brown finding himself in the same cabinet with his ancient opponents, Sir John Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier. Supporting that movement and those who brought it about, Mr. Blackburn remained attached to the men and the cause which they represented, and thus declined, with others, to follow the Hon. Mr. Brown into opposition when he retired from the ranks of the Coalition government. The provincial administration of John Sandfield Macdonald having been formed, it found in the *Free Press* a warm supporter. In 1872 Mr. Blackburn was requested to aid in the establishment of the *Toronto Mail*, remaining in the discharge of that duty for about fifteen months. In 1881 he was appointed as one of the chief officers in connection with the taking of the census. In 1884 he was named on a commission to proceed to Washington to investigate the methods of public printing adopted there, reporting on the same. Mr. Blackburn has been recognised in many ways as a useful member of the Canadian press, and he has been an extremely active journalist. Upon political questions Mr. Blackburn's judgment is admitted to be very sound, and he never, by haste or immature consideration as a journalist, prejudices the interests of his party.

**Worthington, Addison**, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and Provincial Licentiate, and Coroner for the County of Huron, was born in the township of Longueuil, County of Prescott, Upper Canada, on June 3, 1818. His father, Stephen Hall Worthington, was a native of Wallingford, Connecticut; and his mother, Elizabeth (Ford) Worthington, was born in Plainfield, Massachusetts, both being of good New England descent. His father's ancestor, Nicholas Worthington, emigrated to Connecticut in 1650 from Lancashire, England. As the name of Worthington is pretty widely diffused in Canada and the United States, those who bear it