



Dominical Letters..
Epaot................... ${ }_{3}$, Solar Cyole
3 Solar Cyole. .................
17. ${ }_{\text {Julinan Pr Prication... }}^{\text {Roman }}$ ${ }^{12}$ the Jews, of the year 1302 of the Mr ohammedan era, and of theantion of the world, according to the beginning of the 48th year of Victoria's reign, the 18th of the 7802-3 of the Byzanatine era: 100th of the Independence of the United Stateg.

Epiphany

## FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS-1884. <br> St George

Sepruagesima Sunday.
Feb. 10
Ash Wednesday.......Shrove Sunday........Feb. 24
Ash Wednesday..........................Feb. .Feb. ${ }_{27}$
First Sunday in Lent.......................................... 1
st. Patrick. ............................Mareh 2
Annunciation...............................March 17
Palm Sunday ............................Mareh 25
Good Friday...............................April 6
Easter Sunday................................April 11
Low Sunday..............................April 13
Rogation Sunda
................... ............Appil 23 Ascension Day-Holy Thursiday..........May 18 Pentecost-Whitsun-day............May 22 Trinity Sunday........................June ${ }_{1}$ Corpus Christi June 8 St. John Baptist-Midsum D...............June 12 Michaelmas-Day ...................June 24 First Sunday in Advent. .................... Sept. 29 St. Andrew. .......................................... ${ }^{2}$ St. Thomas. Nov. 30
New Year's Day, Good Fridey .....April $20 \mid$ Christmas Day............................................ 31
giving Day are legal holidays in O, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, Christmas Day......Dec. 25 Conception, Corpus Christi, St. Poterio. These, added to Epiphany, Annunciatiay and Thanks-

mercury will be Evening Star about January STARS-1884.
and Morning Star about February 13, June 12, and Och 4, April 25, August 23, and December 17;
VENUS will be Evening Star till July 11., and October 4
JUPITER will be Evening Star till August 7 , and Morning Star the rest of the year.

## ㅌOTIPS표-1884

There are fivo eolipses for the yoar 1884, but onty one totat
less visibie in North Amerioa, It oocurs ia Chatham time: Monn enters shadow $4 \mathrm{~h} .12 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{s.m}$, ; moon leaves shadow 8 h .1 m, a.m.
raising ing the the Poir existenc of a wicl years is Soper fa in the $n$ cile, but hawk or ney had Village where, marsh, more de If the st remains beach, a these ex long aft devoid o

## But

 the scen his plucl marches Militia
# Talbot Road. 

ARALLEL with the shore of Lake Erie, at a short distance therefrom, runs the Old Government Colonization Road, known as Talbot Street. The work of the late Colonel Talbot, and forming part of a general scheme for the colonization of the several southern lake counties, its construction through Kent County dates from the year 1816. There and then its path lay through unbroken forest. Whilst Talbot settlers had been for some years established on the lake front of Elgin townships, whilst U. E. Loyalist settlements in Gosfield and Colchester had already made commendable progress under a record commencing as early as 1775, and whilst the clearings of the Thames River under a score of years of history had become both numerous and extended, the tract of country bordering on the Erie shore in Kent County, and which the Talbot Road traversed, formed, until the period mentioned, part of the eternal bush prevailing between the lake and river. A tract of debatable land, it had no roads and was but barely accessible by a few devious and ill-defined Indian trails, along which, alone, venturesome persons made the journey from the one settlement to the other.

It was practically without white inhabitants. A few fearless adventurers indeed had already made a home in its forests depths. As early as 1809 one Crawford had located himself on or near what is now the farmstead of Mr. Joseph Patterson, Lot 99 Talbot Street, and was ekeing out an isolated and precarious existence in clearing his claim, in trapping wild animals, or raising and tending cattle for river settlers on the prairie expanses surrounding the Eau. One Dickson, an American hunter, had esconced himself on the Pointe aux Pins, and was enjoying a trapper's rich fur harvest until his existence was cut short by the rifle, rumor (sometimes faulty rumor) has it, of a wicked person, whose own miserable death and criminal doings in after years is yet fresh in the memory of the older Morpeth inhabitants. On the Soper farm, at the Rond Eau shore, Ramsay, once the owner of 1200 acres in the neighborhood, lived a pre-historic life in what we shall term a domicile, but what old settlers styled a cave or dug-out, and he himself a ground hawk or hog. Towards the beginning of the year 1812, Jos. and Ed. Hackney had established themselves at a point a little east of what is now the Village of Raglan-a creation of the enterprise of the late E. L. Stoddardwhere, amid desperate surroundings, wolf-feared haunts and snake-infested marsh, they commenced the pioneer life which they shortly after led in the more desirable locality on Talbot Road, just west of what is now Morpeth. If the story be true, it was one of the Hackneys who found the still warm remains of Dickson's body and gave it sepulchre in the sands near the Eau' beach, at a place yet pointed out by some of the older settlers. But beyond these exceptions, and the camps of a few families of Pottawattomie Indians long afterwards resident in the woods south of Blenheim, the tract was devoid of inhabitants.

But, if untouched by the settlers' axe, Talbot Street was nevertheless the scene of several interesting events. Along its shore General Brock and his plucky and patriotic troops rowed, to measured time, by forced bateau marches in order to form a conjunction near Amherstburg with the Kent Militia then being called to arms along the Thames by Quarter-Master

Chambers, and thence to anticipate the American army which had already inaugurated the war of 1812 by crossing the Detroit River. Near the Eau his bold little contingent of Imperial troops and Canadian Militia had enmemorable genem there was issued through A. D. C. J. G. Glegg his Mortality" places this historic Pointe aux Pins, 12th August, 1812. "Old mouth of Bisnett's Creek, where in ing spot at a point a few rods east of the lake the famous land-mark "Brock's Trea years, grew on the dry bar at the the blazed record of the fact recited Tree," a large elm bearing on its trunk successor, from the wash of recited and which, years ago, fell as did its recently stood out several rods in the for the "Lone Tree" which until water's edge, and well known to the lase, and now lying prone along the years forming an interesting object to past and present generation, and for not t. original blazed elm around which Brock's visitors to the beach, was sapling which grew up near the site of the former.

## Along the old shore trail, patriots, enrolled

 Canadian Militia, lahoriously and dubiously strode as His Majesty's Loyal tangled length at that call of duty. And their ene its devious and brushfollow. In the Crowis Lands Department on enemies were not slow to Romney is written the following: 'The point the original map or plan of "place where Capu. Holmes of the United States front of No. 177 is the "and ammunition wagons a fewidays previous to the by left the field pieces "the time of the late war of 1812. The wagons we battle of Longwood in "pieces deposited in the swamp by the Loyal Essex Militia, where the field "mained until the treaty of peace." A puece of history giving corroboration to the story of old settlers that at the bottom of the steep bank at the point $\mathrm{D}_{\text {r }}$. Macke, a patrol or company of Canadian Militia, under command of a of soldiers unloading amester (i) surprised an American officer and a number with such determination as to tion and stores from boats, and attacked them Romney and Tilbury, plant a stake at this point !The Talbot colonization seb
County as early as 1812 by the sume which had been inaugurated in Kent acre lots as far as Lot 91 , when operations were ind a double line of 200 break, and where it is said Surveyor Burwell's interrupted by the war outprey to American filibusters, was resumed in instruments and stores fell a tinued the same year nearly to the Raleigh lin 1815, and the survey conafter its promoter, Col. Talbot. Its construction Tarmot Street is so named agreement with the Government. He undertook to pla a condition of his acres a settler, to whom should be given a free tok to place on each lot of 200 had erected an $18 \times 20$ log house and eleared within to 50 acres so soon as he across the front, the balance of the lot being within twelve months 100 feet nominal price. A draft agreement for the constrid to the occupant at a mere old settlers say was completed by the the construction of this road (?) which ends as follows :-"Make or cause to be made a richard Green, of Howard, "of one foot and under to be cuse to be made a road one rod wide, all trees "removed, all bridges to be built of with the surface, and all fallen trees "ways to be made with logs or facines fittengs fifteen feet wide, all cause"end and covered with earth, to commen feet wide, with a ditch at each "of Orford and thence to the Communication ase east line of the Township "Chatham and Pointe aux Pins, now laid out Road between the Town of "the Lieutenant Governor ; the whole of out by order of His Excellency "to be done, completed and finished by first-of road, bridges and causeways the reverse side of this draft is writtey first-of December next, 1816." On Wilcox to Elizabeth Dolsen ; in which the prices of the period for the follow-
ing art by foo curren

[^0]ing articles are shown: 3 yds. factory cotton, $4 \mathrm{~s} .-12 \mathrm{~s}$; 1 side saddle, £4; by footing 3 pairs of stockings, 4s.-12s. ; by a week's board, 10s. (York currency.)

Colonel Talbot was a somewhat strange character-a gentleman in whom queer business habits, arrogance and kindness were strangely mixed. His mode of recording transfers, the unpatented claims and locations of settlers was simplicity in the extreme. The sweep of a rubber plug across the map or plan which hung in his office sufficed to dispose of one squatter, and the stroke of a lead pencil to put in possession another. He signiticantly told those of the "Family Compact class," who sought favors at the expense of poorer settlers, or on the strength of nationality, or of official and family connections, that "his dogs did not understand pedigrees and place huaters, "and to beware of them;" but a poor and honest emigrant not only received a good location, but at times was materially assisted in his efforts to clear it. He was not, hovever, without considerable vanity ; and it was his ambition in his early years to build up in the western wilds at Port Talbot an estate worthy of the scion of a Talbot. He called the settlers his people, and in a sense truly they were. He spent much of his means in assisting them ( $\$ 80$, 000 it is said), married them, christened their babies, and even undertook their spiritual welfare by holding services, to which he secured attendance by sending round the whiskey bottle at its conclusion-a man whose memory is revered by many ; who was honest in his dealings, unselfish to a degree, yet of whom a parliamentary report of 1834 says : "This gentleman was the "private secretary to one of the Lieutenant Governors of Upper Canada and afterwards got 302,420 acres of land (171,200 acres in Western District) to settle. How he settled it, or what he has done with the monies he received, is not known at the Surveyor General's office, but he has received a pension or allowance of £444 a year out of the proceeds of our public lands sold to the Canada Company, and has obtained already from that source nine years of pension or $£ 4000$."

Following the survey and construction of the road, settlers filed in along its length, and ere the expiration of the year 1820 most of the lots lying thereon, particularly in Howard, had been taken up. John Bury and sons, as early as the spring of 1816, had established themselves on Lut 59 and adjoining lots, part of the site of modern Clearville, and had already felled the historical tree. The same fall Joseph Woods and sons had laid the site and opened the history of Morpeth by a similar act. The year following saw D. S. Baldwin, Samuel Burns, E. Newcomb and John Kitehen located as neighbors to Mr. Bury; and in Howard pioneer Mr. Woods was already equally well supported. On the several lots directly opposite the latter, or near by, three or four members of the patriot family of Coll, from the Thames River, whose parent head and six sons had taken up arms at the call of country in the eventful war of 1812, were at work on their drawings ; and immediately east, on Lot No. 90, Nicholas Cornwall, a member of that U. E. Loyalist family whose members formed early leading settlers of Colchester and the Uppar Thames, and not only twice gave the County of Kent a member of Parliament,* but the County of Essex one of the first and subsequently, by marriage, a second, under the name of McCormick, had broken into the surrounding forest, and was then perhaps planning and anticipating the erection of his pioneer saw mills on Big Creek, which he completed in

[^1]1819 or 1820. Later, and a little farther east, the Hackney brothers, Mr. Desmond, also of patriotic 1812 fame, not forgetting Mr. Green, the road contractor 'mentioned, and a member of that long-lived family whose eleven members aggregated a lease of life of 907 years, were at work hewing out their future homes. Present Palmyra was located for the future by the advent of Messrs. Street, Eberlie and W. Mills, the latter little thinking that own locality and the of the Hon. David Mills would not only represent his but become a leading Minis of Bothwell in the Parliament of the country, to continue the list of pioneers whose many enterprising. But it is needless erally possess the homesteads of their fany enterprising sons still very genmagisterial reputation ; Unsworth of W fathers-the Bells and Smiths of local tavern-keeper ; Armstrong, Desm. District jailorship ; Stover, the first other well-known families in the west all of municipal fame, McTavish, McPh and Moorehouse, Gesner, Ridley, east. In Harwich, too, a number had settled in then, and Ruthven in th? the "Old or Little Fields," and had effetted in the locality long known as name suggests, a cultivated oasis, when the disco the dense bush what the other causes dispossessed and drove them from thiscovery of prior grants and of their number, Hall, Bolton, etc., going to the clearings, two or three there becoming the pioneers on that river.

Now commenced the strucgle-settlers of old Mother Earth. The ring of thettlers versus forest-for the possession common and pleasant music, and told of and the crash of a fallen tree was efforts of the pioneer for an existold of the manly, if somewhat painful, sinall rail-fenced clearings, in which grew, amid success in the fight. Now vegetables, hoe-cultivated by wich grew, amid numerous stumps, corn and husband and father ekeing women and children often in the absence of a formed the foreground of a out elsewhere a pittance for their sustenance, which was set the inevitable picture framed in by the forest in rear, and into ed stalls and sheds, was an ov sianty and its surroundings of straw-cover-fire-lit brush-heaps margined thery-day scene. Dancing, gleeful strings of darker shadows would at times be illumed by lurid objects of sturdy, smoke begrimmed men in leather-faced breeches fed the fires anew, as a common evening scene. And the domestic hearth was, if hopeful, not very encouraging as a side scene. An $18 \times 20$ log shanty was its ordinary dimensions, a one room erection which sufficed for all purposes. Larger houses were the exception, and such were formed into two or three compartments. In some there was a primitive upstairs, the boudoir of the period, access to which was effected only by a ladder, and where, for obvious darkness, thaidens and children dare only retire under the kindly mantle of of the loose floor upor perhaps, to throw anxious glances through the seams the latter to drop unintention strangers (for all travellers were welcome); The furnishings were simplically something less pleasant than cold water. utilized for a series of purposes. and paucity comb.ned, every article being dant crane and its complemest of one of the most noticeably was the penCornmeal formed the staple dish belly pots swinging in the huge fireplace. ovens, being a luxury. Pork and bread or potatoes which was baked in Dutch tables of the more able, but cornmeal pread or potatoes were seen on the dinner the prece de resistance for all. Tea porridge for supper and breakfast was Hand-carded, hand-spun, hand-woven and buttom used save on Sundays. better or holiday (?) clothing; cottons and linseys formed woolens were the the addition of sheep-skins for men. And wheys formed the ordinary with homes composed only families of wom. And when these simple and meagre what must have been their position? and children for months at a stretch, ladies !
$\mathrm{ra}, \mathrm{Mr}$.
road eleven ing out the adg that ent his untry, edless y genths of first or and idley, in th? on as at the 3 and three 1 and

Then, too, was the period of corn mortars formed of burnt-out stump heads ; of extemporized fanning mills made of net sieves and fanned with childrens' lungs, or of bed sheets blown by the gentle breeze; of hand mills, the stone age of the settlement Over these primitive grist mills many a night the over-worked and under-fed settler has spent in grinding sufficient meal to meet his families' needs ere the morning broke revealing in the grey mist the phantom form of another arriving to take his turn. It was, too, the period of foot journeys. To the ordinary setller no other resource was open. To procure the few household necessaries he made the jourrsy through the bush to Arnold's or McGregor's mills on the River Thames. It was no rare occurrence that he carried back on his shoulders a bag of flour. As a juryman (as Magnus Crawford will tell) he made the journey to Sandwich Court without breaking fast, much less the journey. To be sure a few of the more able could boast of a horse or a yoke of oxen, and a few perhaן's were in possession of an ox cart, that primitive chariot of early days-a vehicle whose prominent characteristios were a pair of wheels formed out of the section of an 18 -inch log, bored in the centre for its wooden axle, and to which latter was attached the frame and pole. But these were exceptions ; undeed, few roads yet permitted of their use. Trips were occasionally made by water to Port Stanley or Sandwich, but thes required a week's time and considerable freightage to be profitable, and were beyond the means of the majority. Markets, there were none, beyond that for home consumption; and all kinds of produce were disposed of by way of truck only. A yard of cotton cost a bushel of wheat ; a bushel of salt, 18 to 20 bushels. Ordinary tea cost (in 1820) in produce value, $\$ 2$ and Hyson $\$ 3$ per lb. Kosin was $62 \frac{1}{2}$ c., pepper $\$ 1$, and pigtail tobacco 75 c . per 1 lb . An axe cost $\$ 3.50$. Powder sold from 6s. to 10 s . and shot at 2 s . per 1 lb . Brimstone, a suggestive article and much used, sold at 50 c . per lb ; a doze of salts for 37 fc ., and a vomit-take notice, you high-priced and protected medicos- $37 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. Money, there was practically none, barely sufficient to pay the trifling taxes. Indeed, so scarce was this vehicle of commerce, and of so little value was land, that 200 acre lots, including the patent, were not worth over $\$ 150$ or $\$ 200$.

Such was the Talbot settlement ending in the first decade of its history. But slow and satisfactory improvement was already observable. Clearings were gradually extending ; crops increased in acreage and yield ; shanties were clapboarded and enlarged, and household comforts multiplied. Little nuclei of business and social centres formed.

## clear creek-hanover

At certain periods so called-was one of the first. Its break for individuality, apart from the township, may date from 1825, when D. S. Baldwin's primitive hostelry opened out its welcome accommodation to man and beast, and when the township fathers made it their headquarters. It may better date from the erection of that sign of advanced civilization, the school and meeting house-a simple structure built near the creek, south side of Talbot Road, and which was anticipated in advance by a document under date 12th May, 1827, setting forth : That "half an acre of ground be purchased of Philip Bewry hy subscription, one portion of it to be set aside for a school site and the remainder for a cemetry," which latter was to be divided into so many lots or shares at 3s. 7d. per share, or so much as to be sufficient to realize the necessary sum, which was to be paid in merchantable produce at the completion of the school house, the subscribers and their quota of shares being:-Wm. Ridley, 3 shares ; William Bewry, 2 ; Philip Bewry, 3; John D. Bewry, 1 ; Richard Bewry, 1; John Bewry, 1; D. H. Gesner, 3 ; Hugh McPhale, 2 ; Nicholas McPhale, 1; Alex. McTavish, 2 ; Jchn McTavish, $\mathbf{1}_{\text {; }}$ Samuel Burns, 3; George and Robert Bailey, 1 each; Jacob Street, 1 ; Eliakim Newcomb, 2; and David J. Baldwin, 6 shares. But it more cer.
tainly owes its real existence to the erection in 1832 of Colonel George Henry's water power grist mill (the original of the present Hanover mills); ter Baldwin ; directly opposite ; and neithrner Grocery" of one Caswell, who opened out ent village-forming factor, the fort must bo the humble but equally efficiHoward, and son-in-law of Baldwin) in whith shop of Colin Handy (now of of thankful travellers were reshod- in whose smoky interior the disabled nags Sir John Colborne gratefully accepting royalty in the person of Governor handiwork. At this period, too, arosese in of its convenience and Handy's in relief as compared with the surre in the still rugged landscape and bold new tavern of Baldwin, variously known as log-built shanties, the famous Baldwin's Folly - a building of somewhat as Dandy Hall, Baldwin's Castle, all events of considerable pretention and exputful architectural style, but at of the neighborhood and the surprise of travellers embelishment-she pride day of Lake Shore travel, was a noted resort, and known Hall, in the heyand others were not then, as taverns in many places sumn far and near ; and it drinking resorts, but practically formed many places subsequently became, mere Auction Rostrums, and business centres of Halls, Election Booths, been enacted around the threshold of Dandy Hall locality. What scenes have imagined! In Baldwin's first tavern sat the Hall and within its walls may be which, that same morning in January, in the street ophip Council of 1827, been chosen by the electors' simple word of muuth opposite, had just turst now in the second, around a board on which stood and show of hands; and panying records a demijohn of liquid of greater stre if part of the accomcouncillors, enacting almost the extreme limit of their powers, "thater, sat fol fence shall be $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high ; that sheep and horser powers, "that the lawmons subject to impoundage; and perhaps that stos shall not run on comand boars (there were no tramps) shall not be frene horses, bulls, rams the huge fireplace soldiers, and prisoners even, in commoners." Around bivouacked; nay, even the representative of ro, in the 1837.8 times, have has enjoyed its hospitality; and what social royalty in the eighteen forties. place is now only known in the memory of tha and other events there took smile as they think of the time of its and their older settlers, who will yet. brated landmark is no more, its historic ruins green youth. But this celespring of 1883, which, with the small plot of being consumed by fire in the ginally an acre reserved when Baldwin sold Henry tho which it stood, orisome time the property of Mr. Cavers, a local octogenarian. Clearville, in its prime "so township and magisterial honors. As early pumpkins," and monopolized all erating the settlers for tax purposes, and perhaps $\mathbf{D}$. H. Gesner was enumthe Thames, recording that "Thos. Drouly perhaps, like his brother clerks on off and the left ear split ;" that the "mark of b stock mark is both ears cut. off and the left foot split," for which "mark of his geese is the hine claws cut the large sum of $£ 4$ currenćy per annum and laborious duties he received Baldwin gathered together the York annum. For a similar sum collectormembers of Quarter Sessions at Sark currency shekels, for the irresponsible fit. D. J. Baldwin as early as 1834 and D. petty local justice in Baldwin Court as D. H. Gesner in 1839 administered Request, and until superceded in 1841 by thissioners of the old Court of Court No. 2, Morpeth, in whose jurisdiction establishment of Division Even under the new municipal rule, inaugurin Clear Creek was included. the official cream, and D. H. Gesner and Surated in 1840-1, her sons secured as Township Councillors to the Distria Squire Henry divided the honowexisted. And E. H. Ridley held a similar hoil at Sandwich whilst that rule. the more liberal act of 1850 . Indeed, ar honor for years as Reeve, under Its site was.

George mills); ostmas. ned out $y$ efficinow of ed nags overnor landy's Id bold famous Castle, but at pride e heyand it ,mere ooths, have nay be 1827, $t$ thrst ; and com, sat law-comrams ound have rties. took yet selethe ori-

than a village, one of the chief shanties being that of James Woods, whose spouse, Nancy Toll, he had already brought home from Raleigh through the newly-slashed Blenheim road, known as the ten mile wood, with their cattle wolves-a gentleman and ladytfall might leave them to the mercy of the age, and in their persons form, who still enjoy good health in their ripe old the first Talbot Street settlers. A few years, however ley's was established His Majesty's the scene. In the fall of 1832 at Whatehitherto arrived from Port Stasty's post office, and the royal mail which had back of Garret Lee's Indian pony Porcupine irregular intervals, straddle the at regular periods to the tout of horn, and distributed to npedt the captain's from "folks at home," on which were written 2 s , to ts noedy settlers letters a hat subscription was sometimes necwritten 2s. to 4s. postage, to pay which the person of Robert Noilson, implying that A customs officer followed, ip and that smuggling merchants were that trade was already considerable magistrates had been appointed in were to be watched. To keep the peace, Warren, who applied fine and penalty ; and the persons of Smith, Bell and missioners Bell and Smith in 1827, and Who bring and toe the mark, comimpecunious devils know that the accounts of rely and Warren 1833-4, let not be shirked.

But it is in the decade opening with 1840 that her real history commences. In it the advent of many prominent citizens occur. George Duckmakes his debut in 1839-40, and perhaps not much later Wm. Sheldon and No. 2 Division Court, with the said and ors followed. In 1841 was established it, in 1842 Morpeth received her said George Duck as clerk ; and please note ner. At this period the Anglican Church was rising heavenwards manbeautiful and elevated situation a littlurch was rising heavenwards on its not over-plentiful for its erection. A fortunate visit of the, and means were $\overline{h a}^{\mathbf{a}}$ Howard, too, by-the-bye-supplied, it is said, some of the needful, and his lady presented the bell which yeted, it is said, some of the needful, and times parting ones to, we hope, a better land ; and could the vill someblamed ? For, be the moneys, a better land; and could the villagers be more, nor was Jamesville, the name elect of Big Oreek was heard of no lage father and a portion of the elect of James Cull, the so-called vilpresent and better designation. At this but Morpeth hereafter bore the the same that the event just mentioned was "manipulated," arose Sheldon's tavern, a resort of equal and many respects greater reputation than Dandy Hall, for Mr. Sheldon's personal enterprise, political leanings and great popularity drew towards his famed hostelry many strange and leading characters. Here, it is said, was held the caucus of the Rebs, the disaffectedender they were often ealled, and here, perhaps, emanated the offer and which he gracefully accepted and Cameron to contest the county in 1847, law, Ruddle, Coll, Sheldon, Lee through an address Messrs. Warren, Laidfor, he intimating at same time "that he is to and others are thanked therecitor General West (J. H. Cameron,) whose oe opposed by the Hon. SoliCanada of their dower (because of the whose attempt to rob the women of sion) should have prevented, he would have falty it occasions the legal profesface in any part of the Province where lave fancied, from ever ahowing his case I think the electors of Kent will show ladies reside !. and that we have enough lawyers in thow him that they think differenily, sibly feel from the increased law costs in all the already, as they must sensentiment we, the electors of 1884, fully concur.) courts," (to which latter

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { At this time (April, 1847,) the village contained } 6 \text { general stores. }
\end{aligned}
$$

taverns, 1 wagon shop, 2 tailor shops, 3 harness makers, 3 house carpenters, 1 foundry, 1 potter, 1 brickmaker, 1 plasterer, $2^{\prime}$ shoe shops, 1 steam saw mill, 1 J . P. Division Court, 1 bailiff, 1 doctor, post office and several private gentlemen, whatever that term may mean.

From the latter date to 1860 the village's history was one of continued progress, save in the dark days of 1857. In this period it controlled almost exclusively the Lake Shore and Howard and Orford trade-in fact, was a strong rival of Chatham. Her shipments were very considerable, particularly in tobacco, which in 1856 exceeded $300,000 \mathrm{lbs}$.; and it will be interesting to record in the same year W. R. Fellows, then a prominent grain merchant, paid over $\$ 2.25$ per bushel for wheat or 25 c . beyond what his ready reckoner tables were ever contemplated to cover, 30,000 bushels of which was shipped in the schooner "Consolation," immediately after lost ; and forming part of that vessel's cargo were eight bags of white beans, the first grown and shipped of this now large and renumerative crop. In the early part of this period some new and prominent persons came to the fore -Thos. McCollum, Mr. Nation, Wilson Brothers, Isaac Duck, Matthew Scott, Dr. Rolls and others.

At this time the old Southern Railway, the scheme of that far-seeing and once prince of merchants and loyal and generous son of Upper Canada, the late Hon. Isaac Buchanan, of Laidlaw, Thompson and others, received attention, and upon its construction was built up great expectations. As a consequence it was greatly to Morpeth's advocacy that the county passed the by-law granting $£ 50,000$. The promoters were feasted, and in turn the citizens flattered. At one of their meetings Thompson, known subsequently as a promoter of the present Canada Southern, became poetical. In his speech he pictured Morpeth as the result of the road's construction, a hive of urban industry, the vicinity a plane of rural beauty and felicity, in which a fleet of vessels stood out bold against its lake horizon, and on the north, sweeping along the gentle eminence, (for this was the intended course) ran the fiery iron horse, the prime actor in the great change. Yes, speeches and wine did it, and, of a consequence, speculation ran wild. Hitherto there had been no proper survey of the village, if we except a few lots laid out by James Coll. Sheldon now opened the ball by a survey of part of his lot, No, 91 south, called Salter's survey, on the 22 nd April, 1856. Mr. Nation, who succeeded Mr. Duck as owner of Lot No. 92 south, surveyed and platted a portion of that property about the same time. Fowler and Ferguson becoming possessed of part of original Lot 92 north, laid off 64 town lots which they exposed by auction under the hammer of George Cotteral, of London, when, by the use of unlimited free whiskey, 53 of the number sold, realizing the great sam of $\$ 10,036$, the lot on which the new brick church, built in 1877, stands bringing $\$ 800$.

With the collapse of the old Southern Railway, the construction of the Great Western Railway, and the commercial crisis of 1857-8, Morpeth's prosperity ceased. Until well unto the next decade she boldly held her own, but circumstances beyond ordinary control were against her, and the subsequent completion of the new (Canada) Southern Railway sealed her commercial death warrant. Once known for enterprize, later on litigancy-for for years her citizens formed familiar ornaments of the witness box and litigants ${ }^{\prime}$ stand of Chatham Court House -and no doubt, too, at the same time greatly contributed to the earnings of smiling hotel keepers, and expanding the pockets of cunning and greedy attorneys; once one of the most lively and intelligent of all villages-it was Morpeth of all others that first instituted a local newspaper, the Progressionist, (the first practical) in 1861-she now partakes somewhat of the character described in Goldsmith's deserted village. But with a fine farm surrounding-and her neighboring yeomanry were ever known for more than ordinary enterprize and refinement-she may yet
in the hands of new, enterprising and monied men recover lost prestige, especially if dallying politicians can be brought to time and secure a harbor; and it would be yet strange-it is probably nearer realization than ever-if

Morpeth's representative citizens become an accomplished fact.
Kitchen, Wilson, Cottiet, citizens are perhaps now Messrs. Cull, Nation, eminent Kent family, and, particularly John Duck, a member of that whose pre-eminent abilities moreover, the only surviving son of a father Thomas McCollum, the geniad more than a local reputation, not forgetting through himself and his late uncles, rently (and outlived) Morpeth's commercial prominent, newer residents is the chief Duck, a son of Isaac's.


## THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN - VigToria, born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; crowned June 28, 1838, and married Feb'y 10, 1840 , to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Her Majesty areHer Majesty are-
Her Royal Highness Viotoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princgs Royal of Emaland and PrusRoy, born Nov'r 21st, 1840, and married to his Germany, Jan. 25 , 1858 , the Crown Prince of sons and four daughters, and has had issue four His Royal daughters.
His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Pringes of Waliss, born Nov'r 9, 1841 ; married March
10th, 1863. Alexandra Wales) 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales) born Dec. 1, 1844; and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born'Jan. 8, 1864 ; George FrederVictoria Alexandrs, born June 3, 1865 ; Louiss Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb, 20, 1867 ; 1\$68; and Maude Charlot Mary, born July 6th; 1808; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born
Nov'r 26, 1869.
Her Royal
April 25, 1843. Mighness Alice Maud Mary, born erick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has isedRoyal Grant to 1, , and has issue Royal Grant to Oueen and family
by daughters and one son ; second son killed by accident, May, 1873. Died Dec, 14, 1878.
His Royal Hishnes. Duke of Edinhigness Alfred Earnest Albert, Der Imperial Hurg, born Aug. 6, 1844 ; married of Russia. Jan. 23, 1874, Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue one son
and three daughters. and three daughters.
Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25,1846 ; married to H. R. H. Prince wig-Holstein-Sonderburg-A Augustus of Schles1866, and has issue two song andenburg, July 5 , Her Royal Highness Louisa Corol daughters. born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of Duke of Argyle. Marchuis of
His Royal Highness Arthur William Parch 1871 , Albert, born May 1, 1850; married to Princesg Louise Margaret of Prussia married to Princess has issue one son and one darch 18, 1879, and His Royal son and one daughter.
Albert, born April 7, 185 . Albert, born April 7, 1858 ; married April 27th, 1882, Princess Aelen of Waldec, and has issue Her Poyal.
Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoris
Feodore, born April 14, 1857.
(2803,382,

## IMPERIAL OR BRITISH MINISTRY.

Premier and First Lord of the Treasury
Chanoellor of the Excheque
Lord High Chancellor....
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
Secretary Peal and President of Council
Secretary of Home Department.
Seoretary of Foreign Affairs.
Seoretary for the Colonies.
Seoretary of War.
Secretary for India.
First Lord of the Admiralty
Ohief Secretary for Ireland.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.
President Local Government Board.
Pupsident Board of Trade.

Rt.

GOVERNORS OF CANADA.
Governor-General-Marquis of Lansdowne ; appointed 18th August, 1883. Salary- $£ 10,000$ Sterling.


## BRITISH AMBASSADORS.

Argentine Rep..Geo. W. Petre.
Austria......... Sir B. G. Elliott.
Belgium.........SirJ. Saville Lumley
Brazil. .......... Edwin Corbett.
China....... ... Sir Henry Parkes.
Chili............. Hon. F. Packenham
Colombia. ...... J. P. Harris Gashett
Denmark .......Hon. H. C. Vivian.
Ecuador. ... . . . . Fred. D. Hamilton.
France. . . . . . . . . Lord Lyons.
Germany ........Lord Ampthill.
Greece, ......... Francis C. Ford.
Guatemala.. .....Fred. R. St. John.
Italy............Sir Aug. B. Paget.
Japan
SAK
Salartes:-French, $£ 10,000$; Austrian and Turkish, each $£ 8,000$;
Italian, $£ 7,000$; German and Chinese, each $£ 6,000$; Spanish, $£ 4,000$;
Swedish, $£ 3,000$; the others from $£ 2,000$ to $£ 8,000$ according to rank.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

## PRIVY COUNOIL

Premier and President of the Council. .Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.
Minister of Finance Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.
Minister of Justice
" Sir Alex. Campbell.
Minister of Public Works.
" Sir H. L. Langevin.
Minister of Railways and Canals
Min!ster of Agriculture and Statistics..
Minister of Customs.
" Sir Charles Tupper.
Minister of the Interior.
" John Henry Pope.
Minister of Militia and-Defence
Minister of Marine and Fisheries
Postmaster General
Minister of Inland Revenue. ............ " John Carling.
Minister without portfolio.
Secretary of State
Salary of the Premier, 88,000 ; of the "Joseph A. Chapleau.
Salary of the Premier, $\$ 8,000$; of the other Ministers, $\$ 7,000$ each.
Speaker of the Senate-Hon. William Miller, $\$ 4,000$.
Speaker of the House of Commons-Hon. Geo. Airey Kirkpatrick, $\$ 4,000$

# HOUSE OF COMMONS. 

ONTARIO MEMBERS (92.)
INDEMNITY $\$ 1,000$ EACH AND MILEAGE.


## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

| Attorney-General | Hon. Oliver Mowat. | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minister of Educa | G. W. Ross. | 3,000 |
| Commissioner of Crown | " T. B. Pardee. | 3,000 |
| Commissioner of Public | " C. F. Fraser. | 3,000 |
| Treasurer and Comm'r | " Alex'r M. Ross. | 3,000 |
| Secretary and Registrar. | A. S. Hardy. | 3,000 |

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

88 Members.-Indemitity, \$400 and Mileage.


## SENATE OF CANADA.

ontario members (24.)

| Name. W Residence. Poli |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Allan, Geo. W.......Teronto.... . $C$ | O'Donohoe, Hon Residence. Politios |
| Aexson, Hon. Jas R. . Woodstock, . C | Northwood, Hon Jos. Chatham..... C |
| Campbell, HonSir A. Toronto . ... C | Plumb, Hon Josiah B.Nia |
| Flint, Hon, Billa..... Belleville.... ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | Reed, Hon Robt. . . . . Beil |
| Hamilton, Hon. Jno. . Hawkesbu'y. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Reesor, Hon David, . Yorkville.... L |
| Leonard, Hon. Eli'h. . London.....L | Smith, Hon. Frank. . Bowmanville.L |
| McKindsey | Skeád, Hon James. . . Ottawa. . . . . . O |
| McMaster, Hon Wm | Scott, Hon R. W . . . Ottawa. . . . . . . $L$ |
| MeMillan, Hon. Dr. . Alexandria.. O | Turner, Hon James. . Hamilton. . . . . C |
| Macpherson, Hon DL.Toronto. . . . C | Vidal, Hon. Alex. . . . Sarnia. . . . . . . 0 |



## MUNICIPAL COUNOIL, 1884.

## Municipality.

Harwich

Treasurers.
Thos. S. Bell. .'71. . Bl E B . Bell. . Blenheim. S. B. Harrison. 60. . Ridgetown. Silas J. Harvey.' 70 . . Charing Cross J. B. Grover . .'71 . . Louisville. N. Pinsunneault'84..Dover South. Jas. Blackburn.'-...Dresden. John D. Gillies.' - . Duart. John Coutts. ...'70. . Valetta. Wm. Wickwire.' 82 . . Romney. John Lidster . .'72..Bothweli. Wm. M. Glover'69. . Bothwell. C. P. Watson. .'72 . .Dresden. 84 Geo. Watts... '84. .Thamesville. 75 Jas. Rutherford'83. . Blenheim. 83 James Scott. . .'75. . Wallaceburg. '84 Ed. McCollum..'84. . Ridgetown.
*Fletcher. +Tilbury East. $\ddagger$ Florence. Other Clerks same Post Offices as Treasurers. Figures indicate the year of appointment,

## MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, 1884.

##  <br> Municipality.

Harwich....F. W. Wilson. ... Ohatham. Howard
Raleigh ....W. H. Taylor...Ouvry.
Chatham....Thos. Shaw, ....Appledore, Samuel Wellwood..Merlin.
Dover . . . . . . Peter Robert, . .Dover S'h. James Evans. .... Oungah.
Camden . . . . Hec. Johnston . Croton.
Orford, ......T. F. Routledge..Muirkirk.
Tilbury E. . . George Hope. . . . Valetta.
Romney.... Benoni Healey . . Wheatley.
Zone. ....... H. Osborne .... Dante.
Bothwell.....A. Duncan. . . . . . Bothwell.
Dresden. ... John Fretz, .... Dresden.
Thamesville. Charles Gill . . . Dresden. George Adams ..... Dresden.
Blenheim .. W. R. Fellows .. . Blenheim. Henry Lipscomb ....Thamesville.
Wallaceburg. Wm. N. Ayeres . Blenheim. Henry Lipscomb ..Blenheim.
Ridgetown..W. A. Burgess, $\}$ Wallaceb'g L. A. McDougall. . Wallaceburg
W. . Wher . Ridgetown Wm. Teetzel...... Ridgetown.
Arthur Anderson.. Dawn Mills.
John A. McArthur. Duart.
Isaac L. Ainslie.... Edgeworth. W. A. Robertson. . Wheatley.
Daniel Boam......Thamesville.

Daniel Boam......Thamesville. H. Goulding. . . . . . Bothwell.

Collector. Post Office. Geo. M. Baird . . . . Rond Eau. Samuel Wellwood.. Merlin. e. Frank Bourdeau. $\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Oungah }\end{aligned}$ ille.

## p. 0 .

 heim. zetown. ring Cross sville. er South. sden.rt. tta. mey. well. well. den nesville. heim. aceburg. etown. st Offices
th. South Mills.
vorth.
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eburg.
own. ouston. Baxter. kburn. ickson. White. asbury. ardson. Nilson. Bank, ennis.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS-AUDITORS-1884. Municipality Auditor.
P. 0 .

Harwich . . . . . A. H. White, Harwich Centre.
Howard ......E. D. Mitton, Ridgetown.
Raleigh ........Donald McPherson, Chatham.
Chatham . ......Jos. A. Bissell, Chatham.
Chatham ......Jos. A. Bissell, Chatham. T. McKerrall, Appledore.
Camden ........R. Robt. Manson, Dresden. Chatham..A. Ouellette, Dover South,

Tilbury......... Andrew Wilson, Edgeworth.
Romney........T. A. Hustler, Romney.
Zone ...........J. G. Hastings, Bothwell.
Bothwell...... C. E. Bayley, Bothwell.
Dresden........S. J. Ball, Dresden.
Thamesville.....Neil McCrimmon, Thamesville S. Wallace, Dresden.
Blenheim.......W M Mocrimmon, Thamesville. T. A. Edwards, Tham'ville. Blenheim......W. M. Nichols, Blenheim. A. L. Peacock, Blenheim. Ridgetown. . . .J. A. Elliott, Ridgetown. Wallaceburg. . .Arthur Fisher, Wallaceburg.

Alex. Nicol.
Aug. Coatsworth, Romney. Geo. Cook, Thamesville.

Auditor.
p. 0. Thomas Henry, Rond Eau. Jos. H. Mitton, Ridgetown Malcolm Huff, Chatham. John Mylne, Bothwell. J.A.C.Anderson, Ridget'n. Robt. J. Riddell, Wall'b'g.

## LIUENSE COMMISSION, KENT COUNTY.

PROVINCIAL ACT.
West Riding.
P, 0 .
East Riding.
P. 0 .

Commissioner.David Smith.Chatham ${ }_{\text {" }}^{\text {Jas. Gardiner. }}$ ". ${ }^{\text {Commissioner.I. Swarthout, Fairfield }}$
" Jas. Gardiner. "'
" A. McDougall. Wall'b'g Inspector....Israel Evans..Chatham Inspector's Salary, $\$ 500$.
" Aug. Crane, Clearville.
" Wm. Ward, Dresden.
Inspector. . ..Thos. Boon, Bothwell.
Inspector's Salary, \$450.
dominion act.
Commissioner.............Judge, Arch. Bell. ................Chatham P. O.
" ............Warden, David Caughill...........Guilds ".
Chief Insp. \& Sec'y-Treas...T. C. MacNabb......................... ${ }^{\text {C. }}$.
Inspector, $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$............. ${ }^{2}$. Salary of Chief Inspector, $\$ 550$. Assistant, $\$ 500$.
There are at this date applications for licenses under the Provincial Act, viz. :-West Riding, 30 Taverns, no Saloons, 7 Shops, no Boats. East Riding- 49 Taverns, no Saloons, 7 Shops, no Boats ; and for same under the Dominion Act for the whole County, 35 applications, viz. : 29 Taverns, no Saloons, 6 Shops.

## COUNTY DEBT-1st January, 1884.

Debentures, old issue, of which the Town of Chatham pays $\$ 2336.25$,
$\$ 1400000$
Erie \& Huron Railway Debentures.................... 12016461
Debentures under By-law No 371
$1428279 \$ 14844740$

## TOWN OF CHATHAM DEBT, \&c.

Proportion of County Debentures, old issue. .......... $\$ 233600$
Erie \& Huron Rail way Debentures, .... 3130000
Erie \& Huron Debentures, second issue, ............. 3000000
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund ..................... 10317300
Debentures issued to cover debt of $1881, \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .1810000$
Floating debt "against which stands a credit of about 647000 $\$ 7,000$, uncollected taxes),
$2400000 \$ 21537900$

## QUALIFIED COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

## CHATHAM TOWN.

1878 Judge A. Bell, 1879 Wm. Craddock, 1863 Israel Evans, 1848 A. S. Holmes, 1863 Thos. Holmes, 1874 Syl. Hadley, 1874 J. M. Jones, 1882 M. Houston, P.M. 1874 John McKeough, 1863 John Northwood, 1874 R. O'Hara, 1874 James Park, 1874 Fred. Robinson, 1863 R. O. Smith, 1874 Chas. H. Wood, 1874 N. H. Stephens, 1874 R. A. Tompkins.

## HARWICM.

1874.Wm. Forbes, 1878 Wm. R. Fellows, 1874 Duncan Houston, 1874 James Leslie, 1874 John A. Langford 1848 Thos. MeIntyre, 1854 John MeMichael,
1874 Isaac H. Swarthout 1874 Robt Wilkie,
1848 George Young.

## HOWARE.

1874 Jonathan Brown, 1863 John Duck, 1874 Peter Campbell, 1875 Luther Carpenter,
1874 Wm. Coll,
1874 H. D. Cunningham 1874 W. J. Cunningham 1874 John Crawford, jr. 1875 Chas. Grant, 1880 'Capt. 'J. Cochrane, 1880 John P. McKinlay, 1863 John Patterson,

1874 Chas. Richardson,
1874 G. O. Rushton, 1874 G. O. Rushton 1874 Jas. Rushton, 1874 James Serson, 1874 Jacob Smith, 1874 Charles Shaw, 1874 Hy. Westland, 1874 Geo. A. Watson,

## RALEIGII.

1874 John Cameron, 1874 Wm. Carter, 1883 John Clarkson, 1848 Tim. Dillon, 1863 Gilbert H. Dolson, 1874 John Edwards, 1874 Pat. Forhan, 1883 John Fexton, 1874 Alex, Goulet, 1874 Jno, W. Kersey, 1874 Robt. J. Morrison, 1874 Edwin McCollom, 1874 David Smith, 1883 John G. Stewart, 1877 Wm. H. Taylor, 1854 Stephen White, 1263 Robt. Williams, 1880 Hugh Kennedy, 1883 Albert H. White. CAMDEN. 1874 John Bedford, 1874 John B. Böbier, 1874 Jas. Blackburn, 1875 John Chapple, 1874 Robt. Ferguson, 1874 C. P. Forshee, 1874 Aaron Highgate, 1863 John McDonald, 1863 Geo, Phillips, 1863 A. J. C. Shaw, 1863 Alex. Trerice. 1883 Robt. Ward,

## CHATHAM.

1863 C. G. Charteris,

1854 W. A. Everitt, 1883 John W. Gibb. 1883 Chas. W. Knight, 1854 Sol. M. Knapp, 1863 Henry Martin, 1877 Alex. McDougall, 1863 Dun. McNaughton, 1863 And. McKinlay, 1883 Edwin E. Parrott, 1874 Jas. L. Ramsey,
1874 Wm. H. Stephens,
1863 Jas. Simpson,

## Doveri.

1874 Thos. Dickenson,
1874 Robt. Dunlop, 1874 Wm. Grant, 1874 Jas. McFarlane, 1874 Timothy McQueen, 1848 Thomas Smythe, 1874 Henry Thibodeau, 1874 Solomon Winter, 1880 Joseph Ouellette, 1880 Jeremiah Donovan.

## tilbury rast.

1874 Wm. Russell, 1874 John Richardson, 1874 James Stewart, 1854 R. H. Waddell.

## Romney.

1874 Randolph Dawson, 1874 T. C. Renwick, 1874 George Robinson, 1856 John Smith. ORFORD.
1874 John Lee, 1863 Jas. C. Macdonald: 1880 John D. Gillies. 1883 Henry Watson. zone.
1874 Thomas Boon. 1874 Thomas Dillon. 1874 Lawrence Vogler. 1874 Jas. B. Wood.

The figures preceding the names indicate the year of first appointment.

## OOROINERS.



Dresden....... Dr. Gilbert Tweedie.
Blenheim......Dr. Dr. J. VanVelsor.
Buckhorn. . . . Dr. Jonath'n McCully.
Wallaceburg . . Dr. George Mitchell. Bothwell......Dr. Francis H. Pope. Thamesville. . Dr. R. D. Swisher. Highgate . . . . . Dr. Absalom Decow. Duart . . . . . . . . Dr. D. C. Leitch.

## COUNTIY

 CHURCH OF ENGLN.|  |
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## CHURCH OF ROME.

Bothwell. . . . . . . . . Albert McKeon.
Chatham.....F. Bernardine, O. S. F.
Chatham. Wm. Gausepohl, O. S. F. .Innocent Bruers, O. S. F.
Dover South.
. . . . . . . Rev. J. Bauer.
Fletcher. . . . . . . . . . . . Thomas West.
Wallaceburg.
J. Ryan.

## BAPTIST CHURCH.

Buxton. . . . ...John H. Washington.
Blenheim \& Buckhorn. . F. Best, ret'd Chatham $\qquad$ J. H. Best. Chatham.......... Thomas F. Scott.

Dresden.
" ........ . H. Davis.
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .J Forth.
Florence . ... . . . . . . . . . . . J. B. Huff.
Highgate \& Palmyra. . ...J. Gilmour. W. Trenaman.

Kent Bridge. . . . . . . . . A. M. Facey.
Louisville \& Northwood..S. Jackson.
Ridgetown. . . . . . . . . Wm. Prosser.
.H. Cocks.
Wallaceburg. ...N. McDonald, ret'd. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Bothwell. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Vacant.
Buxton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Vacant.
Chatham............J. R. Battisby.
" ..............Angus McColl.
a $\because$.........William Walker.
Dover \& Lidcott. . John A. McAlmon.
Duart. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Arch. Currie.
Dresden
T. Tallach.

Florence . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dr. Lamont.
Ridgetown......... G. G. McRobbie.
Rond Eau.......... A. W. Waddell.
Thamesville. . . . . . . . . . . . J. Becket.
Valetta. . . . . . . . . . . . . . John Logie.
Wallaceburg. .............. D. Currie.
PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.
Baldoon. . . . .......T. B. Coupland.

## CIERGY.

Chatham...........R. Augur, sup'd Charing Cross.........D. H. Taylor METHODIST CHURCH.
Blenheim.............. Ed. Kershaw. Bothwell.....J. W. Freeman, F. D. Chathan. . . . . W. R. Parker, M. A. E. E. Scott.

Charing Cross.... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { S. Sellery, B. D. } \\ \& \text {. }\end{array}\right.$
Dawn Mills. . . . . . . . . D. A. Moyer.
Dresden. . . . . . . . . . . Robt. H. Hall.
Florence . . . . . . . . . Jas. Livingstone.
Morpeth. . . . . . . . . . Geo. R. Turk.
Ridgetown. .J. R. Lundy (or Gundy). " .... Ed. McCollom, sup'd.
Romney. W. T. Turner. C. T. Scott. Sydenham........ Chancellor Teeter. Thamesville..........Jas. H. Orme. " $\quad . . . .$. Wm. H. Cooper. Wallaceburg....A. L. Russell, B. D. Thomas Hanna, sup'd. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Blenheim . . . . ...... W. M. Pomeroy.
Bothwell. . . . . . . . . . . W. E. Gifford.
Chatham.............. D. Pomeroy. Dresden. . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. P. Fryer.
Wheatley. . . . . . . . . . R. A. Howey.
Florence. . . . . . . . . . . . J. M. Collins.
Guilds. . . . . . . . . . . . . S. Y. French.
Harwich. . . . . . . . . . J. R. Phillips. Highgate. . . . . . . . . . D. M. Kennedy. Kent Bridge. . . . . . . . . W. McIntosh
Raleigh............. . . . A. W. Tyler.
Ridgetown............ R. C. Parsons.
Thamesville..........G. A. Fulcher.
Wallaceburg. ............ C. Burdett.
Mitchell's Bay...T. L. McCutcheon. BRITISH M. E. CHURCH.
Buxton. . . . . ...... S. D. W. Smith. " . Richard Pecoe \& Jas. Steel. Chatham.... Rt. Rev. R. R. Disney. " ..........C. A. Washington. Dresden........... B. P. Whipper. " ....J. Chauncy, H. M. Ag't. Rond Eau. . . . ............ P. Jackson. Nazey Inst., Chatham. T. Jefferson. united brethren in christ.
Duart Wm. Moore. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.
Rond Eau. ............C. K. Gibson, CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Valetta.........W. \& E. J. Burgess.

## GOVERNMENT OFFICERS, 1884.

1862 J. G. Pennefather....Collector of Customs.
1864 Charles Fraser, $\qquad$ A. R. McGregor....... Landing Waiter.
Joseph M. Eberts .... 1883 Joseph M. Eberts $\qquad$ 1865 John Duck ........... ". " 1883 W. R. Fellows ........Preventive Officer. 1870 Caleb Coatsworth..... ". " 1873 Charles Dunlop . . . . . . Dep. Coll. Inland Rev. - J. M. Yates, .........Excise Officer. -_ John Beattie .........Indian Agent, - Mrs. Thos, Cartier. .. . Lighthouse Keeper. 1883 Richard Linton.........Inspector of Hides. - Timothy McQueen. ...Insp. Fisheries, Thames, John McMichael, .... John Baxter, ........Clerk of Works P. O.

- Joseph Northwood, .. "\% "" Dover.

1884 John Chapple.........Polise Magistrate.
1884 George A. Watson.
"

Flgures preceding the name indicate date of appointment.


## DIVISION COURT CLERKS

Division. Clerks.

Post Offlce.
'70 Chatham.
'60 Morpeth.
'78 Dresden.
'51 Harwich.

Bailiffs. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Chas. Moore, }\end{array}\right.$ \{T. Nelson, William Teetzel, Ridgetown. Chas. Stephens, Dresden. \{ W. R. Fellows, jr. Blenheim. $\{$ John Little, Thos. Forhan, \{ S, J. Thomas, H. F. Smith,
P. O. Address. Chatham.
${ }_{4}$

Blenheim
Wallaceburg
Bothwell. "
" 7-D.R. Farquharson,'78 Tilbury East.

DIVISION COURTS, COUNTY OF KENT, FOR 1884-5.


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800
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KENT OR 24TH BATTALION OF VOLUNTEERS


| BANKS <br> institetions. | LOAN SOCIETIES. location. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Merchants Bank of Canada | .Chatham, ......F. S. Jarvis. |
| Canadian Bank of Commer | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$, .....J. E. Thomas. |
| Federal Bank of Canad | R. N. Rogers. |
| Molson's Bank | etown.......R. Robertson. |
| Chatham Loan \& Savin | Chatham, $\qquad$ S. F. Gardiner. |

## RAILWAY STATIONS. <br> grand trunk-G. w. div.

Newbury ......S. J. Ball, Agent.

Bothwell......S. Yorke, $\quad$| Louisville....... $-\overline{\text { Chahn }}-\overline{\text { McLerie, }}$ Agent. |
| :--- |

Thamesville....D. Cooper, " $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Chatham } \\ & \text { Prairie Siding........ Kontze, Mcerie, }\end{aligned}$ CaNADA southern-mich. central.
Muirkirk ......R. S. Bodman, Agent $\mid$ E. \&H. Crossing.M. Poutticary, Agent
Highgate . .....W. L. Soules, " Charing Cross ..W.H.Stephenson"

Ridgetown, .... Jas. A. Dart,
Weldon, ......J. E. Weldon, "
Harwich, ......S. Hatch, " North Buxton.. F. Hall, " Fletcher, ......J. F. Grimes, "
Tilbury Centre..C. W. Scherer, " erie and huron.
C. S. Crossing, . M. Potticary. Agent. Chatham, ......J. L. Terry, Agent, Rond Eau, ....
Blenheim ........ E. Depew, "، $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dresden, ..... Sam'l Pierce, } \\ & \text { Wallaceburg. .. A. Shain, }\end{aligned}$ Signal Stations-Tupperville, Chatham Centre and Darrell.

## EXPRESS OFFICES AND AGENTS.

| n . . . . . F. E. Arkell. | Highgate, ..... W. L. Soules, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bothwell, ......Wm. Laughton. | Muirkirk, .......R. S. Bodman. |
| Charing Cross . W. H. Stephenson. | Newbury .......J. J. Archer. |
| Chatham, ......A. MeNaughton. | Ridgetown, .....L. S. Hancock |
| Dresden, .....J. E. McGloghlan, | Thamesville....F. J. Lawrence |
| E. \&H.Crossing.M. Potticary. | TilburyCentre..C. W. Scherer. |
| Fletcher, ......J. F. Grimes. | Wallaceburg, ..A. Fisher. |

## TELEGRAPH OFFICES AND AGENTS.

Blenheim......F. E. Arkell.
Bothwell.......W. Mnore.
Buckhorn......E. J. Benedict.
Buxton South..Mrs. Coutts.
Charing Cross.. W. H. Stephenson.
C. S. Crossing,..M. Potticary.
Chatham,.......Robert Berry.
Dresden, ......E. Miller.
Duart, ........R. Gosnell.
Fletcher, .......J. F. Grimes.
Florence, .......A. Forshee.

| Highgate, .......Miss Leroy. |
| :--- |
| Merlin, .......E. Sales. |
| Moreth, .....D. D. MoTavish. |
| Murkirk,.....R. S. Bodman. |
| Port Lambton..J. Henderson. |
| Ridgetown, .....ena Hay. |
| Rond Eau, ..... . Arkell. |
| Thamesvile...... A. Tye. |
| Wheatley....J. Fox. |
| Wallaceburg, ..A. Fisher. |

Rates, 25 c . for 10 words; 15 c . between points a short distance apart; and night rate to all points at le. per word, but no message taken for less than 25 c ., whatever the number of words.
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## LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Yr' estab.
Name. Township.

Place.
Name of Postmaster. 1875 Appledore. . . Chatham. . 7th Con., Lindsley Road. .Theo. McKerrall. 1875 Baldoon. . . . . . Dover. . . Rankin Settlement. ....... Wm. A. Bishop. 1849*Blenheim . . . . Harwich . . Village . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. K. K. Morris. 1865 Botany . . . . . . Howard. . . Lot 7, Botany Road. ..... C. McBrayne. 1856*Bothwell. . . Zone ..... Bothwell Town. .......... Wm. Regan. 1850 Buckhorn.....Harwich. .Buckhorn Village. . . . . . . . . E. I. Benedict. 1851 Buxton. ...... Raleigh. . .Buxton Village. . . . . . . . . . D. C. Echlin. 1861*Charing Cr'ss Raleigh. . .Charing Cross Village...... John Hunter. 1828*Сhatнam. . . . .Town . . . . Chatham Town . . . . . . . . . . . Samuel Barfoot. 1831*Clearville. .... Orford, ... Clearville Village.. ........ . Henry Watson.
1881 Cruton. ...... Orford.... Aldboro' Town Line...... Margaret Cairns.

1881 Dante .... Camden...Opposite Croton Mills.... L. Phillips. 1863 Darrell........ Zone....... Lot 15, 4th Con................. Was. Green. 1834 Dawn Mills. . Camdun. . Dawn Mills Village........ W. A. Ward. 1831 Dealtown. . . . . Raleigh. . . Lot 162, Talbot Road. ..... Isaac Lambert 1860 Dover South Dover. .... Pain Couri Village... .....Joseph Bechard. 1854*Dresden...... Camden. . . Dresden Town..............C. P. Watson. 1857 Duart. ....... Orford. . . . Duart Village. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ep. Britton. 1855 Edgeworth....Tilbury E. Lot 25, Middle Road ..... James Waddell.
1863 Fairfield.. .... Harwich. .Troy Village............... Isaac Swarthout.
1875 Fletcher. ......Tilbury E.. Ral. \& T. E. line, C. S. R'y.P. T. Barry.
1881 Grove Mills. . . Camden G. Wabash Settlement. ....... Alonzo Reeble.
1867 Guilds.... . . . . Harwich . . Lot 108, Old Street. . . . . . . .Julius Guild.
1851 Harwich . . . . . Harwich. .McKay's Corners . . . . . . . . . Mrs. Hutchinson.
1878 Harwich Cen..Harwich..Side Line, 10th Con.......S. W. White.
1865 Highgate. . . Orford. ... Highgate Village. . . . . . . . . Henry Bell.
1883 Irwin . . . . . . .Raleigh. . .Lot 13, Con. 6................Wm. Wrwin.
1830 Kent Bridge . Chatham . . Kent Bridge . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. A. Langford.
1883 Keith . . . . . . . Chatham . . Lot 26, Con. 2 . . . . . . . . . . J. M. Dunston.
1842 Louisville. . . . Chatham.. Louisville Village............ L. H. Arnold.
1882 Lidcote. . . . . . Chatham. . 6th Con., Caledonia Road.D. D. Purdy.
1868 Merlin. ........Raleigh. . Merlin Village.............H. A. Miller.
1872 Mitchell's Bay.Dover . . . . 13th Con. Lake St. Clair. .C. W. Raymond.
1877 Muirkirk. . . . Orford....Can. South. R'y Station..A. McDonald. 1831*Morpeth . . . .Howard. . . Morpeth Village. . ......... J. C. Nation. 1881 Mull. . . . . . . Harwich . . Side Line Can. S. R'y .... Neil Watson. 1879 N. Buxton. ....Raleigh. . .8th Con. Can. S. Cross..... Angus McPhee. 1879 Northwood. ...Harwich . . Louisville Switch . .......... A. L. Arnold. 1876 Oldfield. . . . . . Chatham. .14th Con. Dover T. Line. .Miss Kennedy $\dagger$ 1876 Ouvry . . .......Raleigh...Lot 151, Talbot Street. . . .Geo. Goulet. 1857 Oungah. . . . . . Chatham. .9th Con. Dover T. Line. . .C. B. Kinn9y. 1883 PrairieSiding..Raleigh. . .Lot 7, on River. . . . . . . . . . Robt. Williams. 1875 Palmyra. . . . . Orford.. . . Talbot Road............................ Mills. 1883 Quinn. . . . . . .Tilbury E..E. Lot 17, M. R. S. ....... Wm. Graham. 1847*Ridgetown. . .Howard. . .Ridgetown Town. . . . . . . . . . L. S. Hancock. 1831 Romney ...... Romney . . Lot 220, Talbot Road..... C. Coatsworth $\dagger$ 1867 Rond "Eau....Harwich...Rond Eau Harbor......... Wm. Stirling. 1860 Selton. . . . . . . Howard. . . 4 con. Thamesville Road. .A. Robinson. 1851 Tilbury East. .Tilbury E..Smith's Mills..............Robt. Smith. 1834*Thamesville..Camden. . .Thamesville Village........ John Duncan. 1877 Turin. . ...... Orford. . . . 9th con. Line. . . . . . . . . . . . . R. F. Dickson. 1883 Thorncliffe. ...Chatham. .Lot 24, Con. 7................... Geo. B. Shaw. 1883 Tupperville. ...Chatham..Starkweather's Corner..... Samuel Sutor.

Yr. estab. Name. OF POST OFFICES-CONTINUED. 1864 Val Name. Place. Name of Postmaster. 1834*W 1879 Wallaceburg. Chatham. . Wallaceburg Village. . ...D. B. McDonald. 1879 Weldon. . . . . . Harwich. .Howard T. Line, C.S.R'y..J. E. Weldon.
Names in Small Caps are Money Offices! those preceded by asteriek * are Savings' Bank Offices.
$\dagger$ In P. O. Guide these are shown blank.

## ERIE \& HURON RAILWAY.

President-A. McKellar, Hamilton. Vice-Pres't-Alex. Trerice, Dresden. Secretary-Alex. MacNabb, Toronto. Directors-P.D. McKellar, Chatham. " -E. F. Fauquier, Chatham. " 6 Davidson Black, Toronto. "-E. J. Delamere, Toronto.

General Manager-E. O. Bickford. Gen. Freight \& Pass. Agent-W. N. . Warburton.
Chief Engineer-E. F. Fauquier. Superintendent-J. J. Ross. Track Supt.-W. H. McKell. Accountant-A. G. Laird.

Head Offices-Chatham.

## STAGE ROUTES.

Blenheim \& Leamington, . .Blenheim* 11 A.M. Leamington* 8.30 A. M. $\$ 1.50$ Blenheim \& Morpeth, .....Blenherm,*11 A.m. Morpeth* 2.00 P.м. 50 Morpeth \& Ridgetown ..... Morpeth, +6 A.M. Ridgetown $\ddagger$ 6.00 P.м. $\quad 25$ Ridgetown \& Thamesville. Ridgetown +7 A.m. Thamesville $\ddagger+4.00$ P.M. 50 Bothwell \& Florence ... ..Bothwell ${ }_{t}^{+} 4$ P.m. Florencet 7.00 A.m. 50 Newbury \& Wardsville....Newbury $\ddagger+4$ P.m. Wardsvillet 7.30 A.m. 25

* Connect with Erie \& Huron trains. + Or to connect with morning mail trains going East. $\ddagger$ Or upon arrival $\subset$ mail train from the East.


## STEAMBOAT ROUTES. <br> dresden and detroit.

Steamer "Byron Trerice,"-Asa Ribble, Master-leaves'Dresden on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p. M. ; leaves Detroit on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 P.M., and Saturdays at 12 P.M., calling at intermediate ports. Fares-Single trip, $\$ 1.25$; round trip, $\$ 2$. From Wallaceburg, $\$ 1$ and $\$ 1.50$ respectively. Stateroom berths, 50 c ., and meals, 35 c . extra.

## wallaceburg and sarnia.

Steamer "Hiawatha"-John Scott, Master-leaves Wallaceburg daily at 6 A.M., and Sarnia at 3 P.M., calling at intermediate ports.

CHATHAM AND DETROIT.
Steamer "C. H. Merritt,"-A. Cornette, Master-leaves Chatham on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 p.M.; leaves Detroit on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 p. M. Fare, 75 c .

## DETROIT AND DULUTH-DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

Lake Superior Transit Company Steamers-Leave foot of Woodward Avenue, Detroit, for Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth, and intermediate ports, every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 11 P. M. ${ }^{-}$Leave Detroit for Buffalo and intermediate ports, every Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.M. Cabin includes stateroom and meals. Tickets for all Lakepoints and for all rail points beyond, furnished by James Soutar, Chatham, to whom apply for particulars.

## ESTABLIS

3rd May 23rd Nov 13th Jan. 22nd Jan. 17 th Jan., 30th May, 9th Nov., 14th Dec.,
12th Feb.,

## A. F. \& A. MASONS.



## ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

 19th Jan., 188188 MacNabb. ... Dresden. ..... Thursday o. b. f. m LTB Lodges marked thus * hold installation of officers on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist ; all others on that of St. John the Baptist.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

| established. No . | . lodge. | ere held. | meeting. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10th Aug., 184729 | 9 Chath | Chatham | Tuesday. |
| 23rd June, 1871 74 | 4 B | Blenheim. | Monday. |
| 13th June, 1872 93 | 3 Western C | Bothwell. | Tuesday. |
| 5th Sept., 1874120 | 0 Sydenham Valley. | Wallaceburg.... | Monday. <br> Friday. |
| 11th June, 1874 144 | 4 Dresden.. | Dresden. | Monday. |
| 4th March, 1875157 | 7 Thamesvi | Ridgetown | Wednesday |
| 10th Jan'y, 1877196 | ${ }^{\text {Flo }}$ |  | hursday. |
| 22nd Mar., 1881\|226| | Mere |  | ednesday. |

HNCAMMPMEINTS.

| Tablished. No. | nam | Where held. | NIGHT OF mbeting, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c\|c} 9 \text { th } \\ \text { 26th Mov., } 1871 \\ \text { 26av. } 1881 \end{array} \right\rvert\, 10$ | Chatham |  | 1st and 3rd Thursday |
| 26th May, 1881 | Bothwell. | Bothwell | 1st and 3rd 4th Friday |

## ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

| blished. | no. lodge. | Where held. | v. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3rd May, 1878 23rd Nov., 1878 | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ Peninsular | Ch | Every Friday. |
| 13th Jan., 1879 | 13 Blenheim. | Ridgetow | 1st and 3rd Friday. |
| 22nd Jan., 1879 | 15 Morpeth | Mond Eau | 1st and 2nd Wed. |
| 17 th Jan., 1879 | 19 Highgate | Highgate | Every Wednesday. |
| 9th Nov., 1880 | ${ }^{24}$ Thames | Thamesvil |  |
| 14th Dec., 1880 | 100 Clearvill | Valetta | 1st and 3rd Saturday. |
| 12th Feb., 1881 | 10 Dresden | Dresden | 1st and 3rd Tuesday. |

## ORDER OF FORESTERS.

ANCIENT.

| ESTABLISHED. | No | LODGE. | here held. | Nights of meeting. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12th July, 1877 | 6244 | Court Hop | Chatham | Tuesday. |
|  | 6571 | Pride of Erie | Buckhorn. | Saturday. |
| 30th May, 1883 | 6900 | Unity | Chatham. | Wednesday. |
| 12th Nov., 18837 |  | Benev | Thames | 2nd \& 4th Mondays |

INDEPENDENT


CANADIAN.

- Oct., 1879| 6| Chatham ...... | Chatham..... | Thursday.


## HIGH SCHOOL, CHATHAM.

Number of pupils enrolled during 1883, 163-95 girls and 68 boys. 106 were from the town and 57 from the country. Average attendance, 104. All were students in English Grammar, English Literature, Composition, Dictation, History, Geography, and Arithmetic; 161 in Physiology and Drawing; 147 in Euclid; 68 in Algebra; 62 in French ; 49 in Latin ; 22 in Greek; 48 in Botany ; 37 in Chemistry ; 17 in German ; 2 in Natural Philosophy ; 46 in Book-keeping ; 70 in Reading ; 95 in Calisthenics ; and 60 in Drill.

One lady student (Miss A. Stone) matriculated at the June examination of the University of Toronto with honors in French and German ; one student joined the Law. Society, two entered upon the study of Medicine, 46 wrote at the Departmental examination in July; and 41 obtained certificates, viz. : 18 Intermediate, 20 Third Class, and 3 Second Class. 182 entrance candidates wrote at the High School during the year, and 112 were passed by the Examiners. There are at the High School at present large University and Professional classes in active operation.

One Head Master, 4 Assistants, and Drawing Master. Gross income, $\$ 5,000$. Masters' salaries, $\$ 4,000$.

## HIGH SCHOOL, RIDGETOWN.

Opened 3rd Sept., 1883; Head Master, Geo. A. Chase, B.A. Roll at end of year, 50 pupils. All pupils take subjects in English, 47 in Euclid and Algebra, 20 in Latin, 1 in Greek, 31 in French, and 7 in German. There are now three Masters (salaries $\$ 2100$ ) and the roll is increasing.

## THR PUBELC SCHOOLS.

Number 140, with an aggregate enrollment of about 12,000 pupils and an average attendance of 4400 . The gross income is about $\$ 80,000$. The average salary paid male teachers is nearly $\$ 400$; female teachers, say $\$ 275$. Although returns from Inspector of East Kent are very complete we are unable to make use of them without those from West Kent, which have, not been furnished.
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## AND ALMANAC FOR 1884.

## SALARIES OF OFFICIALS.



| Municipality. Clerk.* |  | AL | S. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Harwich ....... $\$ 300$ | Treasurer.* $\$ 200$ | Assessors. | Collectors. |  |
| Howard, ........ ${ }^{200}$ | 120 | \$100 | \$120 | (ea) 812 |
| Raleigh, ....... 2250 | 250 | 75 100 | 97 | (6) 15 |
| Dover, ........... ${ }_{225}^{200}$ | 125 | 200 | (ea) 100 | " 10 |
| Camden, ......... ${ }^{225}$ | 150 | 120 | (ea) 100 | " |
| Orford $\ldots$......... 200 | 90 | 75 | (both) 130 |  |
| Tilbury East, .... 200 | 60 | 60 | 95 | "15 |
| Romney, ........ 100 | 120 | 70 | 65 | "15 |
| Zone............. 80 | 100 |  | 65 | " 10 |
| Bothwell Dreste... 75 | + 25 | 45 | 50 | " 12 |
| Tresden, ........ 1 | 50 | ${ }_{65}^{40}$ | 50 | " 12 |
| Blenheim | 35 | ${ }^{65}$ | 65 | " 10 |
| Wallaceburg ..... 120 | 20 | 35 | 35 | " 5 |
| Ridgetown ....... 150 | 100 | (both) 100 | -35 | "45 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Fees and per eentages | 50 | 50 | 120 | " 8 |

## TOWN OF CHATHAM.



## RATES OF POSTAGE

In Canada, and also Between Canada and Great Britain, British Columbia and Forelgn Countries.

Canada and U. S. Newfoundland.
Letters, for every half ounce . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3c.
Post Cards-(Postal Union, 2 cts. each.... ................. 1c.
5c.
Open Printed Circulars and Lithographs ...................1c. 2c.
Newspapers, Books and Miscellaneous matter, per $4 \mathrm{oz} . . .1 \mathrm{c} . \quad$ 1c.
Parcels, per 4 ounces. . . . . . ..............................6c. (a) 6c.
Patterns and Samples, per 4 ounces. ..........................1c. (b) 1c.
Registration Fee, on Letters only..........................2c. (c) 2c.
Drop letters, 1 cent each. Registration fee on patterns, samples and parcels, 5 cents each packet. Postage must, in every case, be prepaid, and is compulsory. $t$ The limit in weight for "Book Packets" is 5 lbs. ; and the limit of size is $24 \times 12$ inches. The limit in weight of "Parcel Packets" is 5 lbs. ; and the limit of size is $24 \times 12$ inches. The limit in weight of "Miscellaneous matter" is 4 lbs . ; for patterns and samples, 24 ounces.
(a) Parcels for Manitoba and British Columbia, via U. S., are limited in weight to 2 lbs .3 ounces, excepting City of Winnipeg.
(b) Patterns and samples for United States are limited to 8 ounces, and the charge on any and every packet up to that limit, 10 cents.
(c) Registration fee on letters to the United States, 5 cents.

## mail routes.

Mails for Great Britain and Europe leave either Quebec or Halifax every Saturday, and New York every Weduesday and Thursday.

Mails leave for Manitoba daily, and San Francisco for British Columbia every Friday, also overland via Puget Sound.

## direct routes.

Letters for Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and Fiji Islands go by way of San Francisco once a month. Letters for Mexico, Isthmus of Panama and South America, Bermuda and the West India Islands, go by way of New York twice a week on the principal sea routes, and fortnightly on the less important ones. Letters for St. John, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West India Islands leave once every two weeks for the first place, and once a month for the others. Letters for all other parts of the world are sent by Great Britain. Letters intended to go by way of New York or San Francisco should be so addressed.

MONEY ORDERS.
Canada.-Money orders are issued for any sum not exceeding $\$ 100$, at the following rates :-If the amount does not exceed $\$ 4,2$ cents ; from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 10$, 5 cents ; $\$ 10$ to $\$ 20,10$ cents ; $\$ 20$ to $\$ 40,20$ cents ; $\$ 40$ to $\$ 60,30$ cents ; $\$ 60$ to $\$ 80,40$ cents ; $\$ 80$ to $\$ 100,50$ cents.

Great Beitain, United States and Newfoundland.-Money orders are issued up to any amount not exceeding $\$ 50$, at the following rates :-

ery. each, Unde ounce paper 5 lbs.

## olumbia.

## foundlan

5c.
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2c.
1 c .
6 c.
1 c.
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| Letters. | Cards | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Fre For } \\ \text { Regis- } \\ \text { Tration. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | NeWS- PAP'RS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRINTBD } \\ & \text { MATTER, } \\ & \text { SAMP. \&C } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| 5 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | 1 2 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 10 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 15 |  | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 15 |  | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 |  |  | 2 | +3 |
| 15 |  | +15 | - 2 | +3 |
| 15 |  | +15 ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | - 2 | +3 |
| 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |

(c) Prepayment is compulsory. (a) Additional charge is made on delivery. Italics-Not in Postal Union. +Letters via Brindisi registered for 7 c . each, and Patterns and Samples (limited to 3 lbs.) only sent via this route. Under the Postal Union the limit in weight for Patterns and Samples is 8 ounces, and the size of packet $8 \times 4 \times 2$ inches. The limit in weight for Newspapers and printed matter is 4 lbs. ; for Books, 4 lbs. 6 ozs. (with England 5 lbs.), and the size of the packets $24 \times 12$ inches.

Postage is payable in current funds, and should be tendered in the proper amount. Postmasters are not obliged to furnish change, although it is customary for them to do so when without inconvenience. No English foreign postage stamps nor Canadian registration stamps are taken in payment.

# Dominion and United States Customs Tariffs. 



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## COUNTY NEWSPAPERS, \&c.

Name. Published at Proprietors or Managers. Established.
Chatham Journal, ....... Chatham ...Charles Dolsen.........July 3, 1841
Chatham Gleaner......... Chatham .... Wiggins \& Gould. ......... July 3, 1841
Canadian Freeman . . . . . . Chatham . . Wiggins \& Gould. . . . . . Aug. 3, 1844
Kent Advertiser . . . . . . . . Chatham . W. R. O'Reilly.... . . . . . Decem'r, 1847
Chatham Chronicle...... Chatham ...Thos. A. Ireland.......March, 1848
Geo. Gould \& Co. . . . . . August, 1849
Provincial Freeman......Chatham ..Miller \& Dolsen.........May, 1851

Morpeth Progressionist. .Morpeth....Mary. Ann Shadd CareyJuly, 1853
Chatham Argus.......... Chatham ...J. B. Richardson.......January, 1861
Western Union.......... Chatham ...W. II. Thompson.......Fall, 1860
*Chatham Banner. ...... Chatham ...J. P. Richardson.......March, 1862
Bothwell Record.........Bothwell ...J. R. Gemmill .........Jan. 12, 1865

Bothwell Saturday ReviewBothwell . . John W. Holland...... March8, 1866
Dresden Gazette. . . . . . . Dresden. .... - Riggs Holtand.......Jan. 22, 1870
Weste n Advocate. . . . . . WallaceburgA. Cronk \& Co..........Feb'y 2, 1871
Bothwell Advance. ....... Bothwell. . Geo. McEwan ........Dec. 27, 1871
*Dresden Times ......... Dresden.... Hughes \& McLaren. . January, 1872
*Rond Eau News.........Blenheim...M. S. Aldrich.......... 1873
Thamesville Express, ....Thamesville B. L. Chipman ........ Sep. 11, 1873
*Bothwell Times. . . . . . . Bothwell . . .Jas. F. Crate ............. Maril 29,1874
*East Kent Plaindealer. . Ridgetown..Constable \& Som'erville October, 1876
*Missionary Messenger. .Chatham ...Josephus O'Banyoun..
*Chatham Tribune . .....Chatham ...W. R. Dobbyn..........Nove'r, 1877
Evening Bulletin........ Chatham ...F. VanAllen............April, 1878
*Valley Record,......... WallaceburgWrigley \& Ferguson....Jan. 8, 1880
*Ridgetown Standard, . . Ridgetown..L. C. Johnson. ..........July 1, 1880 1882

## Sandwich Emigrant-Cowan, 1831-first newspaper Western District. London Times, England, 1st January, 1778.

*Quebec Gazette-Brown \&
Gilmore, 1764
*Montreal Gazette-Lewis Roy, 1794
*Kingston Chronicle-Lewis Roy, 1794 *Guelph Advertiser-Jno.Smith, 1845

* Still in existence.

A Gazette was published in Venice, 1836; in France in April, 1631. The "Public Intelligencer," established in 1663, was the first English newspaper, and the "Boston News-Letter," published 24th April, 1704, was the first American. The first newspaper proper on the American continent was the Quebec Gazette, as above.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals now published is given in Hubbard's "Newspaper Dioectory" as 34,274 , with a circulation of about $116,000,000$ copies, the annual aggregate circulation reaching, in round num bers, $10,600,000,000$ copies. Europe leads with 19,557 , and North America follows with 12,400 , the two together making over nine-tenths of all the publications in existence. Asia has 775 ; South America, 690; Australasia, 661 ; and Africa, 132. 16,500 are printed in English, 7,800 in Gorman, 3,850 in French, and over 1,600 in Spanish. There are 4,520 daily papers, 18,274 tri-weeklies and weeklies, and 8,508 issued less frequenzly. While the annual aggregate circulation of publications in the United States is 2,600,000,

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

| Name of Country. | Capital or Chief Town. | Possession dates from | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Area } \\ \mathrm{Sq} . \text { miles. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Population. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain | London |  | 122449 |  |  |
| Channel Islands. .. | St. Helier, | Fr. Henry 2nd. | 122449 112 | 110669 | ${ }^{81}$ |
| Heliogoland, | Oberland | Ced. Danes 1814 | 1-5 | 2000 |  |
| Gibraltar | Gibraltar | Cap.'Spain 1704 | $1{ }^{12}$ | 15782 | '68 |
| Malta | Valetta, .. | Cap. Fran. 1800 | 115 | 136329 |  |
| Cypru | Famagosta, Aden, | Ced. Turk, 1879 | 3723 | 185916 | '81 |
| Aden, ${ }^{\text {British India }}$ | Aden, | Ced. Arab. 1839 Anx. 1765-1856 | 360 $13+550$ | 20000 | 71 |
| British Burm | Rangoo | Anx. 1765-1856 | 1.363580 93664 | 24883 370 | 81 |
| Ceylon. | Colomb | Anx. Nat. 1815 | 24702 | 2606930 | '78 |
| *Straits Settlements | Singapor | Ced. 1786-1824 | 1525 | 390000 | '81 |
| +East India Islands. |  | Occ. 1793-1848 | 4000 | 27000 |  |
| Hong Korg, | Victoria | Ced. Ohina 1843 | 32 | 124198 | '71 |
| Mauritius, | Port Lou | Cap. Frs. 1810 | 708 | 316042 | 1 |
| Seychelles, . | Victoria | " 1778 |  | 7486 | 6 |
| North Borneo, | Sarawak | Oce. 1774-1858 | 22000 | 7406 |  |
| Labuan Isle, | Labuan, | Oce. 1846 | 50 | 150000 |  |
| Figii Islands, | Levuka, | Anx. Fig. 1881 | 8000 | 121000 | '80 |
| New Zealand | Auckland, | Oc. 1833 | 106259 | 489933 | '81 |
| Australia. | (Various). | Occ. 1825-1834 | 2984287 | 2193200 | 81 |
| Tasmania, | Hobart Tow | Ucc. 1803-1825 | 26300 | 115705 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Cape Colony ...... | Capetown....., | Cap. Dutch 1806 | 200610 | 566158 | '65 |
| Natal and Caffraria, | Pretermaritzb'g | Cap.Boe. 1843-7 | 20645 | 350352 | '71 |
| West Africa, | C. Coast Castle, | Occ. 1664-1787 | 13428 | 543886 | '81. |
| Ascension, St. Helena |  | Occ. 1815 | 35 | 400 | '71 |
| Pitcairn Isla |  | Ced. Holl. 1650 Occ. 1790-1839 | 47 | 6444 |  |
| Norfolk Islan |  | Occ. 1825 | 12 | 500 |  |
| Canada, | Ottawa | Ced. Fr'ch 1763 | 3406542 | 4324810 | '81 |
| Newfoundland | St. Johns, | ${ }^{6} 1713$ | 42734 | 181753 | -1 |
| Bermudas, | Hamilton, | Oce. 1611 | 24 | 11796 | '71 |
| British Honduras |  | Ced. Spain 1783 | 13500 | 25635 |  |
| §West Indies | Nussau, | Occ. 1625-1783 | 14000 | 1206522 | '81 |
| British Guıana, | Georgetown, | Cap. Dutch 1803 | 77000 | 248110 | '79 |
| Falkland Isles, | St. Louis. | Occ. 1776-1842 | 7600 | 686 | . |

[^4] nada, St. Vincent, Tobago, St, Lucia, Antigua, Montserret, St. Christopher \& Anqiulla, Nevis, Virgin Isles, Dominica, Bahamas and Turks.

The British Empire also practically includes the Friendly and Samoan groups of islands- 3150 sq . mil 2 s -pop. 81,000; also, virtually controls New Guinea and groups of other isiands; exercises authority over Orange Free State, Bechuana, Transvaal and Zululand; also, over Egypt proper-38,000 sq. miles-pop. 5,583,774; some Himalayan Indian States, and other Asiatic States. Area Empire proper- $8 ; 982,177$-square miles; pop. $305,400,000$

The trade between Greac Britain and possessions alone, amounts to:Imports, $\$ 495,000,000$; exports, $\$ 465,000,000$. India takes $\$ 170,000,000$ and gives $\$ 235,000,000$; A ustralia takes $\$ 142,000,000$ and gives $\$ 126,000,000$; Canada takes $\$ 53,000,000$ and gives $\$ 53,000,000$; Cape Colonies take $\$ 40,000$, 000 and give $\$ 31,000,000$; West Indies take $\$ 18,000,000$ and give $\$ 34,000$, 000: Hong Kong takes $\$ 16,000,000$ and gives $\$ 7,000,000$.

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British Foreign Trade: Imports, $\$ 2,065,100,000$; exports, $\$ 1,533,300,000$.

## THE BRITISH ARMY.

Without taking into consideration colonial volunteers and militia, the British Army, directly under the control of the Imperial Government, number in round numbers :-
ulation


The composition of this large and efficient force is :-


The Militia is not, as in Canada, a paper army, but a thoroughly efficient foree, drilled for months in regiments, and fit to take the field at any moment. The Volunteer force is also so perfect that $95 \%$ are declared efficient, passing severe inspection. Besides the army named there is some 15,000 marines and 60,000 sailors ; also a large reserve of discharged soldiers and time service men who are under small pay and subject to duty-an army of over $1,000,000$ of men.

## famous highland regiments.

Nine regiments are entitled to the name of Highlanders, five of which are kilted, viz. : The 42d or Royal Highlanders ; the 78th or Seaforth Highlanders ; the 79th or Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders ; the 92 d or Gordon Highlanders, and the 93d or Sutherland Highlanders. The 71st, 72 d (Duke of Albany's), 74th and 91st (Princess Louise's Argyleshire) Regiments wear the Trews.

The 42d wear a tartan composed ot colors forming the clan-tartans of its first original "Black Watch" commanders. The 79th wear the Cameron tartan ; the 92d wear the Gordon; the 93c wear the Sutherland, and the 91 st wear the Cawdor ; the 71st wear the McLeod and the 78th wear the Mackenzie tartan.

The 42d, first organized in six separate companies of gentry called the Black Watch in 1729, was formed into a regiment in 1740 by the Earl of Crawford. The present 71st was raised in 1777; the 72d (the old 78 Seaforth) in 1778, and the 74th in 1787. The famous "Scots Greys" was raised by Charles II. to put down covenanters, and were termed Portmore or Dalziel's Dragoons after the commander.

## THE BRITISH NAVY

Is composed of 48 efficient iron-clads, 59 other sea-going war vessels, 131 reserve steamers and sailing vessels, making a navy of 238 ships.

## the bripish mercantile navy

Is composed of 18,035 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of $5.319,872$ tons, and 4,317 steamers with a net tonnage of $3,462,877$, or more than half the shipping and carrying capacity of the whole world.

## RAILWAYS OF OANADA,

 Albert. Bay of Quinte, Chatham. Connecticut Riv. (Cin...N.B Cobourg, Peterboro'\&M. Ont. Carrillion \& Grenville. . . " Central Ontario Canada Atlantic, " Cent. Vermont (in Can) Que Elgin, Erie \& Huron. Frederickton $\qquad$ N.B. Ont. Grand Southern ....... .N.B. Balifax \& Cape Breton...N.S. Intercolonial.International ............ Que.
Kent Northern. ... .....N.B Kingston \& Pembroke. . Ont. New Brunswick . North Shore \& branches. Que. 424 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Northern \& Nor'- West'n. Ont. } & 382 \\ \text { Passumpsic (in Can.). Que. } & 37 \\ \text { Portage \&'Westboume. } & \\ \text { Prer }\end{array}$
Portage \&:Westbourne..Man.say 50
Prince Edward Island ..P.E.I. 200 Quebec Central. John.... Que.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Quebec \& Lake St.John. " " } & 35 \\ \text { Springhill \& Parrsboro'..N.S. } & 32\end{array}$
St. Martin's \& Upham ...N.S. . $\quad 30$
St. John \& Maine....... "
South-Eastern $\qquad$
Windsor \& Annapolis. ..N.S.
Western Oounties ..... 67
Welland and branch ....Ont.
Canada Southern (main) . . 236St. Clair branch......... 731Amherstburg branch.... $15 \frac{1}{2}$Niagara \& Fort Erie
$\qquad$ $30-355$ Canada Pacifie:
Montreal to Sudbury J'n. 390
*Sud. J'nto Thunder Bay. 609

Detroit \& Milwaukee, .. 189-3451
pally-are in American territory. The Chicago \& Grand Truthk of the Grand Trunk system princi-
The "South-Eastern" comprises the Boston Air Line, Lake Champlain, and St. Lawrence and Sorel divisions. and does now or will soon form part of the Canada Pacific system.

The North Shore and spurs ( 213 miles) is now virtually a G.Trunk road.
The Ontario \& Quebec system is now practically a part of the Can. Pac.
The Midland system comprises the Toronto \& Nipissing, Midland,
Whitby \& Port Perry, Victoria and Grand Junction.
The Northern \& North-Western comprises the Northern and Hamilton : North-Western, and is still an independent system in itself.

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$51 \frac{1}{2}$ Canada Pacific (continued):
Thun. Bay to Winnipeg.. 435
Winnipeg to Summit.... 960
${ }^{*}$ Summit to Kamloops . . . 300
*Kamloops to Pt. Moody .215-3414
The 3 "Saint" branches. 35
Aylmer \& Perth " .. 21
Brockville branch...... 46
Algoma branch ......... 150
Stonewall\& Selkirk bran. 20
St. Vincent branch, \&c. . 68
Pembina Mountain bran. 115
Man. \& Sou'-West'n, say 50-646
Ontario \& Quebec (main): 200
St. Lawrence \& Ottawa. . 54
Toronto, Grey \& Bruce. . 196
Credit Valley........... 184
London Junction........ 12-646
Grand Trunk (main):
Main. Lon. \& other spurs. $46 \frac{1}{2}$
Quebec branch.......... 96
Montreal \& Sorel ....... $51 \frac{1}{2}$
Three Rivers branch.... 35
Rouse's Point branch .. 51
Champlain div. \& spurs.. 107
Lachine Railway, ....... 8
Midland system. . . . . . . . 437
Buffalo \& Lake Huron. . 196
Geergian Bay division . . $193 \frac{1}{2}$
Brantford \& Pt. Burwell. $42 \frac{1}{2}$
Great Western (main)... $229 \frac{1}{2}$
Toronto \& Hamilton . . . . 39
Sarnia branch, ......... $56{ }_{2}$
London \& Port Stanley.. 239
Wellington, G'y \& Bruce. 196
Loop Line. . . . . . . . . . . . 145
London, Huron \& Bruce. 68 ?
Michigan Air Line......106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago \& Grand Trunk.. 335
Mileage.
$\square$
$\square$$-3414$


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Mileage

CANADA'S ARTIFICIAL WATERWAYS.


Ontario. $\{$ Burlington Bay ab. 4 part iculars not kn own
Dundas. . . . . . m l's
An Ainerican work, Rise 2720 and fall 164 feet, +5 locks when finished, but the number $7-128 \times 26 \frac{1}{2} \times 8$-canal width, 40 to 50 . $\$$ Depth water, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. /Never completed, $\ddagger 235 \mathrm{~m}$.

Part of the old Canals on Lachine and Welland are still used. The Welland branch to river is 3942 ft . long, has two locks of $150+26 \frac{1}{2}+10$, and lift of 7 ft . Grand River feeder- 21 milns, 2 locks $150+26 \frac{1}{2}+9,7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. lift. Old Welland locks $-150+26 \frac{1}{2}+10 \frac{1}{4}$.

## FIRST COUNTY PLOWING MATCH.

Prior to the year 1844 all kinds of farm machinery and implements were of the most primitive character, the plow particularly-the prime agent in all agricultural operations-being little far removed from its old historic original, the picturesque Egyptian iron-pointed wooden crook of painters. The plow of the day was unknown. Save a very few of the then "new fangled " old country plows imported by ardent plowmen, the ordinary implement of the period was that made by the corner blacksmith or the equally uncouth article imported from the United States; and the work performed by them was untidy, inefficient and in accord therewith.

But an event occurred, in the year above named, which affected its improvement for the future, for undoubtedly it was from this occasion whence sprang the impetus which gave desire for, and which led to, its improvement and more scientific use, not forgetting thereby the resulting and more pleasing straight lined, work-finished fields. This event was the institution of the County Ploughing Match. The second year of the existence of the newly organized County Agricultural Society saw placed in the President's chair the now Hon. Arch. McKellar-then plain "Archie," an enthusiastic plowman who then took particular, and has ever since taken great, interest in all that has tended to agricultural progress. Ably assisted by the equally enthusiastic plowman, the late Matthew Martin, of Tilbury, truly termed the "father of good plowing," and those ever ready and able benefactors of the public, the late Edwin Larwill and William Cosgrave, it was decided to inaugurate a new feature in the society's efforts, the plowing match as above stated, the same, the first in the county, taking place on the historic farm of Wm. McCrae, M.P.P., river, Raleigh, on the 17th day of October, 1844. We are unable to furnish the full list of successful prizemen on that occasion, but the chieftian of the day was the late George Drury, of Harwich, the second prizeman being the President himself, "of which achievement" the hon. gentleman says: "I shall feel proud of while I live as a link showing the interest I have always felt and taken in the agricultural interests of Kent in particular and the county at at large."

It will be interesting to know that at the dinner which followed and wound up the day, when toddy was in order, the hon. gentleman made his maiden speech. He says : "To the toast of the evening, the agricultural "interests of Kent, it fell to my lot to respond. I was a young man; it " was my first attempt. I would have given a world to have been relieved " of my duty, but as President I had to say something, but what that some"thing was I do not remember, but I do recolleet that when I sat down I "was in perspiration, and continued in that state of nervous prostation all "night. That experience has made me ever since feel a deep sympathy for "a young man who is called to speak in public for the first time."

The scriptural prophesy that "swords will be turned into plowshares" has been amply fulfilled as applied to the above event. In the same field in which the plowing match took place, in the war of 1812-14 soldiers repeatedly bivouacked, and their swords rattled in the place where in 1844 plowshares in number ground rough music out of the soil. Along its road margin forerge troops filed past on evil intent. Under the friendly shadow of its steep river bank Canadıan militia crawled on their way to the successful attack made upon a number of American troops who were lodged in the new and half-finished house at its western corner. It was this attack, planned and led (although credited to another) by a bold soldier of the river, subsequently of Wallaceburg, Capt. Megregor, that gave him his captaincy and originated the fighting company of Loyal Kent Militia, generally known as "Mo-

Gregor's." In the diary of the old Thomas McCrae, sr., ex-M.P.P., occurs the following with reference to this skirmish: "15TH Dec., 1813-A party "of British militia and four or five dragoons, in all 32 men, under the com-
"mand of a militia officer (Metcalf) from Long Point, so Ann Smith says,
"attacked the American detachment of about 40 men and 3 officers, viz. :
"Lieutenants Larwill and Fisk and Ensign Davis, and took them all prison-
"ers, wounding 3 and killing 1; they were shot through the new house
"window and door; they left the wounded here and returned with the
"prisoners to the head of the lake (meaning Burlington Heights.) THurs-
"Day, 16th Drc.-Trudell and Delisle digging a grave for the American "solder who died last night; buried him this afternoon" The McCrae farm is interesting, too, in the fact that it has reared two local members of Parliament, Thos. McCrae in 1800 and Wm. McCrae in 1832-4. The McKellar farm adjoining (once part of the McCrae lands) reared another, the popular Archibald McKellar, in 1857. The first post office was established at McCrae's in 1820.

## WHO'S WHO? IN KENT.

Of the living members who have represented the County of Kent in Parliament, Mr. Joseph Woods, of Cinatham, heads the list in seniority, and perhaps in age, he having been elected to the Union, or first Parliament under responsible Government, in 1841 . He represented the county for two Parliaments.

At the head of the list of the several living gentlemen who have at various times held a position in Her Majesty's commissions of the Peace for the county, stands, in seniority, ex-Magistrate Joseph Woods, of Chatham, his appointment dating from 1835. The late L. H. Johnson, of Wallaceburg, Thomas McCrae, of Chatham, Henry VanAllen, late of Chatham, and William Giffard, of Dawn, all but lately deceased, were appointed by the same commission.

The next oldest Magistrates, in seniority, most all of whom are still acting, are : Arch. McKellar, George Young, A. S. Holmes, Timothy Dillon, Matthew Dolsen, Thomas Smyth (Dover), Patrick Kelly, Thomas MeIntyre and Robert Smith (Tilbury), their commissions dating from 1848; Richard Dobbyn, Samuel Arnold and D. H. Gesner, all but lately deceased, having preceded them, being appointed by the commission of 1842.

Out of the present number of qualified Magistrates but 68 were in the commission of 1874-5; but 17 in the commission of 1863; but 6 in the commission of 1854-6, and but 5 in the commission of 1848. None were in the Commission of 1842.

There is no living county representative of the old "Court of Request," which closed its reign of iniquity in 1840-1, the last members being the late Samuel Arnold, appointed a commissioner in 1833, G. W. Foott in 1839 and Thomas McCrae in 1840.

The only living representatives of the old "Western District" Council, which at one time or other: comprised 80 different gentlemen as members and 14 as officials, are : the Hon. Arch. McKellar, George Young and John McLeod (of Amherstburg) all three being elected the same year, for Raleigh, Harwich and Malden respectively, 1846. The late D. H. Gesner was elected in 1842, the late L. H. Johnson in 1845, and the late Samuel Arnold in 1849, all three lately deceased. R. S. Woods (Chatham) was the Solicitor in 1847-9, and S. S. Macdonell (Windsor) the Clerk in 1848-9, and are the only two officials left on earth.

The first Warden, covering the "Western District," was John Dolson, of Dover, appointed by the Government in 1842. The first Warden elected under the present regime, the Municipal Act of 1850, was the late John Duck, of Morpeth, in 1850. The senior ex-Warden is George Young, of Hawn Mills, having been first chosen in 1865. The late James Smith, of the position for 11 consecutive years. ed in December, 1854. Cy officials is Sheriff Mercer, he having been appointappointed in December, 1857. P. D. Mris, the Treasurer, is next, being in 1862.

George Young is the senior Division Court Clerk, his appointment dating from 1851. The Rev. A. McColl is the senior Divine, his advent dating from 1847. Ven. Archdeacon Sandys settled in Chatham in 1849.
*James Smith was the Reeve of Camden for 22 years.
Stephen White has been the Reeve of Raleigh for 22 yeaes. George Young has been a Reeve of Harwich for 19 yearf. G. W. Foott was the Reeve of Dover for 12 years. 14 years. Joseph Roberts has been the Rover or 12 years. John McMichael has been a Reeve of Zone for 11 years. John Duck has been the Reeve of Harwich for 11 years. L. H. Johnson was a Reeve of Ch Howard for 11 years. Alex. Coutts was the Reeve of Chatham for 10 years. Hon. A. McKellar is the senior Peve, his years.

Town dating 1853. Malcolm Weir has been Treasurer for Chatham Town since 1850. Rev. A. McColl has been Sch. Inspector " $\quad$ " 1860. Col. D. Smith 6 Sec. Sch. Board " $\quad 1860$. W. H. Fellows " Clerk for Harwich since 1861.
E. H. Harrison " " "Howard " 1862. *18 years consecutively. Treas. for Howard " 1860.

## GREAT RAILWAYS.

The entire railway system of the United States and Canada is rapidly merging into a few colossal institutions which already practically monopolize and control the carrying traffic of the continent. The principal of these huge concerns are :-

Name.

| Name. Milage. | Capital. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Union Pacific. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4269 | \$65,300 120 | Stock. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Present } \\ & \text { Quo. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pennsylvania. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4268173 | \$65,322,122 | 94 |  |
| Baltimore and Ohio................ 1173 | 85,462,300 | - | 79 |
| N. Y. Central. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1098 | 19,795,556 |  |  |
| Wabash. ............ . . . . . . . . . . 33948 | 89,428,300 | 117 |  |
| Missouri Pacific. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 33838 | 49,954,700 | 22 | 14 |
| Louisville and Nashville......... 5535 | 30,000,000 | 100 | 85 |
| Lake Shore..................... 2028 | 25,000,000 | 52 | 47 |
| Illinois Oentral. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12787 | 30,000,000 | 103 | 97. |
| Chicago and North Western.... . 189278 | 29,000,000 | 131 | 128 |
| Chicago and Rock Island....... 1381 | 37,336,499 | 120 | 115 |
| Chi, Milwaukee and St. Paul. . 4353 | 41,960,000 | 125 | 120 |
| - We. Paul. .4353 | 34,805,744 | 100 | 86 |

Chi.,
Cent
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Erie
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roads
road
seabo: for at prom mand other erican to wit track, 40,000 000 t large

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and p With contro conne almost enable but th and grades with $\mathrm{s} \varepsilon$ in the for its Louise for the Presid guests Sir He and Di County Be Southe ped rov souri $\mathbf{R}$ bridge Lake li Lea Ro St. L.) shortly south.

## in Dolson,

 len electedlate John Young, of Smith, of
n appointext, being appointed
ment datont dating

Chatham
185 .
1860.
1861.

| Name. | Mileage. | Capital. | Ordinary | Present |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chi., Burlington and |  | 69,814,191 | Stock. | Quo. |
| Central Pacific, | 2995 | 59,275,500 | 68 | 123 |
| Northern Pacifio | 2091 | 90,409,132 | 42 | 22 |
| Erie and West | 1020 | 85,975,100 | 32 | 22 |
| Grand Trunk | *2875 | say $100,000,000$ | 54 | 52 |

"In operation. Nors-As these figures are from official sources, given last fall, the mileage of some roads may be somewhat increased; all common stocks have fallen since.

Mileage alone, as seen by the above list, is not evidence of wealth or power. It may mean the consolidation of a number of cheap single track roads terminating in the Dakota prairies; or it may mean the tour track road bed of the N. Y. Central, which commands an enormous traffic between seaboard and western points. Nor is large capital a criterion of strength, for at least one huge company is so heavily indebted as to be unable to promptly meet its employees' wages. The great mileage, wealth and commanding position entitles the Union Pacific to a first place, but several other large roads follow closely at its heels. Large, however, as these American railroads are, they cannot stand comparison with some English roads, to wit. : the London and Northwestern, which own 2000 miles of double track, employs 40,000 hands, owns 2,000 engines, 3,000 passenger coaches, 40,000 freight vans, and which last year carried $45,000,000$ people, 25,000 ,000 tons of freight, and earned a gross income of $\$ 45,000,000$, yielding large profits.

Of the above list, comparatively speaking, perhaps the most able, rich and powerful road is the "Great Rock Island," as it is popularly called. With barely a mileage of 14,000 miles-double-tracked to be sure-and a control of 800 miles more, it yet reaches more great commercial centres and connects with more roads than any of its competitors. Its stock stands almost at the top of the market, and the great traffic which it commands enables the paying of not only a large dividend ( $14 \%$ on the original stock), but the disposal of a large sum into the treasury besides, for improvement and construction account. Its road bed is a very substantial one, easy grades, stone culverts, iron bridges, steel rails, enabling trains to be run with safety 125 miles, whilst competing roads can only effect but 100 miles in the same time, as St. Paul and Manitoba travellers well know. Indeed, for its safe condition and fine equipment was it selected by the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne on therr western tours ; and for this fact and for the scenic beauty which the route affords was beholden the patronage of President Villard of the Northern Pacific and his distinguished English guests; of the party of Canadian Ministers, Chief Government Engineers, Sir Henry Tyler and Grand Trunk officials; of. the party of R. C. Bishops and Divines ; of Ed. Hanlan, the Canadian public generally and Kent County citizens in particular.

Besides its many branches, it comprises four long trunk lines-the Southern or Kansas City line ( 521 miles), being admittedly the finest equipped route in the west ; the Western or Omaha ( 500 miles), the pioneer Missouri River road west of Chicago, in which the famous double deck iron bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island forms a link ; the Iowa or-Spirit Lake line now being extended to Bismarek, Dak.; and the Great Albert Lea Route to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where by its northern line (M. and St. L.) and James River Valley acquisitions, Lamou and Jamestown will be shortly reached, thus connecting in depots with every town north, west and
south south.

## COUNTY COUNCILS.

That a reduction of the membership is a fait accomplait in the near future is evident. The present unwieldy constitution which promotes sectional interests and selfish ring-pulling to the denial and interference of a proper consideration of the more pressing demands of the county at large, has been so seriously felt that not only a greatly reduced membership, but a radical change in the mode of election is inevitable. In view of such a change the following remarks of Mr. Eby will not be amiss :
"Why not adopt the system of direct representation in the County Council as well as in the Township Council? Bodies of tive members elected by the people of the county as a whole would be able to transact the business coming before our County Councils more satisfactorily and far nore economically than the present cumbersome bodies. A smaller body elected directly by the people as a,whole would much better represent the interests of the county than our present councils, whose members merely represent a fraction of the county, and have little knowledge of or interest in the wants of the remaining parts of the county. A man elected by the people of a whole county will make it an object to serve his constituents as a whole, and not only the local municipality in which he lives. Should the members of such a body act dishonestly they would very, soon receive their punishment on presenting the.aselves for re-election."

## TOO MUCH MACHINERY-SCHOOL BOARDS.

That part of the School Act dividing the township into sections was borrowed from the State of Massashusetts, where school sections had been thoroughly tried and found so defective that they have long since been abolished, and Township Boards established instead. But we continue the defective, the cumbersome, inefficient system.

It is cumbersome and inefficient to have 10 or 15 separate boards of 3 members each in doing the work which one board of 5 members can do so much better. The school affairs of a township are no more difficult to manage than the civil affairs of a township, yet 5 members are amply sufficient to attend to the latter! Sectional boards are governed solely by selfish principles and local interests ; they take as much from their neighbors as they can to enlarge the area of their section for the purpose of lessening taxation, and thus jarring and quarreling ensue, and the Township Council is continually pestered about boundaries and grievances. It is unjust that one man will sometimes pay three or four times as much tax as another; and those sections what pay most taxes are often the worst served. The boundaries of some sections are so situated that families living in remote corners cannot send their children to the school house in the section to which they belong, and consequently are obliged to send them to one nearer, where they have to pay also.

One board for the whole township is sufficient, and will do away with sections and all vexed legislation connected therewith. It will plant schools in centres of population and where every chila can attend without going all; and it will in a manner prevent the constant change of teachers to detrimental to schools, for teachers to be successful must be thoroughly acquainted with the scholars.

Such is the gist of a sensible and suggestive article by the Rev. Wm. King, but of course written differently and more fully in his own pertinent
style.

## ROAD LAW - ROAD MANNERS.

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 motes secrence of a y at large, rship, but of such a1e County bers electansact the d far more ly elected interests represent est in the he people 3 a whole, members punish-
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On page 92 of our Annual for 1882 we quoted the statute upon the Road Law. It practically gives the traveller the use, for the time being, of the right half of the highway in which to perform his journey, and in its proper enjoyment no one has the right to hinder or obstruct him. The law says the road shall be sufficiently wide to permit of two teams easily passing abreast, and that each team shall turn towards the right. Not only does the law apply to teams, but aiso to conveyances and vehicles of every description. It applies even to foot passengers, who may choose such part of the right side of the road as he may see fit, and teams must yield it to them. This is clearly so in winter, and no one is obliged to step out into the snow for any vehicle.

If the law is so clear for teams meeting one another it is equally so for teams passing. Where a team desires to proceed faster than the team it may overtake, the latter or advance team must turn off and allow sufficient space and reasonable opportunity for the rear and faster travelling team to pass without delay or obstruction.

Such is the law whatever the conveyance or load, and whether the one side of the highway be a deep mud puddle and the other side high and dry. But it applies only to the proper use of the road, not to its abuse. No one has a right to feed his cattle there or to cut grass or trees, much less to deposit logs, wood, old wagons and other things thereon. Nor has he a right to mutilate and destroy fences and trees, stone or maltreat animals, and use abusive language. It will simply protect him in his right to pass and repass on it in an orderly and becoming manner

Now as to road manners, which in many cases are at variance with the law and sometimes not very creditable to people practising them. Do unto others as you would be done to. Always promptly give the full half of the road space ; you will be apt to be equally treated. If your neighbor has a heary load consult his convenience as far as possible ; you may sometimes be loaded. It has been customary to turn out for logs, wood and heavy loads. In winter it is sometimes dangerous for such loads to turn out. But remember it is not a right, it is a favor, and those receiving'it should reciprocate-a fact which, I am sorry to say, is seldom done. Who has not experienced the meanness of those obliged woodmen, aye, respectable farmers so called, who unnecessarily in good roads retain the best portion of the highway, crowding the lighter loaded conveyances in dangerous proximity to the ditch, or bringing the hurried medical or business man's lighter rig to a full stop ere the contemptable curs will yield the few begrudged additional inches sufficient to effect a'safe passage; again to be met on the return journey, driving at break-neck speed, forcing women and nervous people into the ditches to escape collision? And what traveller has not experienced the annoyance at meeting of having his horse brought to a walk or standstill, every now and then, by ordinary teams, which might easily and conveniently have turned out sooner; or who, when attempting to pass a slower going vehicle, no sooner gets abreast of the latter than its driver, denying your right to the half of the road, through the application of a whip urges his beasts ahead of you, again to fall into his old jog gait, out of which only repeated attempts at passing will bring him? For these breakers of the law and road manners the strict enforcement of the penalties, where at all practical, is desirable ; where not, then the withdrawal of all road favors and customs, and the exaction of the pound of flesh for ordinary offenders ; for the more obnoxious, the application of a cowhide lash across their backs by some sturdy sufferer would not be regretted, if the punishment cannot be openly recommended.

## STATMMIENTT

Showing the average prices of wheat, corn, oats and mess pork in the New Yor: mavket in the month of January in each year, for the past 50 years.


## A D

Peace which archiv ity un record tion ir and fr was or respec Creek grey t sleep hill-sic maime which Creek resider who w trying desolat brough stream underg amput sickeni mother behold boxes $f$ potters of theil forlorn nected not wa world, and cor for the who th

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## A DOCUMENT OF MELANCHOLY REMINISCENCE.

New Yor:,ears.

PRICES
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17.43
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18.00
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19.28
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22.05
21.76 21.25 1 pro.

From among the "annals of crime," in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county, has been brought to the light of day a document, which, if somewhat different from the ordinary run of those found in the archives of that office, exposing the worst aspect of frail and erring humanity under the designation of true bills and such like terms, nevertheless recerds an event-a crime-which at once has caused more woe and desolation in happy families and remorselessly torn and sundered more ties of love and friendship than has the whole calendar of convictions since the county was organized in 1850. We refer to the jurors' verdict at the inquest held respecting the lamentable railway accident which took place near Baptiste Creek on the morning of the 27th October, 1854, whereby, in the foggy grey thereof, a number of Scotch and other emigrants, sleeping securely the sleep of the just and the tired and the weary-perhaps dreaming of the dear hill-sides and friends left at home-were suddenly plunged into eternity or maimed fur life through the collision of two railway trains-the one on which they rode and a gravel train. The bare mention of the Baptiste Creek railway accident will yet start, unless particularly callous, every resident of 40 years' standing; and it will yet pale the face of many of those who witnessed the dead, dying and mutilated victims, and the far more trying scenes of wailing children and mothers at their sad bereavement and desolation. The carnage was unparalelled. Out of the railway cars which brought the unfortunate victims to Chatham virtually ran blood in trickling streams. In one part lay, on extemporized benches, the bleeding creatures undergoing surgical operations, whilst near by, in 2 corner, lay the torn and amputated limbs. The Chatham freight shed formed a veritable morgue of sickening horror ; and rows of pale-faced and mutilated humanity-fathers, mothers, children - in their silent and ghastly sleep stared and quailed the beholder. Carpenters ran to and fro, utilizing and extemporizing available boxes for coffins, and cart loads of dead and promiscuous limks went to the potters' field. There, in that lonely place, many of the victims lie, certain of their resurrection as if laid under polished granite ; but no visitor to that forlorn spot can pass it lightly if he be cognizant of the circumstances connected therewith. But amid the awful turmoil noble lady Samaritians were not wanting to sooth the mind of parents for their advent into another world, to befriend their bereaved children, and to administer to the wants and comfort of the disabled. Neither were sturdy men awanting to fight for the rights of their suffering countrymen against a greedy corporation, who through local agents tried to avoid payment of proper indemnifications.

The document reads : "The jurors upon their oath and say that the above-named persons ( 51 in number, which we need not here name) came to their death by a collision which took place on the Western Railway track near Baptiste Creek, in the Township of Tilbury East, in the county aforesaid, on the morning of the 27th October, 1854, between the mail express train of cars drawn by the engine or locomotive called the Reindeer going west, and a gravel pit train of cars loaded with ballast and going east, propelled by the steam engine or locomotive called the St. Lawrence ; and that we, the coroners' jury, after due deliberation, find that said collision was caused by D. W. Twitchel, conductor of said gravel pit train of cars, violating in a gross manner the rules and regulations laid down and given him for his guidance by the Great Western Railway Company by causing the said gravel pit train of cars ta go out on main track during mail express train time, and we, the jurors, find the said D. W. Twitchell guilty of manslaughter ; and furthermore find that J. Kettlewell, the engineer or driver of said
gravel pit train of cars per engine or locomotive St. Lawrence, has also violated the rules laid down and given him for his guidance by the Great Western Railway Company, by moving his engine out on the main track during express train time, and we find said Kettlewell guilty of manslaughter, but in a less degree, from his having gone out by direction of the conductor of said gravel pit train, D. W. Twitchell."

The Great Western Company is then justly censured for lack of proper guards and watchmen being placed at crossings, sidings and gravel pits, and winding up with a witness clause, the following gentlemen set their hands and seals :
E. B. Donnelay, Coroner. John L. Dolson, J. Smith,
C. P. Laird, *Geo. D. Ross, John Jack,
*Wade G. Foott,

Alex. Knapp, Foreman. Daniel Forsyth, Thomas Larke, *O. I. V. Dolsen, D. R. Vanallen, Thomas Snook, *John Russell,

Dan'l Y. Dolben, John McDowell, *Israrl Evans, Alvin Gregory, Wm. Chambers,
*James Hart, W. McKenzie Ross.

Those with asteric opposite their signatures, by a subsequent document, protested against the verdict as applying to J. Kettlewell's "being compelled to sign the same against our consciences by the coroner."

A living vietim of this memorable accident is $\mathbf{M r}$. Wm. Mitchell, of Chatham, then a mere boy, who lost a father, a brother, had a mother maimed, and he himself shorn of a limb, in the course of the amputation of which, as he lay on the plains and cooly surveyed, he indulged the surgeons to some choice extracts of his Scotch vocabulary for depriving him of it. Mr. David Walker, hotel keeper, late of Chatham, now of Toronto, was the driver of the "Reindeer." All told, 57 persons lost thesir lives, and as many more were maimed or hurt by this deplorable accident.

## LAND MONOPOLY.

It appears that in England and Wales 4,500 people own 17,500,000 acres of land ; in Scotland, 1,700 own 17,000,000; in Ireland, 1,942 own 12, 000,000 -that is, 8,142 individuals hold as theirs, within these three countries, $46,500,000$ acres of land. To give a clearer idea of this stupenduous monopoly of the earth's surface, the estates of these 8,142 landlords amount to over $9,000,000$ more acres than the entire area or extent of England and Wales put together, or to $6,000,000$ over double the area of Ireland, or to $8,000,000$ over twice the extent of Scotland. Assuming that this land brings in 15s. an acre per annum, which is an under estimate, this small group of persons receive in round figures an income of $£ 35,000,000$ a year.

Talk of American land kings; why. 44 persons in Scotland own 100,000 acres or over, each! One person owns 1,326,000 acres, and his wife 149,879; another owns $1,005,000$, and other three nearly 450,000 each.

## A CAR LOAD

Is nominally $20,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. It is also 70 bbls. salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whiskey, 6 cords of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 90 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid pine boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 40,000 shingles, 340 bushels of wheat, 400 of barley, 400 of corn, 680 of oats, 300 of flax seed, 366 of apples, 340 of potatoes, and 1000 of bran.

AND ALMANAC FOR 1884.
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n 100,000 e 149,879;
flour, 60 0 head of 100 feet of corn, 680 of bran.

GRHAT BRITGFIS.

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| 1819 | 1 Tweed... 2 Waterloo. | $\xrightarrow{\text { Berwick, England. }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Iron }}^{\text {Iron }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1886 1881 | 3 Menai... 4 4 London | Wales, | Suspension |  | ${ }_{1050}^{1380}$ |  | 580 | + 42 |  |
|  | ${ }^{5} 5$ Britannia | Holyhea, | Tubular | ${ }_{\text {Stone }}^{\text {Stone- Gran }}$ | ${ }^{989}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 5 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{152} 15$ |  | ${ }_{60}$ |
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|  |  | Poughkeppie, © S . s . | ${ }^{\text {arar }}$ | Iron Satioe, | ${ }_{4649}^{10612}$ | ${ }_{5}^{85}$ | ${ }_{2}^{245}$ |  | ${ }_{83}^{20}$ |
|  | 14 Can. Souti | Niagara, U. S. ..... |  | el | 5994 |  | 1600 |  | ${ }_{135}^{20}$ |
| 1884 |  | sootland......... |  |  | 1 mile | ${ }_{24}^{3}$ | ${ }_{1700}^{47}$ | 32 | ${ }^{239}$ |

> feet high, 300 arches, with splendid pillars and marble statuary every 75 feet. The Langang bridge in China is 5 miles long, 70
The first County bridge was built over the Creek at Chatham in 1855 . It stood in rear of Malcolmson's store, the roadway passing between the two trees still
standivg on the north bank of Creek., It was burned in 1813, but repaired by Harrison's army

## SMスエワMM上MI

Showing the various offices，employments，public situations，and salaries or fees thereto attached，as also the grants of land received at any time from the Government for himself or children ；of the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils and House of Assembly for and at 1st July， 1832，who are also residents and representatives of the Western District：

| Party＇s Name． | Official Posit＇n | Salary． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Date of Ap．} \\ & \text { pointment．}\end{aligned}\right.$ | Residence． | Land Grants． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Y＇rof Grant． | Acres． |
| Hon．Jas．Baby | Inspector Gen＇l | $£ 615$ | Feb 1815 | Sandwich | 1797－8－9 | 7301 |
|  | Execut＇ve Cou＇r | 100 | J＇ly 1792 | \＆Toronto． | 1797－8－8 | ， |
| Wm．D．Powell Hon．J．Gordon | Late Chief Jus． | 1000 | Oct． 1816 |  | 1797／1823 | 16903 |
| Hon．J．Gordon Hon．A．Grant． | ${ }_{\text {Legisla＇ve Cou＇r }}$ |  |  | Amhers＇b＇g | 1818／1821 | 1100 |
| Wm．Birzcey． | Judge W．Dis，． |  | 1792 Apr 1826 | Sandwic | No date． | 200 |
|  | M．P．P．，Kent． | 10 | Apr 1826 |  | 1818 | 2400 |
| Jean B．Lewis． | 4 ） | 1 |  | Sandwich．． | No date． | 811 |
| Wm．Elliott．． | ＂6 Essex． |  |  | ＂ | 1816\＆＇22 | 1400 |
| Jean B．Macon | ＂ |  |  | ＂\＆K＇n | Dec． 1820 | 400 |

The expiring years of the last century saw numerous crown patents issued from the Crown Lands Department covering fine tracts of land，read－ ing practically thus：＂I，Peter Russell，Lieut．－Gov．（President），convey unto you，Peter Russell，gentleman，（and other friends of the irresponsible Government）for the consideration of five pounds．＂A score of years later， as shown lately by a Toronto newspaper，the＂family compact＂engorged themselves with stolen lands．It will be interesting to observe to what ex－ tent their friends in the＂Western District＂were treated．Read the above statement ；it will help to show why poor Gourlay and Collins were impris－ oned and persecuted and the patriot Mackenzie forced into rebellion．In a score of years more what will the＂Can．Pac．Gov．Compact＂and their grants be termed？

## ＂THOU SHALT NOT CHEW OR SMOKE．＂

It the year 1650，and just 234 years ago，the Assembly of Connecticut， then known as＂The General Courte of Connecticut，＂enacted what have ever since been known as＂The Blue Laws，＂and it is a fact that most of those laws have never been repealed．The action of the Connecticut House of Representatives，in receiving and referring the petition of some 200 citi－ zens of Groton，reciting：＂That the prevailing habit among children of carrying and using tobacco at school is a pernicious evil，morally，and phys－ ically detrimental，＂and asking＂such legislation as will empower district cemmittees，teachers，parents and guardians，who shall find children between the ages of 4 and 17 years guilty of using the weed，to expel them from the schools，＂suggests the existence among us of the disposition to overdo small matters，which caused the old legislators to fall into disrepute．Perhaps ！ But may not the Temperance Association consistently step in？

## RIBEOINHD BRITISERRS．

The number of British subjects entitled to wear a ribbon or badge of the Queen＇s giving is about 2，000 all told．Ot the Garter，there are 52 Knights， 81 English and 21 for－ and 15 foreign）， 208 Knights Commanders，Patrick， 25 ；of the Bath， 87 Grand Grosses（ 72 English and members of the Order；of the Star of India there were 201 Knights and Companions；of the Order of St．Michael and St．George．407；the Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire are 177；and
last，the Vietoria Crosses are 242．Included are 8 Canadians hald as many more the higher order．

## Cotton

Laxey．
Burdor
Brock
Deanst
Great 1
Pilgrim

## エスたGE BEITS．

| L salaries or <br> y time from <br> Legislative <br> it 1st July， <br> rn District： |
| :--- |
| and Grants． |
| Grant． |

wn patents land，read－ nt），convey responsible years later， ＂engorged to what ex－ dhe above ere impris－ lion．In a and their
onnecticut， what have at most of icut House ne 200 citi－ children of and phys－ er district on between m from the erdo small Perhaps ！

## adge of the

 sh and 21 for． 38 （72 English total of 1223 of the Order 3 are 177 ；and 4．；and about| Name． | City． | Country． | Weight． | Cast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＊Zar Kolo | Mosco | Russia |  |  |
| $\dagger$ Ivemple | Krota | Japaia． | 432，000 lbs． | ${ }_{1633}^{1733}$ |
| Great Bell | Mosco | Russia | 160，000＂ | 1819 |
| Kaistrglocke | Colog | China． | 107，000＂ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {St．}}$ Owen． | Rowen． | Ferman | 50,000 ＂ 36,364 | 1875 |
| Westninst | London | England ．．．． | 36,364 30,350 |  |
| R．C．C | Montr | Canada． | 28，560＂ |  |
| City Hall． | Paris | France | 25，000＂ | ${ }_{1472}^{1847}$ |
| St．Pauls．． | Yew York． | United States | 22，300＂ |  |
| Great Pe | Londo | England． | 21，500＂ | 1845 |
| Town Hall | Lon | England． | 10,200 2,122 |  |

weight， $443,772 \mathrm{lbs}$ ．Brokenference， 68 feet；thickest part， 23 inches； ping out．＋Bell still rung；is 18 feet high aing cast，a piece 11 tons drop－ The great bells of Vienna and Olmutz and 30 feet in circumference． $36,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ ．

| Name． | Crity． | Country， | Remaris． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grenell | Grenell | France ．．．．． 1802 |  |
| Vittori Belche | Vittoria St．Lou | Spain．．．．．．． 2200 | Small＇tdia．${ }^{\text {a }}$／ 20 in ． |
| Pesth｜． | St．Lo | United States 2544 | ＂$\quad 30 \frac{10 \mathrm{in} \text { ．}}{}$ |
| Asylum | St．Louis | Hungary．．． 3200 | Water $160^{\circ}$ fah． |
| Sperenbur | Berlin． | Germany．．． 4194 | Sm＇Il＇tbore＇31in． |
| ＊Buchanan．．． | Wheeling，${ }^{\text {V }}$ | Uermany ．．．． 4194 | Oil well．＂ 13 in ． |
| ＋South Down． | Brighton．．．． | Gt：Britain．． 1285 |  |



| Name． | Place． | Country． | 楽边 |  | Remarks． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton Mill． | Grenock |  |  |  |  |
| Laxey．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {Burdon Iron Works }}$ | Traxey | Isle of Man | $72 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |  |
| Brockville．．．．．．．． | Troy，N．Y．．．．． | U．States．． | 50 | 22 | ＂ |
| Deanston．．．．．．．．．．．． | Leith River |  | ${ }^{55} 5$ | 10 |  |
| Great Eastern．．．．．．． | London | Scotland＊．． | 36 56 | 48 13 |  |
| Pilgrim Steamboat． | New York | U．States．． |  | 13 | Paddle． |


|  | $\begin{gathered} \frac{5}{0} \\ \text { L } \\ \text { 10, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ث } \\ & \text { 岕 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ざ } \\ & \text { H. } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ | 菷 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ث } 0 \\ & \text { H. } \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fís } \\ & \text { L } \\ & \text { \& } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { せ } \\ & \text { 宸 } \\ & \mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 13 | 1.886 | 2.133 | 2.410 |
| 2 | 1.102 | 1.123 | 1.144 | 14 | 1.980 | 2.261 | 2.578 |
| 3 | 1.157 | 1.191 | 1.225 | 15 | 2.079 | 2.396 | 2.759 |
| 4 | 1.215 | 1.262 | 1.310 | 16 | 2.183 | 2.540 | 2.952 |
| 5 | 1.276 | 1338 | 1.402 | 17 | 2.292 | 2.693 | 3.159 |
| 6 | 1.34 | 1.418 | 1.501 | 18 | 2.406 | 2.854 | 3.1580 3.380 |
| 7 | 1.407 | 1.503 | 1.606 | 19 | 2.527 | 3.025 | 3.616 |
| 8 | 1.477 | 1.594 | 1.718 | 20 | 2.653 | 3.207 | 3.869 |
| 9 | 1.551 | 1.689 | 1.838 | 21 | 2.786 | 3.400 | 3.8140 4.1 |
| 10 | 1.628 | 1.791 | 1.967 | 22 | 2.925 | 3.603 | 4.430 |
| 11 | 1710 | 1.898 | 2.105 | 23 | 3.071 | 3.820 | 4.740 |
| 12 | 1.796 | 2.012 | 2.252 | 24 | 3.225 | 3.049 | 5.072 |

Example．－What is the compound interest on $\$ 500$ for 10 years at $6 \%$ ？ The tabular amount for $\$ 1$ ，as above，is 1.791 dollars，which，multiplied by 500 ，gives the answer $+\$ 895.50$ ．Many farmers and borrowers unwittingly pay compound interest on their loans or bonds；for instance，a borrower of $\$ 900$ on a note or bond paying 6 per cent．interest repays it by instalments， say as follows：

|  |  | ， | 168 |  |  |  | 2． 819.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 d | ＂ | June 4， 186 | 86 | 15th |  | Oct． | 27，1875．．80．50 |
| 3d | ＂ | Jan．9， 1870. | 50 | 16th | ， | July | 6，1876．． 25.00 |
| 4th | ＂ | June 101870. | 104 | 17th | ＂ | Oct． | 14，1876．．． 50.00 |
| 5 th |  | Jan． 151871. | 28 | 18th | \％ | Mar． 2 | 20，1877．． 25.00 |
| 6 th | ＂ | May 251871 | 50 | 19th | ＂ | Mar． | 2，1878．． 40.00 |
| 7th | 6 | June 121871. |  | 20th | ＂ | May | 4，1878．． 20.00 |
| 8th | \％ | July 21871. | 5 | 21st | ＂ | July | 4，1878．． 35.00 |
| 9th | 6 | Aug． 191871 | 20 | 22 nd | \％ | Sept | 30，1878．． 43.50 |
| 10th | ＂ | Sept． 11871. | 20 | 23rd | ＂ | Apr． | 15，1879．．58．00 |
| 11th | 6 | Nov． 11871. | 15 | 24th | 6 | Mar． | 1，1880．． 48.00 |
| 12th | ＂ | Dec． 71871 | 10 | 25th | ＂ | Sept， | $7,1882 . .9 .00$ |
| 13th | 6 | Feb． 161872 | 10 |  |  | Sept． | ，1882．． |

Now as the interest is being computed on the principal at each payment， the payment subtracted therefrom，and the remainder brought down as new principal，it would leave him to pay a balance due at the settlement，say 8th Sept＇r，1882，of $\$ 266.37$ ．

But by computing the interest according to the Mercantile Rule，viz． computing the interest on the principal at the date of settlement，and comput－ ing the interest on each payment to the same date，then subtracting the pay－ ments from the principal，the amount due would be only $\$ 88.07$－a difference of $\$ 178.38$ ；and it must be borne in mind that the difference will be increas－ ed in an accelerated ratio as the payments are oftener and the time prolong ed．Short loans，＂few payments，gentlemen！

## AREAS OF OIRCLES－INCHES．

| Diameter． | Area． | Diamete | drea． | Diam | Area． | Diameter． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3.1416 | 10 | 78.54 |  | 201.0624 | 30．．． 70 |
| 4. | 12.5664 | 12. | 113．0976 | 18 | 254.4696 | 36．．．． 1017.87 |
|  | 28.2744 |  | 153.9384 |  | 314．16 | 40．．． 1256.64 |
|  | 50.2656 |  | 176.715 | 24 | 452.3904 | 50．．．． 1963.5 |

area be 25 of the ide pr revol strok er． supp vel of for $h$
differ the n belt the d diame lengt tact $w$ ance single single transi of circ

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diamet the sal utions the qu

## 3.

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## STEAM ENGINES.

Rule to Calculate Horse-Power of a Steam Engine. - Multiply the area of the piston in souare inches by mean cylinder pressure (which should be $25 \%$ less than the boiler pressure) in lbs. per sq. inch, by twice the length of the stroke in feet, and by the number of revolutions per minute, and divide product by 33,000 . Example-Engine, $12 \times 15$; boiler pressure, 60 lbs. ; revolutions, 100. Area, $113 \times 45$ (b. press. less $25 \%$ ) $=5085 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. (double of stroke) $=12712.5 \times 100$ revolutions $=1271250 \div 33000 \mathrm{ft}$. lbs $=3852$ horse power. From this deduct $15 \%$ for friction, etc, giving net h.p. 32.75 .

Rule to estimate horse-power by dimensions of cylinder, and upon the supposition that the pressure (boiler) is nominally 40 to 50 lbs . and the travel of piston 200 to 250 feet:-Divide diameter of cylinder by 3 , and square for h. p. Example: Cylinder 15 in . dia., therefore $15-3=5 \times 5-25 \mathrm{~h}$. p.

## BELTING.

Rule.-For calculating the width of belts required for transmitting different numbers of horse powers: Multiply 33,000 (horse power unit) by the number of $h$. p. to be transmitted ; divide the amount by no: of feet the belt is to run pervminute (which is found by multiplying the revolutions of the driviag shaft by the circumference of its drum, always 3.1416 of its diameter) ; divide the quotient by the number of feet or parts of a foot in length of belt by the number of feet or parts of a foot in length of belt contact with smaller drum or pulley ; divide this last quotient by 6 (the allowance in lbs. to the square inch), and the result is the required width of a single tanned leather belt in inches. Example-Required, the width of a single belt, the velocity of which is 1500 feet per minute, and which has to transmit 10 h . p., the diameter of the small pulley being 4 feet, with 5 feet of circumference in contact with belt-
$33.000 \times 10=330.000 \div 1500=220 \div 5=44 \div 6=7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches width of belt.
Rule-To estimate what power a belt will transmit: Divide the number of square inches of belt in contact with the pulley by 2 (a half pound being allowed per square inch of belt in contact) ; multiply the quotient by the velocity of the belt in feet per minute ; again divide the total by 33.000 and the quotient is the number of $h$. p. Example-A 6 -inch single belt is being moved 1200 feet per minute, 4 feet of its length in contact with a 3 foot drum required the h.p.-
$6 \times 48=288 \div 2=144 \times 1200=172800 \div 33000=$ say 5
Double belts will do half as much work again as a single one.

## PULLEYS AND GEARING.

Rules for Calculating the Speed of Drums or Púlleys, and Cog Gearing.-1st. The diameter of the Driven being given, to find its number of revolutions: Multiply the diameter of the Driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the diameter of the driven; the quotient will be the number of revolutions of the Driven.
2. The diameter and revolutions of the Driver being given, to find the diameter of the Driven that shall make any given number of revolutions in the same time: Multiply the diameter of the Driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the number of revolutions of the driven; the quotient will be its diameter.
3. To ascertain the size of the Driver: Multiply diameter of the Driven by the number of revolutions you wish it to make, and divide the product by the revolutions of the Driver; the quotient will be the size of the Driver.

The proportion between movers should never exceed frve to one, and a less difference is at all times desirable.


Central Drug Store, CoRner king and flith sts., chatham, ont.
> H. C. HALL, DRUGS. MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Trusses, Ac.
--MANUFACTURES-
GERMAN ELECTRIC OIL,
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AMERIOAN WORM CONFEOTIONS.

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The Most Reliable Market Reports, The Choicest Literature, The Latest News.
TIBERAL, ALWAYS! - TIMID, NEVER!

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TO THE PUBLIC.
Wowing purchased tire Dry Poods Stock of Suitiv, know w as Nice Prat Dry Poods Daw, at less thaw 50e. on tie \$. 1 anu offering live same at but a small advance Nicurion! Ja Sushi's stock I have added, by Cash purchases, a large assortuwnt of all Desirable Goods, and forming togeliur as choicer, select and cheap a Stock as has cor been offered in Phatiann. I do not elaine' to have a Stock of frow \$30.000 la \$50, $000-$ having no Milliwuly. Rrady-wadr Clothing. Boats \& Caps or Car peits--but $\$$ do claim lint in ny ow o special line (Staple and Fancy Dry Goods proper) d have a Stock which, wither for choicunss or fine value, is unswpassid in Kent County.

It is the Merchant with long experience who knows. where to buy, what to buy, and how to buy, and who buys. for Cash (an advantage of 10 per cent. alone) that is able to offer Customers the best Goods forpthe least money.

That is un y position. I solicit inspection of un Stock and a comparison of prices for the proof.

Remember the Store - directly opposite Merchants. Bank, King Street, Chatham.

JOHN HYSsOP.


再卫尺Iエ．
We commence the Calendars－open the year，as it were，of our Annual －with the month of A pril．This arrangement is necessary，since the Annual will now，and probably hereafter，be issued as a Spring publication．Beyond the principal reason for the change，which is to make the work of more practical value by securing the present year＇s municipal election returns，ap－ pointments，reports and other data，as also to form a more seasonable med－ ium for the spring announcements of our business men，there are ample and sufficient grounds for the choice．April formed the first month of the year of the old Alban Calendar，and was the second under that of Romulus．It is the first month of the year which shows decided symptoms of a renewal or revivification of nature，after its long dormant or dead condition through－ out the winter season．The reproductive power of vegetable life is first awakened in this month，and commences to attest itself in nature＇s various departments．The trees begin to bud forth and clothe themselves in tinted＇ verdure of the richest colors．The fields in their green beauty，deepened or lightened in shade as the cloud or sunshine，chasing each other，pass over it， entirely alter the aspect of the lately snow－bound landscape．And animal： life is not asleep，The robin is amongst us，breaking the early morn with his song，and at even the frogs enliven the ponds with tuneful pipes．All nature has arisen；youth is rampant；old age rejuvenated，and a New Year： has begun．

> This day Dame Nature seemed in love; The lusty sal egan to move;
> Fresh juice did tif the embracing vines,
> 1 The joalous trout that low did lie, And birds had drawn their valentines.
> The aroves already did refoice
> Already were the eaves possess'd
> The Philomel's striumphant voice;
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { The showers were short, the weather milld, } \\ & \text { The morning fresh, the evening }\end{aligned}$


## SYER \& MAYHEW, <br> - agents for-

## 

Toronto Cord Binder, Massey Low-Down Binder, Toronto Mower, Toronto Reaper, Massey Harvester, Sharpe's Rake.

These Implements are unexcelled for Strength and Lightness of Material Used, and unequalled for work in the field. All are invited to examine them.

BRANTFORD SULKY PLOW. WESTERN 2-HORSE CULTIVATOR, DIAMOND TOOTH CORN CULTIVATOR. The BEST VARIETY of PLOWS Made in Canada.

PRICES TO SUIT TEIE TIMES.
Thamesville, April, 1884.

Bar Iron and Shelf Hardware
STOVE FURNISHINGS AND TIN GOODS.

*TS Wave-Troughing and Mouse Jobs, and Itepairing of every description done on short notice.

PRICES AS MODERATE AS ANY PLACE IN THE COUNTY.
Farmers now find the Thamesville Market for most products satisfactory and very convenient; they will find also that they can supply themselves in my line of goods, in quality orprice, as well as in any other place. Please note this.

## cription



Ogden and Wasatch Mountains, Utah.

$5 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{M}$.

## $47 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{M}$.

Сматнам.
Moon
SETe.
H. $\boldsymbol{\mu}$.

036
16
135
24
235
310
348

## Rises

89
852
932
109

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## BETWEEN JAMESTOWN AND BISMARCK.

The best grain land, near to market, first-class citizens, good society, graded school and fine church finest potatoes, excellent garden produce of all kinds, an abundance of good coal, cheap. from 10 to 12 feet, cool and clear. Beautiful lake scenery country or in the James River valley, at point to the Mouse River country, which is tributary to Dy. No floods, good drainage. Nearest point to the Mouse River country, which is tributary to Dawson, Lake Isabel, 2 I miles from Daw.
son. Game of every description in abundance.

TERMS, -Four to five dollars per acre. One-sixth payable down; the balance in five anor before the expiration of two years.

Homesteads, Preemptions and Tree Claims Lecated. Northern Paeific Rallroad Lands and City Property Beught and Sold on Easy Terms.
Address all communications to

## C. R. COOK \& CO, Dawson, Dakota.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

## TITCIKTITS=

Issued to all points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and the South-West;'to Minnesota, Dakota, and the Great North-West; and to Montana, Oregon, British Columbia, California and the Paciflc Coast.

## Direct Routes! Depot Connections! Lowest Rates!

Baggage checked through to destination, and no change of cars between Chatham and Chicago.

CHEAPSUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS TO ALL EASTERN POINTS
Information at all times given with pleasure. Write or call on me before arranging elsewhere,

NT. Е IRISEINN,<br>Ticket Agent, Chatham.

# ANADIANS SEEKING NEW HOMES 

Should remember that the section of country to which their fellow Canalians have moved and met with the greatest success is

## TPTErS

3RID BTY THE LAND OF GOLDEN GRAIN, In NORTH-WESTERN MINNESOTA \& NORTH-EASTERN DAKOTA along the line ot

## St. Paul, Minneapolis \& Manitoba Ry.

The only section of country on the continent where crops never fail and
where farmers can raise the highest grade of wheat-No. 1 Hard-also Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, and all kinds of vegetables.

9,000,000 Acres of FREE GOVERNMENT LiANDS has just been opened for settlement in the

## devil's Lake, turtle mountain and house river district,

## NORTE DAKOTA,

Which are tributary to the United States Land Offices at Devil's Lake and
Grand Forks, Dak., reached only by the St. Paul, Minneapolis
and Mantroba Rativay.
Round Trip Land Explorers' Tickets, good for 40 days, on sale at principal Ticket Offices in Canada, to those points.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway has 2,500,000 Acres of the best Agricultural Lands in the world for sale along its line in the Red River Valley.

Maps, Pamphlets, and all information regarding prices, terms, \&c., mailed free on application to Or to

W. S. ALEXANDER, Gen. Traffic Mgr.,<br>St. Paul, Minn.

H. F. McNALLY, Gen. Traveling Agt., Toronto, Ont.
J. B. POWER,

Land Com'r, St. Paul, Minn.
c. H. WARREN,

Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
dairy
ing se
poets
part quick vailin pitiou But in are us for da and $p$ which and $r$ succul and se theless reduce som is


## JUNE.

The hay harvest is, in many parts of Britain and particularly in the dairy districts of England, as important as the grain harvest ; and the haying season has not only formed a delightful theme for son of our best poets, but is one fondly longed for by village women and ch iren who take part in the hay-making operations. British weather will $t$ permit of the quick despatch of hay conversion which prevails in Canada. Here the prevailing crops are clover and timothy, and unless the weather be very unpropitious what is cut one day may be often stored in the hay-mow the next. But in England it is different. In the London District the natural grasses for days and days to get ril of the excessive moisture to make inuous labor and palatable, and at same time preserve its color and flavor - a desideratum which all good farmers aspire to. Farther north, and in Scotland, clover and rye grass are generally grown, which require less labor than the close succulent natural grasses to make into hay, and with two or three turnings and several days' drying it will be fit for the rick. But much labor is nevertheless necessary, and although mowing machines and hay tedders may now reduce and systemize it somewhat, the scene described by the poet Thomp-
som is far from being obsolete.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ade files the tedded grass; all in a row } \\
& \text { Advancing broad, or wheeling round the field, } \\
& \text { They gpread their breathing harreest to the sum, } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { That t throws retreshtul round-a rural smelli, } \\
\text { Or, as they rake the green-appearing ground, }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

And drive the dasky wave along the mead,
The In order cay' WWil rises thick behind, Waking the breeze, resounds the dale to dale, Waking the breeze, resounds the blended voice
Of happy labor, love, and social glee.

It is in the haying season that the city cousin migrates to the farm house to fatten on sweep home-made bread, rich milk, butter and eggs ; to sniff the scented clover-fields, and to return later, profuse in intentions of asking the country cousin to the city Christmas fetes, somehow generally
never to be carried out.

W. T. REUTLEY, Sluchitect and Sxprerintendent.

OFFICE-Post Office Block, entrance on Fitth Street, CHATEAM,

ONTARIO.

BOOTS \& SHOES.

SOLID LEATHER GOODS
ALLSO, RUBBERS AND OVERSHOESS.
Having enlarged my Store to double its former capacity,
and flled the same with a large consignment of Ladies',
Gents' and Children's Wear I Gents' and Children's Wear, I am now prepared to offer Ladies',
which, ither for Price, Quality or Style and Variety, is un-
equalled in Chatham and will DEFY COMPETTTION.
$\qquad$ Goods as low (or lower) as any one in the Trade dare do.
MY OWN MAKE of Boots and Shoes are not surpassed COOD MATERIAL, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENT FIT. In these respects it is my ambition to lead-not to follow.
SHOP-Corner of King and William Streets, Chatham.

－DIRECT IMPORTER OF－

## SDRY－GOOOS，MILLINERY ${ }_{3}$

 AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS．We have always in Stock a Fine Assortment of

## 

 B］EATCMTETTL MOTGTATNDRTE Laces，Fringes，Trimmings，Button Hosiery，Gloves，Collars，Ties，\＆c．，in fact a completely assorted stock．

We would call particular attention to our stock of －CARPETS，HOUSE FURNISHINGS，A エス下IF上 IINTFINS，EIC． NAs we are the only house here importing these goods direct from the makers in Britain，we are in a position to do them better for＂you than our neighborsican．

WE ALWAYS HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF TMPORIND d CANADTAN NTAPTEN

BOTH IN COTTON AND WOOL． Soliciting a share of your patronage，

Very Respectfully，
$\left.\begin{array}{l}58 \text { KING ST．，} \\ \text { CHATHAM．}\end{array}\right\}$

## THOMAS STONE．


 IMPORTERS OF

- HATS, CAPS \& GENTS FURNISHINGS ©STONE \& WILLIAMS, DIRECT



## Fine Pur Hats, Ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.00 WOOL HATS FROM 50c. TO $\$ 1.50$. All the Leading New York Styles STRA W WATS. All the Leading New York Styles STRA W WATS. All the Leading New York Styles STRA W W FATS.

 Our Gents' Furnishing Department is filled to the utmost capacity, comprising all the latest novelties in SHIRIS, COLLARS, CUFES, nHokwarm, Glovis, wio. customers will find it to their advantage to CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING. Por 74, Garner House Block, CHATEAM,
（Lake Superior Transit Co．，）a fleet of

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 First－Class，good until 31st October，issued to all points in the North－West， National or Yellowstone Park and Pacific Coast，returnable via the favorite and picturesque Albert Lea，Rock Island Railway route ；also to pointsEast via Buffalo．

## 『ヶTEIE BI工I OF EAEH—っ

On these Steamers is a special feature and justly admitted to be the best on the great lakes．The dining hall is on the saloon deck；the ladies＇and gentlemen＇s cabins and smoking rooms are spacious and convenient and the staterooms roomy and luxurious．
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SEDMINGG． $\qquad$ Q） 2
L．S．T．Co．＇s Steamers alone take in the many sights and towns on Lake Superior，the other Steamers going mid lake between the Sault and destination．

Send for Descriptive Folders and Book of Summer Tours to the sub－ scribing Agent，who will issue through tickets to all points and secure Berths in advance by telegram．
T．P．CARPENTER，
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## CASH AND CREDIT.

In view of what is commonly talked of as hard times, I have marked all my goods at

## VERYCLOSE PRICES

Having first taken the advantage of every move in the wholesale market to buy cheap.

## mY Stock is very larce,

And well bought, and my present pricee seem to meet with the approval of the public, whe rarely find fault with them. I ask those who have not tried my store already to

## GIVE MY GOODS A TRIAL

All goods are Marked in Piatn Figures,
and no second pricee made, excepting. in goods
going out of season. going out of season.

## MY STOCK OF <br> PRINTS AND PARASOLS

Is, I believe, the largest now in Chatham.
WY DREES GOODS Are pronounced choice and very cheap.
MT TWEJDS,
Overalls Stuff and Shirtings are good at Moderate Prices, and my stock of Hosiery is without doubt the largest and cheapest in this town. My store is noted for

## Very Oheap Hosiery

And my stock of SMALLWiARES cannot be surpassed.

I ask all who value economy to TRY MY STORE. By dealing here they will SAVE FULLY TEN PER CENT.

Thanking those who for the past six years have patronized my store,
I am respectfully,
DOMINION HOUSE,
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Is the country in which so many Blenheim, Lake Shore, Howard and Zone people have settled and which is now attracting all
-ncaA NA DIANVSOM-
Who are seeking homes in the Great North-West. These fine rolling, well-watered Farm Lands
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## NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

 Along the famous James (Jim) River, in the Mouse River Valley, and in the district adjacent to the Devil's Lake, Where crops never fail, where alone the famous No. 1 Whest; Hand is grown, and Barley, Peas12 bushelsetables are raised most abundantly, and where Wheat yields a return of ion, Peas, outhern Dakota, and realizes 10c. perbushel more in the
Minneapolis Market.
Healthful
south. A splendid stock country, milder winter and less snow-fall than points farther east and Price of Iands, Northern Pacific Railway Preferred st, payable in 6 yearly instalments, which may be paid in from 81.50 to $\$ 2.50$ per acre, or chstock at par, thus peducing the price, as at present quotations allowed for all land cultivated within first two pre-empt. Besides, a rebate of $\$ 1$ per acre is

## homestead or free lands

Are available in thousands of acres to the actual settler who will go in early. tis Cheap Round Trip (or Single) Land Explorers' Tiekets, First-class and sood for 40 clays, to be had at all Coupon Ticket ©fices. Tickets, First-class and * Maps, Pamphets tion to iP. B. Giroat,

Gen, Emigration Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

## Or to chas. b lamborng

Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn. JAMESS SOUTAR, District Agent,

Chatham.
$\qquad$ mill-stones, and the
other five floors are
 to correspond. The
strueture cost nearly structure cost nearly
a million of dollars.
It is a great span
 by the Israelites to
the Pillsbury mill of

The fine new roller 'Kent Mills' of Campat Chatham, Have, a bls.-the largest in
Western Ontario.



## Western Nebraiska  <br> PIUM <br> ND曰卫凡

$\qquad$

## E．D．JOHINSON \＆CO．

The finest and only available good lands in the famous Platte Valley lie in this vicinity．Canadian settlers are numerous，particularly from Elgin， Kent and Huron Counties，and several of the leading citizens of Plum Creek are from Chatham．Some choice homestead lands still remain，and we have for sale at liberal terms choice tracts of wild lands and numbers of im－ proved farms．A specialty is made of Ranches，of which we have a lot to－ offer with capacities for from 200 to 10,000 head of stock．Full particulars as to locations，price and terms will be given on application to us at Plum Creek ；and James Soutar，Land and Railway Agent at Chatham，Ont．，will furnish descriptive printed matter，\＆c．，and quote rates of freight and fares． Note．－Capt．S．M．Smith，late of Chatham，is in our employ to show Cana－
dian visitors our lands free of charge． dian visitors our lands free of charge．

Office－＂Johnson House，＂opp．Ry．Depot，Plum Creek，Neb．

## 1884．$=$ SLATER＇S $=1884$.

 co N上，（ひ BBOOK，STATIONERY \＆FANOY GOODS Headpuarters for School Books and School Supplies． COWALL PAPERS，$\infty$ new designs，very Cheap \＆trimied pree．
yea All is Solicited，and you will be convinced that what he advertises is correct．

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ERIE MILLSi (Pull Roller Process KKENT MILLS,
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Ber Day.)
CHATHAM. CO.,


# 8IRON FENCING. 

 Residences. LOTB, \&c. A Spectality. HANDSOIE PATTRRIIS! SUBSTANTIAL WORK! LOWEST PRICES! Reference to Largest and Finest Jobs put up in the County given. Call and see Patterns and get Prices.© BI, of every description, Machine Forging, Bridge Work, and Contract Work generally. Maker of Iron Harrows, Scrapers, atc.
Farm Machinery Repaired and Altered. ROBT. RIDDELL,


## The OLD SEED STORE

## ROBT. SOUTAR

OHEATHAAM, Delererifilid, Gardeniflower

Co S上PDS, ○
Seed Graim, Grasses, de. Imported Wheat, Peas, and Choice Samples of Local Grown Grain of all kinds always on hand.
ar As I am now devoting most of my time to the Seed business and keep only reliable Seeds in stock, and being the oldest and most experienced dealer in Chatham, buyers may rely upon getting the best Seeds at the lowest value.
4 My Garden and Field Seeds are from JOHN A. BRUCE \& CO., Hamilton,
The Highest Price given for Clover Seed in any quantity.

## WELL MADE CLOTHES．



局諨 Have on hand at all times a Funt，Seasonable，and Chofee Assort－ ment of TWEREDS，BItOADCLOTHS，OVERCOATINGS，AEco，at the Lowest Cash Prices．
CNTy Them！A Visit will Repay You！They will Sult Youl Tis
REMOVED to the New and Enlarged Premises a few boors West of the Royal Exehange．


DRAWIIG－ROOM PARLOR， Bedroom．


## UPHOLSTERRIGG AND GABNETTNG

MADE A SPECIAIルY．
ㅍ．HUMM SCOTT
NEAR RANKIN HOUSE，CHATHAM．




Come and See my Goods and Prices Before You Buy Blsewhere.
SOUIII JIAIIACFBURG. DAVID PARK \& SONS,
 CHATHAM ENGINE WORKS
-MANUFACTURERS OF--
EENGINES AND BOILERS, $=0$
Sawd Mill Machinery, Stave Machinery, Hoop and Heading Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, Iron and Brass Castings.

EP. Dealers in Iron, Pipe and Fittings, Circular Saws, Fingineers' Brass Goods, Babbit Metal, Rubber Belting, Hose and Packing.

THE PERTLLLB BELIT COLONIZATON COUPPAY

ЕAMIOUS QU＇A卫卫EITE TATT，Fエ

（BIX TOWNSHIPS）OF THE

## Finest Farm Lands

In the Great Northwest，One－half of which are absolutely

## GIVEIN AWAY

To the Actual and Bona Fide Settler．

These Lands lie next the Canada Pacific Railway，and are the nearestlof all Colonization Lands to Winnipeg and railways．Several of the largest of these alrendy settled colonies lie north of the F．B．C．Co．，and to reach which settlers must pass over our lands．The S．\＆R．M．Ry． will run through three of our Townships，and the M．\＆N．W．Ry，now sgraded o Minnedosa is following the Battleford trail．which runs through our lands also．
THE CLIMATE if beterer and tho spring three weeks oarlier nod the pal Qu＇Appelle Farm near by，which has 9,000 weeks later than at Winnipeg．Seeding on the Great Chan points far eastward．The yield of crops there is ：Wheat， 30 to 40 bushels ；Oats， 60 to 100 than points gar eastward．The yield of crops there is：Wheat， 30 to 40 bushels；Oats， 60 to 100
bushels ；Potatoes， 300 to 400 ；Turnips， 600 to 800 ；Onions， 400 to 800 bushels．Indeed，the $0 u^{*}$ Appelle is a continuation of the celebrated Dakota，Mouse and Souris Valley，which produces the famous No． 1 Wheat，Hard．

## AT ROUIND IAKE OITY

A town is being laid out and a large farm opened up by the Company．Intending settlers，in： order to secure the adjoining Free Lands，shouid apply early，for the early worm ，catches the worm．Many settlers now located．

Arrangements have been made with the Great Itock Island Albert Lea Itailway for the convenient conveyance of settlers and their families to Broadview，on the Canada Pacifie Rail－ way，where they will be met by an agent of the company and driven to the lands．Accommoda－ tion at Round Lake City for all．

Ask for Rates of Fare and Freight at nearest Railway Station Agents，and for Excursion． Parties，Lands，\＆c．，to JAMRS SONTAIE，Land and Railway Agent，Chatham，or to

## JOHN NORTHWOOD，

Manager F．B C．Co．，Chatham．


## WINTER-JACK FROST'S ARRIVAL.

'Tis winter's deepest heart. The invading frost
Has breathed his chilliest breath o'er rippling lakes, And changed their laughing looks to glassy stare,
Their dimpling faces into mirrors bright
And keen, o'er which do glide, like phantom forms,
The graceful skaters on their polished steel.

## FROST WORK-FAIRIES WORK?

No fairies left? You need not tell mes so, For in the night upon my window pane
Grew wondrous things that make me surely know The fairies are at their old tricks again.
Stand where the light strikes thro' the frosted glass,
And see Aladdin's palace rear its towers:
Look at the seed-tufts on that bunch of grass, The humming-bird above those lily flowers!
What but a fairy pencil could design These feathered fronds of dainty maiden-hair? With every leaf so delicately fine You almost see it tremble on the air:

Some nimble-fingered spirit of the ice Has wrought his frolic will here, that is plain And while I study out each quaint device, A wistful fancy gathers in my brain.
$\mathbf{O}$, wonder-working spirit! if I could But learn of you the secret of the snow-How frost is given by the breath of God, And where the hidden watercourses flow,-

And where begotten is the dew that strings Her levely pearls upon the meanest weed, And what sweet animating influence brings The blossom splendid from the trivial seed.

Could I but ride the south wind and the north; And fathom all the mysteries they hold, See how the lightning, leaping wildly forth, And how the turbulent thunder is controlled-

I would no more be fretted by the greed And selfishness of men, their puny spite, Nor any worldty loss or cross indeed, My lifted soul could evermore affright.

And wherefore now? The laughing fairy seems To mock at me the spangled window through ; And I laugh also, waking from my dreains To take up daily loss and cross anew.
But with a sense of things divinely planned, That makes me sure I need not fear disdain, From One who holds the thunder in his hand, Yet stops to trace the frost-work on the pane.


"If you with an engine, strong, trusty and tried, And engineer skillful and brave for a guide, Will take me this night to Chicago away, And land me are dawn of the next Christmas day, Then I with all people my kingdom throughout, Will honor the name of the Rock Island Route."
Soon over the wire, in the clear midnight hour, Comes answer as noiseless as dew on the flower, "With our Silver Engine, one hundred and nine, The pride of the nation and boast of our line, We'll land you in safety, ere dawn of the day, In Chicago, just five hundred long miles away. Tis a feat that no man ere attempted to do, But we'll give you an engineer worthy and true ; And if Johnnie Hill, with the hundred and nine, Cannot take you the distance in that length of time, There's not man or engine this great land throughout That ean do what you ask of The Rock Island Route.
As light summer clonds fly before the fierce blast, The woodland, the hills and the valleys fly past, "The deep tangled wild wood," the home on the plain Are lost to the view in the flight of the train.
The bridges-the prairies-it darts quickly o'er, Now hid in the forest, now skimming the shore, It speeds madly on, and is lost to the sight, As it flies o'er the rail in the dark silent night. Now hark ! hear the rumble, the long sullen roar Like waves of the ocean that beat on the shore, It dashes through towns, where people in fright, Rush forth from their homes in the dead hour of night. To talk and to wonder; but wonder in vain, At the cause of the runaway passenger train. Yet on, through the dim and now quiet street, With roar like the tramp of a half million feet, It speeds, until just as the clock tolls out five Within the great depot on timedt arrives.
Soon sleigh with presents loaded, the reindeers from the train, Stand waiting, now impatient to speed o'er land again. Santa Claus he gives a whistle, then they swiftiy dash away, The night winds 'round re-echoing the words they hear him say : "Oh! 'Great Rock Island Railroad,' may power be ever thine, And safety, joy and comfort be where ere thy headlights shine; Peace be on earth, good will to men, and to earth's children dear, A merry, merry Christmas, a joyous, glad New Year."
"Twas Christmas Day : the merry bells rang out in early morn, Proclaiming joy unto the world, another Christmas born. The sun sank slowly in the west, in tints of brightest gold, The air was filled with childish laugh, as Christmas tales were told; And all the day, round firesides bright, from river to the lake, Was told the story of the ride that Santa Claus did take,

> EF If our young readers will write to JAMES SOU TAR, the Rock Island Agent at Chatham, he will 'send themy Maps and Printed Matter descriptive of the route which Sants. Claus took on his memorable ride.


MOON'S PEIASEIS.

First Qua
New Moo
VENTS.



| Sun Rises. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SUN } \\ & \text { Sets. } \end{aligned}$ | Moon Rises. |
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    Halls of t sentatives maiden an which, in elevated it he lost hit

[^1]:    *Nors.-Kent County has often been tannted with sending silent members to the Legislative Halls of the country, but this golden aoquirement has not been possessed, alone, by her later representatives; for, if the story be true, the elder Cornwall enjoyed it to a considerable degree his maiden and only speech being simply a remark concerning the atmospheric condition of the hall, which, in the great and preliminary effort to "let off," he imagined, like his own person, equally elevated in temperature, and thus in so premising: "It is very warm! Better raise the windows !" he lost his speech and sat down.

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