

summit of the hill where now stands the palatial residence of Mr. H.F. McLachlin, and he called it Kennell Lodge, after his Scottish estate. As many as could be crowded into Kennell Lodge, where the Laird resided, proceeded thither, the remainder occupied the camps until all the luggage was brought up. The Laird then called them all together and informed them that the government had given him the township as a grant because he was a Highland chief, a statement altogether untrue. The settlers had every confidence in the chief and they set out to select their lands; some went up the Madawaska, other selected lands in what is called the Flat Rapid Section, others went to the borders of Horton and the rest chose lands in the neighborhood of what is now Arnprior and along the banks of a small brook which they named Dochert, after a river of the same name which flowed through the Kennell estate in Scotland. Then they erected shanties in the very depth of the primeval forest. Sitting in solemn state at Kennell Lodge Chief McNab proceeded to sign and seal the location tickets, and remarkable documents they were; a portion of the ticket read as follows: "I hereby bind my-elf, my heirs and successors, to give you the said land free of any quit rent for three years from this date, as also to procure you a patent for the same at your exp-nse, upon your having done the settlement duties and your granting me a mortgage upon said lands, that you will yearly thereafter pay to me, my heirs and successors for every one bushel of wheat or Indian corn, or oats of like value, for every cleared acre upon the said lot of land in name of quit rent for the same in the month of January in each year. Signed and sealed, Archibald McNab." This was not at all what government had intended but the settlers were ignorant of the laws and they had implicit confidence in their chief. They bound themselves and their land to Chief McNab and his heirs forever, but a feeling of unrest soon became manifest and the story of discontent on the part of the settlers and persecution on the part of the chief is a long one. McNab carried his Lairdship with a high hand indeed, and he reduced the free-born Highlanders to the abject condition of the Russian serfs. The first open break came in less than two years. The Chief claimed the right to all the timber growing in the township, and Alexander Miller, one of the settlers, who was a school teacher and well educated, remonstrated with the chief and said the locaters had a right to the timber and in defiance of the Laird's despotic commands Miller sold all the timber on his land to Mr. John Brill, formerly a lumberman of McNab. Chief McNab was furious and he vowed vengeance on all concerned. He had influence with the government, Brill was compelled to pay the whole amount of the duty of all the timber he cut in the