

The Story of Renfrew



GIFT
JAN - 1982

THE LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

THIS PUBLICATION
MAY BE RETAINED
FOR **14** DAYS

at

LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT
LANDS AND
FORESTS

THE STORY OF
RENFREW

THE STORY OF RENFREW

FROM THE COMING OF THE FIRST
SETTLERS ABOUT 1820

BY

W. E. SMALLFIELD

AND

REV. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D.Sc.



VOLUME ONE

THIS BOOK
IS THE PROPERTY OF THE
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
RESEARCH LIBRARY
ONTARIO

RENFREW
SMALLFIELD & SON

1919

COPYRIGHT, CANADA, 1920
By W. E. SMALLFIELD

THIS BOOK
IS THE PROPERTY OF THE
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
RESEARCH LIBRARY
ONTARIO

PREFACE

At a meeting of the South Renfrew Farmers' Institute on the eve of the birth of the twentieth century, Mr. A. A. Wright, who had then been for thirty years one of the town's most active and public-spirited citizens, and who was destined within a year to be the Riding's representative in the Parliament of Canada, suggested the commencement of an historical record of Renfrew, with a yearly synopsis of the chief events in its affairs. The suggestion took root in the mind of the writer, at that time the publisher of *The Renfrew Mercury*; and in the first issue of that paper in 1900 appeared a synopsis of the events of 1899 and also the announcement that the editor had in view the preparation of a history of Renfrew in its early days; and had asked for the assistance of Mr. Henry Airth, Sr., in its compilation.

The work of collecting historical data was diligently pursued during the year, and in *The Mercury* of October 26th there was further announcement that the historical record would be begun in that paper's columns early in 1901, and that the editor was having the help of Messrs. Henry and David Airth, Robert McLaren, John Smith, W. N. Faichney, Joseph Gravelle, Mrs. Eady, Sr., and other of the older residents.

The first instalment of the promised Story appeared in the issue of *The Mercury* of February 8, 1901, with this introductory note:

"In this story of the early settlement and growth of Renfrew, it has as a matter of course been found difficult to fix actual dates for some of the events long past. Indeed it has been a matter of surprise to the writer to find how accurate is the memory of the Messrs. Airth—from whom most of the story of the earliest days has been obtained—and how well they have been able to trace back events and locate them with considerable exactness from concurrent happenings. A chief concern with them has been to get everything of moment as correct as possible, a commendable feature in historians; and if it so be that any reader finds inaccuracy in date or happening which can be proven, both the historians and the writer will be glad to have the matter brought to their attention, that due correction may be made."

The Story was continued in *The Mercury* by instalments for a couple of years. Then, as the writer became absorbed in muni-

cipal duties—having been elected Mayor of Renfrew for the year 1901, and re-elected by acclamation in 1902 and 1903—he had to relinquish, for the time being at least, the gathering and transcribing of the Story. A few years later he invited Rev. Dr. Campbell, who had retired from the active ministry after a residence in Renfrew of nearly forty years, to take up the duty of historian, and the chapters from his pen will be found to be charmingly told, with a kindly picturing of the old-timers he had so intimately known.

Upon the death of Dr. Campbell—on Christmas day of 1907—the original historian again took up the work of the Story, and continued it for a time in the pages of *The Mercury*; until once more caught in the time-exacting swirl of municipal politics.

Now, in 1919, having retired from business, with leisure to again delve into history, the continuation of the Story is contemplated, but it has been decided to issue at once in book form so much of the work as has hitherto appeared. That this would some time be done had been the intention from the beginning; and each week when the type of the Story was taken from the newspaper columns it was "made up" into the form of book pages, and 200 sheets printed in that style.

Both in its literary and typographical form, the writer is well aware that this volume exhibits many imperfections, for which the haste of newspaper work must be held responsible. The portion written by Dr. Campbell excepted, the Story is not the product of the pen of a leisurely historian; but rather the compilation of a driven newspaper writer who, then in the prime of life, had many other duties to distract his attention. Similarly in its mechanical preparation there is apparent in some respects the ephemeral character of the newspaper, rather than the "finish" of book-printing. Commenced in hand-set type—each individual letter placed in position by the contact of the human finger,—the central portion was composed on the Thorne type-setting machine, which placed the individual types or letters in proper order by mechanism; while the concluding pages were printed from linotype slugs—all the letters cast in a line from a mold, a modern invention which has revolutionized the newspaper industry, one man operating the machine doing what five men were accustomed to do in the days of "hand composition." It is appropriate that note of this great invention should be made in a history of Renfrew; because one of the four or five men interested in the development and marketing of the linotype, was

Andrew Devine, scion of one of the pioneer Renfrew families, and who became known in the capital of the United States as one of the most proficient reporters for the Congressional Record.

But, with all its imperfections, it is hoped the Story will be read with interest by many of the Renfrewites of later generations; and will be found useful in after years through having preserved touch with the pioneers and their works.

It is the writer's purpose to continue the history, and in another volume to deal with the people who followed those whose record is herein given, and with the steady advance the town and district has made under the industry of the pioneers' successors. In this succeeding volume also there will have to be some looking backward, for this present Story does not touch upon the establishment of the Church of England and Baptist congregations in Renfrew; carries along the story of the Roman Catholic congregation only to the beginning of the priesthood of Rev. Father Rougier; does not record the founding and development of the Separate School and Convent, nor the early history of some of the influential fraternal societies. These omissions will be made good in Volume II.

W. E. SMALLFIELD.

Renfrew, October, 1919.

NOTES RESPECTING CERTAIN LOCATIONS MENTIONED IN THE STORY

Written in the first place as a newspaper article, there are many references in the Story to places as occupied by so-and-so at the time of writing in 1901 to 1908 that may not be well understood by the people of Renfrew in 1919, when this book is issued. For instance, on page 1 the residence of Allan Francis is referred to. That fine residence at the north side of the town is in 1919 owned and occupied by F. D. Vickers. McVeigh's blacksmith shop, referred to on pages 2 and 10, was near the foot of Main Street, and in 1919 is occupied by Mason & Donohue. John Smith's garden, also referred to on page 2, is at the head of Main Street, directly opposite the Dominion House; having gone through several ownerships since 1901. "Down towards the convent" was written on page 2. The convent then was east of Main Street, where in 1919 stands the residence of J. L. Murray, at the corner of Barr and Quarry Streets. The convent in 1919 is on the west side of the town, on Bonnechere Street, opposite the Collegiate Institute. "P. Dougall's present property," referred to on pages 3 and 11, has practically disappeared in 1919; the carriage shop, now gone, having been located on the east side of Main Street, nearly opposite to Patrick Street; the Dougall residence near by being owned in 1919 by A. E. Spooner. "The residences of S. McDougall and J. Harris," also referred to on page 3, are in 1919 owned by C. A. Dewey and J. Church, between Renfrew Street and the C.P.R. station. "Brennan's store," mentioned on pages 10 and 12, has also passed into other hands. For some years it was owned by G. A. Ellis and in 1919 is owned by the Renfrew Produce Co., managed by J. J. Tierney. "David Airth's stone house," also referred to on pages 10 and 17, is in 1919 owned by Robt. Steele, and, instead of standing alone in farm fields, is part of a group of houses known as the Barnet sub-division, a development of war-time industries in Renfrew. "Where Mr. Adam Lindsay did business in," mentioned on page 11, in 1919 is occupied by the Renfrew Journal. "The Roberts planing mill" written of in 1901 is the property of the Renfrew Manufacturing Co. in 1919, and stands across the road from Thos. A. Low's office building at the foot of Main Street. "The rough-cast house" owned by Wm. Hastings in 1901, mentioned on page 19, had been brick-encased by 1919, and stands near the south end of the Creek bridge. "S. Moffatt's residence," on page 19, is in 1919 occupied by Geo. Thacker (on Opeongo Street); Mr. Moffatt having some years ago removed to the lower end of Argyle Street. "The G. W. McDonald residence," to which there is reference on page 78, stood at the corner of Albert and Elgin streets, and in 1919 is occupied by J. McN. Austin.

CONTENTS

The First Settlers, from 1820 to 1830	1
How the People Fared in 1830	5
The population in 1830, page 6.	
The Coming of the Settlers	7
The population in 1840, page 10.	
1840 — 1850	11
The wise policies of Xavier Plaunt—The mercantile growth of the community—Development of the County as described by W. H. Smith in 1850.	
The Early Roadways	17
Roystering shantymen fined £10 apiece build first Bonne- chere bridge at Renfrew.	
The Early Churches and Preachers	21
The Early Schools	26
The Early Mills	28
Early Lumberers	29
Early Marriages	29
Early Postal Facilities	30
Early Municipal Affairs	30
Survey of Horton Township	32
The First Fraternal Society	34
The Agricultural Society	44
The Freemasons	48
The Schools from 1850 to 1870	49
Biographical Sketch of Rev. Dr. Campbell	58
Introduction by Rev. Dr. Campbell	59
1850—1860 Period: Who and What Manner of Persons the Citizens of this Period were	61

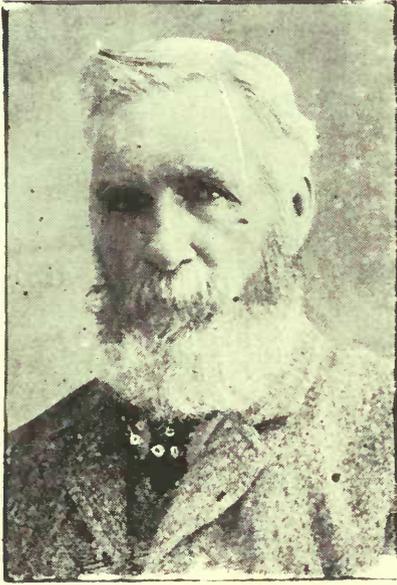
The Fifties Period—Political, Municipal and General	88
Local Political Affairs—1852 to 1861	91
County Affairs and County Problems	93
Separation of the Counties Agitated	95
Efforts to Secure Railway Communications	97
Other Counties' Council Data	99
Improving the roads—Forest fires from Horton to Westmeath—Patriotic Funds of the Crimean War—Petitioning for Prohibitory Liquor Act—Hudson's Bay Territory incorporation with Canada.	
Township Municipal Matters from 1849 to 1858	101
Ross and Horton, including Renfrew, a united township, page 101—Timorousness about going into debt to rebuild Smith's Creek bridge and build roadways, page 102—First tax rate 1¼ cents on the dollar, 102—The method of licensing taverns, 102—First auctioneer licensed, 103—Proposal to grant aid to Crimean War Patriotic Fund defeated, 104—Early roadbuilding policy, 104—The erection of Renfrew into a village, 105.	
Village Municipal Affairs	107
Electing the first Council, page 107—Choosing the municipal motto, 107—George Ross appointed Clerk-Treasurer, 107—The laying of sidewalks, 107—Economists oppose improvements, 108—Social relations and conditions, 109—An early Literary Society, 109—Organization of the Renfrew Mechanics' Institute and Library Association, 109—Athletic sports of the 1850-1860 period, 110—The early Church socials, 110—The services of the Church of England, 111.	
Period 1860—1869 — Those who Joined the Pioneers	112
The Schools from 1870	149
Commencement of the Free School System, page 149—Building of a new Public School, 151—Establishment of Model School in Renfrew, 152—Engagement of Charles McDowell as Headmaster of High School, 153—Purchase of land for and erection of High School, 153—Wing built to Model School, 154—E. Newton Jory engaged as principal of Model School, 156—Sale of the original Grammar School, 157—Public School grounds enlarged, 159—Skating and Curling Rink on High School grounds, 160—Council converts Mechanics' Institute into Free Public Library, 160—Proposition for Agricultural High School, 160—Hugh W. Bryan engaged as teacher, 160—Purchase of site for and building of Victoria Ward School, 160—Proposition to organize company of volunteers in High School, 161—First proposal for Collegiate Institute, 161.	
Municipal Events from 1860 to 1894	163
Robert Morgan appointed Village Clerk and John Munro, Sr., Treasurer, page 164—Renfrew's First Lock-up, page 164—The selection of the County Town, page 165—Purchase of the Orange Hall as a Town Hall, page 166—H.	

Municipal Events from 1860 to 1894 (Continued)

Airth, Sr., appointed Treasurer, 167—Resignation of Town Clerk Morgan; Henry Bellerby appointed in his stead, 167—Payment of salaries in decimal currency for first time, 168—Appeal for telegraph communication, 168—First proposal for Fire Brigade, 168—Enforcer of Bylaws appointed, 169—Difficulties in paying small tax rate, 169—John Burns appointed Treasurer, 170—Town Hall fitted up as a school, 170—Reeve chosen by ratepayers for first time, 170—Special census in 1868 shows population of 844, 171—Construction of Lock-up, 171—Construction of Bonnechere Bridge for \$1,400, 172—No election in 1871 because of absence of ratepayers, 173—Corporation votes money to bring Canada Central Railway to Renfrew, 174—John D. McDonald appointed first Town Solicitor, 174—George Eady, Jr., appointed Treasurer, 175—Condolence with members of families of James McAdam and James Tierney, who lost their lives in fire, 175—Hand fire-engine purchased, 176—Fire Company organized, 176—First offer of bonus to industry, 176—Grant for Fair buildings, 176—First bylaw for licensing places of amusement, 177—Robert Drysdale chosen Clerk, 177—Andrew Frood appointed Street Inspector, 177—Two polling divisions created, 178—James Kearney appointed High Constable, 178—Proposition for planting of shade trees, 178—Proposal to relieve Renfrew from C.C. R'y bonus, 179—Sinon O'Gorman appointed Collector, 179—Provincial Subsidy to Kingston & Pembroke R'y urged, 179—Repayment of taxes to Separate School, 180 and 183—Erection of Roman Catholic Separate School, 180—K. & P. R'y asks for bonus, 180—First Main Street sewer built, 181—Bylaw passed restraining animals from running at large, 181—John Scott appointed first Chief Constable, 181—First Board of Health appointed, 181—Wing built to Model School, 182—Request for hospital, 182—The first wire bridge across Bonnechere, 182—The Public Square in North Ward, 183—Petition for first electric street lights, 183—Preparation of plan of the village, 183—First suggestion of waterworks, 183—Reconstruction of Burwell's bridge, 184—Organization of Company No. 5, Volunteers, 184—Special census taken in 1888; population 2,624, page 185—Proposal to sell old town Hall, 185—B. J. McDermott as policeman, 184, 185, 186—Henry Leggett appointed Chief Constable, 185—Incandescent electric lighting installed, 185—Bylaw prohibiting cows from running at large all year, 185—Final settlement of Hincks' Public Square, 186—First Deputy-Reeve chosen, 186—Proposal to purchase steam fire-engine, 187—Willis Chipman reports on sewerage, 187—Establishment of three polling places, 187—Sons of Temperance donate Fire Hall lot, 188—Fire Hall erected, 188—Fire limit bylaw passed, 188—Bylaw to erect village into a town, 188—J. K. Rochester appointed Clerk, 188—First dumping ground arranged, 188—Proposal for a Union Station, 188—Second electric light company given license, 188—Renfrew's first Finance, Fire and Light, and Relief Committees, 189—The founding of the Creamery, 189—First hook and ladder truck purchased, 189—An iron bridge over the Bonnechere, 189—Incorporating Renfrew as a town, 189—The famous wire bridge, 190.

The Voters at Renfrew's First Municipal Election . . .	190
The County Council (by S. E. Mitchell)	191

Three Pioneer Settlers From Whom Many of the Facts of the
Early Portion of the Story of Renfrew Were Obtained



HENRY AIRTH, SR.

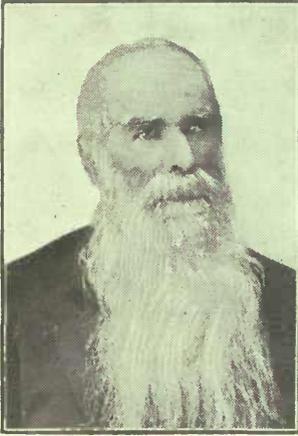


DAVID AIRTH



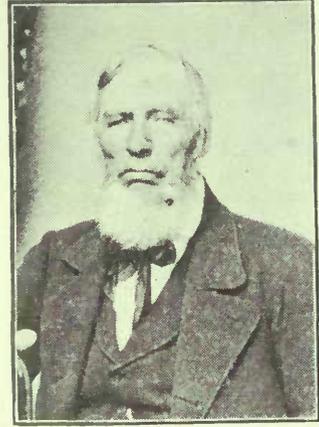
ROBERT McLAREN

THE STORY OF RENFREW



FRANCIS XAVIER PLAUNT

One of Renfrew's first Landowners. A Wise Town-Builder, who gave free the sites for most of the town's original school and church buildings and its first railway station yards.



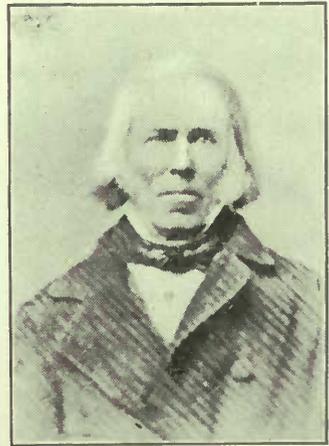
SERGEANT HENRY AIRTH

The First Actual Settled Farmer in what afterwards became the Town of Renfrew.



DAVID BARR, SR.

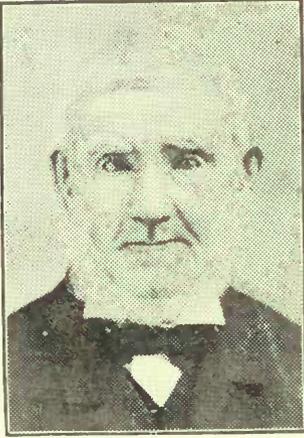
One of the Pioneer Settlers, whose Family Homestead Farm just to the South of Renfrew still remains in the Barr family.



JAMES O'CONNOR

Who came to Renfrew in 1844, and who was respected and prosperous.

THE STORY OF RENFREW



FRANCIS FRENCH

The Kindly Patriarch of the French family long connected with the history of Renfrew.



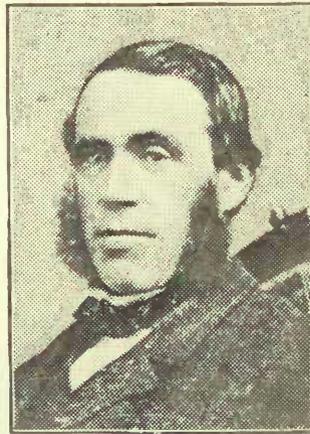
SINON O'GORMAN

One of the Early Settlers of Renfrew and the First Man to Vote when Renfrew became an organized Village in 1858.



WILLIAM LOGAN

The Pioneer Woollen Manufacturer of Renfrew. Founder of Renfrew's first Brass Band.



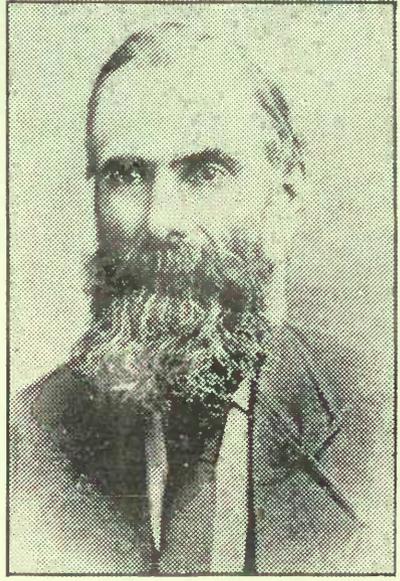
FELIX DEVINE

A Sagacious Pioneer in Municipal and Educational Affairs in Renfrew County.

THE FIRST VILLAGE COUNCIL



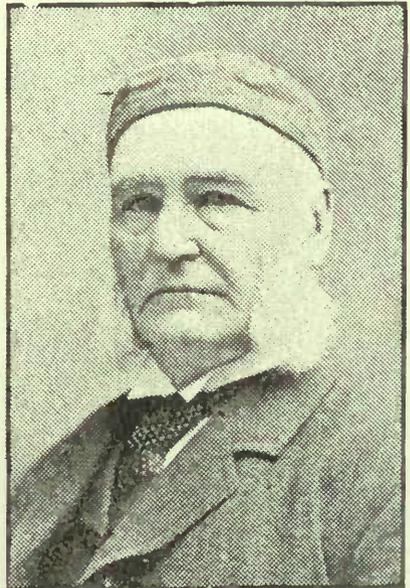
JOHN SMITH, Reeve



R. C. MILLS



SAMPSON COUMBS



WILLIAM DICKSON

THE EARLY TOWN CLERKS



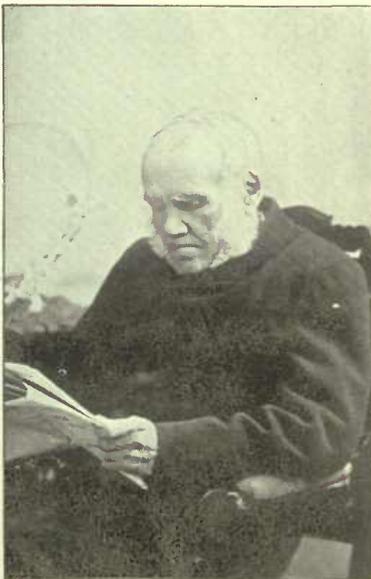
GEORGE ROSS



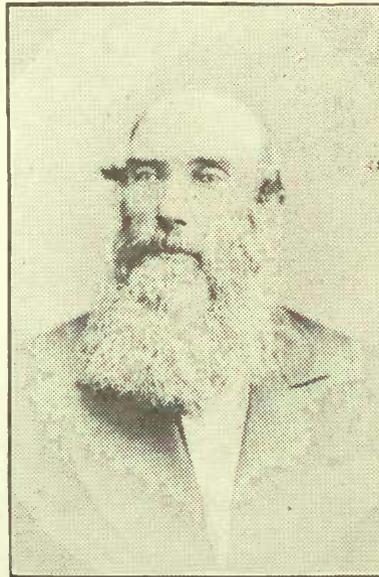
HENRY BELLERBY



ROBERT DRYSDALE



WILLIAM MACKAY
Postmaster from 1864 to 1901, suc-
ceeding George Ross

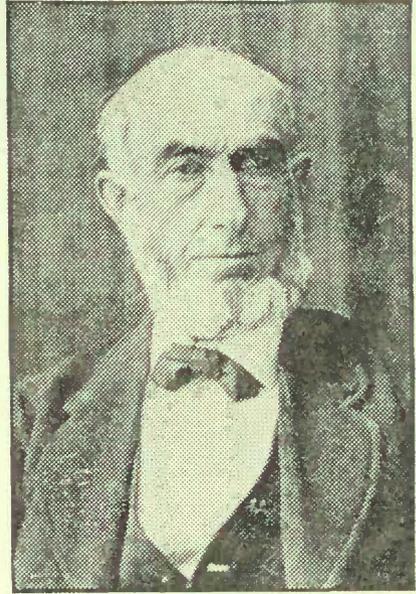


JOHN McANDREW
Pioneer and Successful Merchant

RENFREW'S FIRST SCHOOL BOARD



JOHN BURNS



JOHN McRAE



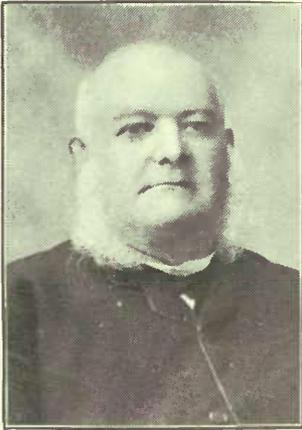
SAMUEL FRANCIS



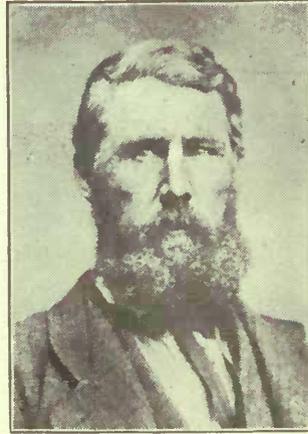
JOSEPH GRAVE LE

Dr. Evans and R. C. Mills were also members of the first Board of Education when Renfrew was organized as a village in 1858.

THE STORY OF RENFREW



ALEX. JAMIESON
The Trusted, Jovial Citizen of the
1850—1870 Period.



MARTIN L. RUSSELL
Pioneer Lumberman and Developer
of Renfrew Industries.



DONALD STEWART
For a long time Principal of Ren-
frew Public School.



DR. JOHN McNAB
A Man of Deep Sympathies, to
whom in Goshen Cemetery is
erected the first Public Monument
in Renfrew County.

THE STORY OF RENFREW



JOSEPH MAYHEW
One of the first permanent Settlers;
father of the first white child
born in Renfrew.



IRA MAYHEW
The First White Child Born in
Renfrew.



J. A. JAMIESON
The Founder of Well-known Lime
and Stone Industries.



JOHN McINNES
Pioneer Tanner and Son of
Temperance.

THE HEADS OF RENFREW IN THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS OF ITS MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION



The above block of illustrations was published in the Jubilee Mercury (of July 31, 1908), and hence covers a somewhat longer period of municipal development than is treated in the letterpress of this volume. Two photos are missing—those of John Munro, Jr., Reeve in 1861, and of Felix Devine, Reeve in 1866. By error the engravers had placed someone else's portrait than Mr. Devine's as the fourth in the top row. Mr. Devine's portrait will be found elsewhere in this book.

Top Row—John Smith, James Airth, J. L. McDougall.

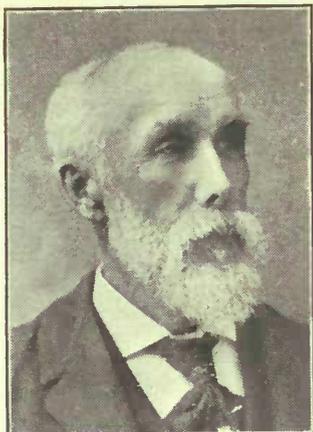
Second Row—W. Halpenny, Jas. Ward, W. N. Faichney, Dr. O'Brien.

Third Row—P. S. Stewart, Thos. Henderson, Edward Mackay (Deputy Reeve), James Craig.

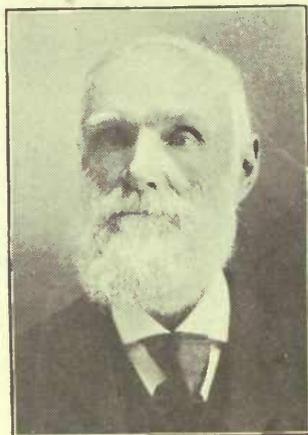
Fourth Row—James Clark, Allan C. Mackay, H. N. Moss, W. E. Smallfield.

Fifth Row—F. M. Devine, Wm. Mills, John Mackay.

Pioneers of the 1840-1860 Period



JAS. WARD



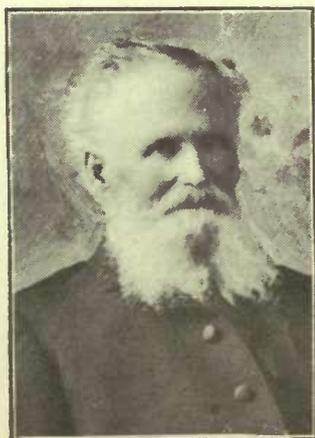
JAS. CARSWELL



HENRY STEVENSON



THOS. B. MUIR



JOSHUA MURPHY

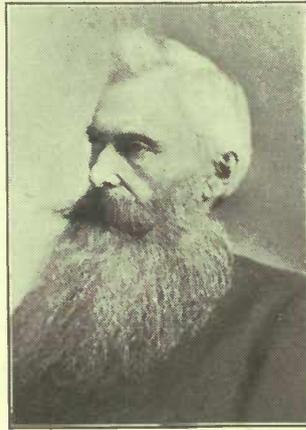


JAS. H. WALFORD

Men Whose Own Activities Were in the Period of 1850-1900
But Who Represent Pioneer Families



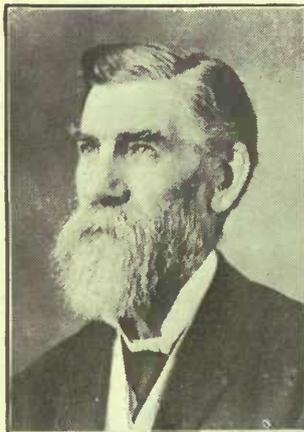
GEO. EADY, JR.



A. BARNET



DAVID BARR, SR.



JAMES STEWART



THOMAS NEW

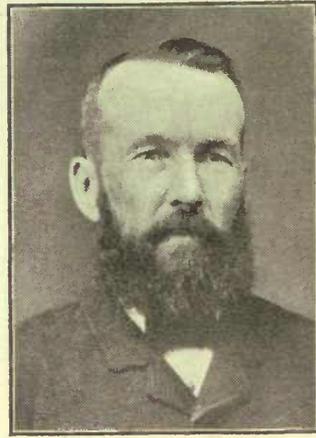


ANDREW FROOD

Men Whose Own Activities Were in Later Days
But Who Represent Pioneer Families



JAS. MANN, M.D.



ROBERT GORDON



ROBERT McINTYRE, M.P.
Pioneer Merchant in Renfrew (in 1844) and M.P. in the
1860 Period.

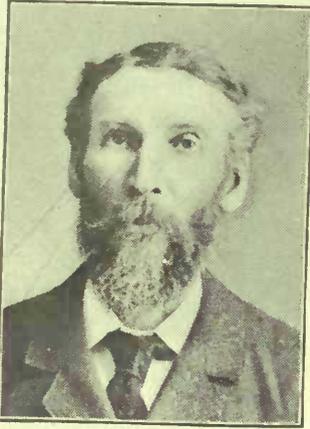


ALEX. FERGUSON



ABRAHAM FRASER

THE STORY OF RENFREW



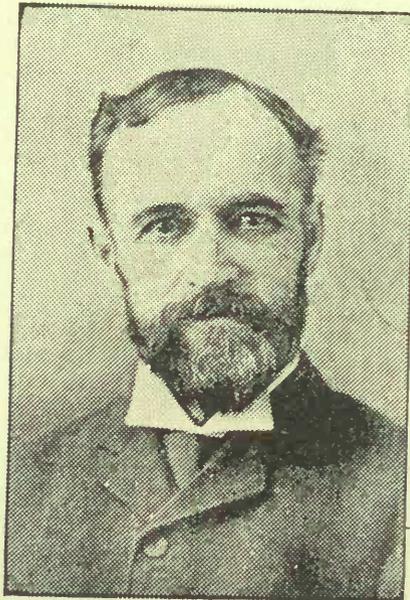
P. S. STEWART

Member of a Pioneer Family, Successful Merchant for Half a Century in Renfrew, and for Seven Years Reeve of the Village.



A. A. WRIGHT

For Fifty Years Active in the Business, Educational and Civic Affairs of Renfrew, ex-M.P., Postmaster, and who in 1899 Suggested the Writing of the History of Renfrew.



ORANGE WRIGHT

Member of a Pioneer Family but whose own kindly activities were in a later period.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

THE first appearance of the white man on the river afterwards known as the Bonnechere was probably about the year 1820.

He came for lumber. Skirting along the shores of the Ottawa or "Grand" river, he entered the mouth of a stream large enough to induce exploration. An almost sunless path of water was that along which he paddled; for the evergreens formed a dense wall along the sides of the stream, and the lofty deciduous trees—reaching out, as they will, to the open and the light,—almost met in a network of foliage high above the water. So, even at the noon hour, the rays of the sun hardly penetrated to the water course below. There were some waterfalls or rapids around which he had to *portage* or carry his canoe; but on the whole the stream was so much quieter, so much less tumultuous than the neighboring river, which flowed into the Ottawa some miles below—the Madawaska—that, in time, the French Canadians, who were the pioneers in the lumbering industry, gave to it the name Bonnechere—or "good river." As the lumbermen proceeded to work along a river, to suit their own convenience they made a clearing, a place for a shanty, and possibly a small garden or farm. By some it is said that Joseph Brunette was the first of the

lumbering jobbers to make a clearance on the river at that point which afterwards became Renfrew. While Brunette was to some extent entitled to be known as the actual pioneer of Renfrew—because he remained for some years, and died here—there is little doubt that the first man to make a clearance was one Coyle, and that the place where he felled the trees to make an opening for his shanty was in the rear of the house afterwards erected by John Lorn McDougall, and in 1900 owned by Mrs E. Mackay. Somewhere in rear of that house, but on the west side of the gully which runs between it and the residence of Mr Allan Francis, was Coyle's shanty erected. He remained for only a year or two, and then went back to "the front." A season or so afterwards, probably in 1823 or 1824, Brunette followed. He was spoken of as a French-Canadian, but though he came from Lower Canada he had some Dutch in him. He was what was known in those days as a lumber squatter. Like Coyle, he had paddled up the waters of the Bonnechere on lumber jobbing intent. But while he continued to give some attention to this branch of industry, he settled down as a farmer. He laid claim to 200 acres. Of this he cleared some 25 or 30 acres before his death in 1832,

when he was about 60 years of age. He was the first to be laid away in what is known as the McLaren cemetery: a plot on the McLaren homestead farm, just to the south of the town's limits. He was a married man, but had no family. His wife was a smart, bright mulatto; it was said, had been a "play actress." Brunette built the first residence in Renfrew, that is the first building that justified that title. It was a sided, dove-tailed log house, every stick of it red pine, and the shingles of white pine—"shingles that were shingles," made by hand, and laid only four inches to the weather. The house stood on what is now the west side of Main Street, nearly opposite the McDougall homestead, and just a little further down-street than where Mr McVeigh's blacksmith shop is now located. The house afterwards became an hotel; managed at first by Peter Cameron; afterwards by one Vondette; then by John Munro; and later still by Laurence O'Reilly. This building was torn down some time in the seventies.

As will be gathered from what has been said earlier, at the time Brunette made his clearance, all about him was wooded land, except the few acres that Coyle had cleared. On the east side of what is now Main street, that is, from the Dominion House down towards the Convent and the river, the trees were principally maple, elm, oak and basswood. It was a clean bush, with very little underbrush. The basswood trees averaged two feet or more in diameter; the elms, somewhat less. Their average height would be about 65 feet. There were a few fine tall green pine just about where the Dominion House now stands, and in what now is Mr John Smith's garden there was a fine grove of pine and cedar. Centre town then was what is known as an "ash swale," a low wet spot of good land, timbered by ash and oak. Where the High School now stands there were balsams and spruce. The biggest oak in the settlement was on the rise of

ground where the Separate School now is. It came down in a storm. On what is now known as "Thomson's Hill," to the south of the town, up between the residence of Abram Fraser and the Renfrew cemetery, there was the finest hardwood grove in the neighborhood: beech, black birch and big maples. Along the river bank, the forest was mostly evergreen,—red pine, spruce and cedar.

Brunette was practically monarch of all this for a year or two, with under his sway his wife and three hired helpers—Antoine Beauchamp, Antoine Descheau and Oliver Bruyere (known to the aftercomers as Blair.) They divided their time between lumber jobbing, clearing about their house and growing a small patch of potatoes.

About 1825 the first survey of the township was made, an employee of the Government, named Quinn, doing the work in the township, which if not then named Horton was so designated very shortly afterwards. It is supposed (according to Gardiner) to have been so named after R. J. Wilmot Horton, an English M.P. who was active in promoting emigration to Canada about that time.

About this same time, (1825) the Scotch Line section of Lanark county (either Bathurst or Elmsley) gave Renfrew its next settler. This was Thomas McLean. He was a stone mason by trade; but what is more to the point, so far as Renfrew's history is concerned, is that he had a brother who was a doctor, and this brother had served in a professional capacity in the British army and had received grants of land in return for these services in the behalf of his country. Part of this grant was 400 acres in what was afterwards to become the town of Renfrew. In order to hold it, the doctor had to have settlement made upon it; and so it came about that he gave it to his brother Thomas—whether as a gift outright or in return for some consideration is not now known. One

block of 200 acres extended from the town line of Admaston to the second line (or Main street) of Horton; and the other from that to the third line. In the other direction, the blocks ran from the Dominion House corner down to the end of Patrick street, or to the end of Mr P. Dougall's present property. McLean at once proceeded to have the land cleared; giving the contract for the chopping down of some fifteen acres of bush on the west side of the second line to John Cameron, who came along from Glengarry shortly after McLean himself; and a contract of about the same size on the east side of Main street he gave to John Hall, who was one of three sailors (the others being John Brill and John Dale), who had come to this country on a man-of-war, and had drifted up the Ottawa on shantying work. Hall built a little shanty for himself, while he was at this work, down near the small gully-way that runs across the town near the C.P.R. station, the building being erected somewhere in the plot between where the residences of S. McDougall and J. Harris now stand. McLean proposed to settle here in good faith, and to bring his family with him. So he built a house in the rear of where Mr N. Dean's store now stands. It was counted a "snug little shanty" in those days. Of course it was formed of logs, but was large: in fact, was practically a double house. And as he was a mason himself, he had the "know-how" to make it comfortable in many ways. He built his barn a little to the east, nearer Main street (about where Mr A. Gravelle's Main street property now is situated.) This barn was afterwards occupied for a time by Messrs Archibald Thompson and W. N. Faichney as a blacksmith shop: sometime in the Forties. McLean put in one crop. It was fall wheat, and it rusted so badly that he simply used it for thatching his barn. Perhaps it was partly this failure, but more likely it was the fact that he had a family of young children about

him and saw little opportunity for having them educated if he remained in this vicinity, that led him to contemplate returning to the Perth section. Fortune favored him in his desire for the change. McNab township had been settled a short time previously to his coming to Renfrew, and the old Chief McNab was in the habit of going down to Montreal to seek to induce the newly arrived Scotch emigrants to come this way. One time he secured some ten families. Among these was that of Sergeant Henry Airth, who had been for fourteen years in the Ordnance Department of the Royal Horse Artillery at Rutherglen, near Glasgow, and who had come to Canada with his wife and seven children, to seek a home in which his young people might have more chance for prosperity than in the congested old land. The Chief secured his favorable attention, and he came along to McNab township; taking up a farm in that section which is now known as Goshen. But there was friction between the old Chief and the settlers, and matters did not go as smoothly in the district as Sergt. Airth desired. So he was led to think of change. He had become acquainted with Thomas McLean through Jas. Roffey, an old drummer in the British army, who had come to Canada from Jamaica and had received his discharge at Quebec. In one of the Sergeant's neighborly visits to McLean, it became a matter of conversation that the latter wished to go back to Perth; and as Mr Airth also desired to leave that part of McNab where he had been located for fifteen months, in due course an arrangement was made by which the Sergeant was to have possession of two hundred acres of McLean's property at a rental of £24 a year. At the same time, McLean rented the other 200 acres to Joseph Mayhew, who had also come into the district by this time—from Chateauguay—on lumbering intent; but who, two or three years after his arrival, thought

he saw an opportunity to settle down to better purpose: meantime having married Miss Charlotte Hanniwell, of Nepean. He rented his portion of the farm for £20 a year; the difference in the amount paid by him and by Sergt. Airth being due to the fact that the latter had a better house, and in it a stove and a chest of drawers, and out of it a few head of cattle extra; the cattle being included in the rental price. Sergt. Airth moved up from his McNab property in the winter, some time in January, 1829; and brought along his wife and seven children — Agnes, afterwards Mrs David Barr, sr.; Elizabeth, afterwards Mrs Angus McInnes; Henry, David and Robert (the two latter twins); Marion, afterwards Mrs Wm. Jamieson; and Catherine, afterwards Mrs Alex. Jamieson. William, James and Mary (afterwards Mrs Robert Mc-

Laren) were born in this country: the two boys on the McLean property; Mrs McLaren on the Airth homestead, to the east of the town.

Mr Mayhew came to his farm in March, 1829, bringing his wife and his son Joseph. They took up residence in the building which had been erected by John Hall, previously spoken of, in the centre of the land, down near where the C.P.R. station now is.

The Airth portion of the McLean farm ran across from the 1st Concession to the 3rd, and from the Dominion House corner down to nearly the Post Office corner. Mr Mayhew's farm also ran from the 1st to the 3rd Concession, and from the Post Office down to Patrick street or to the end of Mr P. Dougall's property. Brunette held from that point down nearly to the river bank.

HOW THE PEOPLE FARED IN 1830.

So it was that in the year 1830, what is now the town of Renfrew had three property-owners—Joseph Brunette, Jos. Mayhew, and Henry Airth. And a census would have shown a population of 21; composed of Joseph Brunette and his wife and two helpers; Joseph Mayhew and his wife and two children (for his family had been increased by a son, named Ira, who was the first white child born in Renfrew, and still lives: a resident of Manitoba) and two helpers or “hired men;” and Sergt. Henry Airth and his wife and eight children—(for his family circle, too, had been increased by another son, William, the second white child born in Renfrew, and deceased in 1897)—and Mr Roffey, who worked with him.

The crop put in that year by the Airth family was a few acres of spring wheat, a little oats, ten or eleven acres of Indian corn, and some potatoes. The crop was put in with hoes. David dropped the first potatoes—they were of the “Cup” variety—on the plot which had been cleared near the corner of Main and Opeongo streets, where the Wright block now stands. The peas and corn were dropped on the soil which covered the rocks that of late years have been so rapidly eaten up by the Jamieson lime-kilns, in rear of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. At that time, the rock surface outcropped at only a few points; and over most of it there were ten or twelve inches of fine soil. The exposure of the soil to the sun through the felling of the trees, the cultivation of the thin strata of earth, and the washing of some of

it into the fissures of the rock, in the course of a few years cleared the soil completely off the face of the rocks and left them in that bare condition in which they have appeared for so many years since, that many have been sceptical when told that crops at one time grew on that forbidding looking hill.

The market of the three farmers was of course limited. The only purchasers of the produce grown, were the lumber jobbers. For the first few years, any buying the families did was at Perth, to which town the men had to trudge on foot; carrying their loads on their backs. Their milling business for the first year was done at Pendergrast's on the Quebec side of the river, nearly opposite the mouth of the Bonnechere. The grain was loaded into canoes at Clear Point, which even then was cleared of trees, and from there was paddled down the Bonnechere, portaged around the First Chute, out into the Ottawa and across the Chats (pronounced “Shaw”) Lake to the mill on the other side. The miller was paid by toll: one-twelfth being his share.

Not over luxuriously did these pioneers live. The first season or two, “totties” (potatoes) were their principal item of diet. An occasional deer, or a string of fine suckers or black bass from Hurds' Lake, provided them with “meat” for the first year or two. After that, one yoke of steers was killed; and soon after that, again, sheep and hogs were imported. Mess Pork was sometimes purchased from the shantymen as they passed along. Dear meat it was, too. Often, 20c. a

lb. The liquids that so many at the present time seem to find necessary as a part of their daily sustenance—tea and coffee—these pioneers had to do without. It is true that in the Airth family they did from time to time seek to get a pound or two of the real Hyson or Twankqua tea; but this was sacredly reserved for the old grandmother, who had been accustomed to it in the old land. \$1.50 a pound they paid for it, when they did get it. But though the pioneers denied themselves of the imported luxuries, they endeavored to provide themselves with substitutes. Tea they made, of a kind, through steeping maiden-hair or Labrador ferns in boiling water; or mint, sometimes; or summer savory; and occasionally, hemlock boughs, though this decoction was usually used as a medicine. Another medicated tea was made at times from the "crockles" of the maple—a skin-like substance, somewhat resembling moss, which exudes from the maple, and has a considerable amount of nutrition in it. Of these, the Labrador fern made the tea that tasted the best. Sometimes a few pounds of refined sugar were brought in from the front as a luxury; but the staple sweetening was the sugar made from the maple trees. Loaf sugar cost them 25c. a pound.

While the town of the future has thus slowly grown to a population of twenty-one by the year 1830, and with the addition of one or two more babies, remained as it was until 1834 or 1835; the country around it had been gradually filling up. It has been mentioned that the old Chief McNab had, on one of his trips to Montreal, induced ten families of newly arrived immigrants to come up to the settlement he had organized in McNab township. Besides Sergt. Airth's family there were in this group, John McInnes, Alex. Stewart (bachelor), Jas. Wilson, Andrew Hamilton, sr., Andrew Hamilton, jr., Daniel McIntyre (afterwards known as Flat Rapids Dan), the

Browns, a Perston (who returned home to the old land), and one Anderson, who did not long remain in the neighborhood. Most of these settled to the south-east of where Renfrew now is and some fifteen or twenty miles away. Somewhat nearer the future town—or about what has since been variously known as McGregor's Corners, or Goshen or Carswell P.O.,—where Sergt. Airth had first settled, he had three families for neighbors—those of Peter McMillan, John McDermid, and Duncan Campbell, all from Perthshire of the old land. But the land immediately surrounding the future town, even that to the south, had not been taken up. A good many Scotch people who had come out to Canada early in the '20s had settled in Lanark, Bathurst and Ramsay townships in the Bathurst District; county lines not then being laid. And they had been disappointed. The land was poorer than they had expected. Dissatisfied, they were led to push on for something better. Among those who had not found all he had expected was Robert Forrest, who had come out from Lanarkshire and settled in the Lanark township of the new country in 1821. He determined to look for a location of more promise, and petitioned the Government to the effect that the land he was on was so poor that he could not make on it a decent living, and asked the privilege of being allowed to locate on an equal acreage in the new township of Horton, where it was told to him that the land was better adapted to farming. His petition was granted. In 1827 he came on to the Bonnechere, and called on Sergt. Airth for advice. Together they looked over the property on the Second Line which afterwards became the Forrest homestead. Mr Forrest himself took up 100 acres where Mr Samuel Forrest now lives, and his two sons, William and Robert, also took up 100 acres each (being the properties now occupied by Joseph Knight and John Stewart.

THE COMING OF THE SETTLERS.

Next year, 1828, Thomas Costello appeared on the scene. Originally from Ireland, he had, after a short stay in Quebec, settled in Perth; but in a year or two came further into the woods, prospecting. He settled on the land ever since farmed by himself and his descendants on the 4th line.

In 1830, Bruyere (or Blair) who had been working for Brunette, located on the land to the south-west of the town, where Mr Robert Carswell's farm now is. He made a clearance, built his shanty, and brought his family from L'Assomption two or three years afterwards.

The next settler was James Stewart, who came from Sterlingshire direct to this section. He picked out 100 acres on the 1st Concession, where the John McRae mill was at one time, and where the John Farquharson farm now is. He was the father of Alexander and John, (of Horton), Donald (of Renfrew), Robert (of Bromley), James (of Pembroke), and of Mrs Reid, of Grattan; of Mrs Ward and Mrs Eady (of Renfrew), and of Mrs McVean (of Pembroke.) When Mr and Mrs Stewart arrived in Renfrew only two of the family had been born, Alex. and John. The rest were Canadian born. The family slept their first night in Renfrew in the Airth home. This was about the year 1830.

Peter McGregor came about the same time. He was from Beckwith or Drummond, and settled on the 5th line. His was a 100 acre farm, also; and his grand-children are still on it, and have added to the acres.

John Forrest, sr., was the next immigrant. He was a younger brother of Robert, and came direct from the old land to McNab, on the verge of the Horton town line. He picked on the land where Mr David Blane now is. He had two unmarried sons, Samuel and Andrew.

About the same time came John McIntyre. He took up the land known afterwards for a great many years as "Allan McNab's." McIntyre had made a clearance and built a shanty. But he died very soon after from quinsy, and for a year or two the property was vacant.

Peter McIntyre, a brother, came on the same vessel to Canada, and took up the farm now known as the McLaren homestead, now occupied by Mr John B. McLaren, a mile south of the town.

In the same vessel there came another family of McIntyres, from Perthshire—Gregor, Duncan and John and several sisters, as well as their mother, the father having died in the old land. They were not relatives of John and Peter, but were friends and had been neighbors in the old land. They first went to Beckwith, where they had acquaintances; but did not care for that section of country, and came on, following the other McIntyres into Renfrew. Even here they were not thoroughly satisfied; and determined before locating permanently to investigate Western Ontario. John, of the one family, and Gregor, of the other, started off on a pilgrimage westward, on foot, making their forty miles a day. However, the west to them presented no greater

attractions than the east, to which they returned. In the meantime, Duncan had located on the farm which is still the property of his son Duncan; and Gregor went in with him in working it for some time: a few years afterwards purchasing the property which had been taken up by Squire Joshua Ritchie, and which is now farmed by Mr Gregor McIntyre.

Other settlers of this time were the Martins—William, Alexander, John and Thomas. They had been in Dalhousie, Lanark county; and first came this way prospecting, and then came to farm. But they all had a good business trait in their composition. They did more than farm. They did some lumber-jobbing. "Kept store." Made and sold potash. And prospered.

All these had practically located before 1832.

And now to go back to the town—or the town that was to be—for a time. Brunette, the original settler, died in 1832. His widow and his brother Antoine continued to work the farm for a year or two; and then went over to the north side of the river, starting the farm which afterwards became the Thomas New homestead. Brunette's home, being near the river, had been used for a stopping place; practically was the first hotel. Antoine kept it for the same purpose, and when he and the widow moved over the river, it fell into the hands of Peter Cameron, who made it more distinctively an hotel. He had the west side of the property. The east side, or the property on the east side of the concession line or main street, was occupied by Antoine Beauchamp, who had been with Brunette. Trouble there was from time to time over the title of the land; one Quinn, a surveyor, having claimed it.

In the fall of 1833, Sergt. Airth also made a move. He had rented the McLean property for five years; and although he remained on this farm in what is now the heart of the town for that length of time, he had mean-

time "located" on the 200 acres between the 2nd and 3rd concessions, which is now the homestead occupied by Mr David Airth, and where the Sergt. grew the first two crops while still living on the older farm. His companion and helper, Roffey, at the same time had located the adjoining 200 acres, to the south; which afterwards became the Barr homestead, now occupied by Mr Wm. Barr and his son, David, Jr. By this time, Xavier Plaunt had come to the neighborhood to work for Joseph Mayhew. He was a faithful and pushing young man, and soon after coming had become the possessor of the Blair farm on the hill (now Robert Carswell's)—a team of horses forming a part of the purchase price. When he heard that Sergt. Airth was to leave the McLean farm, it entered the young man Plaunt's head that he would like to get the place. So he journeyed to Perth to see what arrangements he could make to get the farm from McLean. He was successful in his mission. He and Mr McLean agreed upon a price for the farm; the Blair farm being taken by Mr McLean in part payment. And the young man was successful in more than making a bargain for the land. He became acquainted with McLean's daughter Jeannet, and though at that time Xavier "had not much English"—that is to say, had not great command of words that the young lady could understand, what he could say made such an impression on the young lady that in the course of a year or two she consented to return to Renfrew to become the wife of the young French-Canadian farmer, and one who was to have a material part in developing the place into a centre of population. Joseph Mayhew remained on his part of the village farm for only a year or two after the Airths left to take possession of their new farm; and then their 100 acres also fell into Mr Plaunt's hands.

So that in 1834 or 1835, the original three farms covering most of the

ground where the town now stands were occupied by Xavier Plaunt (who was on the farms occupied by the Airths and Mayhews in 1830), and by Peter Cameron and Antoine Beauchamp (who were on the Brunette farm near the river.)

In either 1833 or 1834, there was quite an immigration to the neighborhood. Among the newcomers were David Barr, Wm. Jamieson, and John Forrest, Jr., all from Lanarkshire, Scotland. Barr and Jamieson were unmarried. Forrest, who was a son of the John Forrest who had come out a year or two before, received the name Sunnyside Forrest from the pleasant appearance of his hillside farm (now occupied by Wm. Pulse), and was a married man. He and David Barr at once purchased from Roffey the farm now known as the Barr homestead (under the shadow of Thomson's hill), and started to work it in partnership; also taking up some lots in Bagot and Admaston townships.

Some of the land in the neighborhood had fallen into the hands of the pioneer surveyors of the district. The Devlins were among these surveyors, and located on property near the river. In 1833, they sold this land to James and William Gibbons, who came from Drummond, where they had been farming for several years. The land they settled on is now mostly owned by Mr John B. Gibbons. George Gibbons, a younger brother, came with them, and for a time lived with William.

Thomas Knight, an old soldier, also came from Drummond about the same time. He was a married man, with a family of ten children; and settled on the north part of the Costello property. Another family which settled to the east about this time was that of Wm. Richards, who came originally from the old country, to Drummond, then settled in McNab for a time, afterwards locating where the stone house of Mr John B. Gibbons now is, and finally moving to

the part of the township on the north side of the river.

Duncan Ferguson, afterwards for many years the teacher in the district, came from Drummond at the same time as the Gibbons and Richards families.

William Jamieson, who had come to this country with David Barr and Sunnyside Forrest, did not remain long in the neighborhood at the outset. He went to the front, to Drummond, but after a few years returned, and took up the lot now owned by Robert Leitch and bought the adjoining lot from Guy Seeley. Before Sergt. Airth left his village farm in 1833, John Campbell, John Bremner, George Cardiff, and Archibald Patterson had become the pioneers in what was afterwards to become the well-settled township of Admaston. They first prospected and located on the lands that they thought would be good, and in the course of a year or two returned with their families. The Browns, Sullivans, and Groves families came up in to Admaston shortly afterwards.

About this time, too, the settlement commenced to thicken on the north side of the river. It will be remembered that the widow of Antoine Brunette had crossed the river and made a clearing. This was about 1833; and some time in that or the following year William Burton came into the locality from Drummond. About the same time came Duncan Ferguson (father of Mr Alex. Ferguson, of Renfrew), who commenced to clear what of late years has been known as the Baker Smith farm. Mr Ferguson remained right along, but Mr Burton went back to the front for a year or so, and then returned to Horton. He was a widower and brought with him his two daughters and a son. He settled on what has ever since been the Burton homestead, descending to his son William, and now the home of the latter's son George. Guy Seeley, an U. E. Loyalist, was an early settler. He worked in Renfrew in 1830 or 1831, and was the first settler on what

afterwards became the Jamiseon homestead. Guy was married to a daughter of the late Jacob New, an Englishman, who had worked with Capt. Bell at a sawmill the latter had erected at the First Chute, but died soon after coming to the country. His widow and family moved on up the river in 1833 or 1834, and settled on what has since been the Jas. New homestead; the several sons hewing out good farms of their own.

In 1837 came the immigration from Goulbourn and Huntley. Robert Eady, then known as Junior, (and father of Mr Geo. Eady, Jr.) and Wm. Burwell were the pioneers of this party. They came in 1837; and in the following year the father, Robert Eady, sr.,—an old soldier—came along with his other sons George, John, Thomas, Richard, William and James. Then in rapid succession came the Dunlops—John, Gabriel, James, William and Robert, and their father, bed-ridden and blind at this time, John Richardson, John Vance, Ezekiel Cole, (also an old soldier), David McQuitty, Francis Humphries, Archibald Leitch, Frank Edwards, Alex. Smith, Wm. Smith, Samuel Smith, Jas. Lynch, Samuel Mason, Henry Williams, Wm. Lewis, John McCallum, William and Robert Hobbs, Michael O'Neill, Thos. O'Neill, Edward Farrell, the Gorbys, Prices, Paynes and Jas. Johnston. Most of these families had come before 1840: and most of them were the pioneers of the families whose descendants are still well-known residents of that portion of Horton township. The Hobbs moved over into Pontiac. Williams went to Hastings county. The McConeghys, McAllisters, Clarkes, Browns and O'Neills had all settled in that part of the township along the river, down near Bonnechere Point, early in the 30s. One Hart, also in the early 30s, made a clearance in the township near the future village and town, but he went away and never returned,

after selling his crop to Guy Seeley.

While the country round about was thus filling up, that portion which afterwards became the village and then the town, had also been thickening up with people. It is probable that the population had grown from the 21 which it was in 1830 to 42 in 1840. These were Antoine Beauchamp, wife, daughter and hired helper, who lived in a shanty near to the spot where Mrs E. Mackay's residence now is; Peter Cameron, wife, three children and a man, who lived in the Brunette house, near what is now McVeigh's blacksmith shop; X. Plaunt, wife, child and man, who lived in the house built by John Hall, near the C.P.R. station locality; Joseph Mayhew, wife, seven children and two men, living in a house Mr Mayhew had built on the hill south of the town, where "Granny" McDougall lived for so many years in the 1870—1900 period; Sergt. Airth, and wife, and his family of nine, who lived in a house on the creek side, near where the Canada Atlantic railroad now runs, and south of Mr David Airth's present stone house; Louis Fremean, who had been with Beauchamp for some time, and who had acquired the three acres of a mill site reservation alongside the Creek, including the house where Smith's sawmill and tannery now is, and who lived with his wife and his brother-in-law Casimir in a shanty about on the spot where the British hotel was afterwards located; Peter Portuguis, a carpenter, and his wife, who had settled on the corner near the Creek, where D. Brennan's store is to-day; and John Berlanguet, also a handy man and carpenter, who with his wife had settled on what was afterwards known as the James Carswell farm; and lived in a house erected near where the Reynolds homestead has so long been located, at the corner of James and Opeongo streets.

These then were the people of Renfrew in 1840.

1840—1850.

In our last we placed the population of Renfrew—or at least that portion of the township of Horton which was afterwards to become Renfrew—at 42 souls. Soon after that it commenced to show signs of becoming a centre of population. It was sometime about the year 1840 that the first store was established by John Lorn McDougall, father of John Lorn McDougall, present auditor-general of Canada, and of Samuel McDougall, still a citizen of the town. The pioneer McDougall was a Highlander who had been in the service of the Hudson Bay Company in the Northwest. He had lived for a time at Golden Lake, dealing with the Indians as a fur-trader; and was a linguist in several Indian tongues, as well as in the Gaelic; and had a good deal of the natural orator in his composition. His first venture was in a little outbuilding of the Beauchamp property, but he was soon in a large log-building of his own, a few yards south of where Mr P. O'Reilly's residence now stands. He did not long enjoy a monopoly in trade. A young man, Robert McIntyre, who had been "keeping store" in Pakenham in partnership with the father of Mr Wm. Russell, until lately a prominent merchant in Arnprior, was of an active disposition, and took part in political affairs. In the course of his visits on political business to Renfrew, he formed the conclusion that there was room for a profitable business here for him as well as for Mr McDougall, and in the autumn of 1844 he established himself

in a building which stood in rear of Mr P. Dougall's carriage shop of to-day. This building had been erected for a Roman Catholic church or chapel: but there is some doubt whether it had ever been used for that purpose: there was no regularly established priest here then at all events. Mr McIntyre quickly drew a thriving trade, and in the course of a few years, probably about 1848, started to build a large stone store at the corner where Mr Adam Lindsay to-day does business. Part of the original stone building remains standing within the walls of the block that now houses the Bank of Ottawa and the A. Lindsay store. Meantime, in 1845, William N. Faichney and Archibald Thomson had come—the first from Perth; and the latter from Bathurst—and had started business as blacksmiths in the barn of the McLean property, about where Dean's store stands in 1900. About the same time William Dickson, who had come from Beckwith first to McNab, decided to make the growing village his headquarters. He had been in the habit of "whipping the cat"—that is, travelling from farm-house to farm-house, mending and making shoes. It seemed to him that Renfrew would become a central point, and so he bought a lot from Xavier Plaunt, and built his log place of business where The Mercury Office now stands. The Chinese laundry of to-day occupies part of the original building. The permanent location of the blacksmith and shoemaker having marked progress, the tailor was the

next to appear on the scene. He was George Bonnington, who came from Galashiels, Scotland, direct to Renfrew. He boarded at first with Wm. Dickson, and then, as he did a thriving trade, he decided to build for himself. He bought a lot and erected the stone house, now alongside St. Andrew's church, known as the Jamieson home, and now occupied by Mr George Thacker, whose wife is a daughter of Mr Alex. Jamieson, who succeeded Bonnington in the tailoring business.

It will be noticed that the upper part of the town was growing the most rapidly. That was in large measure due to the wise and public-spirited land policy of Xavier Plaunt. He recognized the fact that it meant the building of a town, with the consequent increase in the value of his own property, to get the newcomers located as quickly and closely together as possible. So he induced settlement by selling lots at a moderate price. He did more than that. If a church or school were projected, he donated the land for it readily and heartily. He gave free sites for the school, for the Old Kirk and Free Church and Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, and, as will be remembered by the residents of later years, Mr Plaunt gave the first railway in Renfrew most of the land it needed for station and yards at a nominal figure.

In our previous chapter we depicted the mercantile growth of the place which was now growing beyond a cross roads, and of the establishment of some of its pioneer industries between 1840 and 1848. And just here it may be noted that our historians' memory of the exact order of the coming of the growing number of settlers is not so clear as it was of the earlier but fewer events of the development of the neighborhood; and it may be that some other of the readers of this newspaper story may be able to supply dates and facts fixing the com-

ing of each pioneer more exactly. Mr W. N. Faichney, it was noted last week, came in 1845; and he has recollection of there being here when he came; James O'Connor (father of Messrs James and Wm. O'Connor), who lived near the Creek side, south of where the Brennan store is to-day; Sampson Coumbs, living behind what is now the British hotel; John Munro, in a small hotel below Reilly's hotel; Joseph Charbonneau, a carpenter, who had his home about where Wm. O'Connor's store is to-day; Xavier Plaunt, who had moved from the Hall house to another erected on the site of the Albion hotel; Joseph Saddler, a miller, who ran the McRae gristing mill, which was by this time located on that part of the Creek a mile or so south of the town which was known for some years as McRae's Creek, then as Farquharson's, and now is Smith's Creek. John Burns came in 1847. Carpenter and cabinet-maker was he by trade, genial, jolly, ardent lover of Bobbie Burns, his national poet; and a man who took an active part in many of the public affairs of Renfrew in its village days. He and W. N. Faichney made the first waggon, sleigh and buggy ever manufactured in Renfrew. They sold their first buggy to Elias Moore, of Admaston, and took an old horse in part payment. Dr. Carswell, father of Messrs Robert and Allan Carswell, also came about this time. A good doctor he was, too, as the story goes; a faculty which ran in the family, for his brother was private physician to the ruler of the Belgians. In 1848 came John Smith, a man of strong parts, destined to play an active part for many years in the municipal and industrial life of Renfrew. He came from Lanark, and bought the saw-mill which Sampson Coumbs had erected and which stands on the same site to-day, though the same sticks of timber may not all be in it. In the same year Mr Smith started to build his tannery, which also still stands, and which commenced operations in

1849. In addition to those mentioned above, Mr Smith remembers that there were here before him; his relative the late Donald Cameron (father of Messrs W. A. and Dr J. D. Cameron), who kept a store in the building which afterwards became the British hotel, and having for his clerk, Duncan Ferguson, who had been the pioneer teacher of the neighborhood, and who had come to the section some years previously. William Watt, the great-grandfather of the William of to-day, had a foundry down near where the Methodist church is in 1901. Duncan McKerracher, a carpenter, had his home on the lot upon which to-day stands Millar's confectionery store. Just south of this was Wm. Dickson's shoe shop, hitherto referred to. John Poff, who was a teamster drawing material for the McIntyre store, lived on what is now the Kearney lot. He still lives in one of the rear townships of this or Hastings county, and occasionally visits the scene of his early labors. John Burns was just above him, in what is now the Eady property. The McIntyre store was slightly further up street, with Faichney & Thompson just above them, again. Over on the west side of the street, in the little roughcast house which still stands below Pedlow's store, lived John Churchill, cooper. Afterwards, John Burns became possessor of this property. Across the Creek, that is on the south side of it, the Mayhews were domiciled—Charles, Joseph and Edward—between Thomson's hill and the village. Baptiste Beaudry lived on the Robert Carswell farm of to-day, and which then reached over to the concession line where Mr D. Barr's residence now is. Jeremiah Lynch, who still lives, a resident of Admaston, and John O'Dea, father of the members of the family of that name living in Renfrew and Admaston to-day, both assisted in the building of the McIntyre stone store, and both lived in houses somewhere near the present residence of Mr A. Barnett. Another resident

of the south end was an old British soldier named Blair, a rollicking genius, who resided in a house located somewhere in the plot which is now Mr A. A. Wright's garden. The Methodist minister—either Brownell or West—a little man who had a strong fancy for a good dog and a fast horse, and who was counted a good neighbor, also lived somewhere near the Creek-side, across from Mr O'Connor's. Peter Mayhew and Nulbeir Jourdin lived at the western end of the town, in the neighborhood of what is now the K. & P. and the Canada Atlantic "diamond." Flemeau (not Fremeau as we had it previously, he who had been the first owner of the three acres of mill site and water-power at the Creek, selling to Sampson Coumbs, and he to John Smith), and Casimir had moved down town to the river-side.

Another who was afterwards to be a prominent resident came about this time—John McAndrew, who came to Canada from Scotland in 1842, and five years afterwards located in Renfrew as clerk for John Lorn McDougall, then became clerk for Robert McIntyre, and finally establishing a business for himself. Jas. Dougherty, who lived about where the Roberts planing mill is to-day, was also here then, an employee on Mr McDougall's farm.

In fixing upon the pioneers of the 1840-1850 period we find that we failed to locate one of the pioneer families in an even earlier period. James McLaren was one of the Scotchmen who came to Renfrew county in 1825 from Perthshire, and settled in McNab township under the guidance of the noted Chief McNab. But, it will be remembered, there was considerable rebellion against the authority the old Chief sought to inflict upon the emigrants who had settled the township at his instigation; and among the independent-minded men who would not bend the neck before the autocratic old Chieftain was James McLaren.

Just how long his disaffection was in growing, at this date there is none to tell, but it is known that on at least one occasion he was sent at the head of a delegation of the men of McNab who were appealing against the Chief's acts to the Court sitting at Perth. The farm in McNab upon which Mr McLaren settled was that fine place now occupied by Mr Donald McLaren near Sand Point. But with the growing friction with the Chief, Mr McLaren cast his eyes about for a less irritating place of abode; and he purchased from one Ewan McCarthy, of Pakenham, 100 acres of the farm on the second line of Horton, about a mile south of Renfrew's southern limits. He did not move to his new property for some years; but performed the regulation "settlement duties" until 1837, when he moved up to this Horton farm, which has ever since been the home of the McLaren family, descending on his death in 1860 to the eldest son Robert, and, on his retirement to Renfrew town some years ago, to his oldest son, John B. Of the children of James McLaren: Mary, who died in Renfrew a year or two ago, was the eldest and the only one born in Scotland. All the others were Canadians—Robert, the well-known citizen, for so many years Secretary of the South Renfrew Agricultural Society and holding other responsible positions; Elizabeth (the late Mrs Alex. Stewart, of Horton); Donald, now on the original farm in McNab township; Margaret (the late Mrs John R. Stewart, of Renfrew); John, who died in 1844, when about ten years of age; Duncan, the well-known stock-farmer of Bromley township; Malcolm, of Maynooth, in Hastings county; and Christina, who died in infancy. To the 100 acres originally purchased by James McLaren, Robert afterwards added 100 more to the east.

Another of the old families of the district may fairly be credited to this 1840-1850 period; though during this decade they were not permanent-

ly residents of the part which was afterwards to become the town. In 1834, a young man emigrated from Temple House, County Sligo, Ireland, to "By-town," now Ottawa. This was Matthew Devine, the eldest of the family. In a few years he had followed the spread of population along the Ottawa river, and kept a "stopping place" or hotel at Hubbell's Falls, now known as Galetta. In 1842 he came on further westward, and settled in Renfrew. It does not seem certain at this day where he first dwelt,—whether up the river a mile or two above where the town now is, on what is now Rouselle's farm, or whether it was in a house just below or north of that in which Laurence O'Rielly kept hotel. The weight of evidence seems to be that it was in the house by the riverside that he first dwelt, and afterwards, when he came back to Renfrew, in the building near the foot of Main street. In the spring of 1843, Mr Devine was induced by Gerard Nagle, then Superintendent of Government Works, to go with him to Des Joachims, where the dams and slides were to be built. In December of that year Mrs Devine died, and Mr Devine as soon as possible thereafter returned to Renfrew and lived here continuously until 1850, when he moved to the Madawaska country, in the neighborhood of Springtown. Matthew was accompanied to this district by his sister Mary, who settled at the Chats. Felix also came out in the early '40 period, staying for a time with his sister and brother, then settling at Springtown, and becoming a permanent resident of Renfrew again in 1864. Their brother Andrew, with his wife and their eldest child John, came out in the '40s, stayed a short time at the Chats, then a year or two at Sand Point, and then came on and settled on the Pinnacle farm, which was their home for so many years before they retired and came into Renfrew to live. In 1847, the younger brothers, Patrick and John, also came out to

this country, accompanied by their mother and sister. The mother died and was buried at sea, the sister died during quarantine at Quebec. Patrick attended school in the village for a year or so, and afterwards joined his brother Felix in business in Renfrew, as did also John, after farming many years in Horton.

This story has so far taken on an almost statistical dryness in recording the coming of the settlers; and some of our readers may have lamented the absence of a more anecdotal description of the habits and methods of the people of the young community. It is the intention of the writer—having brought the story up to the half-century mark,—to look backwards again, and in separate chapters tell the story of the development of the roads, and schools, and churches, and industries of the district, as well as of its municipal affairs. But before commencing these chapters, it is desired to as far as possible complete the list of those who were in the village and immediately surrounding country before the 1850 period. Already it has been discovered that two or three families not so far mentioned should have been included in the list; and there may be others. We will be pleased if any of our readers whose families were hereabouts before 1850, or who know of any others who were here before that time and have not been mentioned, will give us the information at once.

Meantime we here introduce from a book written about the year 1850 by W. H. Smith, describing the counties of Lanark and Renfrew as they then were, from the standpoints of population and farm development, the following extracts: which to some extent round out the statistical nature of the story up to this point:—

Five miles west from White Lake is the village of Burnstown, romantically situated on the Madawaska, near the western corner of the township of

McNab. It is a new settlement, formed at the point where the main travelled road through this section of country is crossed by another leading from Sand Point on the Ottawa to Mount St. Patrick and the country in the rear. Burnstown overhangs a very deep precipitous valley of the Madawaska, which river is crossed by a bridge, and on the other side is a very difficult pass. The Madawaska here presents a view truly American in wildness. The waters bear a dark and turgid aspect, and are characteristically set off by lofty precipitous banks, covered by dark brown woods which flank them on both sides. Down the Madawaska immense quantities of pine timber are now brought. In the early progress of operations on the Ottawa, the Madawaska being considered unusually dangerous, even for lumber navigation, lumbermen were deterred from venturing upon it, hence it is that, notwithstanding its comparative vicinity to market, until about fifteen years ago, no timber was taken out of its valley. At length a few enterprising individuals made ventures. More recently government took the matter in hand, and the river is now passable.

Burnstown contains a grist mill, and the registrar for the county of Renfrew keeps his office here.

The township of McNab in 1842 contained but 728 inhabitants, and in 1845, 3,195 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 1,653; 5,091 acres were under cultivation, there were one grist and two saw mills in the township, and 7,400 bushels of wheat, 6,500 bushels of oats, 18,900 bushels of potatoes, 12,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 2,500 pounds of butter were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the southwest of McNab is the township of Bagot. It is but little settled, and in 1850 contained only 670 inhabitants, and there were one grist mill and two saw mills in the township. The produce raised was

not worth quoting. Blythefield, to the southwest of Bagot, is still less settled, and in 1850 only contained 121 inhabitants.

About eight miles from Burnstown, near the southwestern boundary of the township of Horton, is the village of Renfrew. It is twenty-five miles from Pakenham, and it is situated on the Bonnechere. It contains a grist mill, saw mill, foundry, tannery, carding mill and post office. There are also two churches, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, a grammar school, and the crown lands agent for the county of Renfrew keeps his office here. Although a small place, a considerable amount of business is transacted in the village, and large quantities of potash are exported. There is here a magnificent fall of water, called by lumbermen the second chute of the Bonnechere. The property belongs to parties in England, and the absence of the proprietors is said to check its progress.

Horton is gradually settling up. In 1842 it contained 544 inhabitants, and in 1845, 2,181 acres were under cultivation. In 1850 the population had increased to 1,048, 3,768 acres were under cultivation, and 7,300 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels of oats, 10,800 bushels of potatoes, and 2,300 bushels of turnips were produced from the crop of 1849.

To the southwest of Horton is the township of Admaston; it is a large township and but little settled. In 1850 it only contained 561 inhabitants; it is watered by the Bonne-

chere, and by tributaries of the Madawaska.

To the northwest of Horton is the township of Ross, which is also thinly settled. In 1850 it only contained 575 inhabitants. To the southwest of Ross is the township of Bromley. It is but little settled, only containing 640 inhabitants in 1850. There are two saw mills in the township, and a settlement has lately been started on the Bonnechere, which is called Palmerston; it has a post office, etc.

Bonnechere Point and Sand Point on the Ottawa, although not arrived at the dignity of villages, are nevertheless shipping places of some importance.

About twenty miles northwest from Renfrew village is a settlement called Cobden, a name intended to illustrate its proprietor's admiration for free trade. It is situated at the head of Muskrat Lake, in the south of the township of Westmeath, and has been commenced about two years. A road has been formed from the lake to the Ottawa below Calumet Island, and a line of stage wagons placed on the route. On the first opening of the line of communication row boats were placed on the Muskrat to convey passengers and goods to Pembroke, but during the present season a small steamer has been substituted. This is intended to be replaced by one of a superior class next year. All goods and passengers for the Ottawa above Portage du Fort are now carried along this line. A post office has been established at the village.

THE EARLY ROADWAYS.

In the preceding chapters of the Story has been told the tale of the gradual settlement of the community, from the coming of the first white man in the early '20s, to the time when it had almost reached the status of a village. While the establishment of schools and churches mark the growth of the intelligence of a community, the roads and flouring mills come even earlier in its development. At first, as has been heretofore noted, the settlers traded for the most part at Perth. For four or five years, the Airths and the families which immediately followed them made their way to Perth on foot. Then came the sign of growing wealth on the part of the individual, and of easier transportation methods for the community—the ox team; and then, shortly afterwards, horses were imported. Mr David Airth fixes the time of the coming of the first horse to Renfrew as “the year of the Papi-neau rebellion.” His father, having made a good sale of potash at Montreal, decided that he would invest in a horse, and brought one back with him. Just about the same time, the Knight and Martin families also became the proud possessors of equines.

Naturally, travelling to Perth on foot, the settlers first trod on high-ways which were more pathways than roadways. The first “blazed pathway” travelled by Renfrewites was that to Goshen. It started at the upper end of Thos. McLean's property, or just at the Dominion House corner, and travelled along about the present line of the Canada Atlantic railway to

the south-west of the Fair grounds till it reached where Mr D. Airth's stone house now stands. Then it struck off towards the Martin farm, a little south of where the Martin house is to-day, and angled on through the McGregor and McArthur properties. From there the pathway took on more of a roadway form, and went by a fairly straight course down by the McNab “big meadow” to the water side about two miles from Sand Point.

Another roadway from the upper part of the town was that headed for Burnstown, where there was a small store. This road started about where Dean's store now is, branched down to the vicinity where Smith's grist mill stands to-day, then up on to the high ground in rear of Mr A. A. Wright's residence as far as the property known for so many years as “Granny McDougall's.” From that house it angled across by the Wallace property on Thomson's hill to Mr John Park's, then crossed to the left around the McLaren swamp, took another turn to the right so as to cross the Creek at Farquharson's Rapids; and then crossed and re-crossed the present course of the Burnstown road in a course of remarkable sinuosity. It can be readily understood that, in that day of few settlers, travel followed the easiest, and to the extent that it was the driest, the highest course. It would be about 1832 or 1833 that the first efforts were made to straighten the Burnstown roadway, and it gradually assumed the straight-line course of to-day.

The first road leading to the west, or into what afterwards became the township of Admaston left the village land along by the now old cheese factory, a little east of the present bridge leading up Carswell's hill; and instead of mounting the rocks between the properties of Messrs James and Robert Carswell as it does to-day, it avoided the rocks by swinging around them to the left, or about where Mr Robert Carswell's house is now. From there the road branched off as nearly straight as the lie of the land would allow in the direction of the fine grove of pines on the Dunn farm, and a few of which still raise high their heads. From that point, for some years, there was no regular roadway; simply a winding track leading from neighbor's place to neighbor's.

The people who lived on the north side of the Bonnechere had no easy way of getting into the village. For many years they had to cross the river at the "Flat Rapids" down by the Gibbons property. Some of the old-timers still remember how much the early settlers were indebted to the kindness of Mr J. B. Gibbons and others of the family. They had a boat at the rapids, and when any of the north side people wished to get over into civilization, they would stand on the north bank and shout, until they caught the attention of some one on the Gibbons place. Then the boat would be taken over and the traveller brought to the south side.

Of course this was all before the day of municipal organization, and there was no system of road-making. The work was done by volunteer labor entirely; the "willing horse" as always doing the most.

How large a share the opening of the roadways occupied in the municipal life of these early days a perusal of the minutes of the municipal councils serve to show. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to discover the first minute book of the township of Horton, and so are not able to

fix many an interesting action and date in road-building enterprises.

Mr John Smith relates to us one circumstance—how the first bridge was built across the Bonnechere river at the village, at just about the same spot where the iron bridge stands to-day. In those early days, as for nearly thirty years afterwards, the shantymen, as they went to the woods in the autumn or to the "drives" in the spring, would load themselves heavily with spirituous liquors, and frequently managed to stir up a fight with the villagers at the different settled points along their route. On this particular occasion, one of the gangs going into the woods for the Conroy firm made trouble in Horton. At the Hobbs farm, they raised a melee and cracked some bones. The neighbors were aroused; and Mr Smith, then about a couple of years a resident of the village, has a distinct recollection of seeing about a dozen of the men of Horton, armed with guns and headed by Mr Frank Edwards, hurrying through the village to the west. They were after the gang of shantymen who had committed the assault. These were overhauled somewhere in the vicinity of Moore's mills in Admaston. It is remembered that, some of the shantymen starting to run away as their pursuers approached, the cooler heads in the attacking party had difficulty in restraining some of their heated companions from firing on the fleeing woodsmen. The latter were all captured, however, and brought before John Lorn McDougall, J.P. He fined them £10 apiece, and applied the fines to the building of the first Bonnechere bridge at Renfrew. The bridge was mounted on triangular wooden piers, with the sharp edge upstream, to break the ice and guide the logs coming down-stream. Some of the people remonstrated with the J.P. for the severity of the fine; but with many a Gaelic exclamation he impressed that it would do the transgressors more good to touch their

pockets heavily than it would to send them to Perth jail.

Ask any of the old timers, when Samuel Francis or Wm. Roberts or Wm. Logan came to Renfrew, and the answer at first will almost certainly be a question—When was the Division of Sons of Temperance organized? Thus inseparably are the names of these pioneers associated with the forming of that organization, which has had such effect in leavening public opinion in the years that have followed. The Sons were not organized till 1852, but Samuel Francis at least was a resident some considerable time before that. He came in 1850, if not even in the latter part of 1849. He was a native of Armagh, Ireland, and in 1827, when Samuel was twelve years old, his father removed to Canada, to Kilmarnock on the Rideau. At Merrickville, Samuel learned the trade of axe maker, and came on to Renfrew in 1849 or 1850. Most of those spoken to nowadays, think of Mr Francis as first residing just south of Smith's Creek, but it is almost certain that before moving to that point, he lived in a house somewhere near where Mr P. Dougall's carriage shop now is, and there his eldest son (now the Very Rev. Arthur V. Francis, of Muskogee, Ind. Ter.) was born in May, 1851. Shortly afterwards Mr Francis moved to the rough-cast house now owned by Mr Wm. Hastings, and which was a few years ago moved from the right hand to the left hand side of the road leading south of Smith's Creek bridge. Somewhat closer to the edge of the creek, Mr Francis built a small axe factory, in which Mr Wm. Roberts was his assistant. About five years later, he bought property down by the river, built the house now known as "Valley Cottage," and the stone axe factory which stood for so many years at the end of the flume at the north side of the Bonnechere river. As noted above, Mr Francis was a moving spirit in the organization of The Sons,

and was also a prime mover in the institution of Renfrew's first brass band, and was one of its first players.

Another of the pioneers of the '40 period was Henry Groves. He was a Dublin man, and a member of the Dublin city patrol. He emigrated to Canada, and became one of the early settlers in Admaston, where he farmed for a time. Then he removed to Renfrew, and kept an hotel, which stood just south of where the Faichney-Thompson blacksmith shop then stood, where Dean's store now is. Many of this generation will remember his rough-cast building, with its Swiss cottage like verandah. This was burned down sometime in the seventies. Mr Groves had other property in the town, which for a long time bore his name, notably that owned now by Mr Jas. Carswell, opposite Mr S. Moffat's residence. His only daughter became the wife of the late Patrick Kelly, for many years the proprietor of The British Hotel, and now is the wife of Mr G. A. Becker, proprietor of the same hotel.

Another family which can fairly be classed among the pioneers of Renfrew, though not actually settlers in the town till a later period, was that of Donald Stewart. He was a relative by marriage of the James Stewart who had settled in Horton in 1830, and Donald and his wife and five sons—John, Duncan, James, Donald and Peter—and one daughter—now Mrs David Farquharson,—spent a few days with their Cousins Stewart on the Second Line, when they first arrived in Renfrew. The new settler had an excellent offer made to him to remain in the growing village—a fine option on the property of Mr Saddler,—but Donald did not think that a town was a good place for the bringing up of growing boys: and resolutely carried out his intention of settling on a farm. He went up into Admaston, and for ten years remained on the property which is now occupied by Richard Munhall. Then he moved

nearer the town: purchasing from Wm. Montgomery the farm in Horton now occupied by his son Duncan, for many years the Reeve of the township. The sons were wont to tell their father that he had made a mistake in not accepting the offer to remain in the village when he came to the country first. At all events, several of them moved on into town and business life. James and Peter have been prominent figures in the mercantile, municipal and educational circles of the town for many years.

Another pioneer of the 40-50 period hitherto not spoken of was a Frenchman, named in English, Pelaw. He lived down by the river bank, about where the mills are. Mr David Barr remembers him well, through a personal incident. Down on the river bank, below the Pelaw residence, grew wild plums. Mr Barr and a comrade—then in some degree embryo Single-Taxers,—thought the plums were common property. Mr Pelaw had different ideas. He thought propinquity made ownership. The boys went after the plums, and Pelaw then went after the boys. They had but one way to get home without crossing his path. They stripped their clothes, tied them to their backs, and swam the river at

Butternut Point. Hence Mr Barr has reason to remember Pelaw. He was, as far as known, a slide, or flume-master for Hon. Jas. Skead.

The notice of the death of James Stirling in Illinois, in another column of this issue, brings to view another who if not a resident of the village in the late '40 period, was at least somewhat connected with it. He had come from Lanark county, and carried the mails through this section of country. He started at Bonnechere Point, where the post office was kept by the O'Neil family, and rode on horseback to the post office which did duty for Renfrew, though it was situated some miles from what is now the town. This was at Greenlaw, the farm now occupied by Mr Archibald Smith, but then owned by Registrar James Morris, father of Mrs George Ross, of town, and of the late Sheriff Morris. Mr Morris kept the post office, and the pigeon-holes and safe built into the walls have never been removed, but still are an interesting decoration of Mr Smith's home. From Greenlaw, Mr Stirling rode on with the mail to the White Lake post office then presided over by Mr Paris. From this point another carrier did duty in carrying the mail to and from By-town.

THE EARLY CHURCHES AND PREACHERS.

Before there were settlers in Renfrew there were Indians encamped at Golden Lake. It is quite possible therefore that with the missionary zeal which characterized the priests of the Roman Catholic Church in seeking to Christianize the aborigines, some Father of that denomination first set foot in the Bonnechere district of Renfrew county. But so far as the community now known as Renfrew is concerned, the credit of sending the first missionary belongs to the Methodist Episcopal. At this late day it is not known just what brought Rev. Mr Maitland to the early settlement, but it is thought that Mrs Mayhew, mother of Mr Elkanah Mayhew, our present citizen, was possibly responsible for it. She was a devoted member of that denomination: and she had a son whom she desired to have baptized. This, whether it was the motive for his coming or not, was one of the first duties of Mr Maitland. He preached in the log barn on the McLean property, then tenanted by the Airth family. He came a few times, and was followed by Reverends Manley, Bearney, Stephen Brownell, West, Manson, Howe, Williams, Pomeroy, Sparrow and Maston. In just what years these pioneer preachers journeyed to and fro in the district is not now definitely remembered. Probably Sparrow and Maston at least came after the 1850 period, where we are drawing a division in our historical record. It is in memory, though, that the settlers profanely dubbed Mr Brownell, "Boanerges." He mended boots and harness, and set up finger

boards to guide the wanderers through the forest, as well as preached to guide the settlers to a higher spiritual state. Mr West had a peculiarity. He had the sight of one eye only, his wife was similarly afflicted, and so was his dog. As far as can now be gathered, Mr West was the first to make his residence here. He dwelt in a little house just on the south side of Smith's Creek. His predecessors were not regularly stationed, but came and went, at first on foot and then on horseback. Sometimes they preached in the McLean barn, at other times, when the weather was favorable, in the open air or in the woods. Then, when the first school-house was built, out on what is now Mr Wm. Barr's farm, that was utilized for the services. Later still, the ambition of a church building of their own was indulged in, and some time in the early 40s the dream became a reality. The site was donated by Mr Xavier Plaunt, and a log building, perhaps 24x30 feet in dimensions, was erected. There were no architectural frills about it. No suspicion of a spire, not even a gothic touch to the windows. Seats were of the most primitive description. Oratorical excellence was not a striking feature of the ministrations of most of these early preachers so far as is now recollected. Earnest and vigorous they were, but mostly unlettered.

As has been noted, these pioneer missionaries were of the Episcopal branch of the Methodist family. The Wesleyans sent their first representative in 1851; and consequently they

do not find recognition in the First Division of the History.

It may be taken for granted that a community in which the Scotch were from the start a considerable factor, was not long in seeking for the means of grace through a Presbyterian channel. In those days, it would probably go harder with a good sturdy old Scotchman to have his children christened by a Methodist than it would to-day. The divisions then seemed greater. But with the younger men, even then, there was a degree of liberality. Mr Henry Airth, then Junior but now Senior, did not hesitate to have his two eldest children baptized by the Methodist, Rev. Mr. Manson.

Still, Presbyterian clergymen had appeared in Renfrew in the early 30's. The first was Rev. Mr. Kearns, who visited the families in their homes. He made a few visits during a year or so. Then, for a time, Rev. Mr. Fairbairn, the Ramsay minister, came occasionally to visit the people. And in connection with his coming, there occurred one of the early and memorable tragedies of the district. It was probably about the year 1835 that the people were going to meet with Mr Fairbairn at John Fisher's on the south side of the Madawaska, near Burnstown. Those on the north side went across in canoes. A number had safely crossed the swiftly-swirling waters at that point, on this as on former occasions; but the canoe containing John McNab (known as Anchessau McNab), John Stewart (father of the late "Churchfield John,") and the blacksmith McArthur with his two children, capsized. McArthur managed to swim ashore with one child, but McNab, Stewart and the other child were all swept down by the current and drowned. For many days the neighbors "dragged" the waters till the bodies were found.

About 1840, the "Old Kirk" Presbyterians of the neighborhood—or the members of the "Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland"—felt strong

enough to call a minister, in connection with other more forward sections. Pakenham, Torbolton, Horton and McNab united in a call to Rev. Alex. Mann, and he accepted the charge of the widely scattered congregation. The first time he came to preach in this part of his field his church was the home of Angus McNab, a mile or so north of Burnstown. For about a year he preached in the private houses of the congregation, and in 1841 the decision was reached to build the church at "Canaan" on the Second Line, about midway between the points which afterwards became Burnstown and Renfrew. Most of the work of construction was done voluntarily by the young men of the congregation, who turned out with their axes and sided the logs and afterwards erected them. This church building, like the M. E. edifice at Renfrew, was of the plainest character, and the pews were back-less benches, made out of a plank set on blocks sawn from the tree with a cross-cut saw. In this, the Presbyterians of Horton and McNab worshipped together till 1847. By that time, Renfrew was developing into a village, and the proposition was made to erect a church in the centre of population. Of that matter there are some interesting records, which will do for another chapter.

In the previous chapter, it was recorded that the Presbyterians living near what is now Renfrew decided on building a church for themselves, under the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Mann, in 1847. The subscription list circulated for this purpose has been preserved by Mr Robert McLaren, and contains the information that we had hitherto not come across, either in document or by hearsay, that before Renfrew became Renfrew it was known as Renfrewville. The subscription list ran as follows—we omit the amounts subscribed which were in pounds, shillings and pence,—and which totalled up some £132:—

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to pay the sums attached to our respective names, for the purpose of erecting a church in connection with the Church of Scotland, at Renfrewville, in Horton, which sums we promise to pay to Robert MacIntyre, merchant, Renfrewville, or to John McRae, grain mills, collectors, on or before the first day of March, 1847:

Henry Airth, sr.	Robert MacIntyre
Duncan Ferguson	William Dickson
Thomson & Faichnie	John McRae
D. Duncan Ferguson	Donald Stewart
Gregor MacIntyre	James Stewart
James McLaren	David Barr
David McQuitty	David Airth
John MacIntyre	John Robertson
John Serson	Robert Saddler
Donald Watt	Duncan MacIntyre
George Bryson	A friend
John McNab	Sampson Coumbs
John Forrest	Alexander Fraser
Joseph McQuitty	Joseph Flint
Elliott Johnston	Antoine Bosheau
John McInnes	James Morris
William Jamieson	John Thomson
Robinson Lyon	George Lyon
William Morris	D. F. McLaren
A friend	D. McLachlin
E. McGillvery	Scott Tyre
Geo. H. Wheeler	William Lymant
William Gemmill	John Millar
D. & A. B. Stewart	A friend
Arch. McFarlane	Wm. Thompson
T. E. Woodberry & Co	C. Bryson
Cacoun & Cross	Bryson & Ferriers
A friend	John Boyd
Robert Smith	Thomas Byers
James McConeghy	Duncan Campbell
Thomson & Cameron	Elias Moore
Robert King	Peter McGregor
John Sutherland	David Leckie
Smith Coleman	William Forbes
Arch. Henderson	Henry Airth, Jr.
William Forrest	Alex. McNee
Ross & Brown	D. Blane.

The list, as will be seen by its terms, was largely in the hands of the late Robert MacIntyre, merchant, and so it includes subscriptions not only from residents of the neighborhood itself; but also from wholesale firms from whom Mr MacIntyre purchased goods, and from farmers and others in outlying districts who purchased from him. Another revelation of the subscription list is that we have

hitherto omitted from our list of pioneers of the 1840-1850 period, the late John McRae. This is partly accounted for from the fact that at first his mills were on Farquharson's Creek, and not in the village itself till some time about the 1850 period, or even later. A chapter on the early Mills of Renfrew will deal with this more fully.

Besides the contributions from the congregation and their friends in this country, the parent church,—the Church of Scotland—granted £50 to the construction of the edifice.

When the present stone church of St. Andrew's was built in 1883, the first church, built in 1847, was torn down to make way for the new. When it was being torn down, The Mercury contained the following description; the matters of history being then fresher in memory: and we incorporate in this more permanent record the story there told:—

THE OLD CHURCH.

Previous to the movement for building a church in the village, the Presbyterians of this place and large surrounding district were dependent upon occasional services under Rev. Mr (now Rev. Dr.) Mann, of Pakenham; the place of worship being in the township of McNab.

The church site in this village was secured from Mr X. Plaunt, in May, 1846. The following were the Trustees named in the Deed: Henry Airth, sr., John McNab, Robt. MacIntyre, Henry Airth, jr., Matthew Anderson, Robt. R. Smith, Alexander Fraser, James McLaren, John McRae, John Campbell, Archibald Henderson, Wm. Jamieson, and James Morris. The site comprises three-quarters of an acre. The price paid was nominally five shillings, but in reality the land was a donation from Mr Plaunt. It may not be inappropriate to mention here that this was not by any means the only instance of the liberality displayed by Mr Plaunt towards promoting the religious and educational interests of the village: as he also donated the sites for the Catholic Church, for the Free Church, and for the first school-house in the village of Renfrew.

Preparations for building the church were begun from the time of purchasing the site; but though sufficiently advanced

to be occupied for service by 1851, it was not finished and regularly seated till 1854. The building was a very substantial one, and did credit to the thorough workmanship of the old-time mechanics. The mason work was done by Donald McQuarry, a resident of the old settlement of Ramsay; the plastering, by John Wallace; the window sashes, by Geo. Brown, father of Mr Alex. Brown, of Admaston; the roofing, by Donald Stewart, eldest brother of Mr J. R. Stewart; and the seating by John Burns. The stone employed in the construction was Renfrew granite,—Messrs Andrew and James Kerr, of Horton, quarrying it from the rock.

The Church Committee of Management for 1850,—the year in which probably the greater portion of the construction was accomplished,—consisted of James McLaren, Wm. Dickson, Henry Airth, jr., and Thos. Knight, of Horton; John Martin, William Morris, Peter McGregor and John Fisher, of McNab; Joseph Taylor and Alexander McNie, of Bagot; and Archibald Patterson and Peter Campbell, of Admaston.

The first Pastor was the Rev. Geo. Thomson, who began to officiate regularly in Oct., 1851, and continued in the ministry till his death on Dec. 31st, 1870. After a few months' interval, he was succeeded by the present esteemed Pastor, the Rev. R. Campbell.

To many of the present generation, who see the stone for the new church brought from Sand Point by railway, it will seem scarcely credible that only thirty years ago the stone for the old church was drawn to the building site on vehicles of so primitive a style of construction that the wheels, instead of being made with spokes, were fashioned out of solid pine. Mr D. Barr remembers seeing many a load drawn for the church by his father, in carts of this description.

The only member of the original Building Committee, who is upon the present one, is Henry Airth, Esq. He was put upon the first as a young and active member: his services are desired upon the last on account of his matured experience; an illustration to himself and others of the fact "how time flies."—From *The Mercury*, April 13, 1883.

THE EARLY R. C. CHURCHES.

(Compiled by Rev. P. T. Ryan, P.P.)

The Reverend John McNulty, who became Parish-Priest of Mount St. Patrick in 1842, attended Renfrew as a Mission, saying mass here every three months. As his territory comprised nearly the whole of the County of Renfrew and a goodly portion of Lanark, it is not surprising that his visits to any one place were few and far between. The house that served as a chapel was the residence of Mr James O'Connor, at present the Brennan store. Mass was generally served by the late Mr Patrick Devine.

When a pastoral visit took place, this house could not contain the crowd: so that, on such occasions, service was held at the Albion Hotel, now occupied by Mr Robert Graham, but of which, at that time, Mr Xavier Plante was proprietor. It was on one of these occasions, that High Mass was sung for the first time in Renfrew, the choir being composed solely of Mr M. Brousseau, father of Mr John Brousseau.

Already, in Father McNulty's time, about 1844 a church of about 60x30 was erected by the people of Renfrew, which however was not completed or occupied for worship in his time.

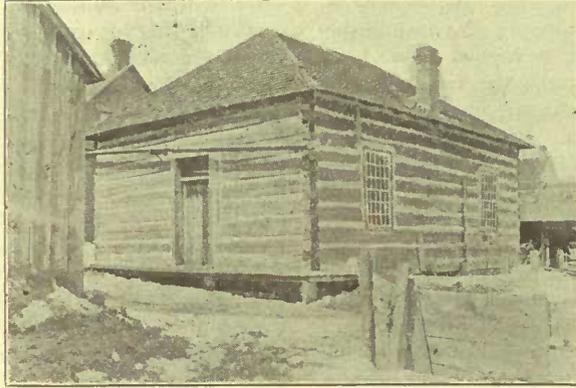
Father McNulty left these parts in 1852, and entered the diocese of Toronto. Later on he went to the diocese of Hamilton, and retired in his old age to an asylum at Dundas. There he died some fifteen years ago. Bishop Guigues made a pastoral visit to Renfrew in 1849, saying mass at Mr Plante's.

The relations between Mount St. Patrick and Renfrew were now changed; the latter becoming the Parish, and the former a Mission. Rev. Joseph Bouvier was appointed first Parish Priest of Renfrew, and entered upon his duties in the spring of 1852. From the history of the Ecclesiastical

Province of Ottawa, we find that Bishop Guigues made a pastoral visit early in 1852, and wrote of Renfrew as follows:—"Forty-five families attend the church at Renfrew. Since last year the people have made efforts to put the church into better shape. The village is already of considerable size. It would be a good place for a priest." No doubt the result of the foregoing was the appointment of Rev. Joseph Bouvier. Father Bouvier was ordained in 1849, and before coming to Renfrew had been parish-priest at Portage-du-Fort.

The first Parish Register was kept by Father Bouvier. It is endorsed:—"Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials for the Missions of St. Francis Xavier of Renfrew and of Mount St. Patrick, St. Peter, of Snake River, Sand Point, etc." The first entry in the Register is a baptism in March, 1852. Father Bouvier's first care was to complete the church started in Father McNulty's time. There is no

record of the dedication of Renfrew's first Catholic temple. In 1853, on March 4th, Bishop Guigues was in Renfrew, accompanied by Father Malloy, and blessed a bell for the lately completed church. It is the smaller of the two bells that are now in the belfry of the present church. In his remarks on this visit, his Lordship wrote:—"There is a great change in Renfrew. The presbytery is terminated, the belfry is finished, the church put into good shape. All this speaks well for the people, and particularly for Father Bouvier, who has put his own savings into the work and, besides, collected £40 among the raftsmen." The presbytery mentioned was merely a prolongation of the church, not a separate construction. On December 11th, 1853, the Stations of the Cross were erected in Renfrew church. Father Bouvier used to attend Arnprior from Renfrew. In March, 1854, Father Bouvier was transferred to Portage-du-Fort.



THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE ERECTED IN THE LIMITS OF RENFREW.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS.

A community in which the pioneers were largely Scotchmen could be counted on to look out for the means of education almost as quickly as for the means of grace. In the pioneer homes the two gettings went together: for the children of the Airth family learned to read by studying the Testament at night, and reading aloud, verse about. They had a paper now and again from the old country; but postage was expensive, and the papers were few. Maver's Spelling Book was the only volume approaching a text-book. It was about 1835 that the settlers were strong enough in numbers and courage to attempt to found a school. A "Section" was organized, with Dr. John McNab, Sergt. Airth and Thos. Costello as trustees. They choose Duncan Ferguson as the first teacher. He was then a young man of 18 or 19, and had come from Drummond, with the tide of emigration from that dis-

trict of Lanark. He received a salary of £40 a year from the people; and this was supplemented by a grant from the Government. He boarded with the Gibbons and Mayhew families. The school house was of sided elm logs, and was built on the side of what is now the Barr farm, near where it joins the Martin farm. The scholars numbered 25 or 30. Mr Ferguson was considered a good teacher by the people, and also received favorable report from Rev. Dr. Mann, who was examiner of the schools of the district at that period.

Mr Ferguson taught for about two years, and then gave place in June, 1837, to John McIntyre, who was a brother of the Gregor McIntyre who as previously noted had walked the 40 miles a day, looking for a better land than that of Renfrew, and could not find it. He taught for several years in this old elm school. At the same time, Mr Ferguson was also teaching.

The village had been growing, and he thought that he could do better for himself in the centre of population. So he erected a little building near the north end of what is now the Dominion House, and taught in this for some years: charging each scholar a fee. But when John McIntyre relinquished his post as teacher to take up clerking in the store of Robert McIntyre, Mr Ferguson gave up his private school and went back to teach in the old log building on the Barr farm. Not only did he teach in the day time, but he also founded a night school for the benefit of the farmer lads and lassies who were needed at home in the day-time to assist in the arduous labors of the pioneer farms. But the early singing school put an end to the night school: probably some time in 1848. There were not young people enough to keep both night school and singing school going. So the matter was put to a vote: and the majority favored the music class, led by Archibald Thomson. And thus the night school came to an end for that season; and our historians have no recollection of it starting again.

Population continued to increase, and the village children found it inconvenient to walk out the two miles

to the school house on the Barr farm. Hence a building more centrally situated was projected. For a time, a two-storey log building, which had been built by J. L. McDougall as a pork warehouse, near the hotel on the Beauchamp property (then kept by Lawrence O'Rielly), was utilized for school purposes: and the teacher was one McDougall, not a relative of John Lorn, but a Scotchman from Beckwith, and particularly noted from his proclivities as a horseman. He taught for a year or so, in or about 1849 so far as can now be ascertained, and was followed by Robert Rule Wilson, a somewhat notable and well educated character. Not only was there a new teacher at this period, but a new school as well. Mr X. Plaunt donated the land, and what was known for many years as the Grammar School was erected. It stands in 1901 in rear of the residence of Mr. M. Stafford, on Plaunt street. It was as the picture shows, a log building: and Messrs Henry and David Airth were two of the cornermen.

These then were the schools and teachers of Renfrew up to 1850, a dividing point in our Story.

THE EARLY MILLS.

As was noted in an earlier portion of the Story, the pioneers of this section had to go to Pendergrast's on the Quebec side of the Ottawa, with their "grists." A small proportion went over from Castleford in canoes, but the greater portion of the grain was taken over by sleigh: and some times, when the ice formed later than was expected, the families had to go on short rations. The McNab people, and even some of those in Horton, went to Harvey's mill at Pakenham. Before 1833, Capt. Bell started a mill at Castleford, even better known as the "First Chute"; but somehow it was never very successful. There always seemed to be patching necessary; the dam was continually giving way; and the stones were small and slow. It was about 1833 or 1834 that two bachelors—one John Miller, a mill-wright by trade; and James Carmichael, a miller—built a grist mill of sided ash and elm logs, on a little dam on Hurd's Creek, then McLean's Creek, and now known as Smith's Creek. Sergt. Airth, wishing to perpetuate some association of his home in the old land, had sought to call the Creek "Kelvin," but this name did not adhere. The settlers preferred to call it Hurd's: because lumberman Hurd had cut a "bee line" road from the Flat Rapids

at J. B. Gibbons' to the Lake; and so the lake became "Hurd's," and the creek flowing from it to the Bonnechere at Renfrew was Hurd's Creek. In later years, it was known as "McLean's" and "Smith's," because it ran largely through lands owned by these parties. Miller and Carmichael ran the mill for some years. Then Miller sold it to one Tait, who came from the West Indies, and arrived in this neighborhood with Peter Morris. Eventually it fell into Mr Morris' hands, and the late John McRae came to run the mill for him. Later on, the establishment became Mr McRae's own; and he did a thriving business, until the establishment of the McDougall mill at the "Second Chute" (now the falls of the Bonnechere in Renfrew town): and a year or two afterwards, Mr McRae also moved into the town; but these mills in the town were not founded until after the 1850 period. In the early period, probably concurrent with the establishment of the Miller and Carmichael mill, there were gristing establishments, with which the farmers in Horton and McNab traded more or less, at Hubbell's Falls, the Rochester mills on the Madawaska at Burnstowntown, the Paris mill at White Lake, and one in Arnprior.

THE EARLY LUMBERERS.

As has been said before, it was lumber which brought the white man up the Bonnechere. Most of those who have been referred to earlier were the working men or small jobbers, who came for lumber and stayed to till the land or take up other occupations. Among those who were really pioneer lumbermen in the district were the Coltons—Hiram, Charles and Robert; and these took out their logs chiefly in the land about the Pinnacle. In 1829, three rafts were taken out for the Coltons and laid on Clear Point by Brunette, Elias Moore and Joseph Mayhew. Dewey was another of the

early lumbermen of this section; and the McDonalds—Alexander, Samuel and Paul—who came from Glengarry and settled at Sand Point, were others of the lumbering pioneers. Their brother Rory came later on. Captain Bell in 1827 had taken up property at Castleford and built a small saw-mill there. To be a lumberman, in those days, was the supremest height to which business ambition could aspire. The small boys of that day played “lumberman” with the same zest and earnestness that the small boy of modern times plays “circus” or railway constructor.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The first Renfrew man to be married was probably Antoine Beauchamp. He was united to Margaret McLaren, of McNab, and formerly of Perthshire. This ceremony took place in Ottawa. John Berlanguet was a close second, if not the first. He was married to Bessie Halstead: the ceremony being performed at Castleford by Capt. Bell, who, as a magistrate, was authorized to officiate.

The first marriage in which both the parties were of the younger generation of Renfrewites was that of Angus McNues and Elizabeth (Lizzie) Airth. This was in 1833, and they, too, were married by Capt. Bell. Mr Alex (bachelor Sandy) Stewart was groomsman and Jessie Forrest (afterwards Mrs Lawrence Naismith) was bridesmaid.

They drove back from Castleford in two rigs, or trainneaus: and their home-coming was celebrated by the firing off of powder and the giving of a dance.

Probably the first to be married in the town itself, or in what is now the town, and by a minister instead of by a magistrate, were David Barr (father of Mr David Barr, of to-day), and Agnes Airth. This was about a year later than the McInnes wedding; and the clergyman who performed the ceremony was the Rev. Burney, the first of the Methodist missionaries. They were married in the Airth homestead, near where Mr D. Airth's stone house now is; and Mr Samuel Forrest was the “best man.”

EARLY POSTAL FACILITIES.

The first post office in this vicinity seems to have been kept by Capt. Bell, at Castleford, or the First Chute. It was most probably served from Perth by horseback rider. Our historians have no very distinct recollection of the date of the founding of the office at this point, but think that it must have been about 1830. For many years it was the only office; but about 1840 another office was opened about half-way between what are now Renfrew town and Burnstown village, on the farm to day known as Greenlaw and occupied by Mr Archibald Smith, and which in those days was occupied

by James Morris, registrar and postmaster, and afterwards sheriff, and father of Mrs Geo. Ross, still a resident of Renfrew. The office in its early days was known as McNab Post Office; and for a long term of years Mr Robert Stewart, father of Mr R. M. Stewart, now of Renfrew, carried the mail from Castleford to McNab, and so earned the title, which yet lingers, of "Post Rob." It was not until after 1850 that an office was opened in Renfrew itself. So that Capt. Bell and Registrar Morris were the only postmasters near Renfrew up to that half-century period.

EARLY MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

As our historians were but youths in those days, and therefore did not take a very strong interest in municipal matters, and the first minute book of Horton apparently has disappeared, it is found difficult to get any definite particulars of the early municipal life of the town when it was still in township form. Before it assumed separate township existence, indeed, it had representation in the Bathurst District Council, sitting at Perth. Sergeant Airth was the first representative to be elected by Horton. He sat for many years, and was followed by John Lorn McDougall, father of the present Auditor-General. It is also thought that the late Thom-

as Costello was a District Councillor. He certainly took a prominent part in many municipal affairs in those early days. About 1849 or 1850, the townships of Horton and Ross were organized as a municipality. At this period there is some doubt of the *personel* of the first Council. But it is probable that those elected were Roderick Ross and one of the McLaren's—but whether James, John or Dugald, there is some difference of opinion—of Ross Township; and John Burwell, J. L. McDougall and Dr. John McNab, of Horton. In those days the head of the Council was chosen not by vote of the people but by the choice of the members of the

Council; and in this first Council, Mr John Burwell, though the youngest member, was the choice for first Reeve of Horton and Ross. In the course of a year or two, Ross dropped out of the union, and then for a few years, Horton carried on its business alone. In those days not only the Councillors but the Clerk, Assessor and Collector were elected by popular vote. Mr Duncan Ferguson, the teacher, was first elected Clerk. But there was a little pull between the two sides of the river, and at a subsequent election, the north siders succeeded in electing their candidate, Mr Jas. Johnston, father of Mr John Johnston of to-day. Mr Johnston occupied the post for many years, with a break of one year when Robert Rule Wilson, the teacher, was elected.

Referring to our Notes of last week,

regarding the early municipal history, Mr W. N. Faichney tells us that he was one of the District Councillors sent by the township to the Council at Perth; and Mr John Johnston tells us that the first minute book of the township—now missing—went astray in the year in which R. R. Wilson was Clerk. At all events, it did not come into Mr James Johnston's hands when he succeeded Mr Wilson, and the idea at that time was that the proceedings of the year had been so irregular that it was desired that there should be no record of them. Mr Johnston also tells us that it was John McLaren, of Ross, who was elected one of the first Councillors of the united townships of Horton and Ross and that this was in the year 1849: Mr Jas. Johnston having been elected Clerk by popular vote at the end of 1848.

THE SURVEY OF HORTON TOWNSHIP.

Mr Tinswood Burton, a native of Horton Township, and employed in the Department of Public Works of Ontario, has been following the Story of Renfrew with interest. Delving into the records on file in the Department of the Legislature at Toronto, he has come across the original field-notes of Owen Quinn, who surveyed Horton township in July and August, 1825, and from them has kindly made some extracts which will fit neatly into this Story before we commence its second part, dealing with the years after 1850.

Nowhere in Notes does he speak of roads of any kind in the township, but he mentions the fact that on Con. 1, Lots 10, 11, 21 and 23, the Norway Pine had been embezzled; also on Con. 4, Lot 18, some of the pine was cut, squared and marked Mt; and on Con. 7, Lot 15, some Norway pine was cut and taken away to a spring brook flowing north. Four shanties had been erected on Con. 1, Lot 23. No house of any kind does he mention on Con. 2, nor does he give size of the clearing at the Bonnechere (now Renfrew), as he has done with those on the 9th and 10th con., on the shore of the Ottawa River. After crossing the creek (Smith's) the notes read—Good arable land—timber, pine, maple, basswood and some oak. A clearing formerly cleared by lumberers—occupied by a Canadian and a black at present. The persons named in possession did no improvement. It was done by a man named Harrass, now deceased.

After an artistic description of Rose Tree Falls—three handsome and powerful falls, the first of 12 ft. and the total fall 20 ft., fit for any kind of machinery, he pictures the north bank of the Bonnechere as a burned surface, dry arable land, overgrown with brushwood.

Landall's Pinnacle is described as a stupendous green rocky mountain, supposed to be 400 ft. high. Said mountain formerly burned over, with brush intercepted with windfalls, fit for observatory. You could see in all directions the visible horizon over all the woods, and is called Landall's pinnacle. Said pinnacle could not be accurately chained from its cliffs and sudden ascent and descent.

A point on the 8th con., where it joins the Ottawa River, is described as a great eminence, also fit for observatory, supposed to be 300 ft. over the surface of the Ottawa.

The lower chute on the Bonnechere is described as fit for a millsite and the falls on a creek on lot 2, con. 11, (present site of stave factory) are said to be of sufficient power for a distillery.

Only two farmers are found in the township. John Bulless has cleared the point between the Ottawa and Bonnechere rivers, in all 19 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches, cleared and fenced and cropped. Additional to the above he has built a house, a capital barn, stable, ox shed and cow house. George Bissitt has cleared 19 acres 1 rood, 23 perches, has a beautiful squared log house here, not yet roofed, and

an old log house along the 9th con. line on the bluff where it joins the Ottawa.

The clearings of these two pioneers are nearly equal in size.

Mention is made of a road constructed from Pakenham Township to the White Lake, and another from Brockville to the lodge of the Laird of McNab, where the Madawaska has its confluence with the Ottawa.

A list of saw and grist mills on

Mississippi River is given. A grist mill on lot 14, con. 12, Beckwith, on the east half, and a bridge over the river also; a saw and grist mill on lot 16, con. 9, Ramsay; a saw and grist mill on lot 11, con. 11, Pakenham; a saw and grist mill, Mississippi Sny, lot 22, con. 9, Fitzroy; a saw and grist mill on lot 25, con. 1, Fitzroy. I am sorry to say there are no meeting houses yet established in our neighborhood, only the store in Franktown village.

THE FIRST FRATERNAL SOCIETY.

Renfrew has for many years been known as a temperance town, and as the Sons of Temperance was organized in Renfrew soon after the commencement of the 1850-1900 period, and was, outside the churches, the first union of the people then here for any specific purpose, it is probably well in place that the opening of the story of the development of the town in that half-century should begin with the history of the Sons of Temperance. The minute books of the Sons have all been preserved, with the exception of a few of the first pages: and what is thus missing regarding the early proceedings has been even better supplied by the "Reminiscences of Renfrew" written some years ago by Mr Wm. Dickson, of Goderich, and then published in *The Mercury*.

Following the pledge-signing "Washingtonian" movement, the Sons of Temperance Society was organized in New York to hold the growing band of abstainers together, on the 29th of September, 1842, with a membership of 16. The new Order spread rapidly in the States, and six years later came over into Canada, the first Division in Canada being organized in June, 1848. By next April, there were six Divisions, and by that time in 1850 there were 23 Divisions, with over 1,000 members in Canada. A movement like this, even though there were then few newspapers, could not but be talked about in a district where there were already so many thinking and reading men as in Renfrew. Here then, too, there were

conditions that moved that element of the Divine in human hearts that leads men to plan out how they can help to save their weaker brethren. For liquor was in nearly every home, the "grog boss" was a recognized official at every barn raising, at every funeral liquor was part of the mourning feast, and when the people were gathered together in the village hotels the man who would not drink and "stand treat," in his turn, was looked on as nothing less than stingy: for at that time so few had conscientious scruples about drinking, and drinking hard at times, that such a condition as conscientious objection to imbibing was hardly thought of.

This then was the condition of affairs in 1850 in Renfrew or rather Renfrewville, as it was called—for the collection of houses and business places between the Bonnechere river and the Creek was still only a portion of the township of Horton, and did not become organized as a village until 1858. And just here we will quote from Mr Dickson's "Reminiscences":—

DEAR MERCURY.—A few days ago, on looking over a number of clippings which I had preserved, I came across one taken from your issue of 22nd January, 1892, headed "40 Years Old." At the time I cut that out of the paper, I was on a bed of sickness, and just in that miserable state of mind that keeps one so absorbed in self that there was no room for thought only about dear self: but it was different when I came across it as above. Memory in one bound went back to 1852, when I met the late Samuel Francis at the post office. He asked me if I had thought over what he had been speaking about to me some few days before. I had to confess that personally I had not taken much thought about it: but I had spok-

en' about it to a prominent Gow Crom, and he advised to wait until after New Year, when we would have one more blow-out, and then we would go the whole hog for it. From Mr Francis I heard of the Sons of Temperance for the first time. He gave me a clear and correct idea of what they were and what they aimed at. I need scarcely say that I entered into it heartily. He told me what was necessary to have a Division. He said that he would try and get an application for us, and then we would see what could be done. A few days after, a brother chip of mine came into my shop as full as a piper. He staggered up to a window, and sat down on the sill at the cost of three squares of glass. I felt just a little angry. He said, "Dickson, I hear you have an application for a Division of the Sons of Temperance." I told him I had not one at present, but I said, "If I get one, will you sign it?" He said, "I will, if you do it," holding out his hand to me. I took it, saying "I will do it this afternoon." I went down to Mr Francis' shop and told him the incident. He at once said, "We will have it without delay." I think it was the next day that Mr Roberts came into my shop and handed me a written application—not one of the usual blank forms—signed by several. He at the time told me that Mr Francis had told him that I had been to him about it, and that he had looked up a copy of by-laws for a division at the front, and there he found the form of an application, which he at once wrote out and set about getting signatures to it. This Mr Roberts was, I think, sledge-hammer man for Mr Francis. There was found no difficulty in getting all the signatures that were necessary to start. When I signed it, the man whose name follows mine was in my shop at the time. My quondam friend kept his word, and signed it also. About an hour after he did so, he came to me, shouting "Dickson, I have done it." He further promised that he would not drink a drop from that time forward? but, poor fellow, his case was one that Hector McNeil so ably describes in poem called, "Will an' Jen," when he says—

"But, alas! when habit's rooted,
Few hae pith the root to poo',
Will's resolves were aie non-suited:
Promised aie but aie forgot."

Well, all the necessary signatures we got, together with the necessary funds; and in a few days we were notified that the Division would be organized in Plaunt's Hotel, on the evening of the 29th January, 1852. I am not certain if the 29th is correct, but that is immaterial. On the night set for organizing, eleven of the charter members met at Plaunt's hotel—the present stone one on Main street, near to Mr Dougall's carriage shop. There we met Captain Hillyard, Dr. Purvis, Alex. Gordon and Edwin Drew: the three former from Portage-du-Fort: and the latter, I think, came from Westmeath. These

at once opened the Division, and initiated all that were in waiting; then proceeded to organize the Division in due form, handing the charter to our first W.P. (I think the late Wm. Watt), and proclaiming Renfrew Division No. 151, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Division of Upper Canada, in full working order. Such was our first night as a Division. One thing I may state: that all our charter members, with two exceptions, joined within the prescribed time for charter members. The last to join was the late E. Billings. From that date it may be said that Renfrew entered upon a new era. It seemed as if the whole country had become alive to the fact that something new had suddenly sprung up among them. Everywhere the talk was these Sons of Temperance: What are they, what do they want, what are they going to do? A sort of social war seemed to have sprung up for and against the Sons. The very poetry of the place was changed. Here let me give you a specimen of the new poetry that was introduced with the advent of the Sons:—

The teetotalers are coming,
The teetotalers are coming,
The teetotalers are coming
With their cold water pledge.

CHORUS.

We're a band of freemen,
We're a band of freemen,
We're a band of freemen,
And we will sound it through the land.

We mean to save our bacon
And all the land awaken,
Stand firmly and unshaken
To the cold water pledge.

We're a band, &c.

Another:—

O, rum it is a botheration;
It deadens all the circulation;
It kills the soul, it kills the body;
All is din by drinking toddy.

CHORUS.

Out of the way, old Sir Toddy;
Out of the way, old Sir Toddy;
Out of the way, old Sir Toddy;
You're a drunken thievish body.

Again:—

I dreamt a dream the other night,
When all around was still,
I thought I saw the de'il himself
A coming down the hill.

The whiskey jug was in his hand
And gladness in his eye;
But when he saw the temperance house
He heaved a heavy sigh.

"Oh rumseller, did you not promise me
When I came up to see this land
No temperance house I'd see."

Then the more plaintive wail of the justly celebrated John B. Gough, the great temperance orator—his "Long Ago, Long Ago," and many others that I could give you samples of, but the above are sufficient for my purpose. I

am sure there are not a few even yet in your town that will have a lively recollection of the above. I may just hint there is David, Henry, and William Airth, Smith, Fraser, Faichney, Mackay, Thomson, and others that will know them at once when reminded of the long ago.

Sons of Temperance, wherever they were started, undertook a work of no ordinary kind; for they literally attacked the social custom of the day, and the undertaking was specially a hard one in Renfrew, situated as it then was in the heart of a large lumbering district. Drinking (I will not say drunkenness) was a custom prevalent not only amongst those engaged in the lumbering business, but private families were very rarely without liquor, it being invariably used in dispensing hospitality, and then at gatherings of all kinds—logging bees, raisings. Who amongst your old inhabitants can forget that useful character, the grog boss. I have even seen it used at quilting and husking bees, marriages and funerals. Well do I recollect a funeral that took place not a hundred miles from Renfrew. When the friends were all gathered to convey the deceased to his last resting place, just before the body was lifted, some of the near friends came out with baskets of bread and cheese and the whiskey bottle. One of them asked a clergyman that was present to ask a blessing before dispensing the refreshments; but the servant of God declined to do so, he being a Son of Temperance. It would surprise your readers were they to hear the comments that were made on the unchristian and unfeeling conduct of that minister, in declining to do such a small thing as asking a simple blessing on God's mercies that were to be distributed among the people, and they were distributed according to custom—that is, three rounds. This was the work the Sons had undertaken to do—putting down the drinking customs of the day. Scarcely was the Division in working order, when the members found that they, individually as well as collectively, were the targets for the sneering and jeering of every Wise Willie and Willy Apeie; but they kept their work before them, nothing faltering, knowing and believing that they had the hearty co-operation of every good and Christian man and woman. Of this I had a very striking proof when the Division was some five or six months old. I was at a sort of private meeting in connection with Sunday Schools. The meeting was held in a private house near the Bonnechere Point. There was one Peter O'Neil present. He brought a friend with him. When all were assembled, Mr O'Neil was requested to open the meeting with prayer. Mr O'Neil turned to his friend, who at once complied. He put up one of the finest prayers I ever heard, and specially did he pray for the Sons of Temperance, who were engaged in the mission of saving men from the vice of

drunkenness. That man—I don't know his name—but in ordinary conversation he had a bad stammering tongue; but when he approached the Throne of Grace it was with no stammering lips. Then his speech was clear, and every word round and full. Then there were two branches of the Protestant Church that took up the cause at once, and their ministers, both by precept and example, helped the Division in their work.

The new Order grew rapidly. As noted, most of the charter members joined very soon after the organization. The charter members were Samuel Francis, Archibald Thomson, Donald Frazer, Thos. Culbertson, Richard Dickson, Jas. Mills, Wm. Dickson, Jesse Millar, William Gordon, William Forrest, William Watt, Robert Rule Wilson, William Roberts, Elkanah Billings, John Smith, Wm. Jamieson, Henry Airth and Charles Manson.

Elkanah Billings was a lawyer, Robert Rule Wilson a teacher, Charles Manson a preacher, and William Gordon a shoemaker; and did not remain many years in the neighborhood. Of the others, those who were then men of years or middle age were the heads of families which have taken prominent part in the affairs of Renfrew and the surrounding district through all the half century, while some of the then younger men in the list have themselves been prominent in its affairs. During the ten years immediately following the organization of the Division most of the men in the locality were initiated—the Dicksons, Gibbons, Martins, Forrests, Lindsays, Frasers, Mayhews, Wallace, Russells, McInneses, Kippens, Edwards, Airths, Earlys, Warrens, Smiths, Froods, Thompsons, McNeveins, Wilsons, Burtons, Dunlops, McGregors, Richardsons, Brills, Stewarts, &c., of Horton and Bagot, and the Browns, Fergusons, Campbells, Briscos, Blacks, Cardiffs, Bremners, Barries and Bowes, of Adamston; the Robertsons, Stevensons, Carmichaels, Hamiltons and Storeys, of McNab; and many individuals

—Dr. Allan Carswell, J. L. McDougall, Geo. Ross, Wm. Logan, Wm. Mackay, John McRae, John Burns, Robert Drysdale, Andreas Palmer, Wm. Faichney, Jas. Ward, Hercules Scott, David McArthur, Mackie Barr, besides those on the charter list who are even yet remembered by many of the citizens of Renfrew. It was a galaxy of strong men who met in that Division Room during its early years—well-read men, thinking men, men of action: and to one who knew them, or has heard stories of them, the thought comes that there must have been stirring times and lively debates within the Division Room between the years 1852 and 1860.

Early in the course of the Division's work there were given evidences of the progressive spirit, and the determination to have nothing but the best, that have all along seemed to animate the moving spirits in Renfrew's active life. At one of the first meetings of the Sons an offer was received from Bytown Division to sell their regalia; but it was promptly rejected on the ground that they were too inferior. The By-laws adopted by Renfrew Division were those of the North Augusta Division; William Jamieson being chairman of the committee which adapted them to Renfrew use, and receiving a vote of thanks for his able conduct in the chair. About three months after the Division started, a committee was appointed to report on the prospects for building a temperance hall, and the most economical method of doing it. The committee reported that as no joint stock company could hold real estate it would not be possible to take action at that time. So the Division continued to meet in an upper room of Xavier Plaunt's hotel, now the Albion hotel. On April 22nd, 1852, James Brisco, of Admaston, was proposed and admitted as a member. This was a notable event: for he was ever thereafter one of the mainstays of the Order, keeping up his regular attend-

ance every week, walking the four miles between his home in Admaston and the Division room until he was a very old man. He seemed to have been possessed of what in these days is known as "sunny ways," for he was on different occasions called on as a committee of one to settle differences of opinion.

In those days the initiation fee was 7 shillings and 6d.; and it is on record that if any wished to join and were not able to raise the whole amount of initiation fee, the Division would loan the greater part of it: that is, the applicant for admission should pay 2s. 6d. cash and give a note for the balance.

Among the early activities of the Division came the arranging for public temperance meetings in the neighborhood—in Dochart, Goshen and Burnstown—and in getting signatures to petitions for a Maine prohibitory law for Canada, and soliciting the aid in this direction of the Roman Catholic priest and of the Rev. Geo. Thomson, by this time settled as the minister of the Presbyterians; and also in modestly requesting the then representative in Parliament, James Shaw, to support the prohibitory measure in Parliament if he consistently could.

On the 1st of July, 1852, Bro. Wm. Dickson gave notice of application for the incorporation of the Renfrew Division of the Sons of Temperance, and at the same meeting Rev. Chas. Manson was elected as the first representative to the Grand Division. On the 15th the resolution for incorporation carried, and on the 20th the registration of incorporation was made before James Morris, registrar. On the 15th, also, a notable resolution was carried. It was simple in phraseology. Only: "Moved by Bro. (Wm.) Watt, seconded by Bro. (John) Smith, and resolved: That this Division have a Brass Band." Just whose proposition this was, unless that of the movers, the minutes tell us not. It would almost seem that Bro. Wm.

Logan, who had come into Renfrew Division by card from Bytown Division, was a moving spirit, for it is later on recorded that "Bro. Logan delivered an enthusiastic speech on the glories of the Band," and on the motion of Bros. Watt and Logan a committee of ten was chosen to solicit subscriptions for a Band. And while this was going on, and arrangements being made for music outside the Division Room, there was the music of poetry within; for at the meeting of August 5th, it is recorded that Bro. (Calvin F.) Russell, the Poet Laureate of the Division, recited a poem for the benefit of the Institution." August the 12th, 1852, was a busy night in the Division Room. John Burns, Wm. Airth and Hercules Scott—the first two now gone on to the grave, the last still a resident of Renfrew, aged 95—were made members; a letter was read from Robert Macintyre, quoting prices for Band instruments; Bro. Logan moved a vote of thanks to Jas. Shaw, M.P., for his liberal donation to the Band, and announced that a meeting of the Band Committee would be held on Saturday evening, that all the members were expected, and that a fine of two shillings would be imposed for non-attendance; Bro. Russell reported from the Band Committee that £4 10 had already been paid in towards the Band; and before the Division closed the members present subscribed £2 10 more for the purchase of instruments. On the 26th, Bro. Watt presented a set of rules that he had prepared for the guidance of the Band's members. These were unanimously adopted. They were fairly of the character of cast iron; and were luckily not like those of the Medes and Persians. Because it was soon found then, as it has been found in all the days since, that volunteer Bandsmen are not readily amenable to rules. At the meeting on September 1st, the invoice of the Band instruments from Mead & Co. was read, but the amount is not noted. At this

meeting, also, Bro. Watt moved in the matter of building a temperance hall, and on his motion a committee consisting of Bros. Wm. Jamieson, John Smith, Wm. Logan, Wm. Watt and Dr. Carswell was appointed to see what price Mr McDougall would fix upon for a site.

At the meeting on 16th Sept. the Sons passed a vote of thanks to Mr Plaunt for the use of a room in his hotel for a meeting place, and also discussed the prospectus of a temperance paper "The Spirit of the Age." On the 16th also it was reported that Mr McDougall gave the Sons a choice of three sites, and a committee consisting of Bros. John Burns, John Smith, Samuel Francis, Wm. Dickson and Wm. Watt was appointed to select the site, report what kind of a building should be erected, and what its cost would be. On October 7th, John McInnes was initiated. This was another important night in the Division's history: for Mr McInnes proved a very staunch member, and for years when the Division had lost the freshness of youth and novelty, he would drum up the membership. When Thursday night came around, his head would pop into a door here and a door there, and "Are you comin' doon th' nicht, James?" or John or William, as the case might be, would be his question: and so, often there was a meeting through his drumming up, when otherwise the light would not have been lit. On the 14th it was reported that nine of the Band instruments had been taken up, and that one remained to be filled. On the 21st, on the initiation of Messrs Russell and Logan an invitation was sent to John B. Gough to come to Renfrew to deliver a temperance lecture: and Bro. Russell recited a poem on the Band. On the 28th it was mentioned by Bro. John Smith that Mr Plaunt was about to commence the keeping of a temperance house, and Mr Smith recommended that the Division should advertise it in the local papers—that

meaning Perth or Carleton Place papers. On the 4th, the application of the Orangemen for the use of the Division's drum to celebrate the 5th of November was considered. A motion to refuse it was rejected and a motion to loan it carried, on sufficient security being offered to guarantee the repayment for possible damage. At this meeting also it was announced that Mr Plaunt's Renfrew Temperance House would be opened on December 1st. This night, too, a deputation of Renfrew ladies knocked at the door of the Division room, and, on their business being made known, were admitted: the brothers receiving them standing. The ladies came to present to the Division a Bible and a pair of candlesticks. November 11th Bro. Gilbert, the Bandmaster, arrived on the scene. He came from Perth, where he was already a member of the Order. He brought his cornet with him, and so on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 11th, 1852, there pealed forth for a first time in Renfrew the brazen notes of a cornet. On the 9th December, a celebration of the Division's first anniversary was proposed for Jan. 20th then coming, and Bro. Drysdale proposed that a subscription be taken up to provide a flag for the Division. At the next meeting the flag proposition was, on motion of Bro. Dickson, "knocked on the head." It may be noted that like "truth crushed to earth," Bro. Drysdale's dream of a flag rose again—just fifteen years later, and then the flag was procured. On that particular night, it may be remarked, that Bro. Dickson apparently had his war-paint on. The Committee on the Anniversary Social had evidently in their report recommended that the Social be run on Quaker principles—that is, that the males should sit separate from the females; and this part of the report, Bro. Dickson moved should be eliminated. He had the hearts and votes of the young men with him, and that portion of the report was rescinded. £5 was voted to

Mr Plaunt to purchase articles for the anniversary soiree: and an angry discussion ensued over some anonymous articles which had appeared in the public prints, alleged to have been written by a brother to gratify his personal spite. The Division passed a resolution condemning the author of the letters. At the last meeting of the year, there was evidence given of the steady growth of the membership, for 15 more regalias were ordered, and material procured for 15 more than that.

And then came the first Anniversary. Here again we will let Mr Wm. Dickson be the historian, in his "Reminiscences of Renfrew:—"

Our first public appearance as Sons was a big day in Renfrew. It was also the first time that our band played in public. The Divisions from Litchfield and Westmeath were present. We marched through the village, headed by the band, dressed out in all our paraphernalia: or, as many of the sneering onlookers said, in our bibs. Our band played strong and lusty, and every Son in that procession felt as proud as if he were a host in himself. In the evening, we held a soiree—the first that was held in the village. It was held in the large hall near Xavier Plaunt's stone stable. It was entered by a stair on the outside. We had a temporary gallery put up in the east end. The whole place was packed. Standing room could not be found. How the waiters managed to serve all in that crowd I never could understand, for the crowd was actually a jam. But they did it, and so well, that it furnished talk for many a day afterwards, and all admitted that the soiree was a success, and a treat of no ordinary kind. But now the eating is over, and the speaking is begun. I do not recollect who was the chairman for the evening, but I think it was the late William Watt. The principal speakers were the Rev. Simon C. Fraser, Rev. Andrew Melville, of the Free Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr Pomeroy, Rev. Mr Beatty, and I think the Rev. Mr Manson, of the Methodist Church. Then there were quite a number of local orators. The principal speakers were well aware of the task they had before them, in their first appearance before the public as advocates for the principles of the Sons of Temperance, and nobly did they discharge their duties that night. Not one of them gave any uncertain sounds or misleading statements. In plain and forcible language they told the large audience why the Sons were there, and what they were there for: at the same time telling them what was their duty in the

struggle for freedom from the tyrant, King Alcohol. Mr Pomeroy was especially pointed on King Alcohol, and his speech was full of wit and humor. It was there that your correspondent made his maiden public speech—a speech that was known for many a day afterwards as the speech of scraps and parings, and which led to a paper war in the Carleton Place Herald, in which considerable powder was burnt, but nobody was hurt. After the soiree, the public seemed to have a settled conviction that the Sons had come to stay, and they even went so far as to admit that the Sons were rather a respectable crowd—just a shade better than the rag-tag and bob-tail of humanity. So we all felt that our work was progressing, in spite of the mean and unmanly opposition that we had to fight against.

As this was the first public appearance of the Band it may be noted that the players were, besides Professor Gilbert, John Burns, John Smith, on the cornets; David Airth, bass drum; Wm. Airth and Samuel Francis, trombones; Wm. Roberts, saxhorn; Wm. Logan, A. Fraser, and Geo. Affleck, on other instruments. On the 26th of February, 1853, Hercules Scott was chosen to play the piccolo; Wm. Gordon, 1st clarionet; Wm. Watt for the saxhorn; and Duncan Ferguson for the other clarionet.

On March 3rd, 1853, James Morris, John McRae, Wm. Mackay and Gordon Gilchrist were initiated into the Sons of Temperance; on the 23rd another Hall building committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Chas. Manson, J. McIntosh, David Airth, Robert Drysdale and John Burns; and at the following week's meeting they reported that a log-building 45x30 could be built for £60 or a frame building 50x30 for £200.

In April meetings, Bro. Wm. Watt was presented with a Family Bible as a tribute of respect for the "upright, able, independent and energetic manner in which he discharged the duties" of Worthy Patriarch; Dr. Carswell was presented with a book for his kindness to some sick brother; thanks were returned to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron and Col. Prince for their efforts to pass a Prohibitory Act; and Bros. Geo. Ross, J. L. McDougall, Henry Airth, and John Mc-

Rae were appointed the committee to draft this resolution of thanks.

An invitation was extended to a Mr Kellogg, an American lecturer, to speak in Renfrew. He came on May 20th, was met by the Brass Band and the Sons in procession, was boarded free by hotel-keeper Munro, and was paid £2 10s. for two lectures; Bros. Watt, Logan, Ross, McDougall and Robert McNab contributing five shillings each to make up a deficiency in the collections.

In July, much time was taken up with discussing the visit of the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, up the Ottawa. It was arranged that the Band should go to Sand Point to meet him; and that the Division should present him with an address. The preparation of this address was committed to Bros. David and Henry Airth, John Smith, Wm. Jamieson and C. F. Russell. Evidently, they put some politics into it, for at the meeting at which it was presented for the consideration of the Division, Bro. Wm. Watt moved that the references to the present Government be expunged; and this motion carried.

On Jan. 19th, 1854, another member destined to take an active part in the Division's work, was initiated—the late James Airth. From that time until his death in 1867 he took a prominent share in the Division's affairs.

For the second anniversary, 20th Jan., 1854, John Deacon, Perth, (now Senior County Judge of Renfrew), was invited to be the leading speaker. He wrote that it was not in his power to attend. There are no minutes telling whether there was a second anniversary soiree or not; but on the 30th Jan. the Division and Band received Hon. Malcolm Cameron.

On June 29th, 1854, it was decided to purchase one-quarter of an acre of land from J. L. McDougall for £12 10. This was the land on which the present Temperance Hall and Fire Hall stand. In August, a building

committee was once again formed: this time being composed of Duncan Ferguson, John McInnes, C. F. Russell, Geo. Brown and Wm. Watt. At this same meeting, too, a vexed question came up—the admission of ladies to the Division meetings, not as members, but as Visitors. The proposition did not find favor with the old-stagers, and was voted down. Six months later, however, the gallant members won, the ladies were admitted, and in a few meetings thereafter a motion was passed, thanking Bro. Chas. R. Black for “proposing so many young and handsome ladies in this Division.” Meantime, the building of the Temperance Hall was progressing apace: in October £15 being voted to pay Mr Brace, of the Grand River, for sawn lumber for the Hall, and Duncan Ferguson being given the job of getting out the frame timber at 2½d. per running foot. In March, Bros. Jamieson and Mayhew were added to the building committee; thanks were returned to Bro. Burns for the offer of the use of his house as a meeting place until the Hall was finished, and notice was given to Mr Smith that the Division would leave his hall on 20th April.

November 15th, 1855, was another notable night: for then it was that James Ward, not then long a resident of the community, was proposed for membership, and that night, also, a motion carried that the Band instruments be called in. The Band had gone the way of most Bands after a brief career—to pieces. Nov. 29th, Mr Ward was initiated a member, a few weeks after he was elected to office, and in office he has been for all the nearly fifty years that have followed. It is safe to say that only for his steadfast faithfulness, Renfrew Division would not now be in existence to be proud of its fifty years of good service.

It was not in 1856 before the Division was able to occupy its new Hall. The funds had run short: but by an arrangement with Mr John Burns he

went on with the work of building, the Division giving a mortgage for the £53 18 6½ remaining unpaid of the £90 which the building was to cost. For many years thereafter, the Hall was the general place of entertainment in the village, and many of the religious denominations held their early services within its walls. It remained a few feet back from Main street until 1893, when it was sold to the town for \$200, and removed to the rear part of the lot, between the new Temperance Hall and the Fire Hall, where it yet remains as a store-house for the hook and ladder truck and other corporation tools.

In August, 1856, the Almonte Division of the Sons of Temperance made an offer for the Renfrew Band instruments, and after some negotiation the transfer was made, part of the instruments being sold for £16 10s. and the balance a little later for £6 more.

Once meeting in their own Hall the Division settled down to business, and for many years there does not appear to have been a great deal that was noteworthy transpiring. The pledging of most of the men of the community to total abstinence, the holding of occasional public meetings, and the distribution of temperance literature, occupied the attention of the members. There were a good many up and downs in membership also: a great many violations of the pledge, and a great many re obligations. Many sad as well as amusing tales could be told of the temptations of the pioneer abstainers; and of the efforts some of the stauncher brothers put forth to guard their weaker brothers in their battle with custom and appetite.

In 1868, a public temperance demonstration was held, in which the Renfrew and Horton Divisions and the Renfrew and Rosebank Good Templars united. It was successful, and \$40 profit was divided between the four. It was in June of 1868 that Bro. Drysdale's dream of a flag for the Division came to realization: for it was moved

by Bros. Jas. Ward and Robert Carswell, that Bros. J. H. Walford, David McGill and David Stewart procure a flag for the Division. This they did at a cost of \$9.67. In September of 1868, the Division had its first visit from Edward Carswell, temperance lecturer, and still on the field of action, though in poor health.

In the 1870-1880 period the following were among the members of the Division: and contains a list of a large proportion of the men taking active part in many village affairs:—

James Stewart	J. Murphy
Jas. Reid	D. McAndrew
Jas. Guthrie	A. Leggett
A. Lindsay	A. J. McIntyre
J. R. Smith	Thos. Henderson
G. W. McDonald	J. Bannerman
Alex. Fraser	Geo. McKain
John McDougall	E. Barber
Arch. Mills	H. Whitley
J. McAndrew	B. Leacy
Wm. Foss	P. Montgomery
Josh Stevenson	Thos. Howard
D. C. McDougall	John Scott
John Hollinger	Chas. Brigden
Bro. Twidle	S. Kilby
R. Matheson	A. McKechnie
Geo. Smith	G. J. Clint
W. Cochran	W. Hurlbert
John McKinley	C. Jackson
Adam Inglis	W. Halpenny
F. Anglis	Adam McLellan
J. M. Glenn	Willard Palmer
Hector McRae	H. Stafford
Blackwood	P. W. Francis
P. McRae	J. B. Bell
John Tooke	D. F. Stewart
Geo. Archer	W. Murray
Rev. R. Campbell	J. Morphy
J. H. Walford	T. B. Hutton

Just about the beginning of the 1880 period, the Division simply dragged along for a time; but springing out of some personal events arising in the Town Brass Band of that time, the work was taken up again with some vigor. At this time, Jas. Ward, the late John R. Smith, Jas. Stewart, Jas. Reid, Rev. Dr. Campbell, the late P. McRae, J. H. Walford and Thos. Knight were the mainstays of the Order; and on the suggestion of Bro. Geo. McKain, the re-organization of the Mechanics' Institute, which had been dormant for a time, was under-

taken by the Sons. At the beginning of 1881 there was another effort made to swell the membership, and at this time there came into the ranks: Orange Wright, Robt. Gordon, Henry Stevenson, J. R. Gemmill, N. W. Cleary, Wm. Smith, A. McArthur, D. McArthur, E. Olivet, W. C. Dougall, A. C. Affleck, D. Kennedy, W. Campbell, John McNicol, Jas. McArthur, S. McConkey and W. E. Smallfield. At this time, the chief work of the Division consisted in listening to the reading each night of a few chapters from the Scottish story "Dunvarleigh"; and in completing the work proposed the previous year of re-organizing the Mechanics' Institute.

In April, 1884, the Division took on fresh vigor once again. There was some local temperance work to be done, and the membership flowed in steadily, the most prominent accession at that time being the late Robert Airth, who thenceforward took an active part in the affairs of the Division, and the temperance work in the county, until his death in 1891. Not long after this re-organization, the temperance people were advised by the Dominion Government in response to their request for Prohibitory legislation, to submit the Scott Act to the people, to test the popular feeling. This gave those interested something definite to do, and the result was a high tide in membership. The roll for a considerable length of time showed a list of nearly 200. The interest and the membership kept up fairly well through the four years in which the Scott Act was in operation; but after its repeal there was a perceptible falling off in interest: yet the meetings were held regularly.

In 1892, a proposition was made that the Division should present part of its lot in the centre of the town to the Corporation as a site for a fire hall. As the Municipal Council had always treated the Division liberally in the matter of

taxation, this proposal met with ready favor. Oct. 6th, 1892, the resolution was carried to present the Argyle street half of the property to the Council, with the right of a 12-ft. lane to Main st., so long as the lot was used for fire-hall purposes: with the proviso that if the lot or any building put upon it were ever used for the purposes of the sale of intoxicating liquors, the lot and buildings would at once revert to the Sons of Temperance.

March 2nd, 1893, Bro. Smallfield proposed the building of a new hall, and on his motion, seconded by Bro. A. Fraser, a committee consisting of C. J. Scott, Jas. Ward, W. M. Dickson, Geo. Eady, Jr., and W. E. Smallfield was appointed to report on the probable cost. The matter was gone into heartily: the Town Council bought the old hall for \$200, as a tool shed; and the present Temperance Hall was erected by J. & J. D. McNicol on plans prepared by J. D. McNicol at a cost of some \$3,200; and a piano placed in it. The second storey of this Hall has since 1893 done duty as the place of public entertainment in the town, and is now used as the town hall on occasions requiring public gatherings.

Since that time, the Division has met almost without the break of a week, except in July and August, when indoor meetings are not popular. The membership has been up high and down low. But the work has gone on steadily, and just at the present time there is a fine group of young

people in membership, and a Brass Band is being organized.

On the 20th of January, 1902, the 50th anniversary of the Division was celebrated: and as the close of this portion of the Story, we quote the chairman's summing up of the fifty years' work of Renfrew Division No. 151, Sons of Temperance:

While there was nothing imposing in outward appearance in the story he had to tell, there were few who could measure the influence that had gone forth from the old Division Room in the fifty years. Renfrew was proud of its reputation as a temperance town, as a place where there was less drinking and less lawlessness, and a better chance for its young men to grow to years of discretion clean, than in most towns of its size; and to this, he claimed the Division had largely contributed. The Division had always borne its share in civic enterprises—it had fathered the first Brass Band, mothered two or three Reading Rooms and the Mechanics' Institute, had been brother to many of the religious denominations, which had worshipped under its roof in their weaker days, it had shielded men in their hour of weakness, its members had laid down their tools and stood guard for hours over fellow-men in their battle with appetite, it had lent aid to the needy, it had buried its dead, it had brought to the town teachers and preachers of temperance, it had circulated good literature, it had organized to carry laws, and organized to enforce them, it had made happy marriages, it had trained young men in the ways of public business, and given them opportunities of learning public speaking, it had sent forth men to success in business, to responsible positions in the public service, and to the field of battle. There had of course been much of human nature in it, much of routine, much of foolishness, much of waste effort, but through all this had gone on the good work of educating public sentiment, of saving men, and of making life cleaner and purer and happier for the hundreds who had signed its rolls.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

While the Sons of Temperance, organized at this point in 1852, through its long career has had much to do with public affairs in many ways, it was of course essentially a social and philanthropic institution: and the Agricultural Society, organized a few months later, was the first union of the people in Renfrewville for the advancement of the material interests of the community.

The then Parliament of Canada having made an appropriation for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies, it was not long before the progressive men of Renfrew County took it into their heads that some of the money might be employed to advantage in this part of the province. It is a disputed point as to whom the credit is due of first bringing this idea before the public. However,—from the minutes of the Society, kindly placed at our disposal by Robert McLaren, Esq., the energetic and obliging Secretary,—we find that the first practical action in the matter was taken in April, 1853, through a requisition to Henry Airth and W. N. Faichney, Esqs., J.P.'s for the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, asking that a meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Renfrew might be held at an early date for the purpose of organization. The names of the following gentlemen were attached to the requisition:—George Ross, Wm. Jamieson, Alex. Martin, S. Coumbes, Wm. Harris, John Munro, Geo. Thompson, J. L. McDougall, Thos. New, Joseph New, Wm. Logan, Thos. Costello, Wm. Forrest, Robt. McNab, Philip Thomson, John Burns,

Angus McInnes, Alex. Stewart, John Millar, John Smith, John McDonald, Allan Carswell, Wm. Watt, John McNab, John McRae and John Burwell.

The meeting was held in the Grammar School building, Renfrew Village, on April 30th, 1853, and a subscription list opened. The advantages to the agricultural affairs of the county, afforded by the establishment of an Agricultural Society, were fully discussed, and 109 promised subscribers of 5s. each were obtained. Of these, a number failed to pay the required sum; but enough was obtained to secure the Government grant.

At the first regular meeting, the name of the "County Agricultural Society of the County of Renfrew" was adopted, and the following officers appointed:—President, J. L. McDougall; 1st Vice-President, James Morris, Jr.; 2nd Vice-President, Robert Smith; 3rd Vice-President, Caleb S. Bellows; Secretary, Geo. Ross; Treasurer, John Munro; Directors, Wm. Jamieson, John McNab, Henry Airth, Sr., John McRae, Wm. Richards and David Barr.

No exhibition was held the first year; but early in 1854 the Society began its career of usefulness by purchasing improved varieties of seeds, etc. This practice it kept up for a number of years,—a stumping machine and hay scales being among the more important articles procured for the use of the members.

The first Exhibition was held on the grounds opposite the Exchange Hotel, in the Village of Renfrew, on the third Tuesday of September, 1854. But 37

premiums were offered for competition; yet the Directors, in their report, stated that the Exhibition was highly creditable to the County.

From this time there was a gradual growth in the Society, each succeeding year seeing an increase both in the number of members, and in the interest taken in agricultural affairs. Branch Societies were started in many of the Townships—Horton, Adamston, McNab, Westmeath, Ross, Bromley, Wilberforce and Grattan. Ploughing Matches were also held, at which, for many years, besides the prizes awarded by the Society and local contributors, fine iron and steel ploughs and large sums of money were presented by the Hon. James Skead and E. McGillivray, of Ottawa, and H. McKenzie, of Fort William.

Mr. Geo. Ross remained as Secretary of the Society till January of 1862, when Mr Robert McLaren was elected Secretary-Treasurer, a post he held up to January of 1902.

When in 1868 the County was divided into Ridings, it became necessary under the new Agricultural Act that the Society should also be divided. Accordingly, a meeting was called for the 11th of April, 1868, by J. L. McDougall, M.P.P., and the name of the Society changed from the "County" to that of the "South Riding Agricultural Society of the County of Renfrew." This change of name, however, made but slight alteration in the workings of the Society.

For many years the annual Exhibitions had been held in Mr X. Plaunt's field near the Town Hall, the latter building being appropriated to the ladies. But by 1872, the Society had grown to such dimensions that the Hall was found to be totally inadequate for displaying the articles sent in for exhibition. In 1873, a Committee was appointed to communicate with different persons with a view to purchasing a site for exhibition buildings. They reported the following as the result: From Mr X. Plaunt, a piece of land near the Railway Station

at \$200 per village lot, or about \$800 per acre; from Sir Francis Hincks, a lot near the Catholic cemetery at \$400 per acre; from Mr S. Coumbes, the lot on the east side of his residence at \$125 per acre. Mr Coumbes' offer was accepted, and a little over five and a half acres were purchased. The style and character of the new Exhibition buildings was next considered, and Mr J. Barnard, at that time President of the Society, was deputed to prepare plans and specifications. This he did, assisted by Messrs Burns and Sharp, and their specifications having been adopted, tenders were advertised for. Four parties tendered; and Mr Donald Frood's tender of \$3,695, being the lowest, was accepted. The Directors reported that though this amount at first sight seemed large, they were of opinion that it would be an error and a waste of money to have erected only temporary buildings, which would require replacing in a few years. The following description of the buildings is taken from the Renfrew Mercury of October 2nd, 1874:—

The Show Grounds, which are five and a half acres in extent, are situated just south of Mr S. Coumbes' house, and extend from the road in front to the Mill Creek in the rear. They are bounded on the south-east side by a shed 480 feet long, divided into 66 sheep and pig-pens. At the end of this shed there are also 26 fowl-coops. On the north-west side, there is another range, 440 feet long, of sheds, containing 30 horse-stalls, and 40 cattle-stalls.

The Agricultural Hall, which occupies the centre of the grounds, is in the form of a Greek cross—there being a central block of 30 feet square, two storeys high—with four wings of the same dimensions, but only one storey high. The length of the building across, in either direction, is consequently 90 feet. The centre block is surmounted by a cupola. The lower storey of this central Hall is eleven feet in the clear, and the upper storey is of the same height. The four wings have walls eight feet high, and no upper floor. The lower floor throughout is not boarded, but is composed of gravel covered with a layer of tan-bark.

Between the Hall, and the Mill Creek, there is a ring for the exhibition of horses and cattle. It is 200 feet in diameter, and is enclosed with a board fence four feet high.

The different modes contemplated at the outset for raising the requisite

funds for completing the Show Grounds were by application to the adjacent townships for municipal grants, (but none of them responded favorably); by voluntary subscriptions (by which over \$400 was raised); and by charging an admission fee for entrance to the grounds.

It was soon found that these plans would not raise the money fast enough; and some fourteen persons,—all the Directors and two or three outsiders,—advanced the money required to pay off the Contractor, in instalments, at 8 per cent.; securing themselves by a mortgage on the buildings. The rate of interest they afterwards voluntarily reduced to 5 per cent.

In 1877, as money was not forthcoming quickly enough to pay the interest on the amount advanced by the Directors, the means of meeting the deficiency were fully discussed; and to aid the Society, the Rev. R. Campbell made the following suggestions:—

That a Stock Book be opened, and shares of, say, \$20 each be sold; the Society to guarantee 5 per cent. per annum interest. Thereby getting a greater number of persons interested in the success of the Society. Also, that Public Meetings, addressed by the leading speakers of the day, be held, and the public charged a reasonable admission fee.

These suggestions found favour with the Directors, and a Committee was appointed to canvass for shareholders. A little over \$1,000 was collected in this manner.

But even then it was found that the Society could not under ordinary circumstances, pay its principal debt. The matter was debated for some time; and in 1892, as some of those who had advanced money expressed themselves that they had never expected to make anything out of the investment, and were quite willing to relieve the directorate, by donating all or part of what they had advanced, Mr David Barr took the initiative in approaching all these parties, and as a result, Messrs A. A. Wright, Geo. B. Cardiff, Robt. Carswell, Joshua Murphy, Robt. Leitch, Sr., Dr. Mann,

Noble Dean, Rev. R. Campbell, Jas. Ward, Peter Dougall, Wm. Airth, T. B. Muir and Jas. McLachlan were created life members, having donated \$20 or more to the relief of the debt; while Donald Stewart, Jr., Allan McNab, Duncan McIntyre, John McGuire, Jas. Fraser, Jas. Lindsay, Duncan Stewart, Alex. Miller, Jas. Gibbons (Admaston), E. Mayhew, Jos. Plannt, Jas. Clark, Adam Lindsay, Donald Stewart (Customs) and Mrs Mackie Barr were made members for one year, having donated \$10.00 or more; and Messrs J. D. McDonald, J. C. Hyett, J. & J. D. McNicol, J. C. Wright, J. H. Walford, W. Frood, Thos. Hynes, M. McDermid, Mrs Inglis, and Mrs Geo. Ross, having donated all they subscribed, were returned thanks.

This move relieved the financial tension, wiping out between principal and interest, over \$1,000: and since then the directors have been able to keep up their payments of interest on the balance, promptly, and have reduced the principal indebtedness to a little over \$100. In 1893, in order to give a better ring for speeding horses, about two acres extra of land to the east were purchased from the late William Airth. Further improvements to the grounds and buildings have been made from time to time. For a few years it seemed as if the South Renfrew Fair, in common with many other district fairs, was doomed to be crowded out by the larger exhibitions of the cities; but that danger now seems gone by. Readjustment to changing conditions seems to be all that is necessary to prolong the existence of the institution; and now that the indebtedness is about wiped out, the enlargement or changing of the grounds, and the erection of better buildings, is being discussed by the directorate.

As noted above, during the forty-nine years of the Society's existence there were only two secretaries: Mr George Ross from April 1853 to Jan. 1862; and Mr Robert McLaren from

that time until Jan. 1902, when he voluntarily retired, and his place was filled by the election of Mr Orange Wright. Much of the success of the Society has been due to the courtesy of Mr McLaren during his forty years of public service, and to the confidence of the people in his fairness and integrity.

The Presidents have been more numerous ; but still, owing to one or two long terms, not large in number. Mr J. L. McDougall was President from 1853 to 1856 ; then Henry Airth, sr., for one year ; Archibald Patterson for two years ; John McNab for one year ; Wm. Jamieson for one year ; Alex Stewart for two years ; John

Gibbons, one year ; Jas Thomson, one year ; David Airth, one year ; J. L. McDougall, five years ; Henry Airth, two years ; John Barnard, one year ; Alex Barnet, three years ; Wm. Bannerman, Peter Dalglish, Jas. Carswell, Geo. B. Cardiff, each one year ; then Jas. Carswell for thirteen years ; Gregor McIntyre for two years ; and then Jas. Carswell again for seven years more : he still holding the position, esteemed for his many gifts and services to the institution, and for the hearty geniality of his disposition, which has such an influence in retaining the confidence and sympathy of the people for the South Renfrew Argicultural Society.

THE FREE MASONS.

The Masons, as is well-known, are a peculiar folk. Most other societies come before the public more or less prominently, and with some particular object in doing so; but the Masons appear to keep their affairs to themselves as a family, neverseeking for recruits from the outside world, accepting only those who voluntarily offer, and not all of them. As to whether there be any truth in the old stories of their practising the "black art," having visits from "Auld Cloutie" during Lodge meetings, or treating their novices to rides on goats, the profane are in profound ignorance. There is therefore little known, beyond the pale, of the history of Renfrew Lodge, No. 122, the name of which has appeared for some years on a window over Muir's "China Hall" on Raglan street. However, next to the Sons of Temperance, it is the oldest fraternal organization in Renfrew, and, from Mr Win. Hay, who has been making some researches, we have gleaned the following:—

The Lodge was first opened 19th December, 1859, under authority from the then Grand Master, Judge Wilson, of the Queen's Bench. The Lodge Room was in the upper part of Munro's Hotel, now The Exchange. The charter members were:—

A. H. Dowswell, J.P., Burnstown.
John Munro, Hotel keeper, Renfrew.

Collar M. Church, M.D., Arnprior.
Archibald Patterson, Postmaster, Admaston.

John Paris, Millowner, White Lake.
Matthew Patterson, M.D., Douglas.
Alexander Moore, Millowner, Admaston.

Andrew Bell, C.E., Douglas, now of Almonte.

William Morris, Lumber Merchant, Greenlaw, McNab.

Peter MacIntyre, Farmer, Horton.
George McDonald, White Lake.

Of these, the only one now living is Mr Bell, residing in Almonte, and a member of the firm of Bell & Crawford, Engineers and Land Surveyors, Ottawa.

The Lodge continued to meet and increase in numbers in the same place until Sept., 1866, when it was removed to the old Temperance Hall, thence in October, 1872, to Muir's Hall, and in September, 1894, to the present commodious apartments in the Barnet Block, corner of Raglan and Prince streets.

Whether the Renfrew Masonic Lodge has had the ups and downs common to most other organizations we do not know. It is only in evidence to the public on occasions of funerals of deceased members, and their annual attendance in a body at Divine service—or occasionally, after their labours in the Lodge, regaling themselves at Brother Stitt's—but judging from appearances, the institution has prospered. It numbers among its members many of our most respected townsmen, with several from the surrounding country. What the Masons do in the line of benevolence, either towards individuals or as grants to charitable institutions, is not known to the public, but we are of course aware that this Lodge furnished a ward in our Hospital, and it also regularly contributes to the "Sick Children's Hospital" in Toronto.

THE SCHOOLS FROM 1850.

Robert Rule Wilson held sway over the youthful minds of the Renfrew portion of Horton township in 1850 and for the next two or three years, and his successors were one Smith, who was a very strict disciplinarian, and two or three times came to clashing with the trustees; Thomas Boland, who had come direct from Ireland; and Archibald McGregor, a Beckwith man; the first two serving only brief periods. In 1858, when Renfrew was erected into a separate Village Municipality, the School Board was re-organized as well. The first nomination of Common School trustees was held in the school-house—that little log building still standing in rear of Mr Stafford's dwelling on Plaunt Street,—at the call of Mr Geo. Ross as returning officer, on Thursday, 13th of January, 1859. The trustees chosen were John Burns, Dr. David Evans, John McRae, Samuel Francis, Joseph Gravelle and Robert C. Mills. By ballot, the first two were chosen for three years, the third and fourth for two years, and the last two for one year. At this same meeting it was moved by William Dickson, seconded by John McAndrew, and resolved, that the Board of Trustees now elected meet with the Grammar School Trustees at as early a date as possible in order to adopt measures to form a union between the Common and Grammar Schools and to co-operate with the Board of Grammar School Trustees in obtaining a qualified Grammar School teacher.

The new Board of Common School Trustees did not meet until March 18th, when Mr Burns was chosen

Chairman, and Mr Geo. Ross, Secretary. Mr Gravelle, having accepted office as one of the Trustees of the Separate School, vacated his seat as a member of the Common School Board, and a week later Mr William Dickson was elected to fill the vacancy. At the next meeting, a rate of 1s. and 3d. per month was fixed to be charged on all resident children, and 1s. 10½d. per month on all non-resident children.

On the 9th of April, 1859, a union meeting of the Grammar School Trustees of the County and the Board of Common School Trustees of the Village was held in the Town Hall. There were present, of the Grammar School Board; Rev. Michael Bryne, Rev. S. C. Fraser, Dr. Geo. Smith, John Munro and Geo. Ross. And of the Common School Board, Messrs Burns, Evans, Mills, McRae and Dickson. Father Bryne was called to the chair. The propriety of a union of the Boards was discussed. It was unanimously approved; and a committee, consisting of Messrs Burns, Smith, Ross, Evans, Byrne and Dickson, was appointed to have the necessary documents governing the union drawn up and signed, and the secretary, Mr Geo. Ross, was instructed to advertise for a Grammar School teacher; salary not to exceed £150. The "necessary document" of union as evolved comprised seven somewhat closely written pages enumerating 14 Articles. The preamble set forth that the union was desirable "in order to secure a beneficent and effective system of education for the general advantage of the inhabit-

ants of the Village." The Articles provided that the union school should be known as "The Renfrew Public School." The design of the school was set forth in Article 3 to be "to afford a course of instruction beginning with the alphabet and embracing the English, French, Latin and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, history and geography, book-keeping and the elements of natural and moral philosophy, elocution, rhetoric and logic and such other branches as the Trustees thereof shall deem proper to introduce." The Principal was to get not more than £200 a year. Provision was made for the gratuitous instruction of not more than ten poor pupils. The Articles of agreement were signed by Michael Byrne, Geo. Ross, Geo. Smith, Archibald Patterson and John Munro of the Grammar School Trustees, and John Burns, Samuel Francis, William Dickson, D. Evans, John McRae and R. C. Mills of the Common School Board.

At a meeting on the 29th April, William Dickson was elected Chairman of the joint Board. The applicants for the position of first master of the Grammar School under the new conditions were: J. L. McDougall, Jr., of Toronto, Thomas Rome, of Smith's Falls, and Finlay McNab, of Kingston. After considerable debate on the merits of the candidates, on motion of Messrs Patterson and Francis, Finlay McNab was elected at a salary of £150, to commence teaching on the first of June. Rev. Geo. Thomson was nominated as Local Superintendent of Schools, but he declined to accept; and Rev. W. W. Lochhead (the Free Church minister) was thereupon appointed; and Mr McGregor's services as Common School teacher were retained at a salary of £5 per month.

The Grammar School building did not long remain in use for Grammar School purposes. On the 27th August, a meeting of the ratepayers was held to consider the procuring of

or erection of suitable buildings. Mr Cockburn, the Superintendent of Grammar Schools for Upper Canada, was present and condemned the building then occupied. A motion was passed and afterwards ratified by the Trustees, renting from Mr Geo. Ross the lower flat of what was then and is yet known as the Town Hall, for three years, at \$50 a year. Fifteen cords of hardwood and five cords of pine were procured for the winter's supply, early in December, from Mr Froot at 6s 5d per cord for hardwood and 5s. for pine: a striking difference to the prices paid to-day. Mr McGregor was retained as teacher of the Common School for 1860, at £65, and Mr McNab at £150.

And at this early stage the local economists in school affairs appeared on the scene. At the annual meeting of ratepayers the minute says: "After considerable discussion had been entered into regarding the heavy and seemingly unnecessary expenditure incurred by the Board in the past year, as exhibited by the School Report, it was resolved that the Report be adopted, and that the propriety of a less expenditure in conducting the affairs of the school be respectfully brought before the notice of the Board of School Trustees."

Henry Groves and Abraham Fraser were then elected as trustees for three years in place of William Dickson and R. C. Mills, whose term had expired; and John Smith, Reeve, was elected to take the place of John McRae, who resigned. The united Board of 1860 organized with Rev. Geo. Thomson as Chairman and Mr Ross as Secretary-Treasurer, and a Committee was appointed to call on Messrs McDougall and Sinclair to ascertain whether a suitable site could be procured for school purposes. Apparently, the Board had hard or busy times in financing: there were frequent demands on the Council's Treasurer and for collections from ratepayers: Messrs Torney and Faichney being engaged at differ-

ent times to collect back dues on a percentage: and in July of 1860, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr McNab to see on what terms he would be prepared to carry on the school—providing himself and an assistant, and maintaining the school at its then efficiency. Negotiations were apparently proceeding satisfactorily, but in October Mr McNab asked the Board to accept his resignation. This was done with expressions of regret. Mr McNab, under the terms of his agreement, provided a substitute, and this substitute was Joshua Fraser. In November, the Board appointed a committee to call on Mr Fraser and offer him re-engagement at £125 a year and £25 or £30 a year more if he provided an assistant: the holidays to comprise only two weeks in summer, two weeks at New Year, and the Saturday of each week. Apparently there had been some doubt about the membership of the Grammar School Board, for County Clerk W. R. F. Burford was written to, and answered that the members were Rev. Messrs Bryne, S. C. Fraser, Almeros and Thomson, and Messrs William Halpenny and Archibald Thomson. Apparently that year, as in the year before and as in pretty nearly every year since, the conduct of the schools and their financial management came in for considerable comment and criticism, and regret was expressed at the small attendance of the electors at the annual meeting while so many made complaints; and “It was moved by Mr Fortunitus Hughes, seconded by Mr Simard, and resolved, that the Secretary is hereby instructed to communicate with the County Council expressing the regret of the meeting at the course pursued by the County Council in appointing during the past year several parties as Grammar School Trustees for this section who were wholly unfit for such duties, who were distasteful to the people and contrary to the express wishes both of the people and the Board of Trustees, and al-

so appointing more trustees than the law required, thereby causing confusion in the Board of Trustees.” William Jamieson, Reeve of Horton Township, was also criticized for having had anything to do with the County Council appointments, and the Board were advised to see if the services of a boy could be procured to sweep the schools and light the fires free, in return for his tuition, instead of paying £3 per annum, which was then being paid and which was considered too high.

There may be those alive still who will remember what the trouble was all about, and who were the members the resolution was hitting at, as unfit and unpopular. It calls to mind stories of stirring times, and bitter personal antagonisms which rather clouded the peace of the community in those early days, but which mostly softened with the lapse of years.

At the election of Common School trustees for 1861, John Smith and Samuel Francis were re-nominated and declared elected, but Mr. Francis having declined to act, Mr. Orange Wright was elected in his stead. Rev. Mr. Thomson and Mr. Geo Ross were re-elected chairman and secretary respectively. At a meeting in March, Rev. Mr. Fraser moved and Mr. J. L. McDougall seconded a resolution notifying the teachers to introduce into the Seminary, “Sangster’s Arithmetic” in dollars and cents, on or before the 1st of May. Mr. Fraser, by the terms under which he had been engaged, had procured a teacher for the common school, and this teacher was Donald Stewart, son of one of the pioneers, and many years thereafter a teacher in Renfrew, for many years also Customs officer, and deceased in 1901. On Mr. Fraser’s retirement in September, 1861, Mr. Stewart was appointed Principal of both the Grammar School and Common School for a time. Mr Ben. Freer was the choice of the trustees as the successor of Mr Fraser, and Mr. Stewart was re-engag-

ed at an increased salary as principal of the Common School.

At the annual ratepayers' meeting of 1862 all seems to have been peaceful, John Burns being re-elected trustee, and Jos. Gravelle elected in place of Dr. Evans. Rev. Geo. Thomson and Geo. Ross were re-elected chairman and secretary. In April, rates of tuition were fixed at the same scale for both residents and non-residents—1s. 3d. per month for Common School, and 2s. 6d. per month for Grammar School. In October, Mr Donald Stewart was compelled by ill health to resign his position. Miss Hodson was asked to accept the position but refused, and Mr Duncan Stewart agreed to fill it till the end of the year. There was serious debate whether the Grammar School should be continued or not, but it was decided to keep it in existence at least another year. Mr. Freer was re-engaged as teacher, and Mr. John Park was engaged as teacher of the common school for 1863 at a salary of £60 a year.

At the Trustee election of 1863, Samuel Francis, Patrick Kelly, Geo. Ross, John McAndrew, John O'Harro, Wm. Mackay, David Airth, and Mr Mackay, Jr., were nominated. A poll was demanded on behalf of Patrick Kelly, and Messrs McAndrew and Wm. Mackay were elected. On the Grammar School Board that year, Henry Bellerby and John Paris seemed to be the new members. Rev. Geo. Thomson retired from the chairmanship; Rev. Mr Lohead was chosen as his successor; Mr Bellerby was appointed secretary and A. Fraser was appointed treasurer, the last two at a salary of eight dollars each. This seems to have been a matter of contest: for at the next meeting, on March 19th, Messrs Paris and Halpenny moved that the resolutions passed at the last session, making these two appointments, be struck out of the minutes. The chairman ruled this motion out of order. Messrs A. Thomson and J. Smith thereupon

moved the confirmation of the minutes, when Messrs Paris, Gravelle, Halpenny, McAndrew and Burns left the meeting: leaving only six members, not a quorum. And to complete the mix-up, Rev. Mr Lohead at once resigned the chairmanship and his position as one of the Grammar School trustees. It would seem that it was the matter of salary which caused all this heat: for at the next gathering, after Mr J. L. McDougall had been elected chairman, a motion by Messrs Smith and Thomson that the motion making the appointments of secretary and treasurer should be rescinded so far as it related to their salaries, was carried unanimously. Rev. Silas Huntingdon was appointed Local Superintendent of the village schools for the year. At the June meeting, Twelve Dollars was voted, to be expended in prize books for the union schools. Mr Freer was re-engaged as grammar school teacher for 1864 at £125 and Mr Park as Common School teacher at £75. And at the end of the year, after all, the secretary and treasurer were paid their salary as originally voted.

At the annual ratepayers' meeting in January, 1864, Messrs John Smith and Abraham Fraser were re-elected trustees, and a motion was passed suggesting to the Board the propriety of appointing two of its members as School Visitors, and "that these be required to visit the schools not less than twice in each month for the purpose of seeing that due attention is paid to the proper instruction of the pupils and that due care is taken of the books, maps, school apparatus and furniture." At the next meeting of the Board, after discussion of this resolution, Rev. Geo. Thomson and Mr. J. L. McDougall undertook to make an inspection of the schools and to report to the Board the result. Mr. Felix Devine was this year appointed one of the Grammar School trustees; and at the meeting in February, J. L. McDougall was appointed chairman; John

Burns, secretary ; Wm. Mackay, treasurer ; and Silas Huntingdon, local superintendent.

At the meeting in May, it was decided to reduce the Grammar School fees to 1s. 3d. again : in order to get the average attendance up over ten, that the Government grant for the half year might be obtained.

For 1865, Messrs Freer and Park were re-engaged, and Rev. Wm. Creighton was appointed local superintendent in place of Rev. Silas Huntingdon, removed ; and the old school building was rented to the Wesleyan Methodists for a place of worship for one year at £4.

At the annual school meeting of 1865, John O'Harro and Robert McLaren were elected trustees. Rev. Geo. Thomson was elected chairman ; and John Burns and Wm. Mackay were re-elected secretary and treasurer. There was some lively discussion during the year over the re-engagement of the teachers, but in the end Messrs Freer and Park were re-engaged.

At the annual election of 1866, Robert Drysdale and James Ward were elected trustees, and Peter Dougall was appointed a Grammar School trustee by the County Council. Rev. Mr Thomson was re-elected chairman, and the offices of secretary and treasurer were combined in John Burns at a salary of \$16 a year. A resolution was passed, on motion of Messrs Smith and Devine, that Dr. Freer visit the schools once a month and see that the children were free from skin disease. In March, Alex. Jamieson was elected a Common School trustee in place of John Smith, resigned, he being also a Grammar School trustee. A bill rendered at the next meeting by Dr. Evans showed that the visitation of the school by a Doctor was not an innovation of '66 ; for Dr. Evans' bill was for such services in 1862, 1863 and 1865 : six visits in all, \$6. Rev. Thos. Walker was appointed local superintendent in October in place of Rev. Mr Creigh-

ton, removed. Messrs Freer and Park were re-engaged for 1867 at salaries of \$500 and \$300 respectively.

At the annual school-meeting in 1867, Alex. Jamieson and Jas. Gibbons were elected trustees. The chairman and secretary were re-appointed. Messrs Freer and Park were re-engaged for 1868 at \$555 and \$300.

At the annual election of 1868, John O'Harro and James Bromley were elected trustees, and Simon O'Gorman was elected in place of Jas. Gibbons, resigned. Chairman Thomson and secretary-treasurer Burns were re-elected. At a meeting in June, circulars were read from the trustees of Colborne and Caledonia disapproving of that part of the Grammar School Act prohibiting girls from being classed as Grammar School scholars : but it is not noted that the Renfrew Board joined in the protest.

As the close of 1868 approached, there was considerable debate about the teaching staff, and as a result, at a meeting in September, it was decided on a motion brought in by Messrs John Smith and Jas. Ward, that a change of masters would be beneficial, and the Secretary was instructed to notify Messrs Freer and Park that their services would not be required after the termination of the year. And this was the beginning of a few months of trouble for the trustees. An advertisement for new teachers was inserted in the *Globe* and *Carleton Place Herald*. After the receipt of applications, the Board met once, did nothing, and adjourned. Then it met again ; when Messrs Jas. Bromley and Felix Devine moved that Mr Freer be re-engaged as Grammar School teacher at a salary of \$550. In amendment, John Smith and Alexander Jamieson moved that agreeable to the resolution of last session, the application of Mr Freer be laid to one side, and that the Board then proceed to select a teacher from among the other applicants. The amendment was defeated, and thereupon Messrs Smith,

Dougall, Jamieson and O'Harro left the meeting. There was not a quorum left. Then a special meeting was called to choose a common school teacher: but there was no quorum: the chairman, Rev. Mr Thomson, and Messrs Bromley, Drysdale and Burns being the only members to file an appearance. The next effort was more successful. There was a quorum. But no chairman. For the *pro tem* chairmanship even, there was a contest; Messrs Bromley and O'Gorman nominating Mr Ward; and Messrs O'Harro and Jamieson in amendment proposing Mr Devine. As Mr Ward was on the same side as Messrs O'Harro and Jamieson, it looks at this far-off period as if Mr Ward's opponents were seeking to shelve him for the evening, and his friends were seeking to keep him on the "floor of the house." However, the opponents won; and Mr Ward was placed in the chair. Then a resolution of Messrs Bromley and O'Gorman that the minutes appointing Mr Freer be confirmed was opposed by an amendment offered by Messrs O'Harro and Jamieson that the confirming of the minutes be left over till the next meeting. The amendment was lost, and the main motion carried. Then the resignation by Rev. Mr Thomson of the chairmanship was considered, and he was by resolution requested to continue to act till the annual meeting. The applications for the engagement of the common school mastership were taken up. There were four: from N. McLenaghan, Donald Stewart, John Park and J. W. Costello. A motion to employ Mr McLenaghan at a salary of \$360 was carried. A motion that in case of his non-acceptance, Mr Donald Stewart be appointed was lost. A motion that in case of his non-acceptance, Mr Costello be appointed was also lost. Apparently Mr McLenaghan did not accept, for on the 5th of January, 1869, a meeting was called to "hire a common school teacher." Messrs

Smith, Gorman, O'Harro, Ward, Jamieson, Bromley and Drysdale were present; but the minutes note that "when in the act of going into business a party left, which left us without a quorum." Another effort to agree was made at a special meeting on the 11th January, when in addition to those at the last meeting Messrs Devine, Dougall and Burns were also present. After Mr Ward had been again placed in the chair, it was moved by Messrs J. Smith and A. Jamieson that "in the opinion of the Board the meeting in December, 1868, was not properly called and the minutes of the meeting of 14th of November were not correct, but as Mr Freer had given up all claims against the Board, and no trouble was therefore likely to arise, therefore to facilitate business, the chairman be authorized to sign the minutes." To this, Messrs Bromley and Devine offered an amendment that Mr Freer be "released from all obligation to teach our school." The amendment was defeated: Messrs O'Gorman, Devine, Bromley and Burns voting for it: and all the rest against. The motion was carried on the same division reversed. This settled, Mr Alex. Jamieson was elected chairman, Rev. Mr Thomson having adhered to his resolution to resign. And then a tussle began again over the selection of the common school teacher. Messrs Devine and Bromley moved the selection of Mr J. W. Costello. This was lost. Then Messrs Ward and O'Harro moved that Mr Donald Stewart be engaged at a salary of \$250; and Messrs Bromley and Drysdale moved that Mr W. E. Graham be appointed. The resolution to appoint Mr Stewart carried. At this meeting also, it was decided to abolish all fees in the common school, and make it free for the year 1869.

At the annual election of 1869, John Churchill and Robert Drysdale were elected common school trustees; and on motion of Messrs S. O'Gorman and

Duuncan McIntyre, the action of the Board in making the school free to residents of the village for 1869 was ratified. The County Council in February appointed Mr John McAndrew to take Rev. Geo. Thomson's place on the Grammar School Board. Mr William Halpenny was elected chairman of the United Board; and John Burns, secretary-treasurer. Out of the applications received for the position of headmaster of the Grammar School, the secretary was instructed to wire Joseph Morrison, Adrian Zimmerman and James Christie offering them, in that order of preference, \$600 a year to take the position. And on motion of Messrs Smith and O'Gorman, Miss

Bridget Tyne was chosen as assistant in the common school at £40 for the year 1869. This engagement was short-lived, however; for in August, Miss Tyne, having become Mrs J. Moore, asked to be released. The Board agreed, and offered the vacant position to Miss Ruth A. Wright, at \$130 per annum. Rev. Paul Rougier, was that year appointed local superintendent of the village schools. Mr Morrison, after a year as headmaster of the Grammar School, resigned that position; and Mr J. W. Conner was chosen in his stead. Mr Stewart and Miss Wright were re-engaged, each at an increase of salary, for 1870.





REV. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D.Sc.
Minister of St. Andrew's Congregation, Renfrew, for
27 years, Moderator of the Presbyterian Gen-
eral Assembly in 1899, and author of a
portion of this Story of Renfrew.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. DR. CAMPBELL

Rev. Robert Campbell, author of many of the kindly biographies in this Story of Renfrew, was born in 1846 in the city of Montreal; at twelve years of age was living in Brockville, and received most of his early education in Brockville Public School, then under the care of Rev. J. H. Johnston, a Methodist minister, who, finding a student of promise, urged the parents that Robert be encouraged to enter university. At fifteen the lad left school, and began life as an apprentice in the Grand Trunk workshops in Brockville. There was business depression shortly afterwards, and many apprentices were laid off. Robert was among these, and for three years he turned his attention to clerking, meantime continuing his classical studies. He then entered Queen's University, and received his degree of B.A. in 1867. He continued in college, taking the theological course, receiving his M.A. in 1870. After a year's postgraduate course in Edinburgh University he won first place in Philosophy, receiving the medal and the Bruce of Grange Hall scholarship, as well as the offer of a parish in Scotland and a military chaplaincy in Ceylon. He however returned to Canada; and accepted the call of St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation, Renfrew, in 1871. For over twenty-seven years he remained the minister, building up a strong congregation, one which achieved the distinction of being the

best missionary-giving congregation in the Dominion. Under his inspiration the men of the congregation had much to do with making Renfrew a solid and progressive town. In 1884 he received from Queen's University its first degree of Doctor of Science,—not an honorary degree but won by scholarship. He was lecturer in several universities for many years on Philosophy, Political Economy, and Theology. In 1899 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; and in the same year was chosen Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M. Thereafter he was chosen to take up the work of the collection of the Presbyterian Church's "Century Fund," and the same financial ability that had made him the recognized finance minister of the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew, brought to bear in the larger field, resulted in the collection of \$1,500,000 in so efficient and economical a manner as has probably never been equalled in the raising of the same amount of money. But it was at the cost of much bodily and mental toil for three or four years. Then came a stroke of paralysis; and though its most serious effect passed away, there was the warning that his energies must not be so taxed. The evening of his days was spent in occasional preaching and in literary labors, including his portion of this Story of Renfrew.

The Story of Renfrew

The Narrative Continued from Documents, Interviews
of the Older Inhabitants, and Personal Remembrances,
by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

In resuming the "Story of Renfrew," after the lapse of some years, a few sentences by way of preface may not be out of place. In those years, as we are sadly reminded, the pioneers who were then with us have passed rapidly away, not more than one or two being still to the fore. Those who came later have not the vivid recollections of incidents and events such as were seared on the memories of the earlier settlers by the hardships through which they passed. Thus, there are many incidents which would make interesting reading which are dream-like to these later comers and therefore cannot be recorded with any accuracy, after the lapse of fifty years or more. To add to the difficulty, there is a period from 1850 onward for which there are no documentary records of much value, outside of those which, in a few instances have been very fully collated by the former narrator. Being thus condemned to make bricks without straw, what could one do except to follow the example of all good preachers, whose custom it is to return to the same subjects and to enforce them still further by bringing forth from the treasury things "new and old." Twice-told tales are sometimes welcomed though there may be but slight variation in the re-telling. Yet it may be necessary to keep in mind the long-time protest of our good Scotch friends against the habit preachers, be they

good or bad, have of resorting to the "barrel," and of shamelessly dishing out "cauld kail het again," which it has been maintained they will do, and strive to do very slyly, on the slightest possible excuse. At the risk, then, of having it darkly whispered, "Aye, he's at his auld tricks again," the present writer gives notice that he may be expected to pick up a sheaf wherever he may find it and not be careful to reap only where he has strawed.

Further, the new narrator rejoices in the well-known prejudice which exists against being bound down to accuracy in setting dates. How we all hated them in our school days! They never seemed to us to "adorn a tale." We harboured suspicions that they were a diabolical invention which some conclave of hard-hearted schoolmasters (schoolmistresses could have had no complicity in such malice), had introduced with express purpose of saddening school-boy life, and of furnishing daily and unfailing excuse for wielding "the birch." Shall we, then, who have escaped the thralldom of day and date, with all its consequent physical soreness and mental pain, demand that we shall have reminders of a detested past thrust on us at every turn? Surely not; and, to establish a good intent at the outset, all our readers may be assured that though the "Story" may mention dates, it will be erratic and hazy

enough in the use of them to satisfy any schoolboy. If any should say: "aye, it'll likely be because ye canna dae better," we just admit that there is a great deal in that. Neither the writer nor any of his informants can earmark every incident and event with an exact date, and we won't profess to do that.

It is to be feared, also, that the "Story" may be somewhat dry or even "unco dreich," as the Scotch say of many sermons. Of necessity that must be very much the case, for much that might make it lively would be likely to make it too lively and cause a terrible stramash. Details which might grieve or offend must as far as possible be barred, even at the risk of loss in dramatic interest, and if any slip is made it will assuredly be unintentional.

Further, it may be explained that as the residents of the village in 1850, and the ten years after, were in a peculiar sense the "makers" of Renfrew, and as they are nearly all gone now, it seemed that some effort might well be made to make our readers in some measure personally acquainted with them all. There is some risk of being tedious, indeed; and there can be no such attempt, on any extended scale, when we reach the later periods in which the persons written about are in active service still, but our first chapter will be devoted to making acquaintance with the citizens of 1850-1860.

So much, by way of introduction and of telling what may be expected. Now turn we to the "Story," which left off, generally speaking, at the end of the "forties."

1850 TO 1860 PERIOD

Who, and What Manner of Persons, the Citizens of this Period Were.

In a former chapter may be found an extract from Smith's history which gives a succinct account of the progress, resources and prospects of Renfrew and the surrounding townships at the beginning of this period. That resume may easily be supposed to have been based on a leaf from the note-book of some reporter who had been commissioned to spy out the land. As he evidently traversed the mail route from Pakenham through White Lake and Burnstown, likely he came on horseback, which was at that time a favorite mode of travelling and one in which many men and women were adepts. Wheeled vehicles might get through, but only under penalty of much jolting and straining and the imminent possibility of being mired in marshy places which were almost impassable when wet weather intervened. It suited his purpose better to come by that road, but the Ottawa River route was then a more eligible way of reaching our village from outside points during the summer. From Bytown stages ran to Aylmer. Thence, a steamer conveyed passengers and freight through Lake Deschenes to the foot of the Chats rapids. There, a portage was made—at first by batteaux; but, later, by horse railway—and from the head of the Chats rapids another steamer ran to Conroy's wharf at Bonnechere Point, whence conveyance could be had

over a rather poor road to Renfrew. The steamer Oregon was amongst the first on Deschenes Lake and, for a time Geo. Ross, afterwards of Renfrew, was her captain. Later, she was replaced by the Lady Colborne. The Geo. Buchanan was the first on Chats Lake, and the Emerald followed when the Buchanan was dismantled.

This route was improved early in the fifties by the building of Farrell's wharf and the opening of the Opeongo road to and beyond Renfrew. It was extended also by the opening of the Gould route, from the head of Chats Lake by stage to Cobden, thence by steamer through Muskrat Lake and River to Pembroke, and eventually to Des Joachims and by a series of portages to Mattawa. This continued to be the business and pleasure route till on in the seventies, and even after. So much for means of ingress and egress in those days.

The man with the note book came on from Burnstown and has given us a glimpse of what he saw. No doubt he set down much more, and what a relief it would be to the present chronicler if only such a note book had fallen into his hands. Having had no such precious windfall he may yet follow that reporter's tracks and, taking to himself a reporter's well known license may strive to make a story of it after all by introducing to your further acquaintance those who were helping Renfrew forward.

pointing out where and how they were at work and giving some hints, or guesses it may be, as to what manner of men or women they were.

The first outpost of Renfrew after leaving Burnstown would be the church at "Canaan," which up to this date had been supplied by Mr Mann, of Pakenham, who held service there every third Sabbath, to which came with commendable regularity the settlers in Bromley, Admaston, Horton and McNab, as well as those in Renfrew; R. R. Smith, A. Paterson, John Campbell, of Admaston, being prominent amongst those who came from far. At this time, however, the burden of the work had laid the minister aside for near a year and negotiations were on foot which resulted in securing a minister for McNab and Horton. That first church on "Churchfield" Stewart's farm about two miles from Burnstown continued to be as Zion to the old settlers, down to the time of its demolition near 1885.

The second outpost would be about a mile nearer the village, where the reporter would certainly call on the Morris and Martin families, whose business and social relations with the village were very close. There as we know were the first post office and the County Registry office; Jas. Morris, Sr., and afterwards Jas. Morris, Jr., holding these positions. In 1850, Jas. Morris, jr., was reeve of McNab and Bagot, and in 1853 he was warden of the united counties of Lanark and Renfrew. Renfrew had in him a most consistent and prudent friend and advocate, and had he not had to retire from municipal life on his appointment as Registrar in 1854 his popularity and his wisdom in counsel would certainly have meant much for our village in the exciting times that came later on. A modest, retiring gentleman, yet determined in acting up to his convictions, he was highly respected by all who knew him and fitted well the positions of Registrar and Sheriff, to which in succession he was called. A trait in his character which

endeared him to many in this vicinity was the intense love he had for the scenes of his early days. This brought him often from Pembroke to spend a day in his old haunts or to worship in the old church, and at such times many a warm hand grip was given and received.

Wm. Morris was more seen about our streets, as his lumbering operations had their base here, and as the Martin's, father and sons, took part in his activities, the same may be said of them. His home at Greenlaw was the much frequented meeting place of the young people when on pleasure bent. Frequently there were large parties of invited guests, who were right royally entertained. But the most cherished memories of many clustered around the happy evenings spent there by little bands who rode out, knowing that they needed no special invitation to make them free of the hospitality of the ever genial host and hostess of Greenlaw. Reverses came later, for lumbering was a precarious business in those days, and by the "seventies" the Wm. Morris and Martin families had scattered to Fort William, to Calgary, to Vancouver and the Vernon Valley.

Mrs Morris still lives in Vancouver and the Martins are active workers in the Vernon country.

Peter Morris, who was for a time in the West Indies, and, after, in business in Burnstown, died early and touched our village most through his daughter, who came to us about 1870, as the bride of J. L. McDougall, then M.P. and M.P.P. for S. Renfrew.

Between Greenlaw and the village the early settlers were, for the most part, notable for frugality and industry, for intelligence and self-reliance. Their religious training had a strong grip upon them, also, and upon their children after them. Thus they had greatly prospered, and one realizes that, though not within its bounds, they deserve recognition as very helpful "makers of Renfrew." On other lines converging in the village also, were men of like stamp who were

similarly helpful. The various Stewart families, the Forrests, Smiths and Frasers, the Knights, McLarens and Barrs, the McIntyres, McNabs, Martins and Russells, the Eady connection, and the Jamiesons, as well as many others, may be said to have laid the foundations of the business prosperity of the town by their yearly growing trade. But even that was a small thing compared with something else which the majority of them did. For, they sent us well-trained and industrious sons and daughters and, looking backward and noting who these were and what they have been doing, one easily discovers that many of our best citizens came, to us in that way and that, without their good help, it is quite unlikely that Renfrew would have grown to be the solid town that it is to-day.

So much to the credit of the sturdy yeomen who peopled the townships about us.

A second outpost was at the mills on the creek, about a mile and a half out. These were the first mills in the vicinity and were a great boon to the community. In the early part of this period they were operated by John McRae; but, as he soon after removed to his new mill on the Bonnechere, his record may be deferred till we meet him as a full-fledged citizen of Renfrew.

Coming to the head of Barr's hill, a glance to his right hand would show our reporter the first clearances in the village proper—large clearances—and in the distance the fine farmsteading of Sergeant Airth, who, with the strong help of five stalwart sons and as many sonsie daughters, had got far beyond the days when "tancies and a pickle saut" made an acceptable meal. He's a man of substance now. His son David is his working partner. In an honored old age he holds the posts of elder in the Kirk, of J.P. and of Captain in Militia. He has been Councillor and Reeve, but from this time forward leaves such honors to his sons. An intelligent and reliable man, a disciplinarian, as

might be expected, one who had a few good books which were well conned by himself and his children, he was a distinct force in the making of Renfrew, and his influence lived after him and was increased by the energy and intelligence of his sons.

On the left hand stood the humbler home of Joseph Mayhew, whose farm ran up into the stony ground. Happy home, made bright by the cheery and deeply religious nature of Mrs Mayhew, whose delight it was to have a good heart-talk with all comers. She remained with us till very old and feeble and all but blind, but to the last it was refreshing to spend an hour in her company. Kindly deeds and stalwart sons, also, did these pioneers add as their contribution to the progress of our village.

It was perhaps as far on as 1853, that the Manse, with its flower beds and the saplings of the now tall Lombardy poplars, was all in order and tenanted by Rev. Geo. Thomson, who was a teacher in the old land, an M. A. of Aberdeen, a thorough scholar, an able preacher, and a kindly, large-hearted man. He came in 1851, his family followed in 1852, and his parsonate ended, only at his death on the last day of 1870. The manse was another centre of genial hospitality in those days. Special mention may be made of the way in which the Second Line people and others,—McLarens, Stewarts, McIntyres, Knights, McNabs and the lave—after spending the New Year's morning in the old Scotch way, of first footing and visiting, used to wind up by driving in gallant procession to the manse, where cordial greetings were interchanged, between minister and people as, together, they set out on the round of their respective duties for another year. The minister exerted himself in securing a town cemetery, which was situated on his farm on the hill, and no long time passed till his eldest son John was laid to rest there. He went with horses to the shanties and, when stooping to buckle a loosened strap, he was kicked. He lived for some

weeks and then was brought home, but the journey re-opened the wounds and he soon passed away. Later on, his youngest son, William, who was a conductor running out of St. Paul, Minn., was killed in a railway accident. These sad things bound Mr Thomson to the village, as well as the love of his people, and though often enticed to go to a larger sphere, he remained with us and was honoured with the highest dignities which the church had to bestow. Soon after his death, kindly, patient, sadly afflicted Mrs Thomson followed. Several of his family were long in or about the village, but they scattered at length, and now the majority of the bright band who filled the manse with glee in the early days, have crossed the great divide.

The house and saddler's shop of M. Brousseau stood next. Soon, his son John took his place beside his father. They were good workmen, but as both delighted in and often found time for long chats, the work lagged. They were good neighbors, withal, and John's sons and daughters hold such places in life as tell well for the mother's care and training.

Alongside of Brousseau's was then the home of James Gibbons, whose son John B. was and is now working the home farm. Miss Gibbons married James Allan, P.L.S., and they occupied this same house till the "eighties," when they removed to their fine residence farther out.

Mr Gibbons had for years the arduous task of conveying the mails to Cobden. He is remembered as a faithful worker and, though somewhat blunt in speech and manner, was a kind-hearted man, whose neighbors held him in much esteem.

Next, stood the home and surgery of Dr. David Evans, who came to us from Richmond, Ont., where his father was for a long time minister. Dr. Evans had a distinguished career in college and when, with all the enthusiasm of an ardent nature, he threw himself into the practice of his profession, he soon gained such re-

cognition as meant day and night work, long and fatiguing drives, and much else which laid heavy burdens on, and set strong temptations in, the path of clever and prosperous physicians in Canada's early days. He was a jovial, hearty, witty man, the centre and life of every social gathering and function which he was free to attend, and, as he rejoiced in such relaxations, he often made it possible at the expense of proper rest. The burden soon became too heavy. He sank under it, and to the sorrow of the poor, to whom he was a friend, and the great grief of the well-to-do, who relied upon him, he died after twenty years' service whilst yet a comparatively young man. His family went to Texas, and the property has long been the home place of A. A. Wright.

On the same property, but nearer the Creek, stood a rough-cast house, which was likely Dr. Evans' first home and has since been tenanted as their first house in the village by a number who became prominent in its affairs. At this time it was occupied by Samuel Francis, a young axe-maker from the neighborhood of Smith's Falls. He had his shop by the Creekside and there he and his assistant—William Roberts—put such faithfulness and good steel into every axe turned out as soon made Francis' axes in demand on the Bonnechere and Madawaska. About the middle of this period, he removed to the permanent site of his factory, by the North side of the Bonnechere, stowing his household in the cosy nook further down that stream. Roberts was still with him, and with a succession of apprentices, prominent among whom was Elkanah Mayhew, he continued in business, until axe-making was on the wane, and he himself began to be broken down. Of Quaker extraction, he had many traits of character that befitted such descent, being a quiet, gentle, devout man, who did much in the cause of temperance, as has already been related, and took a deep interest in all that made for moral and spiritual uplift in the commun-

ity. He loved his quiet home and clung to the true hearts that were around him there. His other love was for children, who all knew him as their friend and crowded round him in the later days, when he had leisure, and rejoiced his heart greatly by their confidence and affection.

Further down the Creek were the saw mill which had been renovated and the tannery, which, with its associated shoemaking and harness shops, had been built by John Smith. Later, a stone grist mill (a brewery at first) was added. He and his young wife,—daughter of Lanark's pioneer minister—had come to us in 1847 from that hamlet and dwelt first in a small house which stood near the street, in front of where their comfortable residence was built later. They were welcomed to the social circles of those days and took part in the pleasant parties of the time, Mr Smith being a central figure on many festive occasions. The calls of business soon won more and more of his attention. He had a genius for accumulation, with abundant energy and capacity for doing telling work and, in no long time, he was one of the rising men of the place. A little later he had become a large property owner; having houses and vacant lots in many parts of the town, as well as farms in the country. These, with his many business propositions, which he managed with shrewdness and skill, made him prominent as a man of means. So masterful a man could not stand aside when pressed to give his attention to village affairs. He entered that field and became, and continued to be for years, the most potent force in our municipal and school matters. An autocrat, some said, and likely they were right. No doubt he was the man for the times when money was scarce and to keep down taxes was the ratepayer's chief end; but, looking backward, it appears that if he had struck out on broader lines he might have accomplished more for the town. For twenty-five years he

wrought faithfully according to his light, and then turned his undivided attention to his own business affairs. We shall have frequent occasion to refer to him again.

Just beyond the tannery was built the carding mill of William Logan, who came to us from Ottawa, where he was in McKay's employ and had gained expert knowledge of woollen manufacturing. He lived on what was called Albert street, (now Argyle) in a house on the corner opposite Dr. Mann's present residence. Active, energetic, well-informed and reliable, his business prospered and when he removed to the site on the Bonnechere it prospered still more. He made good cloth and taught his sons to do the same, and they are still doing that at the old stand—those who remain—for several have followed their parents to the silent house. There were few movements in which Wm. Logan did not take active and stirring part in this period and all through he had an intelligent interest in what was going on. His guardian angel in the home left him early and was much missed by him in later years, when her help and counsel would have meant so much to him and his children.

A little farther out, on the Opeongo road was the home of Dr. Carswell, who after many years of hard and exacting service, was becoming less able to go on long and weary drives and whose useful career ended about the middle of this period. He was a clever and well equipped physician, as has been already told, concerning whom one wonders that he should have wrought so contentedly and unselfishly in this out-of-the-way corner, when so many more inviting openings must have invited him thither. It was well that he stood by his post among us, for his skill was the means of prolonging many a life. He left a family of sons and daughters who became faithful and energetic workers in the up-building of the town.

It seems permissible to make a

little further mention at this point, of "Dr. John" McNab, who was a contemporary of Dr. Carswell and lived after him. He was not a Doctor in the technical sense, but had a sound education, and some early training in dispensing drugs. Add to these, the further qualifications of strong common sense, abundant nerve, and a deeply sympathetic nature, and one has some idea of this remarkable man, who, coming among the first settlers, saw work for someone to do in relieving pain, and who, without thinking of reward, set himself the task, which entailed on him much loss of time as well as many weary hours of watching. His success was based on the fact that he so often established himself as nurse as well as physician, and fought so many grim battles with disease on the declared line that "it's our business to keep them out of heaven as long as possible," the declaration, let it be noted, not of a sceptic but of a truly religious man, who was so long an elder and mainstay of the Kirk and who so often ministered spiritual consolation to the sick and sorrowing who had the benefit of his skill. It may be confidently said that he was adored and beloved above most men in the community, and he was worthy of it; for he was of the type set before us by Ian Mcalaren, in his beautiful pen-picture of Dr. MacClure. He and Dr. Carswell were in many respects the chief benefactors of these townships for the first forty years.

Alongside of Dr. Carswell's was the home of John Mills, a carpenter, who was ready to turn his hand to much else. His wife was a sister of Wm. Gordon, and a notable woman. She removed to Lindsay, but her two sons came back to us for a time, Rev. W. G. Mills, as assistant in St. Andrew's church, and John as a High School teacher. The mother lived again in them.

Turning back again to the Main street, just north of the Creek stood

the blacksmith shop and a little further on the dwelling of James O'Connor, a man of the "early forties," who was well doing and had prospered. About the middle of this period he purchased the farm just west of the Village in Admaston, to which he removed with his now growing up family, and only wrought by spells in the shop, when there was a slack time on the farm. The homestead is still in the hands of his son James, and the whole family have been much respected in the community. Wm. O'Conner, one of our furniture dealers, is one of the younger children of this pioneer, who, with his estimable wife, was one of the good foundation layers of our town. The dwelling was later fitted up as a store, and has had many tenants during the last fifty years; Ellis at present occupying it as a grocery and liquor store.

It must have been early in this period also that the log blacksmith shop opposite the O'Connor place was built. Probably Adam McTavish, who afterwards built on the gore lot on Hall street, first occupied this shop, but there is some uncertainty about this.

John Smith's residence, as has been already told, was further north on Main street, and on the corner of the Opeongo road stood the building which forms part of the present British Hotel, which was the first business stand of George and Roderick Ross. About 1850 these dealers moved across the street and Sampson Coombs began to keep a hostelry there. He was also the owner of the farm to which he went back after a few years and on which he lived to an advanced age. He built the saw mill on the creek which John Smith enlarged, and at a later period he set up a brewery on the creek, which was afterwards burned down. He was a genial host and a man of some substance and consequence in the community, but his choice of a business eventually wrought against him and he lost his grip.

The palmy days of the British Hotel

were later when the pushing little Irishman, Pat Kelly, was in control. Impulsive, warm-hearted "Pat" had hosts of friends and his house was for years the rendezvous of large numbers of his countrymen who settled west of us. That was late in the "fifties," perhaps even in the "sixties," and continued on at least into the "eighties." After Pat's death there were frequent changes, and its fame and fortunes were somewhat checkered down to the advent of the present proprietor, who has brought up its reputation during the last year.

On the East side of Main street in a building which is a part of the Dominion House, John McAndrew had entered on a business career which continued well on to forty years. His home, at this time, was on the property where his son now resides and later in this period he built a store beside his dwelling and removed from the "upper end." His mother and sister presided in his home for some years. Then came to him the blessing of a good wife and around them grew up a family, to whom he was devoted, on whose thorough education he was intent, and whose welfare was the chief care of his later years. All men knew his strict integrity and trusted him implicitly in business relations, and he prospered accordingly. Some few were privileged to look beneath the surface and they knew that this self-contained man was guided in life by the highest principles and that deep humility, tender heartedness and abundant generosity were of the essence of his character. He had such home-keeping instincts that he took little part in outside affairs, unless in connection with his church. Eventually he removed to Toronto, where his son John, who had been M. P. P. for the riding, holds a responsible position in Osgoode Hall and where, cared for by his daughters, he lived to a long age. His son, D. McAndrew, remains with us and lives in the old home.

Next door to John McAndrew

was the business place of George Ross — (Roderick Ross, his partner never lived in Renfrew) and here he opened the first post office in the village; his appointment being practically coterminous with the transfer of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Government, with the inception of a uniform rate of postage—three pence per half ounce—and with the introduction of postage stamps (1851.) He had a good education and a competent knowledge of business affairs and forms. Thus he was vested with many offices, such as Notary Public; Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Queen's Bench; Clerk of the Division Court; issuer of marriage licenses; Secretary of the Agricultural Society and of the Board of Education; and was the conveyancer and in a way the legal adviser for the district.

This multiplicity of offices gradually turned him from business, till he became practically an office worker, after the manner of our friend Geo. Eady at the present time. Being brought into continuous contact with the people he wielded a very considerable influence in municipal and educational affairs; indeed there was no matter discussed or carried out in this period, in which his voice was not heard and in which he did not take part. He became an enthusiastic Orangeman; it being at his instigation that the Order built for themselves the Hall, still standing at the "upper end," which, being purchased by the village, became the town hall and was long in use as the Grammar and Common School building. Later in this period he owned the house and place of business still occupied by his widow—a sister of the late Sheriff Morris—and there he continued till his death in 1864. Mr Ross had in a marked degree the characteristics of the Celtic temperament; warm-hearted, generous, hospitable, ready to go through fire and water for his friends, but also impetuous and little able to brook opposition. Thus he attracted

friends who stood by him, and had also tireless opponents to whom he gave no quarter—but the “Story” can do no more than glance at those things whilst recording the distinct place he held in this period as an active man of affairs.

Farther down, on the east side of the street, Henry Groves was proprietor and held sway as host of the Hibernia Hotel, which was one of the busy and comfortable stopping places of the period. Later on he had a smaller house on the site of Jas. Carswell’s lumber yard, but he lost his grip and eventually sank out of notice.

About where The Journal office now stands, was the shop of Arch. Thomson, familiarly known as “the learned blacksmith” because he had been a considerable reader of informing books and was very ready to open out the treasures of knowledge which he had thus secured. He was an industrious man of forceful personality, who made his views known and stood by them with abundant determination. His blacksmith shop was often filled of an evening with those who agreed in the main with his views. Then discussions, ranging over a wide variety of subjects, were held, and plans were concocted which were intended to rectify supposed or real abuses, or to further the interests of the village in certain directions. No doubt these plans “went aft alee” but they helped in bringing “grist to the mill.” Thus Mr Thomson increased in opulence and influence with the passing years. His recreation was, first of all, in ordering church affairs, especially in the psalmody department, to which he gave much personal aid, and which he sought to advance by instituting singing classes in the winter months. His second pet project was the Mechanics’ Institute, in which along with Mr Dickson and others, he played a prominent part, and assisted in making it the helpful heritage it has been to the village since its founding in 1854. A douce man was Archy and when, on

the organization of the County, he was appointed to the Clerkship of the Surrogate Court we lost and Pembroke gained a good citizen. Until his death about 1900, he was a frequent visitor, having always retained a strong liking for the village and the “cronies” with whom he foregathered here. His home was immediately south of the old log school site on Plaunt street.

In 1850 the most pretentious store and dwelling in town were in the stone building which still forms part of the Bank of Ottawa. There Robert McIntyre carried on an extensive business, which from small beginnings reached high water mark in the early “fifties” whilst it was yet under his personal charge. He was a shrewd, pushing, reliable business man with a certain “pawkiness” and suavity of manner which attracted and held much of the best trade of that day. By this time he had attained a secure and opulent position, had plenty spare cash—a very scarce commodity then—made careful investments, frequently with helpful results to the borrowers as well as to himself, and owned much land in the village and its vicinity. By the middle of the period he had gone to Montreal, where, as an active partner in the firm of McIntyre & Stewart, he accumulated still further wealth and laid the foundations of the present outstanding mercantile firm of McIntyre, Sons & Co. Returning to us for a little time, he became Member for the county about the middle of the sixties, after which he retired to a long life of ease in Edinburgh, Scotland, where his son, Peter, is an Advocate, with literary tastes. This genial man did not give much attention to the direction of village affairs, but he was a chief promoter of the building of the first stone Presbyterian Church and was an active worker in its interests.

When Robert McIntyre left Renfrew for Montreal, the business was continued under the direction of his brother

Malcolm, who also accumulated a goodly competence, retiring towards the end of the "sixties" to live in a suburb of Edinburgh. His temperament was altogether different from that of his genial brother Robert. In manner, he was distant, verging on the repellant. Yet, as he was thoroughly reliable the impetus of the past carried him through, until the active opposition of younger and more affable men increased, when the business waned. It was continued for a time by Malcolm McIntyre—a distant connection—and Robert Carswell—son of Dr Carswell. Their tastes, however, led them to settle on near-by farms which came to them with the estate and, eventually, they became so engrossed in their farming operations that, well on in the "seventies" they closed out the business.

It will be noted that so far we have been dealing, for the most part, with the east side of Main street. The fact is that it grew up first, under the wise foresight and liberal policy of Xavier Plaunt who owned the land. Thus it happened that at this juncture, there were few buildings on the west side. North of the British Hotel and down to the Barnet block corner, there was probably only the shop and dwelling of John Churchill in 1850. He had his cooper's shop about where Pedlow's store stands and his house a little further down, where it stood till very lately. A quiet, industrious, shrewd and reliable man was John Churchill, one who took an intelligent interest in village affairs and was often elected as a councillor and as a school trustee.

His shop was another of the village evening resorts, and the opposing parties in the not infrequent shindies that arose on fair days and other holidays, found in his stove-piles convenient weapons of the "shillalla" order which they were not slow to appropriate. The cooper's trade waxed dull as the potash industry decreased, and Mr Churchill, selling out to John Burns, retired sometime in the "sixties" to the farm near

the village, where he lived for many years.

It is doubtful if the old Barr & Wright store was built by 1850, but it is certain that there was an extensive business being done there early in the "fifties" by the firm of McDonald and Rankin. McDonald never lived here, but had his home in Ottawa and was alive still in 1900. John Rankin, the active partner, who was one of the township of Ross Rankins, is remembered as a genial, active man of business, who, however, never came into prominence in connection with village affairs. Soon after this period he went to Cobden where he took an active part in politics, and eventually was appointed to a government position in a distant part of the province.

Returning to the East side of Main street, it appears that, about 1850, W. N. Faichney built, though he did not completely finish nor occupy, the stone building opposite the present Barnet block. This "old timer," who was a blacksmith by trade, branched off into lumbering but, like many others, he was caught in the whirlpool of 1878 and lost heavily. He had an influential place in municipal affairs, being often accorded a seat in the council. Later he became invested with a variety of offices, such as collector, assessor, and street inspector which, along with occasional contracts which he undertook, enabled him to live in comfort in the home on Plaunt street, where his widow and one of his daughters still reside. About sixty years he was with us. His official services were of real advantage to the village and as neighbor and friend he had the esteem and confidence of very many.

Passing by the residence of Geo. Ross already mentioned and on to the site now occupied by Geo. Eady, we find that intelligent, active, Scotch joiner, John Burns, at work there in 1850. There he set up his home soon after and there he gained repute as a capable workman and as a trusty honorable man—treasurerships of the Vil-

lage, the School Board, the Cemetery Co., and various societies went his way; showing the estimation in which he was held. Later, he purchased and removed to the Churchill property on the West side, where there grew up around him and his excellent wife a family of clever boys, who afterwards took rank among the most respected and successful young men of our village. Unhappily, "the white plague," claimed as its victims one after another of them, until only William, the well known Civil Engineer, remains.

Special mention should be made of "Father" James, whose beautiful character and spotless life were such that all classes and creeds mourned when, after a short curacy in his home church, he was early called to his rest.

As has already been told, Wm. Dickson was the first resident shoemaker, his shop being about where The Mercury office now stands. He and several brothers came to Canada from the neighborhood of Selkirk, Scotland. They all had the literary bent and were not only well informed but had also the faculty of imparting their information attractively, whether in conversation or formal address; which was no more than might be expected, for in their early days the whole region about Selkirk was under the wizard spell of Sir Walter Scott, whose marvellous productions awakened a true love for literature and caused many young men to see "visions." Thus Wm. Dickson's shop became a favorite meeting place, where sallies of wit and humor, as well as telling repartee, mingled with informing conversation, well-told tales and solid discussion; a Literary Club of a very helpful kind. Dickson was of course the autocrat of this circle and had much influence on the attitude of his admirers on social, municipal and even ecclesiastical questions. Equally of course, when he espoused any cause, he gave it his whole hearted support

and by telling advocacy and willing work contributed to its success. Sometimes there was the clash of arms, but, on the whole, without any lasting feeling being aroused. The Sons of Temperance, the Mechanics' Institute, the cause of Education and his church all owed much to his ardent advocacy. He went from us to hold a position in Goderich, where he still lives; reminding us also by interesting letters to The Mercury that he has a warm place in his heart for the community in which he long held a distinctive place.

The house and cabinet-making shop of Robert Drysdale occupied the site of the present Handford block. He came to us from Lanark village, married a daughter of Sampson Coombs, and, being a most painstaking workman, he attracted to him a number of apprentices, prominent among whom were Alex. Ferguson, Robert Carswell, Duncan McIntyre, all of whom branched out into general carpentering and had much hand in the building operations of the village. With the advent of machine-made furniture, Mr Drysdale found his occupation not so profitable. At length, he was appointed Town Clerk, the duties of which office he performed with great care and unflinching courtesy until his death in the "nineties." A quiet, retiring, gentle soul was that of Robert Drysdale. Contentedly he lived, having his interests chiefly in his own home whilst faithfully attending to duties which brought him into frequent contact with his fellow-citizens, amongst whom he was deservedly held in much esteem.

William Mackay may be mentioned next, because, though he began business in 1851 in a small building on what was afterwards the Dougall property, he removed in 1853 to the store and dwelling—still standing—on the corner of Renfrew st., opposite the Handford block. There his business extended so rapidly that in 1858 he purchased the site and built the store on "Mackay's corner," at the

same time buying from one John McLean an unfinished house which he improved so that it became the well-known comfortable and commodious family residence. In that store he built up a large and profitable business, which he finally handed over to the control of his sons when the first brick block was built on the corner, 1896. In that comfortable residence, also, he and his true helpmeet, Mrs Mackay, surrounded by an attractive family of sons and daughters, spent many happy years: there she remains, her home being a daily calling place for her family, the most of whom are living in the town. Mr Mackay was appointed postmaster after the death of Geo. Ross in 1864, and continued in active service in that office until his death in 1901, delighting in the work because it kept him in touch with so many old friends and acquaintances. He branched off into lumbering about the close of the "sixties," entering into partnership with Alex. Barnett and Wm. Bannerman. This firm, having weathered the gales of 1878, he became one of the wealthy men of the community before retiring from the partnership about the end of the "eighties." Wealth made no change in him, for he continued all his life the same friendly man, the same good neighbor, the same industrious worker, that he had been in the early days. All through he had the confidence of the community, being honored as a man of strict integrity, and winning friends to himself by his obliging, courteous and helpful disposition. He did his due share of municipal work and in every movement of his day was a force to be reckoned with; at some of our crises a very potent and helpful force; in all moral movements, straight out on the side of right; in all that concerned the needy and distressed, an unobtrusive but a sympathizing helper.

A long time friend of Wm. Mackay was John McInnes, one of the McNab township pioneers, who leaving his farm in charge of his elder sons,

came to us about 1850, and lived on Plaunt street, just behind his little butcher shop, which is still standing next to P. J. Campbell's store. About 1858 he built his tannery, in which new calling he continued till his death about the beginning of the "eighties." As has already been related, his sympathies were fully enlisted on behalf of the Sons of Temperance, to which order and to the cause of temperance in general he gave a whole-hearted support. Both Mr McInnes and "Grannie" lingered with us till far past the "allotted span," leaving behind them, when they passed away, a blank not easily filled to a circle of friends, who knew their sterling worth and long remembered their genuine kindness of heart.

We are impelled at this point to make mention of another of Mr Mackay's "cronies"—Alex. Jamieson—who came from Glasgow, where he had been well trained in the tailor's art. Fitly enough he dwelt in the stone house just below St. Andrew's church, which was first occupied by tailor Bonnington,—his shop being in a small frame building which became noted for its periodical migrations from site to site, though it never ventured far from the corner of Main and Church streets. Having come to us as a widower with a family of small children he, in no long time married a daughter of Sergeant Airth, and, surely, never was there a happier home in Renfrew than that of this well assorted pair, so like-minded and leal-hearted were they; kindest and truest of friends and best of neighbors. His cheery disposition,—how often he met one with a smile or a jocund word—attracted to him life-long friends, made him popular amongst the young men, and gained him the special devotion of the children. Thus his little shop became a favorite calling-in place just "to bid him the time o' day" or "to speir at him for the latest news." He had a healthy interest in all village affairs and local doings, but his special in-

terest was in the welfare of St. Andrew's church, of which he was caretaker—for many years without salary, when the treasury was often "toom," with but a small allowance even when the finances were "no sae bad." At the same time he was an active elder, the right-hand man and near personal friend of the two ministers under whom he sat, and in all respects so trusty and helpful that this chronicler can testify that one of the darkest days he ever knew was when this good friend was taken from his side. How we all missed, and missed for long, the trim figure of the alert and handsome man of whom we had been proud as he moved quietly about among us, ministering to our comfort in our church-home!

Having turned to Plaunt street to meet with "Sandie" Jamieson we may as well look about that neighborhood before we return to the Main street. Just below, on the corner opposite the stone house, stands a rough-cast house, which was then the residence and had attached to it the shop of Wm. Gordon, another of our early shoemakers, who is remembered as an intelligent man, reliable in his dealings and esteemed by neighbors who were apt to apply to him for advice. He removed to Sarnia in 1855, eventually going to British Columbia.

On the site immediately above St. Andrew's church was the R. C. church, a frame building, which at the first was in part used as the presbytery. After a time the present presbytery was built; the former building still continuing to serve as the church until the present commodious stone structure was erected in 1872.

"Father" Bouvier, who in the "early fifties" was in charge of Renfrew as the centre of a group of stations, was a hearty, large-hearted man, somewhat similar in physical proportions and mental disposition to the Rev. Mr Thomson. As befitted such near neighbors, the priest and the presbyter were on friendly terms,

which contributed very much to the good feeling which generally existed between their respective flocks. "Father" Byrne, who came in 1854, continued in charge during the remainder of this period, very much to the satisfaction of his own congregation, as well as to that of the whole community, by whom he was greatly respected. He was deeply interested in educational matters, to which he rendered valuable service by acting as a Grammar School trustee and as local Superintendent. He, eventually, went to the western townships, and at the close of his laborious and useful career was in charge of the parish at Eganville.

Further up the street were the first school-house, the Free Church and the little Methodist church, which have been already noticed in a previous chapter.

It seems well, however, to make more extended mention of Rev. Simon C. Fraser, who, though he lived in White Lake, had charge of the Free Church here as one of his stations, which brought him into intimate connection with the village during the whole of this period. Mr Fraser, on first coming from Scotland, laboured as a missionary in the Province of New Brunswick. He strongly espoused the cause of the Free church, supporting it by pen and speech with much fervor, which, as he was a clever and scholarly man, enabled him to effect a cleavage amongst the Scottish settlers in these townships when he came amongst them, about 1847. The controversy which then ensued created considerable hard feeling, which lasted some years, but the present writer well remembers a remarkable meeting between Mr Fraser and his erstwhile doughty opponent, Rev. Dr. Mann of Pakeuham. Strangely enough they had not met since those old days when, as "Greek met Greek, then came the tug of war." Dr. Mann was in the Manse study, chatting with one or two ministerial friends. Happening to look out of the front win-

dow, he rose up quickly, saying:—"There's Simon Fraser coming in the gate. What shall I do?" "Meet him at the door" was the answer. This the Doctor hastened to do, and as they clasped hands, we who looked on saw that the dead past was buried there and then. Very beautiful was it to see how inseparable they were as long as our meetings lasted and we were all proud of the spirit manifested by these warriors of the earlier days. Good results came from these very divisions, whilst this may be laid down as certain, that in no part of Canada did the rancour connected with them die out more quickly or more completely than in Renfrew and vicinity. Mr Fraser handed over the Renfrew field to another, about 1860, but continued as minister of White Lake till near the end of the "sixties." Then he retired and ended his course in Brandou, where his sons had become prominent. He was long a Grammar School trustee and a Local Superintendent who was thoroughly helpful to the cause of Education in the townships adjoining.

With regard to the little log building which served as a Methodist church, it seems to have been built and held by the E.M. body. For some reason, the Wesleyans displaced the Episcopalians in the village, though the Episcopalians held on their way in Horton, north of the Bonnechere. The church and site seem to have reverted to Mr Plaunt, for the School-house and Temperance Hall were the Wesleyan meeting places until the building, in 1872, of the rough cast church near the C.P.R. track, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr Raney. An effort will be made to secure more detailed information than is now at hand as to the various pastors who labored among this active and helpful body of our fellow citizens.

We have somewhat lost touch with the supposed Smith's history reporter. If perchance, he explored in one day all the ground that we have gone over, we can readily understand that

he would gladly turn his steps to some quiet resting place—most likely to what was then the much frequented and comfortable hostelry over which those early pioneers, Xavier and Mrs Plaunt presided so acceptably. The building still stands and is known as the "Albion House." Much has been written in the previous narrative of this worthy couple. Much more might be added but even then the half could not be told of the wealth of kindness which was in their hearts, or of their open-handed readiness to help along their neighbors and to minister to the needy and distressed. Towards the end of this period they went up the Opeongo road with the rush of incoming settlers, where for many years they kept what was known far and near as the quietest and most comfortable resting place on that thoroughfare.

Returning to us about 1870, they built the brick residence in which they and their son William dwelt, and where he still resides. There they lived in comfort, watching with delight the progress of the village—to which progress they still continued to contribute in most generous wise. There they gathered around them a circle of friends—old and new—to whom they were endeared by the simplicity and beauty of the affectionate life which they lived as together they "travelled doon the brae." Now that they "sleep together at the fit," Renfrew has good cause to keep green the memory of these ever-helpful pioneers.

It may have been remarked by some that we have so far had little to tell of the west side of Main street, now so solidly built up. Good reason have we, for at the beginning of this period there was only cultivated farm land from John Churchill's place—Pedlow's—down to the site of the present "Ottawa House." There, was a small building which was the house and shop of Gabriel Minard, one of the earliest harness makers of the village. Probably he felt the pressure of the large business which John Smith

established in that line. At any rate we learn that about 1856 he rented his premises to Joseph Gravelle—shoemaker—who the next year wrought in partnership with Joseph Simard in the O'Connor shop near the creek. In 1858, Minard sold out, going to one of the new settlements above Pembroke. Joseph Gravelle, who was the purchaser, continued to do business on a considerable scale in that stand until 1868, when he built the large hotel, which he called the "Ottawa House" and of which he was himself the host for about twenty years, with the exception of a short period during which he rented it to one Armstrong from Arnprior. Eventually, James Young, the present occupant rented it. Mr Gravelle in his later years conducted a grocery business in the adjoining store. He was an active, intelligent man, who largely influenced his compatriots, thus becoming a force in municipal and political matters that had to be reckoned with for years. His son, Arthur, who was born in the Minard building in 1856, inherits the influence of his father, having long held a helpful place among the town fathers. He is proprietor of the "Renfrew Journal," a man of acknowledged ability and shrewdness, and has an established reputation for facility in opening safes, whose combination locks have gone out of order or whose key numbers have been lost.

In the early "fifties" the Mair brothers, of Lanark, who had lumbering interests extending into the back townships of our county, having purchased the site north of Minard's, built a good sized edifice, in which they established a general store, as a branch of their Lanark business. It was visited occasionally by one of the several brothers, but was managed by one Charles Black, a popular young Lanark man, who was quite a figure in our social circles. As reverses came to the Mairs, probably in the dark days of the later "fifties," the business here was discontinued. Then

John Munro, jr., took hold, doing a thriving business in this stand till the early "sixties," when he removed to the stone store further down the street, after which the Mair building was vacant for years.

The adjoining site to the north, was early built on by Robert C. Mills, who did quite a business there as a cabinet-maker, turning his attention at the same time to general carpentering and building, for always he was a pushing man who was on the outlook for opportunities for bettering his position. Thus, he became mail contractor for the route ending at Pakenham, which led him to add staging, which venture seems to have been successful under the charge of his younger brother, Wm. Mills, whom he had trained also as a cabinet maker. Later he turned his attention to lumbering, when, about the middle of the "sixties" he bought a limit on the Black Donald creek, which he wrought for a short time, then selling to Jonathan Francis, of Pakenham. Towards the end of the "sixties," he entered into partnership with Robert Turner, of Eganville, a veteran woodsman—the firm working on the Kippewa, then a remote and difficult country. About the same time, he became a partner with J. L. McDougall, M. P., in working a limit on the Du Moine. He had also by this time built a store—now occupied by P. S. Stewart—and had his dwelling farther down the street—where with Jos. Sleeman as partner, he carried on quite an extensive general business. All these undertakings flourished through some years of general prosperity but the terrible depression of the later "seventies" left little from the wreck to the members of these firms. Mr Mills and his sons Robert and Archie then cultivated their fine farms near the Pinnacle, whilst James was with us as a valued assistant to John McAndrew and the loving watcher over his invalid mother in the village home. James went eventually to College, but his course was

interrupted as his father, and in fact, the whole family, removed to Elsinore, Cal., when that town was being boomed. There Mr Mills went to work with his accustomed energy, building houses for rental; there he still works on at the age of 85—not possible for him to rust out. Several of his children are comfortably settled there. James is at Riverside, superintendent of a large fruit company, living up to the promise of his well spent youth. Much they all owe to "Grandma" McVicar, who when their mother's health failed, came to her daughter's help and trained her grandchildren well.

The log building which was Robert McIntyre's first store was, about 1851, occupied by Richard Dickson, a nephew of Wm. Dickson. He had learned the trade of cabinet making with R. C. Mills, and soon after set up business on his own account. After a few years he went to Portage-du-Fort, having in the meantime married a sister of Alex. Ferguson. Later he went west and became interested in railway work. He is remembered as a steady-going, energetic young man of good parts and principles.

The "Exchange" Hotel was owned by John Munro, sr., during this whole period, attaining under his management a widespread reputation as a home-like resting place. Near the close of the period Mr Munro retired, having built himself a house on the farm north of the present Aberdeen park which was afterwards owned by John Moran. The "Exchange" was then conducted for some time by one Lesperance, afterwards by Chas. Hudson, and later on was for many years owned by John Smith "of the Exchange." Mr Munro's affairs having become involved, he removed in the "sixties" to Arnprior, returning to us, however, on the advent of the railway in 1873. He built a home on Renfrew street, as also extensive sheds in which he did business as a forwarder until near the close of the "eighties," when he re-

moved to Kincardine. There, he lived to a very old age, lovingly cared for by his daughter and only remaining child, whose devotion to her father was in keeping with her otherwise beautiful character. He was a genial, generous, likable man who made many friends. Some of these, at least, got closer to him and loved him all the more because he so quietly bore the discouragements, reverses and sore bereavements which came upon him in his later career.

Yet further down the street, about the present site of McVeigh's blacksmith shop, were the home and business place of William Watt, carriage maker, a man of much intelligence and force of character, who took large part—helpful part, too—in municipal affairs, being frequently councillor and also Reeve of the township of Horton, of which Renfrew was then part. In the Mechanics' Institute and educational matters he had an abiding interest, the number of high class books that were placed in the Institute library giving lasting testimony to the care taken in that respect by Dickson, Watt and other reading men of those days. This pushing man was taken from us as the result of an accident at the "raising" of McInnes' tannery in 1858. A beam fell. Watt was struck, and so badly injured that, though he lived a few weeks, he soon passed away. Thus a good helper was lost by our village.

A little farther down, was the stopping place of Lawrence O'Rielly, whose cheery welcome, abounding good nature and strict attention to the comfort of his guests were widely and favourably known to travellers and rivermen. His son Peter inherited the good qualities and cheery disposition of his father. The son's figure was very familiar to us till about a year ago, he having engaged in various lines of business in our midst; at that time he went west and, quite lately, died. Both father and son were helpful in the upbuilding of Renfrew.

J. L. McDougall had his successive residences, as well as his general store, on the east side of Main street. As has been already related he owned much land in the village and up the Bonnechere. His disposition and his conduct of his affairs were, apparently, largely moulded by the environments of his early days in the Highlands of Scotland, and by his later experiences at the fur trading post. The land-holding instincts of the Chieftains were so strong in him that he was loath to part with the acres that would have clustered the village round the river banks. How he lost by that he probably knew, but in his heart was the protest to which he yielded. He kept around him a band of men—retainers, we might call them—many of whom were indolent, and the frequent subjects of his wrath, but he kept them on because he had been so long used to such men. He was shrewd, energetic, masterful, the most considerable man in the community, and as such felt himself bound to take an active part in its affairs. He did take the lead for years but his instincts and old associations so dominated him that he never struck out any broad and progressive policy such as he, with the influence he wielded, might have carried through with telling advantage to the village; incidentally, reaping rich returns for himself. The attractions of his home were great, Mrs McDougall being a model wife and mother; the essence of heart kindness and all true womanliness; an efficient moulding influence on the lives of the sons and daughters who grew up around them in their comfortable and sociable home. Mr McDougall passed from us about the middle of the "sixties" but Mrs McDougall survived him about a quarter of a century, her life brightened by the affection of her children as well as of a circle of attached friends; though, as she was bereaved of some of her children and friends were taken whilst she was left, the shadow of the lonely

days deepened on her path before her own end came.

Practically the village did not extend north of the Bonnechere in 1850, but, a couple of years after, the water power and lands to the north passed into possession of Hon. (later, Sir) Francis Hincks, then prominent as a political leader and premier. At a general election held about that time he was elected as member for the county, as well as for his old constituency of Oxford. Probably that had some connection with his investment. However that may be, he promptly set to work, sending Donald Kennedy, surveyor, to lay out a plan of that part of the village on his newly acquired property. This plan provided for a public square, which is now in possession of the town, the north ward school standing on a corner of it. There was also provision made for a site for County Buildings when they should be required—as Sir Francis evidently foresaw that they would be—his intention being that they should be located in Renfrew when the time came. In pursuance of the broad policy which he thus marked out, the dam was improved, the flume erected, the saw mill built, whilst a site, with free water, was offered as a bonus for the erection of a first-class grist mill; further liberal inducements being offered to others who might build mills or factories which should draw water from the flume. There was a stir created by this new and progressive policy. J. L. McDougall, accepting the offer and conditions, set to work on the stone mill, which came into use in 1855. In another year or so John McRae, whose mill on the second line we have already noticed, built the wooden grist mill; William Logan built his woolen factory in 1857, and Samuel Francis his axe factory about the same time. This activity in building operations brought a number of mechanics and laborers to the town, besides attracting

others who looked upon Renfrew as a favorable place for starting in business; its prospects for steady and substantial growth being considered excellent. The immediate effect was that there began to be a certain amount of building on the north side of the river, some of which was in anticipation of the erection of the mills. We may now notice particularly what was done.

Hincks installed one Wm. McKay (not the postmaster) as his agent; a position which he continued to hold for several years. His first work was the building of the sawmill, of which he had charge. Then he superintended the erection of a large building which still stands on the site across the bridge immediately north of Bartholomew's Hotel. This was occupied for a number of years as a store by J. L. McDougall, afterwards standing vacant for a long time. It was occupied again, about 1870, by W. M. Dickson, but only for a short period. Passing into the hands of Robert McLaren it was again vacant for over a dozen years, until he converted it into two dwelling houses, in one of which he lived for some time. McKay was an active man who, as the representative of large and powerful interests, was clothed with considerable influence in village affairs. Hincks himself had no doubt good intent towards the village, which he might have carried into action, but in the turning of the political wheel he lost the reins of power, whereupon he was absent from Canada for years acting as Governor of the Windward Isles, later of British Guiana. Thus his interest in Renfrew became dormant which affected McKay's influence and position, eventually leading to his retirement.

John McRae, when he built the mill, also erected his house on the property now occupied by W. A. Mackay. There, there grew up around him and Mrs McRae—a woman of earnest and beautiful character, beloved of all who had the privilege of her acquaint-

ance—a family of sons and daughters who made their home one of the most attractive in the village, a rendezvous indeed, for the young people bent on having a really good time. Strange that in later years it should have become the most sadly afflicted and deeply bereaved of all our homes. Mrs McRae was yet comparatively young when, on the day before what they were looking forward to as a happy Christmas, their son Alex. went from the home to the mill and almost immediately was caught and crushed to death in the machinery. The shadow of that accident was upon her ever after. Then, after several years, her own health failed, and she was an almost continuous sufferer. In the midst of those years of suffering, so patiently borne, there came to her the further grief of the collapse, through over-intent study and work, of George, the clever young physician. She had strength given her to watch over him to the end—then in a week she followed. Well that she was gone before that day when Peter, his wife and young son were together drowned on Lake Deschenes, or that other day when John D. was accidentally shot in his own office in Ottawa. Mr McRae lived to a very old age. He was a helpful man in our village, being to the end deeply interested in all that concerned its welfare.

About the time the mills were built, Orange Wright, one of the Aylmer Wrights, came to Renfrew. He built the first hotel north of the river, a large, comfortable and well equipped house of entertainment being thus provided for the farmers who came in large numbers to the mills. It is to be remembered, also, that in those days it stood on an eligible position on that great thoroughfare—the Op-eongo Road. Thus many travellers patronized this Hotel, both because it was a convenient staying place and because it was so well conducted, Mr Wright being most attentive and Mrs Wright a notable house-keeper. Mr Wright died about the end of the

"sixties," but the business went on under the care of Mrs Wright and their son Orange, until the coming of the Railway in 1873. At that time it came fully under the management of Orange Wright, the younger, who is still with us as Collector of Customs. He was a young man of high character and strong convictions, having also a like-minded young wife—daughter of John Smith (tanner). He determined to banish the bar, which he did, although well assured that he would do so at considerable financial loss. The conditions changed, also, after the Railway came. The big drive soon ceased. He found another opening which was more congenial and looked advantageous, though it turned out otherwise. The hotel was closed, fell into disrepair, became at length a tenant house accommodating several families, whilst Mr Wright struggled quietly and bravely on in the path marked out by himself, rendering splendid service to the cause of temperance, to his church, to all moral movements in the community, in which he is highly respected.

A. R. McDonald, blacksmith, also saw an opportunity in the activity created by the mills, which led him to begin business in the vicinity of Wright's Hotel, his house being built on the corner opposite the G. W. McDonald residence, whilst the shop was nearer the Hotel. He appears to have been a good tradesman, a man of some intelligence, shrewd and forceful to a good degree. He was active in village affairs, which led to his appointment as Collector. For his excellent handling of the duties of that office he was accorded a special vote of thanks by the Council, but afterwards he and the "fathers" disputed with each other in such wise as to cause them to be at daggers drawn.

About this time also, Duncan McIntyre, son of the good elder Peter McIntyre, built a comfortable house on Elgin street facing the public square, where he had his home until

the eighties, when he disposed of it to the late G. W. McDonald. Quiet man and efficient carpenter he never fell into the modern way of "rushing the job." Thus he doubtless lost ground in the race.

Either James or George Colvin built on the corner opposite Wright's Hotel, where George did business for several years as a waggon-maker. It is not known where he went but his brother James lived in Horton until his death not very long ago. Wm. Logan long had his dwelling in part of the factory building—then built the residence now occupied by his son Thomas. Wm. McKay, agent, built, and lived in, the house under the brow of the hill where Wm. Roberts so long resided afterwards, and a little further on was Mr Francis' home place. The spurt—hardly a boom—which thus settled the North end, subsided before the end of the period, after which there was never more than very gradual increase in that direction, though the situation is very inviting.

Retracing our steps southward and looking back, as it were, from the end of the period, we shall note the more prominent, of those who were, in its later years, led to cast in their lot with us in consequence of the good prospects of that time.

Sinon O'Gorman, who came from Kilrush, Ireland, arrived about 1843—a growing lad then. In 1850 he was an apprentice with John Churchill, cooper. By 1854, he set up for himself on the lower end of Argyle street, whither also he brought his young wife, Maria O'Donnollan, daughter of a settler on the "Mill road" south of the village. There they lived all their days; a well doing and attractive couple, as were also the sons and daughters who were trained in their home. When the coopering business waxed smaller, Mr O'Gorman was entrusted with various public offices, being for many years bailiff, collector, and assessor, in which positions he rendered faithful service to

the community. He was a broad-minded man, who took deep interest in educational matters, serving for some time as a trustee. Trusty and honorable in all his dealings, he long held the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He remained with us till near the end of the "nineties," whilst kind-hearted Mrs O'Gorman passed only a few days ago.

Moving up the street, we learn that Peter Dougall had come to us from Glengarry, starting as a carriage builder in a shop opposite St. Andrew's church, his home being just north of that of Wm. Gordon on Plaunt street. After about two years, he purchased, in 1859, the long-time store stand once occupied by Robert McIntyre, to which he so added that it served as both shop and dwelling until, in about ten years, he built the commodious residence in which he afterwards lived. His business prospered, for he was a good workman, who soon established a reputation for fair and honorable dealing. Three of his sons who wrought with him, successively, went to Winnipeg, to which city Mr Dougall himself retired about two years ago, chiefly that he might enjoy their companionship in his declining years. His quiet, retiring disposition, naturally inclined him to enjoy home life, rather than to take part in general affairs, but as he soon became known as a well informed, reliable man with a large fund of common sense, he was called to the front by his fellow citizens. Thus he became councillor; Reeve; one of the perpetual members of the school board; an active and valuable elder in St. Andrew's church; in which, as in other responsible positions, he acquitted himself well, for he gave as careful attention to their duties as he did to his own business. Mrs Dougall, with her bright cheery disposition, was a light in the home where there grew up a family who reflected the good qualities of their parents. They were much

missed when they removed to Winnipeg.

Further up, great changes began about the middle "fifties," leading to the building up of the west side of Main street, re-named at that time Raglan street, in honor of the British Commander-in-Chief in the Crimean War.

Joseph Philion, who afterwards removed to A. Thompson's stand, at this time built a blacksmith shop and house on the site which he sold to T. B. Muir in the early "sixties." He remained with us till near the "seventies," then removing to Adamastou, where he continued in business at Paterson's corners till his working days were done.

James Watt, who began business as a chairmaker in the stone building next to Mrs G. Ross' present shop, built later on the site adjoining Philion's. His chairs had a wide reputation for excellence but the time came when buyers were content with the cheaper factory-made article. Thus, towards the end of the "sixties," Watt sold to Stephen Walford, at which time he took to farming on his thirty-acre holding on the Bonnechere Point road, within the village limits; eking out his income by working in his spare time as a carpenter. In the early days he was a frequent leader in the frolics that were then so common and was always a genial companionable man.

He passed from us in the early "eighties," whilst yet comparatively young. His widow, a grand-daughter of "Grannie" McInnes, still lives with us, being much respected for the brave struggle by which she provided for the family who were early left dependent on her exertions.

Along with James Watt wrought John Hazelton, who came to us in 1857. After a few years he removed to Portage-du-Fort and later to Douglas. His son, Wm. Hazelton, remained, working as a shoemaker for some years with James Airth and

with John McInnes from 1868 to 1875, during which period he married a daughter of Angus McInnes, of Goshen. Then he bought out the McInnes business which he carried on, at first, in the little shop next to P. J. Campbell's store. In 1884 he removed to the shop on the site of Handford's block, where he continued fifteen years, then selling out and going to work for Harkness. The art of making fine boots by hand is fast dying out, but in Wm. Hazelton we have one who knows well how such work should be done. Quiet man and good tradesman he and his excellent wife—a famous nurse—are much respected by a large circle of friends.

James Ward came to us from Perth in 1855. After making shift for a while in temporary quarters, he opened his tinshop in a new building which stood on the site now occupied by Dr. Connolly, whither also he brought as his bride, a daughter of James Stewart, a Second Line pioneer. About 1858, he purchased the site on which his brick block now stands, building there a shop and, later, a house. His business flourished for many years under his strict personal attention, as well as because he always acted on the principle that a man's word should be as good as his bond. Three of his sons were trained to the business, but they all saw better openings in other lines, which took them away from the town, one of them to the States, two of them to the West, another to farming. In 1894 he built the first brick block, moving his house to the rear and still keeping on in the old shop till 1900, when he built the remainder of the block, retired from the old business but continued, on a more extensive scale, the coal trade which he had already handled for some years and in which he is still engaged. His summer recreation was farming on his holding on the Bonnechere Point road, within the corporation, whilst in winter he gave himself to

curling with great zest and large success. He has been an active Son of Temperance for 51 years; a school trustee about 45 years; served several years as Reeve; besides being often a councillor—standing always for progress; a pillar in St. Andrew's church as Elder, manager and S.S. teacher. These tell how he was trusted; and though, in fact, no one talked less, it became an understood thing, that no man would do more, or do it better, for the furtherance of the material or the moral welfare of our community. The presiding genius of his home stood by him in all his work. Together they made that home a pleasant calling place for friends, whilst incoming strangers found there such hearty welcome as often did them good. It is a quiet place now, as over a year ago Mrs Ward was heavily stricken with paralysis. Their youngest daughter, who was one of Canada's earliest "lady" Doctors—a graduate of Queen's—was for several years Superintendent of a Children's Home in Montreal, but now devotes herself to the care of the stricken mother, assisted by her other daughters, as well as by Mr Ward, which labor of love makes it to them a happy home still.

John W. O'Harro, a native of Perth, who had wrought for a time in Pakenham, where he found Mrs O'Harro, came to Renfrew to set up in business as a carriage maker about 1855. After working for a time, likely in the same shop in which Mr Dougall began, he removed to the site immediately south of Ward's, living in a small house behind the shop he there built. His business flourished, as he was an efficient workman, reached indeed, to large proportions in the palmy days of the near-by lumbering operations; but in common with like businesses shrank in the later years when those operations were at a greater distance; when, also, factories cut in more and more on hand-made work.

By that time he had built a comfortable home on Argyle street, but

soon his family began to scatter, several of his sons going to Chicago. Failing health, also, made the cares of business irksome and heavy. Accordingly, about 1893, he disposed of the whole property to T. Hynes, who built the brick block now standing on Raglan street. After an extended trip, visiting sons and relatives in the Western states, he settled down in a smaller house, where he lingered with us till about the end of the century; Mrs O'Harro remaining two or three years longer. He was a genial, chatty man, sufficiently energetic, and thoroughly reliable. For nigh forty years he was true to his pledge as a Son of Temperance and for about the same length of time was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Church. There was much sympathy in these matters between both Mr and Mrs O'Harro and their long-time neighbors, the Wards.

Turning north again we find that Robert Gordon, a native of Bristol, Que., who had been working some time as a blacksmith in Carleton Place, came to us about the close of 1858. He opened business in the shop, north of the Bonnechere, which was built by A. R. McDonald. Remaining there only a few months he next established himself in the blacksmith shop connected with Peter Dougall's carriage shop, no doubt doing most of the blacksmithing needed by Mr Dougall. There he remained till 1863, when he purchased the nearby site on which he built, first the house on the rear, then the shop on Raglan street. He had been keeping bachelor's hall in a house on the present site of the Baptist Church, but when the new house was in readiness he brought, as his bride, Miss Morphy, of Carleton Place, whose father had been one of the earliest settlers at "Morphy's Falls." This was the beginning for him of 23 happy years of home life in Renfrew, in which he greatly prospered in business—built the larger house in which he still resides, and saw his family growing up around him, grow-

ing also in the esteem of the community. The passing of Mrs Gordon was the more serious to him as he had early become almost totally deaf and depended much on her help. Accordingly, the following year, he retired from business, handing it over to his son Robert, then confining himself to gardening, reading, and enjoying himself in his own home, where his daughters, of whom there are three, have made life pleasant for him. But though a lonely man, he manages to keep himself well abreast of the times in knowledge of general and local affairs, being a keen politician with intelligent and advanced views; interested also in Town politics, and with a well digested fund of general information. Much interest has he in his church—a true blue Presbyterian—and, though neither in his own home nor in the church has he ever heard the voice of the last two ministers under whom he has sat, he has given much inspiration to them by his notable regularity at Sabbath services, where as we know, he is one of those who worship in Spirit and in truth and is benefited thereby. His example in this respect has been most helpful and is but a sign and seal of the life so earnest, so upright, so helpful, which he has lived among us. Still hale and hearty, we may hope to have him beside us for many years. His brother, Alex. Gordon—now of Pembroke,—was with Mr Dougall as a carriage maker, from his beginning business in our town. After perhaps three years he went to Pakenham, but becoming interested in lumbering operations he went, later, to Pembroke, where he has been successful.

Further up the street, about where Stevenson's block now stands, was the log building where Stewart's grocery was carried on for some time. He was a brother of Robert Stewart, of Perth. A pushing man, who stood well with the settlers, Stewart did a large trade and his grocery was notably one of the busy spots in the later "fifties." Soon after he left the Vil-

lage, the probability being that he finally established himself in business in the Western or Southern States.

Passing the house and store of Wm. Mackay—already noticed—we learn that in the fall of 1853, Joshua Murphy, saddler, made his way from Lansdowne to Perth by stage, thence footing it to Renfrew, which as was usual at that season, he found to be a sea of mud. His brother Edward joined him here in the following January. They made shift for a while in part of John Smith's (tanner) then discarded log dwelling, boarding for a time with Mr Gibbons. In the spring, they secured the stone building next to Mrs Ross, where they kept shop and lived. Edward having married. Having prospered greatly, Joshua built in 1856, on the site next to Mackay's store, a commodious shop and dwelling. Edward turned his attention to farming, renting the Plaunt farm, but not scoring much of a success in that line, he soon removed to Portage-du-Fort, where he entered into business. Joshua continued to make progress, being, as is known, an active, pushing, reliable man. Marrying a Miss Wing in 1860, there was given them a son—our Dr. Murphv—and a daughter—Mrs A. Lindsay; then in 1867, the mother died. Having married again, in 1870, he continued in business other five years. At that time he became very deaf, which led him to sell the stock to Scott & Thomson and to retire to a farm at the foot of the pinnacle, where on a beautiful spot, he built a commodious home-house in which he lived until he returned, a few years ago, to reside with the Doctor in part of the brick block which he had then built on his town property. His deafness barred him from taking part in outside affairs with which, however, he always kept himself thoroughly in touch. His never-failing interest has been in the Methodist Church, of which he was a pioneer member, and with Mrs Murphy's help, an active worker, as well

as a large contributor. This like-minded pair have during all the years given their countenance and support to all good objects; especially to all moral movements in our own community.

On the adjoining site was the home and shop of Joseph Charbonneau, better known, however, in those days as the place where Madame Charbonneau retailed home-made confections, which were much favored by the children, supplying also, home-made bread to all and sundry. Later, the Charbonneau home was on the Bonnechere Point road, where Madame had a considerable market garden. Mr Murphy came into possession of this property also, and various lines of business were carried on in it by his tenants, from the end of the sixties down to the time when his brick block was built.

On the corner opposite the present Barnet block—to the south—James Airth, fourth son of the pioneer, had built a combined house and shop about 1856, where he exercised his trade as a shoemaker. As he was a popular young man, with a large connection, he developed quite a large business in hand-made work, to which he added by putting in a stock of ready-made footwear, on in the "sixties," being probably the first of our tradesmen in that line to make such a venture. His sister—now Mrs Robert McLaren—presided over his home with its sociabilities until about 1863, when he married Miss Ophelia Wright, of Athens—a sister of A. A. Wright, M.P. They spent four happy years together, but then Mr Airth was called away, leaving two children to be cared for by the soon widowed young mother. These grew up, the daughter becoming the wife of Rev. Mr Walker, who was one of the pioneer ministers of the local Baptist Church. He was afterwards for years a missionary in the East Indies, where he and his young wife were most devoted and successful laborers. They returned to Renfrew when his

health seriously failed, when again he took the local pastorate for some time when his strength had been somewhat restored; but as he was forbidden to return to India, he eventually accepted a call to a more important field in Ontario, where he and his excellent and highly intelligent wife are now located. The son Henry was with us, holding the position of bookkeeper in the Creamery Co., but went out to take a situation elsewhere. Mrs Airth continued the business for a little time, but later turned her attention to fancy goods, and, after some years, married again; at length she fell a victim to consumption. Mr Airth was not only a popular young man but also in his ripening years commended himself as a shrewd, intelligent, progressive business man, who took more than passing interest in Village affairs. Thus, he was called to the Council and became Reeve before he was taken from us, at which time it was felt that a severe loss had been suffered by the community.

Up the street, the store which had been occupied by Roderick and Geo. Ross in the early "fifties," was in 1857 tenanted by Wm. Halpenny, a native of Lanark Co. Soon after coming he married Miss Bell, of Carleton Place,—sister of A. W. Bell.—Their home was on Plaunt street, on the rear of the store site. After a few years Mr Halpenny built the store on Argyle st. where Mr Mills now resides, doing quite an extensive business there until the early "seventies," when he met with some reverses. He remained, however, with us, actively engaged in the grain and other jobbing lines, until about the beginning of the "eighties," when he went to Winnipeg, where he traded in wood and coal. His first wife died young, leaving him one son—John, now in the Western States. In a few years he married Susau, daughter of Rev. Geo. Thomson, whose tall figure and dignified bearing made her as noticeable as her genial disposition made her attractive in our community.

They were both much missed when they went from us. Mr Halpenny was a clever, energetic, hard-headed business man, who interested himself in and promoted the development of the Village in many ways, standing on the progressive side and giving himself up with characteristic heartiness to the performance of the duties of Reeve, Councillor, Trustee and other offices which he held. An old and lonely man now, who has had sore bereavements, he lives with his son in Winnipeg.

John McAndrew's business stand in 1850 had been transformed into a hotel, the nucleus of "the Dominion House," by the end of the period. It was kept by one Thibaudeau, whose wife was one of the Scotch Bush Livingstones. He did not remain there long, but removed to the then new building adjoining Muir's, to the north, where he had a grocery and liquor store; there he died early in the "sixties."

Abraham Fraser (a Bagot boy) came first to Renfrew in 1852, working for some time as journeyman shoemaker with Wm. Gordon. In 1854, when he built opposite to the blacksmith shop on the road to the "Fair" grounds, he married a sister of Robert Drysdale, thus early securing the chief blessing of his life. He set up shop in his house, which, however passed later into John Smith's hands. Then he wrought in a small building belonging to Geo. Ross, near the Dominion House. Again he built a house on the Creek side, having his shop in the basement. This he sold at length to Dr. Freer. In 1866, he moved to Kincardine, whence he soon returned, at that time buying the "Briscoe" farm, on which he remained for 11 years. Returning to us, he built his present residence in Thomsonville about 1878 and wrought in the small building which has long been Dr. Thacker's office. Becoming, like several of his brothers, a martyr to rheumatism, he left the bench some years ago, working as long as he

could at whatever came in his way. Now he is bearing the burden of the years, but as this quiet, excellent pair go down the "brae" together, they do so in that contented, thankful spirit in which they have met all the ups and downs of the life that they have spent happily together. Their son Alex. is one of our enterprising merchants; William is his clerk. Two daughters are in the home. Other sons and daughters have homes in listant parts.

Mention should be made of the Berlanguet family, who were here in the "forties," though not continuously residing in the village. John Berlanguet, sr., was at the building of McIntyre's stone store and dwelling, our information being that he did most of the inside finishing, for, though he was a self taught carpenter, he was a very proficient tradesman. He lived at one time in the house occupied by Dr. Carswell, but whether before or after the Dr. has not been ascertained. John Berlanguet, jr., learned the shoemaking trade with Wm. Gordon, likely about 1852, married about the time he finished his apprenticeship, lived across the creek in a small house on McIntyre's farm, continued to work here for some time and then went to some point west in our county where he continued many years. He returned, however, in the "nineties," residing then in the suburb known as "Kingston." His health was broken so far that he did not do much, but he lived there for some years. His widow and one daughter are still with us. He was a quiet, industrious, right-living man.

Charles Holland, whose home was eventually opposite Halpenny's corner, was no doubt with us engaged as a carrier between Farrell's wharf and the village; a laborious business even after the Opeongo had been built; and the man who took up the task deserved to prosper, as Holland did to a considerable extent.

Mentioning the Opeongo reminds us of an episode which connects with this period. It was built as a colon-

ization road; nothing more natural therefore than that as it was pushed through the back townships, the attention of immigrants should be drawn to the field it opened up. Unfortunately the advantages were largely overdrawn in a roseate pamphlet prepared by the late T. P. French, who was then a government agent, residing at Olontarf and afterwards a Post Office Inspector. This at least is the tradition. The result was that immigrants who came in considerable numbers, were disappointed; those who had means mostly fled the country, those who were poorer had to stay and make the best of it, which after the initial difficulties were overcome was not so bad for them. Of those who returned some few,—mostly English—remained permanently in Renfrew. Mention may now be made of those who connect with this period.

Henry Bellerby, who arrived in 1858, came from the city of York, in which he held the office of Sheriff, which tells that he had more than ordinary culture and intelligence. He had considerable means, also, and it does not appear that he went up the Opeongo, even to explore. He rented the dwelling part of Joshua Murphy's new building on the West side of Raglan street, where with his wife, who was much younger than he, and his wife's sister—the present Mrs Joshua Murphy—he remained whilst he looked about for a suitable location for farming, on which he was intent. At length he purchased the farm afterwards owned, in part, by Robert Carswell, and in part by Henry Airth. Whilst a house was being built on the site of Mr Barr's present residence, they lived in an old log house on the Henry Airth part. He farmed at great loss, partly because he was set on carrying out the home-laud methods, partly because he was advised by interested parties to enter on fruitless but money scattering undertakings, which speedily exhausted his means; no ordinary means could have stood the drain. Soon the farm was out of his hands,

except a few acres around his house, and he had little means left. Friends, however, found some congenial occupation for him,—as Town Clerk with the offices attached to it—which along with the care of his garden and beautiful grove, helped him to pass the time, not altogether unprofitably. Then, Mrs Bellerby opened our first select school for children, which of course could not be largely attended, but which many look back to with thoughtful remembrance of its influence on morals and manners. Years passed; her sister had married; Mrs Bellerby's health was poor—she was very lame for years; he was failing fast; very pathetic was it to see them in those days, though they had a comfortable home. In 1874 he was stricken with paralysis, which quickly ended the career of this gentleman of the old school. Mrs Bellerby recovered her health to such a degree that she afterwards taught for some years in our public school; then returning to England—where she married again—she lived till two years ago. Those who knew them well have a warm place in their hearts for them still. He came too late in life to this new land ever to thoroughly adjust himself to the different circumstances on which he entered, but both he and Mrs Bellerby exerted a helpful influence in the community, and for their great worth they were highly esteemed.

James Bromley was another who came in the emigration of 1858. He had been engaged in business in London as a Custom House agent and also as an agent for Sheffield and Birmingham goods. He was in middle life when he came, having a number of children, for whose advancement in life he had been led to make the change to Canada. They lived for a short time in Mr Murphy's house, but soon went out to live on and cultivate John Brill's farm. Mr Bromley, however, soon found occupation in the village as assistant to Geo. Ross, having charge specially of the Post Office for several years. The family

then lived on the Beauchamp farm, now held by Malcolm McDermid, steadily engaged in perfecting their knowledge of Canadian farming methods, in which also they became quite proficient, his sons later settling on farms of their own in the vicinity of Renfrew. After 1864, when Geo. Ross's death caused the transfer of the Post Office to Mr Mackay, Mr Bromley became agent for various Loan and Insurance Companies, doing considerable work also as a conveyancer, for all which his early training and education fitted him. In these lines he continued doing a considerable business until at length the infirmities of age laid him aside. Then he lived in retirement for some years, his long span of life ending in the "nineties." He was sufficiently interested in town affairs, though never taking any prominently active part in them; contenting himself rather with activities on behalf of the Church of England, of which he was a devoted member. He scored at least a moderate success in the land of his adoption, and by his affable bearing gathered around him a circle of attached friends who have not yet forgotten him.

Richard Archer was another of the English contingent who, after looking around for a time, settled in Renfrew. He long wrought a small farm within the village limits on the "Pinnacle" road. He also, or perhaps, rather Mrs Archer and his sons, carried on quite an extensive baking and confectionery business on the site immediately south of the "Ottawa House" being the first in that line who continued for any length of time. Mr Archer's interest in the progress of the Church of England was even greater than that of his friends, Mr Bellerby and Mr Bromley, it being by his exertions that the walls of the first church were set up, though for lack of expected support, he had not the pleasure of seeing the edifice completed for some years. The family who grew up around Mr and Mrs Archer were much thought of by

the young people of their day. Eventually they scattered to homes in other places, their loss being very distinctly felt as they went out from us one by one, as was that of Mr and Mrs Archer when they passed away.

Thos. Morris came from Wales, spending a year at Arnprior before settling in Renfrew in 1858. He had learned well the trade of carpenter, and for forty years and more had a hand in much of the best work done in that line in our vicinity. Latterly he has been chiefly employed as Superintendent of Works in most of the large buildings that have been erected in our town, the general belief being that, as he never knew how to slight his own work in any particular, he might be relied upon to see that the work of which he has the oversight would be well done; a well founded belief that. Confirmed and wary old bachelor that he is, this quiet man has lived a very retired and even lonely life amongst us, a very helpful life to the upbuilding of the town. There are a few friends who set much store upon his friendship, because they know that he has a heart of gold and may be relied on at every turn.

John Smith — "Exchange" — was with us in, at least, a large part of the "fifties," being towards the close of the period the bailiff and tax collector. Afterwards, he seems to have been the manager of the brewery which stood near where Harkness' tannery now stands.

Perhaps he along with Pat Kelly had an interest in the "Dominion House" for a short time, likely after the brewery was burned. Then he was with "Pat" in the "British" for long, there beginning and cementing the long time fellowship of these "twins."

About the end of the sixties, Smith went to the "Exchange Hotel," which continued in his charge for probably twenty years, and prospered greatly, especially after he married Mrs Wright. Then he retired from busi-

ness, but continued to reside here till after his last wife died, after which he spent most of his time with his son in Chicago. He lived to be very old and almost blind. Then his heart yearned for the quiet town, every corner of which he knew, and he came to end his days with Mrs McDowell—his daughter—whom, however, he outlived, dying only a year ago.

William Harris was the Crown Lands Agent of this period. He appears to have been a land surveyor and a man of some intelligence, whose office, also, gave him a certain amount of influence in the early days, but little can be gathered about him at this writing. He planted his home on a romantic spot on the banks of the Bonnechere river above the present C. P. R. bridge, where it long continued to stand as a deserted building—a little log house in keeping with most of the home places of the early days.

Our first lawyer as has been already noted, was one Elkanah Billings, who was, as it appears, one of the Billings family, near Ottawa, and whose wife was a sister of the late Chief-Justice, Sir Adam Wilson. He came here at the instance of the late Geo. Ross, taking hold for a time of the legal business which Ross could turn in his direction. Here he came under the influence of the temperance movement, connecting himself with the Sons of Temperance—thus regaining some ground which he had perhaps lost. He was a clever man, who cultivated a taste for Geological studies and investigations, which led to his being appointed to a position in the Geological Survey department under Sir Wm. Logan, which caused him to make his home in Montreal.

Adam McTavish seems to have come to us from Perth about 1859, at which time he either built or rented the log shop opposite the O'Connor property. Later, he built the shop and house on the gore where he wrought and lived till about the middle of the "seventies." He

was a good blacksmith and a kindly man, blessed with a good wife, under whose excellent training the family grew up, taking their places in life with great credit and success, his sons going west when Calgary was still a small place, his daughter being still with us,—the present Mrs Wm. Mills. He died whilst yet a comparatively young man.

The Misses Merrick, daughters of the Merrick family who had mills at the "Fourth Chute," were towards the end of the period doing business as milliners and dress-makers in the building on the corner opposite the present Handford block; which was probably the first exclusive business in that line in the village. One of the sisters was married afterwards to John Smith—Exchange—but did not enjoy her married life many years. Their daughter, Ida, became the wife of Principal McDowell of the High School.

There were a number of others—mostly tradesmen, who were attracted

to us at the time of the building of the mills. Many of them were "birds of passage," whose names even cannot now be recorded. Some remained for longer periods, whilst a few spent their lives with us. We have no reliable information, however, beyond some names, concerning even those who remained.

It seems well, therefore, to close the series of biographical sketches in which it has been sought to make the citizens of the "fifties" known in some degree to their successors. It seemed due to them to set down briefly, some facts which certainly could not be easily gathered later, so that after a time it may at least be known who they were and what they did. Turning now from these sketches, it will be in order to continue the "Story" of Renfrew in the "fifties" in a narrative of the political, the municipal, and the general concerns in which these "pioneers" were interested and played their part.

THE "FIFTIES" PERIOD.

Political, Municipal and General.

A retrospective glance at the stage of Canadian development which was reached in 1850 may serve to introduce this part of the "Story." There are many things that in our days are deemed to be part of the necessities of business and everyday life, that were then done without and some of them not dreamed of as yet. The tallow candle held sway throughout the land, though its aristocratic wax relation no doubt had a place in the above-stairs apartments of the wealthy, whilst the evil smelling train oil lamp did duty in many places still. Joshua Murphy has a tale to tell of the all but impossibility of procuring a stove in Renfrew in 1853, a state of affairs which was quite common in other communities, the open fire place, with its more or less perfect appurtenances of pokers, tongs, fore irons and swinging bar, being much in evidence in the better class of log houses in the country districts, whilst the earlier shanties had central hearths of the "camboose" order, with an opening in the roof which let out the smoke. Both these methods were conducive to ventilation and health, which is more than can be said for our improved heating arrangements in the present day. When the big back log was in position in the chimney and a plentiful supply of beech or maple, varied by pine-knots, was at hand, there was such bright cheery heating of the living room as we might envy--conducive, also, to dreams, visions and the poetic fancies of those who looked into the glowing embers or sat half hidden among the shadows, where Cupid often played pranks, send-

ing home his arrows stealthily. Bread was baked in kettles--shanty fashion--or in the clay-built ovens, standing outside the house, as is still done in many cases in Quebec--wholesome, toothsome bread such as no baker can provide. These are samples of the changes which even this short time has wrought. Then also the outside work was still under the sway of the ox-team, the stone-boat, or similar conveyance, and the drag harrow. The horse age was hardly well begun in Renfrew in 1850; there were few lumber waggons and Sampson Coombs' two-wheeled cart was about the acme in the equipage class. As we have already noted, the village was in this period easily accessible from the sea; indeed, by the river steamers then plying on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, these two water ways were giving access to a kind of double front in Ontario, along which the earlier settlements lay, somewhat increased in the inlying District of East Central Canada by the early construction of the Rideau Canal. Renfrew was near the Ottawa front, which was a very decided advantage to our freight and passenger traffic. Think of it, however, that in all Canada there was only one short line of Railway in 1850, of which only nine miles lay north of the St. Lawrence River. Little wonder that when the railway era began, as it did about 1852, it soon held, as we shall see, a prominent place in the municipal discussions in our county and town. There were telegraph lines to a larger extent, but none came near us till much later than 1850. The telephone, the electric light, the

various applications of electricity to motive power, all these were as yet unthought of. We hardly realize our advantages. When we think of them at all, we can hardly understand how our fathers did without all these necessities of to-day. We even think that they must have found life slow, terribly slow and irksome. Let us save our pity, for it is doubtful if pity is not more suited to our own age, when men drive and are driven, finding no time to rest amidst the pressing cares and demands of electrically conducted business life.

Turning from such reflections, we are apprised that in many points of view the year 1850 ushered in great changes which touched us in common with other Canadian communities. A little of the personal is added in our case, as Sir Francis Hincks, who became one of our landed proprietors and planned many things for our benefit, which unfortunately were not carried out, had a large share in the wider changes of this transition period. He was Inspector-General (finance minister) in the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, under whose auspices responsible government was gradually, and in face of many difficulties, wrought out. It was not till 1850 that the last vestiges of "Downing street rule" were abolished. The Post Office Department then came fully into Canadian control, as did also the right of taxation of British goods without discrimination, which carried with it, however, the abolishing by Britain of any discrimination on behalf of the colonies. For a year or two in the beginning of the decade, there was some commercial depression as a result of the changes. Hincks, who became Prime Minister in 1851, however, set so vigorously to work that a period of great prosperity, fostered by many progressive and far reaching movements, marked several successive years. In 1851 the first sod of the Northern Railway was turned at Toronto; in 1852 the Act incorporating the Grand Trunk Railway was

passed, substantial subventions being granted by the Provinces to the Company. About 1855 the Great Western of Canada was also set afoot. All these undertakings being well supported by British capital, there resulted the most remarkable period of expansion and progress which had been experienced in Canada up to that time. The usual concomitants of expansion were also in evidence; speculation was rampant; the locking up of means in town lots in the boom days which infested all the frontier hamlets was fostered by the general forgetfulness that the large annual expenditure on railway building must soon cease. The financial storm-clouds soon began to gather and, before the end of the period, there was a very whirlwind of disaster, leading to the downfall of the Bank of Upper Canada, to the serious shaking of other monetary institutions and to multitudes of business failures. Many a day passed before confidence was restored or the pall of depression was lifted.

Hincks had also carried the Municipal Loan Fund Act, through the operation of which great improvements were undertaken in many of our counties by means of loans from the Government, repayable on easy terms as to time and interest. Thus the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew joined with the town of Brockville and Township of Elizabethtown in securing a loan, with which to assist the building of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, which was projected to run to Pembroke. Hincks was associated, also, with Lord Elgin in negotiating the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which went into operation in 1854, opening up to Canada a near and expanding market for her agricultural and other products.

The County of Renfrew, including our own community, was from its isolated position, peculiarly fortunate in this period. At the beginning we were not large importers, thus the tariff changes disturbed us very little.

We were too far away to be drawn into the whirlpool of speculation,—the boom at the front did not attract us. The solid advance in the country, through the construction of railways and large building operations, created a brisk demand at high prices for lumber, which inured to our benefit in better wages and good prices for supplies. The free intercourse with

the United States wrought to like ends, with the further advantage that the opening of an outside market checked a tendency to continuous low quotations in our home market. Thus in every way we reaped benefit, as was shown by the fact that we only felt the indraught of the financial storm which raged from 1858 in the less isolated parts of the Province.

LOCAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

As has been related, Hincks became interested as a landed proprietor in our Village in 1852 or '53, but whether it was a case of "coming events casting their shadow before" is not known. However, in the Re-distribution Act of 1853, in which he increased the representation of each of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada from 42 to 65, he provided that Renfrew county, which had previously been united with Lanark as one constituency, should be one of the new constituencies, whilst two members were accorded to Lanark. His ministry had all through been in deep water,—largely through the coolness of the Radical or "Clear Grit" wing of the Reform party,—which led him to ask a dissolution in 1854. At that election he stood both for Renfrew and S. Oxford. Having been elected for both constituencies, he chose to sit for Renfrew, thus becoming our representative until towards the close of 1855, when he retired from Canadian public life on his appointment as Governor of Barbadoes and the Windward Isles, his ministry having been defeated shortly after the election of 1854.

There is a persistent tradition that he interested himself in the County town matter, whilst he was our representative, offering to use his influence on behalf of our village. That he had that end in view is evidenced, by his laying out on the plan of his property the plot on which the county buildings should afterwards stand. It is said also, that his offer was not favored, even by our village magnates, on the score of the large outlay that would be needed to provide suitable buildings, as well as the large cost for sustaining officials. In these views, the remote communities, especially in

the north, shared so largely that nothing was done at that time. Such is the tradition, but how much truth is in it is difficult to ascertain. This can be said, however, that if Hincks made such an offer and there was hesitation in accepting it, those in Renfrew who hesitated had sufficient cause for bitter regret before many years passed.

Hincks' retirement necessitated a bye-election, at which John Supple, of Pembroke, won in a three-cornered contest participated in by J. L. McDougall and (the afterwards Hon.) Alex. Morris. Politics had little to do with this result. Pembroke and the upper townships were from that time arrayed against Renfrew and its adjoining townships—the first move being then made in the prolonged contest between these rival villages for the possession of the county town.

Renfrew, as we shall see, was handicapped from the beginning by the fact that other places in the south were seeking the same prize. At this election, whatever mixture of politics there was in the situation militated against Renfrew, as Mr McDougall was a Reformer, which fact turned part of the southern vote to Mr Morris, who was a Conservative.

At the general election of 1867, Mr McDougall won in a straight contest with Mr Supple. It appears, however, that there were grave irregularities which made it almost certain that, in the event of a protest to be tried by inimical committee of the Assembly, he would be unseated and mulcted in large costs, though he had no personal connection with the irregularities. Anticipating this result, he resigned at once, whereupon the Hon. Mr Cayley, a member of the Cabinet, who had failed to secure a

seat at the general election, contested the bye-election in Renfrew, defeating Mr R. R. Smith, a Bromley farmer of some influence in municipal affairs and interested in securing the location of the county town at Douglas. There was much commotion and ill-feeling engendered by Mr McDougall's resignation and, for the time being, the forces favorable to Renfrew village were rent by such dissensions as led to almost loss of hope of securing the prize which had seemed measureably within reach at an earlier period. Hon. Mr Cayley sat for Renfrew until the dissolution of 1861. Being a Conservative and owing more to the northern part of

the county than he did to the townships that took their lead from Renfrew, he was quite naturally inclined to favor Pembroke, where politics and local differences were all subordinated to the common weal. Thus, when the location of the county town was referred to the Government of which he was a member, he no doubt gave ear to the astute and united lobbyists from Pembroke, so securing the decision in their favor. What other course could have been expected of the politician? Who can blame the men who could sink differences and put up their fight together for their own town.

COUNTY AFFAIRS AND COUNTY PROBLEMS

Before 1850, the county of Renfrew had been the least considerable unit in the old Bathurst district, the whole of Upper Canada, and perhaps Lower Canada as well, being in earlier days parcelled out into territorial districts including several counties. Each district had its chief town, where were the Court house, the Gaol, and the Registry office; where, also, the district officials had their headquarters and where there was generally a Grammar school, which was specially subsidized.

The chief town of the Bathurst district was Perth, which in earlier days was a much more important place than Bytown (Ottawa). The Baldwin-Lafontaine administration had passed an Act, late in the "forties," discontinuing the District arrangement, for which counties or unions of counties were substituted, this new arrangement coming into force from the beginning of 1850. Lanark and Renfrew were thus organized as united counties, with Perth as the county seat and by far the most important town in the jurisdiction, in fact the only town, for none of its present rivals had then reached even the dignity of an incorporated village. It is of interest to note that at the outset, the township of Pakenham was part of the county of Renfrew, whilst Blythfield, which had been in Lanark up to the last meeting of the District Council had been then detached and united with Bagot for municipal purposes; Bagot having previously been united with McNab.

The minutes of the first meetings of the County Council at Perth, in January 1850, record the following as the municipalities whose Reeves were representatives from the county of Renfrew, viz:—Pakenham, Wm.

McAdam; McNab, James Morris, jr.; Bagot and Blythfield, Gerrard McCrea; Horton and Ross, John Burwell; Admaston and Bromley, Elias Moore; Westmeath, Stafford and Pembroke, Alexander Moffatt. In the county of Lanark there were nine organized municipalities, of which the township of Drummond was represented by a Reeve and Deputy Reeve. Perth was a town, separate from the counties and not represented in the Counties' Council, though it was the county seat. The first warden was Robert Bell, of Carleton Place, the Reeve of Beckwith, who was afterwards for many years the member for North Lanark. W. R. Berford, of Perth, was elected as Clerk; Thos. M. Ravenhurst of Perth as Treasurer, and Malcolm McPherson, as Surveyor of Roads.

At the initial meeting of the Counties' Council, James Morris introduced and carried through a Memorial to the Governor-in-Council, "praying that a Grammar School shall be established in the Village of Renfrew." It is recorded, also, that by the June meeting, the prayer of the memorial had been granted. There were difficulties to be overcome, especially with regard to the accommodation first provided, against which the Inspector protested vigorously, but from these beginnings the first secondary school in the County has always maintained its position, being now the Collegiate Institute of which we are so justly proud. The other educational matters of this period having been already recorded by the previous narrator, need not be further referred to here.

At the June meeting, a memorial was prepared and forwarded praying for the establishment of a Crown Lands' Office in the Village of Ren-

frew, which was also granted, Wm. Harris being in due time appointed agent. The only other matter that nearly concerned our Village in that year was the dissolving of the union of the Townships of Horton and Ross which was provided for at the October meeting, so that from the beginning of 1857 each Township became a separate municipality.

The initial meeting of the Counties Council in 1851 brought further recognition to our Village, as it was determined to institute a Board of Public Instruction for the County, with headquarters in Renfrew. Of this Board the late Geo. Ross was secretary for a number of years, with Rev. Geo. Thomson as Chairman. At the June meeting of that year, a memorial was prepared and forwarded

to the Government "concerning the building of a road from the Ottawa river, through the Township of Horton and Renfrew Village, then westward to the big Opeongo Lake, and by connections beyond, opening a route to the Georgian Bay." This road was carried far to the west of us during this period, though it never became a land route to Georgian Bay. Our Village profited much by the opening of this Opeongo road, as it was a main route for the forwarding of lumbermen's supplies as well as the open, and for long, the only way by which settlers could do their trading and make purchases for supply of home needs, all which inured to the advantage of our merchants and traders.

SEPARATION OF THE COUNTIES AGITATED.

At that June session, also, we find the first mention made of the division of the United counties as James Morris introduced "a memorial to the Governor-in-Council praying for the establishment of a provisional council for the County of Renfrew." The Act anent the separation of Counties as we are to understand made provision that the Government should decide on the advisability of such Divisions.

Then if satisfied they issued a proclamation, appointing that on a certain date a Provisional Council consisting of the Reeves of the various lesser municipalities should be convened at a stated place in the County to be separated. These would continue members, however, of the United Counties Council as well as of the Provisional Council until County buildings and other accessories should be provided, whereupon by another Proclamation the separation would be finally consummated. At this time the Lanark members of the Counties Council were not in sympathy with Mr Morris' move for separation, nor does it appear that there was unanimity among the Renfrew members who were probably deterred by considerations of the expense. The result was that Mr Morris withdrew the memorial on the ground that "So many of the Renfrew Reeves were absent."

An appreciable step in the direction of separation was taken in 1854, when the County of Renfrew was accorded a Registry Office by the Government whilst Hincks was still in power. James Morris being appointed Registrar, with his office near Renfrew, a step which was on the whole favorable to Renfrew aspirations, though the erection of a building in the vil-

lage, which was probably what was in view, would have been more decisive. Hincks went out of power immediately after, so there was nothing further done. Another step followed in 1855, though one wonders that it was not taken at the instigation of J. L. McDougall, then Reeve of Horton.

Mr Gerrard McCrae of Bagot, moved to "memorialize the Governor-in-Council to separate the County of Renfrew for all *judicial* purposes." There was no result from this move, however, as the disinclination of the Lanark members, the tears of the north and the coyness of Renfrew, all combined to set it aside.

Incidentally, the next steps taken were in the line of "jockeying for position" on the County Town issue by Pembroke and Renfrew. In 1856, Pembroke obtained recognition from the Counties Council as a police village, which status was never sought by Renfrew. But, in 1857, a movement was made to secure incorporation for Renfrew as a full-fledged village and separate municipality which movement was successful, the result being that in obedience to the Governor-General's writ, dated 27th July 1858, the first election of the Village Council was held on August sixteenth of that year. Immediately, Pembroke sought and obtained similar status, which again set these rivals on equal terms. At this stage, John Smith was chosen as our Reeve, which at least brought a strong man upon the scene of conflict.

In January 1859, Mr R. R. Smith moved, seconded by Mr Paris, "that with a view to ascertain the feeling in favor of separation, a census of the County of Renfrew county be taken," which was opposed by John Smith,

Felix Devine (then of Bagot) and Hickey (of Wilberforce and Grattan) and apparently lost. In June, it was arranged that the Renfrew Reeves should meet to determine, if possible, on the necessity for separation and to settle the question of the County

town, with a view to petition the Legislature for an Act of separation, but we have no account at hand of the proceedings of that meeting, nor was any further progress made in this period.

EFFORTS TO SECURE RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

The whole country was concerned about Railway matters at the beginning of this period, the idea being fostered by an Inter-Provincial Conference, in which the project was discussed of an Intercolonial road. The time for that undertaking had not yet come, but the Hincks administration soon after took effective steps towards the initiation of the Grand Trunk system. Accordingly, in the October 1851 meeting of the Counties Council, the town of Perth asked co-operation in making a preliminary survey of a route between Perth and Kingston, the idea being that the projected trunk road should run from Montreal to Kingston, not by the front route afterwards selected, but by the central route to Perth and thence to Kingston. The Counties made a grant of \$400 which, however, was not used—likely because it was learned that it was hopeless to expect that the Central route would be chosen. In 1852, a charter was sought for a railway from Prescott to the Georgian Bay via Perth. At the same time a more practical step was taken by petitioning the Government to grant a subsidy of \$300,000 to the Prescott and Bytown Railway, the further intention being that the projected Grand Jct. Railway from Montreal to the Ottawa should be induced to head for Kemptville, thence to Smith's Falls, onward through the counties to the Ottawa River at Arnprior and eventually to Pembroke. These were tentative ideas which had little hope of fulfilment but, in 1853, communications passed between the Counties and the Town of Brockville as "to co-operation in building a Railway from Brockville through Smith's Falls, Carleton Place, Almonte and Pakenham to the mouth

of the Madawaska and on by the most practicable route to Pembroke;" "with a branch from Smith's Falls to Perth" being afterwards added. As the result of negotiations, the Counties determined to borrow from the Municipal Loan Fund the sum of \$800,000 which was to be secured by debentures issued by the Counties—the agreement with the Railway Company being that the principal and interest should be met by the Company out of their anticipated revenue. This agreement had the unanimous consent of the Reeves of Renfrew Co. and when submitted to a vote of the ratepayers was immediately ratified. The debentures were issued and placed in the Bank of Upper Canada, to be drawn as needed for the carrying on of the work. Doubt and suspicions apparently soon arose concerning the Company's ability to execute the contract, which led J. L. McDougall in 1854, to secure a Committee "to investigate all acts in connection with the Railway and to publish all transactions in that respect in one of the newspapers, for allaying of anxiety on this matter in the Counties." The Committee reported that everything was "all right," which was so far the case that the papers were correctly drawn.

It may be mentioned that the Counties of Leeds and Grenville held back from assisting the Company, but Brockville town and the adjoining township of Elizabethtown came to their aid by a proportionately large loan from the same source as the Counties. Thus, in 1854, was set agoing the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, the speedy completion of which was assured on paper, and for a while, our Village had visions of the rich advantages which might ac-

crue in the course of two or three years from such a means of access to the outside world. It is hardly necessary to record the series of delays, failures on the Company's part to pay even the interest, eventual failure of the original Company and its contractors, and other disasters which followed. Suffice it to say, that though the Railway reached Perth and Almonte in 1859, it did not touch Renfrew till 1873, nor would it have come to us even then had not further subsidies been provided, but of this phase it will be better to write when

the "seventies" period is reached. It may be added that, in disappointment at the results, Renfrew County made an effort to be released from responsibility for the debentures issued, but without success, though eventually the Ontario Government made arrangements which relieved this and many other Counties of the incubus of the accumulated arrears of principal and interest due the Municipal Loan Fund on equitable and somewhat easy terms, but at the loss of their interest in "The Clergy Reserves Fund."

OTHER COUNTIES' COUNCIL DATA.

The matter of Renfrew County Roads and bridges continued to be discussed throughout the period. Besides the Opeongo road which has been already mentioned, Mr Faichney secured in 1853 the passing of a Memorial to the Governor-in-Council, "as to aid for a road by the south side of the Bonnechere to Eganville," which road was afterwards extended and became a highway for carrying supplies to the upper reaches of the Bonnechere, thus greatly benefitting our Village. In other directions, also, such as improving the main roads to Pakenham and opening the Bellamy road from White Lake into the County of Lanark, helpful progress was made. One wonders, however, to find that a very necessary adjunct to these roads was not favourably entertained, as help was denied to the building of a safe and suitable bridge over the Madawaska at Burnstown.

In 1853, extensive forest fires raged from Horton to Westmeath, destroying many houses, barns and bridges in their course. Government was appealed to for assistance for the sufferers and for help in bridge building. The Counties Council, not seeming to realize the extent of the disaster, would grant no more than \$800, though Reeyes Faichney, McCrea and others pleaded strenuously for at least double that amount. The suffering continued long, in Westmeath especially, which was then in the early stages of settlement.

In 1855 Mr J. L. McDougall, then eave, was appointed by the Counties' Council, as Chairman of a Committee, co-operating with the Provincial Committee, headed by Hon. Jas. Skead, in promoting a "Patriotic Fund" in connection with the Crimean War. When at the end of the

year, the war was gloriously concluded there were civic demonstrations which in their way were quite as enthusiastic as those which marked the completion of the Boer war. In both of these matters our village participated and set up memorial of their lively interest in the war by renaming some of our streets.

In the same year, a memorial was forwarded to both branches of the Legislature "denouncing the liquor traffic and praying for a prohibitory liquor Act," which shows that the deep interest then taken in temperance in our village was part of a widespread movement.

We may even think that our counties were in the van, for, in 1856, our friend, R. R. Smith, of Bromley, proposed in the council that a plebiscite for the counties should be ordered to be taken by the assessors, an advanced idea which was, however, defeated by a vote of 18 to 16. In 1856, also, a resolution favoring the Ottawa Ship Canal project was passed, whilst in the following year a resolution declared it to be "advisable that the Hudson's Bay territory should be incorporated with Canada." It may be noted that the Counties Council not only favored economy and retrenchment in their own field of action, but undertook by solemn resolutions to rebuke the Government for their extravagance, though their zeal in that regard does not seem to have produced results, no answer being recorded.

It is interesting, as showing the progress of the country, to compare the revised assessments of 1852 and 1860, the latter being the second year after the villages were incorporated, the former being the year after considerable changes had been made in

the grouping of the townships and the detaching of Pakenham from Renfrew County, as also the time when it is recorded that, "as it has been ascertained that there were at least 70 settlers in the unsurveyed lauds west of Grattan, Wilberforce and Pembroke, therefore the Council requests the Government to institute a survey in that region."

	Assess. 1852	Assess. 1860
Pembroke tp. including		\$ 77,460
Pembroke village	\$ 99,000	76,212
Stafford	26,500	36,084
Bagot, Blythfield and Brough m	40,000	68,820

Ross	\$55,000	\$125,836
Horton including Renfrew village	132,200	123,076
Westmeath	122,500	105,748
Bromley	40,000	181,020
Admaston	34,000	83,020
McNab, (incl. Arn- prior)	134,000	90,812
Wilberforce	see note	256,160
Alice & Fraser		77,192
Petawawa, &c.		38,524
Grattan & Algona	see note	35,584
Sebastapol & Griffith		93,340
Brudenell, &c.		31,816
		53,688

	\$692,700	\$1,553,392

Wilberforce and Grattan, though organized in 1852, had not yet returned their roll in June. Likely Alice and Fraser were still united with Stafford as one municipality in 1852.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Until 1850, the various townships appear to have ordered their affairs, largely, at an annual meeting of rate-payers convened by warrant of two Justices of the Peace, at which meeting three commissioners were appointed to oversee the carrying out of matters ordered to be attended to throughout the year. The Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector and other minor officials were all appointed at the same meeting. Thus, in 1849, the Annual Meeting of the Township of Horton, including the village of Renfrew, appointed as commissioners, John McNab, who acted as chairman, John Burwell and Thos. O'Neil; Clerk and, as it appears, Treasurer, Jas. Johnston; Assessor, Joseph Knight; Collector Wm. Burton, sr., Street Surveyor for Renfrew, Wm. Faichney. The business as far as Renfrew was concerned consisted in instructing Mr Faichney to make necessary repairs to the Smith's Creek bridge "at the least possible expense," the expenses to be provided for from the Statute labour monies coming from the village, with leave, however, to expend part of the same on the village roads. The Treasurer's accounts for the year ending June 1849 show receipts, \$23 06; Expenditure, \$22 98; Balance, 8 cts., with an outstanding order of \$2 due to the Clerk.

The Municipal Act, which created Counties and Counties' Councils, also provided for the incorporation of Townships, or United Townships, as subsidiary municipalities, with Councils as at present, except that Reeves were at first chosen by the Councillors themselves, the appointment of officials being also vested in the Councils. Under this new Act, the townships of Ross and Horton, including Renfrew, were united as a municipal-

ity, the first election for which was held by E. Billings, Returning Officer, on January 7, 1850. Nine candidates were nominated, of whom it is recorded "that they came forward in a gentlemanly manner and delivered most eloquent speeches, which was a cause of triumph to all the electors present." The voting proceeded immediately, resulting in the election of Roderick Ross, John Burwell, Edward Farrell, John McNab and J. L. McDougall. These met on January 21st, chose John Burwell as Reeve, elected Jas. Johnston, Clerk; Wm. Blair, Assessor for Ross; Joseph Knight, Assessor for Horton; Wm. Burton, sr., Collector; Henry Airth, sr., Treasurer; J. S. Harper, P. L. S., and John McNaughton, P. L. S., Surveyors; with E. Billings as Superintendent of Schools.

It may here be premised that it is not proposed to record township transactions, unless they refer to the village or to matters which were vital to its welfare and progress, such as the opening or improving of main roads which converge at Renfrew, or tended to turn traffic in its direction. It will be readily understood that at the first meetings of Council they would be hampered by the utter lack of funds to expend on desirable improvements. The modern methods of financing in such a position would not have been seriously entertained by those economical gentlemen who found themselves with an empty treasury. They made shift, for the time being, by passing a statute labor Act which provided, also, that a certain cash payment might be made in lieu of a day's work. Very carefully was the statute labor laid out for the first year, in order that some very necessary improvements might go on. The whole

of the village labor (or cash equivalent) was allotted for village purposes this year, a part of it being specially designated to improve the road to Admaston between Carswell's Hill and the British Hotel. It may as well be said here that, in following years a similar disposition was usually made of the village statute labor, special portions being designated to some of the roads leading into the townships. The bridge over "Smith's Creek" being declared to be "unsafe and disgraceful," it was determined to have plans prepared by Mr Harper, tenders called for and building to proceed at once. The question of financing this undertaking, though it was to be gone into "with the least possible expense," occasioned lengthy consideration but was at length solved by appropriating "the gross taxes of the village for this year and such part of next year as may be found necessary, plus the receipts from Tavern licenses," for this purpose.

There was some timorousness about going even so far into debt, however, which led to delay in entering into the contract, which was awarded to Mr Faichney. Thus, the work was not begun till 1851, when, on its completion, the funds were in hand to pay the contractor. A road was constituted, connecting with the "mill road," and extending from John McNab's corner on the 5th line to Castleford (afterwards called the Thomson Road," which was ordered to be opened during the following year, being financed by the appropriation of two years' statute labor of persons living on said road, together with the amount received from E. Burke, of Bonnechere Point, for his Tavern license. A road from Renfrew by way of the "Pinnacle," through the "Garden of Eden," to Cobden was proposed, but eventually was postponed, which delayed its building for a long time, as at the end of the year Ross township for whose benefit it had been projected was separated.

Horton becoming a distinct municipality in 1851.

The tax rate for the year for County, school and all municipal purposes was struck at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cts. on the dollar.

Separate accounts had been kept for the United Townships, those from Horton showing receipts, \$339.10; Expenditure, \$167.97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Balance \$171.12 $\frac{1}{2}$, which must have been peculiarly gratifying to Mr McDougall, who had zealously wrought on the side of economy throughout the year. It also made the building of the Smith's Creek bridge more certainly possible for the next year, and gave a balance to begin with. Every farthing told in those days.

For 1851, the Council was composed of Roderick Ross (chosen Reeve), J. L. McDougall, John Burwell, Elliot Johnston and Wm. Richards. Under a new Act, Wm. Burton, sr., Peter McIntyre and John Smith were elected also as Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment. The principal officials were reappointed; but Henry Airth, sr., having resigned, John McNab was selected later as Treasurer. The work laid out in the former year went on, the only addition being the expenditure of 30 shillings plus statute labor on the straightening of the road from R. Leitch's to the Ottawa, and statute labor expended on the road to J. Gibbons' farm. With the advice of the Inspector, a by-law regulating Houses of Entertainment was passed, permitting three Taverns to be licensed in the village and four in the rest of the township, besides licenses for the sale of ale, wine and cider; setting \$20 as the fee in the village, over what went to Government, and \$20 in the township, covering the Government dues, whilst for the minor licenses \$12 was the fee. No groceries might be sold in the same house and all bars must be closed from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. week days and all day on Sundays. Accommodation for travellers and stabling were required and frequent

inspection provided for. Towards the end of the year the Inspectors reported that Tavern keepers frequently sold after hours, on Sundays, also to intoxicated persons (which was strictly forbidden) and that "some young men in this place are going completely to ruin;" which led the Council to advise the Inspectors to do their duty better, so putting an end to these evils. The appointment by Government of an "Inspector of beef and pork" was secured, as also a grant for carrying mail weekly between Renfrew and Bonnechere Point. The general tax rate was $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the dollar this year, with a special rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ mills for and on School Section No. 2.

In 1852, J. L. McDougall (chosen Reeve,) Thos. Knight, jr., Wm. Jamieson, E. Farrell and T. Costello were elected Councillors and Wm. Dickson, John Churchill and Henry Airth, sr., Inspector of licensed Houses. Officials were, R. R. Wilson, Clerk; Jas. McLaren Assessor; W. Burton, sr., Collector; H. Airth, sr., Treasurer.

It was determined to increase the number of tavern licenses to be issued for the village to "four or as many as may be deemed necessary." Also to straighten the Admaston road, which was added to the beat of the village pathmaster. Grants were made for plastering and completing the Grammar School House (\$70) and for equipment of the same (\$16.) Further expenditures were made on the Burwell's Creek bridge and the road to the Ottawa River on the north side. An appropriation of \$240 was made for rebuilding the Flat Rapids bridge, which had been swept away. The tax rate was again $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. on the dollar for all purposes.

In 1853, W. N. Faichney (Reeve) Duucan McIntyre, W. Richards. R. Eady and Thomas O'Neil were elected Councillors, with Philip Thomson, Wm. Groves and Robert McCrae, Inspectors. Jas. Johnston was ap-

pointed Clerk; W. Burton, sr., Collector; John McNab, Treasurer. Also, during the year John McNab was appointed Surveyor, and George Ross, issuer of Tavern licenses. It would appear that certain grants made to Renfrew schools and other acts of the former Council had raised some feeling, as legal advice was taken on the subject. A by-law dividing the township into wards passed, but was not acted on at next or any election. Part of the appropriation to the Flat Rapids bridge was rescinded. Large grants were made to roads in the outlying parts of the township, but a new road from Renfrew to the East was not entertained. A township library was instituted with a grant of \$50. As the result of all this liberality, which seems to have been wise on the whole, the tax rate was $\frac{5}{8}$ cents on the dollar. The only other noteworthy doing was the increase of licenses for Taverns in the village to \$30, which, however, included Government dues.

In 1854, J. L. McDougall, Reeve, Wm. Watt, R. Eady, T. O'Neil and D. McIntyre were elected Councillors, with John Burns, Thos. Knight, sr., and Philip Thomson, as Inspectors. All the principal officials were re-appointed. Mr O'Neil soon after died, when Ed. Farrel was elected to fill the vacancy. A new road angling from the Bonnechere Bridge, through the Hincks section (to replace an old road), was constituted, the opening of the same to be defrayed from Hincks' taxes; also \$10 to be expended on repairing the bridge over Smith's Creek, besides which the statute labour of the village was granted for use on the streets and the roads leading into the village. The tax rate was levied at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the dollar. John Rankin, merchant, Renfrew, was licensed as an auctioneer, paying \$20 for same for one year; apparently the first so licensed in the township. School section No 5 was formed by dividing No. 2.

In 1855, the councillors elected were

J. L. McDougall (Reeve) Ed. Farrell, W. Watt, R. Eady and H. Airth, sr; the Inspectors elected were, Dun. Ferguson, Thos. Knight, sr., and T. Clark. The principal officials were re-appointed. An assessment of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mills on the dollar was proposed, specially on behalf of widows and orphans of soldiers who fell in the Crimean war, to be given through the "Patriotic Fund," but, on submitting the same to a public meeting of the ratepayers, it was not endorsed for the reason that "the Fund had been so largely supported in other ways that taxation is unnecessary." \$400 were appropriated to improving the road from Renfrew to Farrell's landing and arrangements made to open a subsidiary road in the direction of Bonnechere Point. More attention was also given to the various roads leading into the village, in fact the activity in the village in consequence of the opening of the Hincks section, the building of the mills and, most of all, the interest taken in these matters by Wm. Watt opened a new era as far as roads were concerned, an era in which large balances on hand were not so much thought of as the comfort and convenience of the community. Further, not only were grants carried and by-laws passed but also speedy action was taken to carry on the work. Accordingly the tax-rate was raised to $\frac{3}{4}$ cent on the dollar for all purposes, which was in part accounted for by the railway rate, which then appeared for the first time. The improved road to the Ottawa being completed, several sections of the old Seeley, Opeongo and Johnston roads were closed.

In 1856 the councillors were Wm. Watt (Reeve) Edward Farrell, R. Eady, jr., T. Knight, sr., and D. McIntyre; the Inspectors being Thos. Knight, R. Eady, sr., and Phil. Thompson; with the same officials Action was ordered as to a lock-up and court room in the village which action was taken by requesting assistance from the Counties' Council, who

refused, thus delaying the matter. The lower part of what was the Orange hall was leased for three years as a Town Hall and Court Room. The rearranging of School Sections was determined on, which resulted in eight sections and union sections being formed, but the by-law was deferred till next year. The Flat Rapids' bridge which, had been provided for by an appropriation in 1853 had, as it seems, not been built, but this year \$400, with \$120 added later, were granted and the work done by J. B. Gibbons. Other considerable grants for roads and bridges were made, among which \$20 for the Smith's Creek bridge repairs., \$80 on the 2nd line from Mayhew's southward, with \$40, in addition to \$100 already spent, or a bridge and approaches on the "mill creek." Rate struck at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the dollar. In 1857, the Councillors were Wm. Watt, (Reeve,) Thos. Knight, sr., R. Eady, jr., J. L. McDougall and John Crawford; Inspectors. J. Knight, sr., Jas. Roberts. Wm. Dickson; Same principal officials. The school section by-law as passed, assigned to Renfrew No. 1, Lots 1—15 in the 1st and 2nd concessions; the lots from Knight's side road to the Bonnechere in the 3rd and from Lot 5 to the Bonnechere in the 4th con. A census was ordered to be taken by the assessor, probably with a view to the application for incorporation of the village. A sum of \$800 was set aside, the annual interest of which, for five years, was ordered to be applied for the purchase of books, maps, &c. for the common schools of the township. It was also resolved to memorialize the Governor-in-Council to grant a sum of money for building a grammar school in the village of Renfrew.

After a several days' tour of road inspection, Mr Watt's committee on roads reported against spending more on the Castleford road (afterwards known as the Thomson road, but recommended \$480 to be spent from John McNab's side line by the 5th line,

down the McNab town line, and on the 9th line to Castleford; also \$480 on roads N. of the Bonnechere and \$100 on the 2nd line from Renfrew to the McNab town line, which with further smaller sums afterwards granted made an expenditure of near \$1,200 from township funds; another example of Mr Watt's influence and his broad minded policy. The Council afterwards determined, also, to spend \$400 on the Castleford or Thomson road, and further agreed that if Ross, Westneath, Pembroke and Bromley townships should co-operate, the township of Horton shall share in constituting and opening, through the township the "Gould line road." R. C. Mills was also asked to estimate the cost of a good bridge over Burrell's creek. Rate struck at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the dollar for township purposes, apparently besides school rates.

In 1858, the Councillors elected were, Wm. Watt, Reeve; R. Eady, jr., John Gibbons, Wm. Richards and David Barr. The office of Inspector had been abolished. The principal officials were re-appointed. Wm. Watt died in June, whereupon Wm. Richards became Reeve and Geo. Gibbons was elected councillor.

There was nothing done touching village affairs except the ordering of some repairs to the Bonnechere and Smith's Creek bridges and the usual laying out of statute labor, it being understood that as soon as the formalities in connection with the incorporation of Renfrew village were completed, a separation would be effected and a village Council elected. The union of village and township had wrought fairly well, unless perhaps when there was a strained feeling in 1852-3. It may have been sometimes suggested that a larger proportion of the taxes collected in the village ought to have been used in opening drains, building sidewalks and improving the often execrable and all but impassable streets and some dissatisfaction on that account may have helped to hasten the se-

paration. On the other hand the ever increasing expenditure on township roads leading into the village was of great practical benefit to our merchants, traders and citizens, essential indeed to the upbuilding of the hamlet. It is certain also that in the later years the expenditure on education in the village made large inroads on the total taxes collected before the separation, as was shown afterwards when for years educational expenses bulked largely in the village accounts.

The chief cause for hastening separation seems, as has been already said, to have been due to the rivalry between Renfrew and Pembroke in their eager desire to secure the county town. Adding to that the fact of the larger growth that commenced about 1854, sufficient cause for the forward step emerges without searching for dissatisfaction of which there is no record that it existed. This narrator has made inquiries also as to possible reasons for including so large a territory in the village limits, sufficient for a city almost. No one supposes that our pioneers had visions of a "city yet to be"; if there were any their "vision sublime" must soon have faded from their view. More feasible is the idea that the township wanted to get rid of as many gully bridges and as much uncultivable land as possible, which those who were in haste to secure incorporation were fain to accept that there might be no delay. That has been spoken of and is given for what it may be worth. As it is we have an overlap, in Thomsonville to the south, which no one could have thought of in 1858.

On the eve of its reaching the status of a village there was little to commend it to favorable notice—its bridges were in bad condition, there were no sidewalks. In the centre of the village which from Mackay's corner down was swampy, McDongall's log fence helped pedestrian traffic not a little when the rain stirred up the mud. There was no help for

teams, however, which were liable to be bogged, as has been told, even when drawing little more than the empty waggon. But the citizens as a whole were light hearted under all these disabilities. They were mostly young, had abundance of work on hand, were beginning to thrive and had all the necessaries of the simple life, with some of the comforts as well. Many of them were more concerned about owning their own homes than spending money on sidewalks, though drains would have been welcomed. Thus, they went cheerily on, full of hope, having an abiding faith

in the future of their village, though for the time being it was easily comparable to that stage in a growing, healthy, throughother boy's life when his normal condition is to be out at the elbows and when he expresses supreme contempt for "frills," but has a sneaking regard for them all the same. The foundations of the solid town were being laid in those days, not in the mud but down through it, where bed rock was being reached; reached all the more certainly because they were willing to bear the inconvenience of it for the time.

VILLAGE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

At length, there came the important day when, on Monday, August 16th, 1858, an eager, jolly crowd, deserting for the nonce, the home, the store, the work shop and the field, hied to the town hall, where the Governor-General had commanded them to assemble for the purpose of electing five fit and proper persons to represent them in Council, the warrant being directed to Geo. Ross as returning officer. They were there in good time. Whilst they waited there were many serious whisperings and consultations, varied by much good humored chaffing and horse-play.

The warrant was read, nominations were called for, the ploy begun. John Burns had the first word, using it for the nomination of John Smith (tanner) as a "fit and proper person," in which he was seconded by Simon O'Gorman. In succession, John Churchill, Arch. Thompson, Wm. Dickson, J. L. McDougall, Henry Airth, sr., Sampson Coombs, John Rankin, R. C. Mills and Alex. Jamieson were nominated.

Then it was speech day at the village school of oratory. Congratulatory, reminiscent, prophetic in tone were some of them but, for the most part, more terse and glad-to-get-through with it. Messrs Evans, Rankin and Jamieson modestly retiring. Then the poll was opened, continuing open till three o'clock of the next day, when John Smith, 48 votes; John Churchill, 40; Wm. Dickson, 36; R. C. Mills, 35 and Sampson Coombs, 32; were declared elected, the indications being up to the last hour that Arch. Thompson would become one of the chosen five, the last three votes, however, changing his position.

56 votes were polled, Simon O'Gorman being the first registered.

The initial meeting of Council was held on Aug 30th, when John Smith was elected Reeve unanimously, this being his first appearance at the Council Board which he so largely dominated for over twenty years. Geo. Ross was appointed Clerk and Treasurer at the modest salary of \$20. A seal with the motto of a tree and the words "Let Renfrew flourish" was ordered, with all necessary books and stationery. Thus, the transition stage was passed amid rejoicings and Renfrew was ready to put on a few "frills." Not much attention to them was given at the outset, there being many matters connected with the routine of the Council's procedure and touching the well-ordering of its future work which must be at once adjusted. Tavern licenses, auctioneers' licenses, dog taxes, restraining the running at large of certain animals and much else were embodied in by-laws. Communication was held with Mr Russell, of the Crown Lands department, urging that the Opeongo road should be extended through Renfrew, the reason for that action being, doubtless, to secure Government aid for certain streets and for the bridges across the Bonnechere and over the creek on the Admaston road. Mr Russell however, gave no encouragement to the proposal. John Burns being in office as collector and assessor, he was as an expert builder, entrusted with drawing plans for a new bridge over the creek on the way to Admaston, the old bridge being dangerously dilapidated. It was agreed to expend \$600 building it, but eventually it cost somewhat more, which led to a Memorial to the Governor-in-Council seeking a "refund" for the reason that the bridge was a necessary adjunct to the Opeongo road.

It does not appear whether this memorial was entertained but probably it was not. Negotiations were, from the outset going on with the Township of Admaston as to adjustment of financial matters in which the municipalities had joint interest. Arbitration was provided for on the part of the village, but there were delays which led to long waiting before any settlement was reached. No other practical work was, therefore, attempted this year, except the survey of a road 66 feet wide from Smith's creek bridge to Airth's farm which was constituted as taking the place of the 2nd concession line.

In 1859, the Councillors elected were John Smith (Reeve) John Churchill, A. R. McDonald, A. Thompson and Wm. Dickson. Geo. Ross was reappointed Clerk and Treasurer at a salary of \$50. He appears to have been also license inspector and issuer of licenses, being paid by fees. Wm. Halpenny and John Rankin were auditors, with John Burns, collector and assessor.

Messrs Dickson and Churchill, with the Reeve were the street committee. On their recommendation, the approaches to the new Admaston road bridge were improved, also all trees, logs and rubbish removed from a space of 40 feet on either side for fire protection. Further by-laws concerning commutation of statute labor, the licensing and regulation of Ball alleys and Billiard rooms, and the like were passed. A rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ cents on the dollar was levied for county and village purposes, besides which a levy was ordered to raise \$400 for school purposes.

The period of the 'fifties' thus ended without anything very startling being actually accomplished under the new regime. There are indications, however, that there were those who would have introduced innovations of a helpful kind had not their intentions been strongly opposed in the interest of economy. There was a Fire Committee of Council appointed

as well as Fire Wardens, the intention being, doubtless, to make some provision of apparatus, however primitive, for fighting fire, as was done in after years; but in this period there was not the slightest effort in that direction so far as the records show. In the matter of drainage also, there was a by-law passed prohibiting private drains, the natural complement of which would have been to establish some system of drainage, which those who introduced the by-law doubtless intended should be done, but that was only accomplished after many days. A resolution was carried, followed by a by-law after a couple of months, which also was read twice, recommending that \$1,000 should be borrowed, repayable in five yearly instalments, with interest at 8 per cent. for the purpose of laying sidewalks and making other improvements. Word seems to have reached the "fathers" that mud would still be more acceptable to the majority than debt. So the third reading was laid over till next meeting, at which no notice was taken of it nor was it ever again discussed in Council.

As we have said, the citizens were mostly young, few of them past the prime of life. All indications are that in one way and another they had many sources of enjoyment which gave zest to what we, who have all the modern advantages and improvements of urban life, might be disposed to think of as "monotonous existence in a backwoods village." There was a spirit of sociability amongst the pioneers which bound them to each other almost as if they had been members of one family, overleaping for the most part any distinctions of class or affluence. They ran out and in to visit each other, knew each other's joys, in which they freely participated, also each other's sorrows, to which they ministered sympathy and added kindly help. Such relations made for contentment, for happiness, for delightfully pleasant intercourse in the evening hours. Sometimes, as

happens in the best regulated families, there were rifts in these pleasant relations. It may even be averred that, for longer or shorter periods, erst-while bosom friends were not on speaking terms, at least, civil speaking terms; leading to coteries being formed. But these things added to the zestfulness of life rather than otherwise in the small community; then the breach was generally healed before long, when life flowed on in its even course as before.

As may be seen in the earlier narrative, an outlet for much eloquence as well as a source of much enjoyment and help to many was the organization of the Division of the Sons of Temperance, who contributed much to the pleasures of the community through frequent entertainments, open air concerts by the band, and racy discussions on the weekly meeting nights. Much more than that, it contributed to the pure enjoyments of the home by checking the then all but universal custom of taking a "dram" (drink). There were men who could, as they said, take a "dram," when they needed it or be sociable like when they met a friend, without being "aye dram-dramming." No doubt a few of them could do as they said, but the records are sorely at fault if it was not the case then, as it is still, that too often taking a dram led on to "aye dram-dramming" to the grievous cost of many a strong, bright, good-hearted man in our village and vicinity, and to the still more grievous cost of discomfort and heart sorrow in his home. This the temperance movement checked for a time in very many cases; for good and all in not a few who saw the danger and retraced their steps—to the great blessing of their families. Still there were some wrecks strewn by the way as the result of the "dram dramming" habit, which followed closely on the heels of the quite respectable and common habit of readily accepting the invitation to "come away in and have something."

There was a reading "crowd" in those earlier days such as has not been surpassed, if even equalled, in any subsequent period of our history; whose membership liked nothing better than to get hold of a good book; carefully to peruse it; then to send it on its rounds until the whole crowd were ready to discuss and re-discuss it in the Literary Club at Wm. Dickson's or in evening meetings in their various homes. Such rational enjoyment put in the time famously for an increasing number of our citizens. The lack of the new and standard books which they would fain have, but could not well afford led, as Wm. Dickson pointed out in his letter published the other day in the "Mercury" columns, to an entertainment being proposed and carried out under the leadership of "Archie" Thompson and himself, which brought in a good grist of bawbees for the purpose of buying books for the nucleus of a Public Library. Then Elkanah Billings joined his knowledge and legal ability to their enthusiasm, with the result that the "Renfrew Mechanics Institute and Library Association" was legally instituted in 1852 and became like a well of living water to those knowledge-seeking souls. It is worth reiterating here that the leaders of the movement in this, and the first part of the succeeding period, filled the shelves of the Institute Library with such a selection of the best books of that day in History, Biography, Poetry, Science and Philosophy as stands to their credit still, and is one of the legacies to the present which, though too little appreciated, is still of very great value. Life could not be mere existence to those whose tastes led them to browse on such uplands of literature as are represented in the Institute catalogue. In the "sixties" this reading crowd was practically broken up, its leading members being scattered to the four winds. With scarcely one left to push its work, the Institute lost ground and was practically closed for several years. An-

other set of book lovers came in the early "seventies" who soon discovered the treasures becoming musty on the Institute shelves. They set themselves to work with a will, thus soon bringing matters back to a fairly satisfactory state.

There were ups and downs even after that, but there continued always to be some show of activity. In the "nineties" the Institute organization gave place to the Public Library Board, to whose care the Library was turned over. The long desiderated reading room was provided in a suitable room, centrally situated. The result has not been as satisfactory as was expected; indeed for a couple of years now the reading room has been closed; the present craze for athletics having interfered seriously with its intent—that it should be a restful evening meeting place for young men. Other causes, of course, contributed to the want of success in that direction. Meantime there is a large issue of books, but the Board regrets to have to report that so few of the best books are being read.

Hockey, lacrosse and the like were here unknown in the fifties, but considerable attention was given to old-fashioned ball games, even the lordly game of cricket having a few votaries, especially towards the close of this period and during the "sixties," when our English citizens brought it into favorable notice. The game of quoits was much favored—several of our players being experts. Skating parties, on pond or river, enlivened the winter season. Riling parties held sway in summer for fortunate owners of horses. Checker playing—both at the English and French game—had many devotees, whilst various card games were popular as serving to pass the evening pleasantly when neighbors foregathered or when more formal parties were called.

Dances and dancing parties easily held the foremost place in the social life of the period. Young and old, rich and poor, dwellers in town and

country, saints and sinners, all met often, came early, kept the fun up late and tripped the light fantastic with such whole-hearted enjoyment as caused them to tryst to meet soon again. Rounds of such parties were arranged every winter, and logging bees, raisings, or any similar gatherings gave the signal that there would be a dance in the evening, to attend which no formal invitation was required.

Other "entertainments" were frequent, concerts, socials, tea meetings—these being always relied upon when the scarce commodity—cash—was required for the furtherance of some object of general interest. As we have noted we had during this period only two resident clergymen, and, as they gave no countenance to this species of "voluntary giving" our citizens had little knowledge of the glories connected with the "Church Social" and "the donation party." The Presbyterians, especially, were debarred from such excitements, being forced as a general thing to show their liberality on the Sabbath day when their good elders Airth and McIntyre exercised their function of "lifting the coppers"—(sometimes waggishly or profanely declared to be the chief and even the only duty of the Scotch elder; which was not applicable in their case, however.) There was a pleasurable excitement, especially to the youngsters, in this same function. For, it proclaimed that the preaching was over for the day. The excitement was shared in even by the dogs, who had slept serenely up to that time, but then became alert. Then there was a fascination in watching as the ladle passed—fancy ladles of John Burns' best make, they had in St. Andrew's, which are still sacredly treasured. He was a proud lad who had a "bawbee tae put in" and to him the ladle was wearisomely long in coming. But listen; plunk, "there's a penny," tinkle, "surely that was a saxpence." It might be a special collection and then there might be even the soundless, though

perhaps not altogether hidden, fluttering of a bank note into the ladle, that capping the climax. But, as Wm. Jamieson used to tell with gusto, such flutterings were so rare that on relating such a circumstance to a passing clerical friend as having happened, he got the sternly assured answer, "Bank notes, said ye? Twa or three o' them nae less. Na, na: diuna tell sic clash tae me; I ken ye ower weel tae credit that story; I tell ye, ye're no that kind."

So they had amusements and pleasures suited to the tastes of all. They had to work hard for the most part; but they were making their way. This bred contentment with their lot; also predisposed them to take what pleasure was within reach with a fullness and abandon which made them quite canty. Many stories there are of mischievous plays and pranks, which were lightheartedly entered into without ill intent, but because they were as ready to play hard as to work hard. The indications, are indeed, that they were a jollier crowd than their successors, and that in many respects; but we may be investing them with the glamour which distance always casts around the doings and the personages of long ago.

No notice has been taken so far of services by the Church of England. It is to be remembered that East and South, as well as in the village, the first sett'ers were largely Scotch and Presbyterians, with a sprinkling of French, mostly in the village, and Irish settlers to the West. North of the Bonnechere were several English settlers, but for some time they made no move to secure Episcopal services. The English who became citizens of Renfrew from 1858 onward, were more solicitous for such a privilege, which led to occasional services both in Horton and the village, which were probably conducted by Rev. E. H. M. Baker, a young minister of the Episcopal church who had as his field in those days the whole County of Renfrew. Laborious work he did, much

of it being by the bridle path and "blazed trail." Now, as a very old "retired" minister, he lives in the city of Toronto.

We have not as yet secured sufficient information to enable us definitely to say more about the rise and progress of Methodism in Renfrew and vicinity than has been already set down. Joshua Murphy's recollection is that during this period there were few if any stationed Methodist ministers, although many travelling missionaries may have paid occasional visits, holding services in private houses, school houses, the dining rooms of hotels and even in the open air. In the village the whole community frequented the Presbyterian or Roman Catholic churches with more or less regularity.

As to educational matters, these have been already sketched by the former narrator, whose information as to this period is so precise and full that no addition need be made. Mistakes creep into such a narrative as this without any very fitting opportunity of correcting them, as they are not noticed until the Story is in print. One of these has been already referred to in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, the idea of which was due to E. Billings, our first lawyer. Another has been pointed out by Wm. Dickson, whose birth place was Galashiels, Scotland, and not Selkirk, as the Story stated. These historic towns are some miles apart, but between them is situated the stately and romantic "Abbotsford," the far-famed home place of Sir Walter Scott, so that what was said about the spell of that wizard being on all the land is equally applicable to Selkirk and Galashiels.

We have lingered longer than we expected in the company of the pioneers, their personality and their doings being worthy of a somewhat lengthy recital. In the succeeding periods, it may not be possible to write fully of more than those who were more prominent in building upon the foundations which the pioneers so well and truly laid.

PERIOD 1860—69.

1. Those Who Joined the Pioneers.

In the preceding period some mention was made of the English immigrants who came to settle on the much-lauded lands on the Opeongo road. As was pointed out also, a number of them having made a short trial of 'life in the bush' were soon sternly persuaded to retrace their steps and to seek other avenues of fortune. In resuming these personal notes, some few of these should now be mentioned, as having, after some looking about, become helpful factors in the upbuilding of the village in the "sixties" and the following periods.

John Stevenson and his son Henry, who had been piano-forte workers in London, England, came to Canada in 1860. Having considerable means, they first purchased a cabinet-making business in Portage-du-Fort which, in the course of a year, they found to be a most unprofitable venture. They then took up land on the Opeongo road about eight miles west of Renfrew, choosing it when the abundant rocks and general unfitness for settlement were hidden by the deep snow. The next summer they built a commodious house, which was furnished in good style, having also a stock of valuable books. The secret of these preparations was more fully known when in 1862, Miss Soper, of London, arrived and was married to the son Henry. The home, however, was soon lost to them as, one day, John Stevenson, thinking to help on the work and improve the surroundings, set fire to the brush heaps, the result being that everything in the clearance went up in smoke. On that day, John Stevenson's farming ambitions ended. He then secured employment with Robert Drysdale, whilst Henry still wrought on the farm—it is still

owned by the family—till 1867. He was then joined by his son Henry in starting a cabinet making business in a small shop to the rear of Pedlow's present stand. Soon after, they purchased the present Stevenson stand on Raglan street, on which there was then a small shop. There they built a house, which was soon destroyed by fire. There, they continued to work, to extend their business and to prosper. John Stevenson died in 1900, in his 91st year, and his son Henry followed in 1906. The father lived a very quiet, retired life but Henry and his good wife were prominent supporters of all moral movements in the community. In early life they were connected with what had been Whitfield's Church in Tottenham Court Road—Congregational. Coming to Renfrew they soon connected with, and became pillars of the Methodist Church, in which Henry Stevenson was Bible class teacher, Class leader and helper in many other ways, -- whilst Mrs Stevenson was ever in the front rank of the faithful lady workers. Their family of nine sons and two daughters, following in their parents' footsteps, are standard-bearers for the right in our own town and in the other communities to which so many of them have scattered. In public affairs Henry Stevenson took an active and helpful interest, which his fellow citizens recognized in many ways, he being a councillor at the time of his death. Industrious, reliable, pushing, he made his mark in the history of our town and left to his family the heritage of an honoured name.

Stephen Walford, who had been in the drug business in England, emigrated from Manchester in 1857, finding his way then to Renfrew county, where he spent five years as a teacher

in our rural schools before coming to the village in December 1862. He at that time bought out the stock of Geo. Woods, who had been established as our druggist in 1860. Mr Walford at first continued to occupy the same premises, which were in the part of Mrs Geo. Ross' present dwelling nearest to Geo. Eady's. After a time he removed to the shop on the site of the present "Cameron Block" and, about 1868, found accommodation for his increasing business by purchasing the site till then occupied by James Watt. At that time he took into partnership his son James H., who has continued the business alone, since his father's death at the close of the sixties. In 1872, the present brick store—one of the first brick stores in the village—replaced the old wooden structure, whilst the adjoining house was removed to the rear, being long occupied by Mrs S. Walford and her daughter, who became Mrs Rorison, now of Vancouver. J. H. Walford married, about 1874, Harriet, the youngest daughter of Rev. Geo. Thomson, who for over twenty years made their home happy to themselves and attractive to their friends; then to him and his family came the quiet life in which her memory is still cherished. The Walfords were trained in a Congregational church at Manchester—well trained. In Renfrew they connected themselves with the Presbyterian church, in which Jas. H. has given large and willing service, as Sabbath School teacher and Superintendent for nearly forty years, as organizer and leader of the choir for over 20 years, and as an elder who tries to do his duty well. He has also taken an active interest in educational matters, having been a working member of the School Board for many years—several times chairman. His long connection with the Sons of Temperance and with the I. O. O. F. has been very helpful to those societies and beneficial to many who are connected with them. With abundant enthusiasm and willingness to lend a

helping hand, few have done more to cultivate the social side of our village and town life than Mr Walford.

James Reynolds, from London, England, where he had a thorough training as a painter, tarried in Pakenham for three or four years after he emigrated to Canada. About 1860, he determined to settle in Renfrew, where he had his home at first in an old log house on the Mayhew farm. Afterwards, he purchased a lot on the corner of James and Opeongo Streets, where he built the comfortable little home in which he and his family lived so long. His reputation as a workman—an artist indeed—and an honorable man went far and wide, securing him abundant employment with a comfortable maintenance but, whilst yet comparatively young, the poison of the paints laid hold on him with fatal results. Good motherly, well-loved Mrs Reynolds tarried with us long after, rejoicing in her family of sons, who are now mostly doing well in the west; rejoicing also in extending sympathy and help to burdened ones, rich and poor, in her large circle of friends. Many will have life-long remembrances of these good citizens.

Having now noted the more prominent and efficient English helpers who remained in Renfrew after the Opeongo boom, we may turn our attention to a group of equally prominent and successful workers of Irish birth, who joined the village ranks from time to time.

It has been already noted that certain families of Devines settled in the vicinity of the Village, back in the "forties." Of these, Felix Devine reached Renfrew County in 1845, the advance courier of the families who came after. Having a good education he was employed as clerk by Elias Moore, a lumberman of those days, with whom he continued for some time. For some years after he was clerk for Gerrard McCrea, who kept store and also lumbered, his headquarters being at Springtown, which was then

quite a busy hamlet. About 1856, Felix Devine began business on his own account at Springtown, calling to his assistance his brother Patrick, who, when he followed Felix to Canada, had been employed at Ottawa. Felix, who by years of contact with the Bagot settlers, had won their regard and confidence, was from this time on elected from year to year to the position of Reeve of the township, thus gaining such large experience in municipal matters as made him an influential member of the County Council, as well as a well-known man throughout the country. Seeking a larger sphere of operations, he removed to Renfrew about 1864, where the two brothers opened up a general store in the building on the corner opposite "Handford's block." Eventually, they removed to what was then, at least, a more advantageous site opposite the British Hotel, where Felix continued in business till about the time of his death in 1890. His former municipal experience being well and favorably known, he was in a short time after he came to the village, elected to the council, an honor that was frequently bestowed upon him, as well as that of Reeve. He had shown his interest in education by holding the position of superintendent of schools for Bagot and other associated townships—a somewhat thankless task, which led however, to his becoming for many years a useful member of the Renfrew School Board. As a likeable, sagacious, steady-going man, conciliatory in temperament and reliable in his dealings, he was highly esteemed in business circles. He and his family also held a distinctive place in the social life of the community, a place still accorded to those who remain with us. Two of his sons are in business elsewhere; F. M. Devine is one of our lawyers and an ex-Mayor of the town; his two married daughters are Mrs Dr. Connolly, of Renfrew, and Mrs McFadden, of the "Soo"; two others have "taken the veil," whilst another is a trained nurse.

Shortly after their removal to the "upper end," Patrick Devine returned to the corner opposite Handford's, where he opened the first distinctively hardware store in Renfrew, having as his assistant, his brother John and afterwards, his nephew, Matthew, son of Andrew Devine. After a number of years he built the brick block adjoining the Dominion House, which is still occupied by the firm of Devine and McGarry, who carried on the business after Patrick Devine's death in 1894. A confirmed bachelor himself, he found the deepest satisfaction of his affectionate nature in caring for the education and advancement in life of his brother's children. His popularity was so great that his party nominated him for parliamentary honors, though he was not attracted in that direction himself. He acceded to their request once, running for the Commons, but, being unsuccessful, he could not be again induced to enter the field. Few of the men of his day were more sociable or had more engrained wit and humor; none had more warm friends amongst all classes in our community. He was as enthusiastic a curler as ever trod on ice and when the rink happened to be made up of "the two divines—his witty way of speaking of the minister and himself—and the two elders there was likely to be "something doing." How we all missed him when he was taken from us. For he was a warm-hearted friend, the life of any company with whom he met socially, and an intelligent and well informed man who could take his part helpfully when serious matters were being discussed.

It may not be out of place to refer here to the two other brothers of this pioneer family, although they did not become residents of the village till after the "sixties." Arriving in Canada in 1848, they both found their way in that year to Renfrew but chose for themselves farms in the township of Horton, north of the Pinnacle.

John Devine and his estimable wife, who were not blessed with any family, remained on the farm till in the "seventies" they joined Patrick Devine when he opened his hardware store, in which John was assistant till his death, near the close of the "eighties." Mrs Devine, during all these years, presided over the home in which the two brothers dwelt so long and happily together, a duty which she still continued until Patrick passed away, after which she kept the home open, though she spent much time in visiting her many relatives, on one of which visits she was seized with her last illness and herself went to her rest about four years ago. She and her husband were both of a retiring disposition, but their circle of acquaintances held them in high estimation, she especially being well-known to many as one whose quiet deeds of kindness and gentle nature made her very much beloved.

Andrew Devine settled near his brother John, where there grew up around him and his good wife a large family of sons and daughters. As the sons went from the farm into other lines of life, he too came to the village in the early "eighties," where he set up the home on Hall street in which Mrs Devine resides at the present time. She has reminiscences of the early days, many of which would be worth recording, but we have only space to set down one which is vividly impressed on her memory. When it was known that they were coming and that she had with her a child in arms, Felix Devine determined to make the journey from Bonnechere Point as comfortable as possible for her. Accordingly he went by canoe to the Point, where he took charge of Andrew with his wife and child. The summer drought being on, the water was low: so low that on reaching Gibbons' rapids they stuck firm and fast in midstream, a situation which was sufficiently alarming to one unacquainted with such convey-

ance. Felix, however, understood the situation. There was nothing for it but to off boots and wade, which the two men did, shoving the canoe before them till deeper water was reached. Glad and thankful woman was Mrs Devine when that water journey ended and she and hers were safely wending their way over the firm ground at Clear Point. She did not know then that the jolting and shaking, that she missed, would have been a much more trying experience than the threatened ducking, which she after all escaped.

After a short residence on Hall street, Mr and Mrs Devine with their eldest daughter removed to Osceola, where their son, Rev. F. M. Devine, was parish priest, and passed the time in ministering to his comfort in the parsonage. There Mr Devine died near the close of the "nineties." After Father Devine's death some two years ago, Mrs Devine and her daughter returned to the old residence on Hall st., where the mother has most of her family near at hand, thus adding much comfort to her in the quiet evening of her days. One daughter became the wife of T. W. McGarry, M.P.P., whilst two others have devoted themselves to the religious life as Sisters of St. Joseph, and are now in Toronto.

Their son John, who was the child who braved the rapids of the Bonnechere, wrought on his father's farm till about thirty years of age, then spending some years in shantying and other lumbering operations on the Bonnechere. Eventually he settled down as a resident of Renfrew some 14 years ago, interesting himself in Insurance and Trust and Loan business, holding the office of bailiff and, latterly, securing the patent of a Cobalt claim which, it is said, promises good results.

Another son, Matthew, after spending some time in Ottawa, returned in 1882 to learn the hardware business with his uncle, with whom he remained for ten years, when he formed the firm of Devine & McGarry, who

bought from Patrick Devine the business which they are still successfully prosecuting.

Felix M., the third son, was one of Renfrew's bright boys, who entered on his studies for the priesthood in St. Michael's College, Toronto, where he remained four years. Two years more he spent in the Ottawa University, after which he completed his course with much credit in the Grand Seminary, Montreal. Having taken ordination at the hands of Archbishop Bourget, he soon became secretary to Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke, who, after about two years, appointed him to the parish of Osceola, where he laboured with marked ability and success for well nigh a quarter of a century, passing in 1905. The magnificent church and school-house at Osceola, the neat church at Cobden and the fine school-house at Connaught settlement are material monuments to the zeal, earnestness and faithfulness of this "old Renfrew boy."

Patrick is now one of Bromley's pushing farmers, whilst the youngest son, Andrew, became an official of the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa, where he died some years ago.

The first of the family to emigrate from Ireland were Matthew Devine and Mrs Moran. Matthew spent some time in Hubbell's Falls, coming later to Renfrew where he was a resident in 1848. He too located on a farm beyond the pinnacle from which he removed to Springtown. Leaving there in 1878, he went to Vineland, New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days. His son Andrew, who was long official stenographer to the U. S. House of Representatives, but is now vice-President of the Columbia Phonograph Co. of New York and who frequently visits his Renfrew relatives has kept us in mind of this branch of the family.

Francis French, whose figure was for years so familiar on Renfrew streets, was born in Mayo County, Ireland, in 1807. Having married

Eleanor Brown early in life, all the children, except the youngest, were born in the old land. In 1845 he emigrated to Canada, finding his way first to Bytown, whence he branched off to Perth, in which town he wrought for about a year. Having become acquainted with the Caldwells and Smiths, he was induced to remove to Lanark Village, where he did business as a tailor till about the close of 1858. His was, in those early days, the only Roman Catholic family in the place, but he formed many enduring friendships with his Scotch neighbors, amongst whom he was held in high esteem for his honorable dealing and genial bearing. He often told with delight in his later days how they always respected his religious convictions, going so far as to provide him with means of conveyance, rather than see him walk the 12 long miles over bad roads to Perth to attend the Sunday services. Removing to Renfrew County, he settled on a farm beyond the Pinnacle, near to the Devines. There he and his sons, Thomas and Michael, cleared the land, working hard and faithfully until Thomas' death in 1867. After that Mrs French's health began to fail, which caused the husband to make preparations for retiring from active work by building the cosy home on Plaunt street (now occupied by Wm. Egan), in which they hoped to spend together the restful evenings of their days. Coming into the village and leaving the farm to Michael, about the close of 1870, they began the restful life; but, unhappily, Mrs French did not rally as had been hoped and she passed away before a year was ended. Soon after, Mr French made his home with his only daughter—Mrs Felix Devine—where the long years in which he still remained with us were made bright by the loving care of children and grand-children, as well as by the respect of friends who esteemed him for his great worth. From personal inspection made in his daily walks, he may

be said to have known every stone that was laid and every nail that was driven in the new buildings which were erected, so interested was he in everything which told of the progress, whilst it added to the stability or the beauty of the home place that he loved.

In the old land he had been drawn into the great temperance movement headed by Father Matthew; from whose own hand he took the pledge to which he was faithful all his days. So faithful was he, that when he was attacked by cholera on his arrival at Quebec, he persistently refused to touch the liquor that had been prescribed to prevent collapse. The doctor went so far as to call men to his aid in an attempt to force the liquor upon him, whereupon in his indignation he rose, daring the doctor to commit such an outrage. The reaction of that indignant protest happily had the very effect that the liquor was intended to produce, for in no long time he was a well man again. This incident was characteristic, telling how the quiet, gentle man could be strong and faithful, as unto death, to what he held to be right. The years wore on but still he lingered until, in his ninetieth year, he passed away. Much missed was he by the many who enjoyed meeting him in those daily walks.

Francis French, Jr., who had learned his father's trade, began business in Renfrew in 1859 or '60, continuing to prosper for nearly forty years at his stand on Raglan street, about where Plaunt's Drug store is at present. He did not take much part, however, in outside affairs but steadily confined himself to his own work, until, at length retiring, he went to live at Brudenell with his son, Rev. Frank French, the devoted priest of that parish. Another of his sons—Rev. Isaiah French—is also well known as the parish priest of Killaloe.

Michael French, who remained on the farm when his father retired in

1870, continued to work there till about 1874, when he too went to the village where, for some years, he carried on a grocery—next door south of the Ottawa House. Finding the confinement irksome, he took hold during the next 18 years of the sale of agricultural implements, first for Noxon Bros. and afterwards for Moodie and Sons. In 1906, he bought out the hardware business of Campbell and McBride, which he soon disposed of to his son John, retaining however, the local agency for Deering Bros.' machinery. His other sons are now in the Northwest—Thomas went to S. Africa during the war, where he gave a good account of himself—another only daughter is being educated at an Academy in the American Soo, Mrs French having died some ten years ago. Michael took more active part and interest in political and municipal matters than did others of his family, but since Mrs French's death, he has been much on the road and has not been so active in such matters as in earlier days.

John French was also in Renfrew for a time, learning the blacksmith trade with Mr O'Harro. He soon went up the line, however, and eventually settled down in the town of Sturgeon Falls.

Another son of the Emerald Isle, whose figure is still familiar, though he is no longer the burly man he was in years gone by, is Michael Fitzmaurice, a Kerry boy who arrived in Quebec in 1863. After working in that city for a time, he went on to Montreal, where he was employed till the spring of 1874. Coming on then to Renfrew, he looked about for a time, but in November he started a blacksmith business for himself in a shop built by Philion, on the site where the Merchants' Bank now stands. Having soon secured a good run of custom, he bought a couple of lots from McIntyre, on one of which he built a blacksmith-shop, and later, a wood-working shop behind it. About a year after he came to Ren-

frew he married a Miss Culhane, which led him also to build a dwelling on the property, in which he and his family lived for years.

Thinking that he had too much land, he sold a part to the Costello Bros., which with the shop they built he bought back again after some years. He still prospered in business, but so felt the strain of the heavy work that, in 1895, he retired from it. Yet, being a hale and hearty man, he thought it well to carry on some lighter business, which he did for a short time, but soon gave it up, removing then to his present residence on Argyle street. What further work he might have undertaken cannot be told, as some time afterwards he had a somewhat severe shock of paralysis which necessitated the life of well-earned leisure for which, happily, his previous industrious habits had made abundant provision. He has the endowment of wit, peculiar to his countrymen, and many genial and sterling traits of character which have attracted to him many warm friends, whilst he and his good wife have been helpful friends and kind neighbors to those amongst whom they live. His family of daughters made his home attractive. Two of them are now in homes of their own,—Mrs Matthew Devine and Mrs William Burns, in town, other two in the States—whilst two younger daughters are still watching over their parents in the old home. Good helper and genial friend! May he long be spared to go about amongst us! James Fitzmaurice, brother of Michael, came about the same time, but went on to Osceola, whence after a while he came to Renfrew and wrought for a couple of years. He then set up his blacksmith business in Shamrock but returned to Renfrew about 1871, when he did business in the old log shop near Smith's Creek bridge. After some three or four years he bought a site on Argyle street, near the Opeongo road, where he built the shop and dwelling which he afterwards disposed of to Leacy,

and which are now held by J. Plaunt. His business prospered, but as his family were growing up, he determined to get back to the land, which took him away from us to the farm on which he now lives, some miles out in Admaston, where he is in very comfortable circumstances. He made his mark among us as a quiet, industrious, reliable man, friendly and obliging to a notable degree.

Amongst the earliest incomers of the "sixties" was T. B. Muir, who came originally from Scotland, but had wrought for a while in Montreal. He took charge here, for about a year, of the tailoring department of the large general business then carried on by John Munro, jr., in the old store on the Stewart Bros.' site. He left Munro when he removed to the stone store, buying for himself the front half of his present lot on which stood a dwelling house. There he started his tailoring business, soon going to bring Miss Thompson from Montreal as his bride. Together they wrought and thrived. As the years passed their family grew up around them and their prosperity and the brightness of their home went hand in hand. In 1873, he built the new store which was occupied by Davy and Clark as a drug store. The Masonic Hall was in the upper story of that building and under Mr Muir's supervision, it being more a matter of deep interest in and love for the craft that prompted him to provide such comfortable and commodious quarters, than of profit on his investment. All along he has been a most devoted Mason and now is the oldest active member both of the Lodge and the Chapter, for which he has done so much, having long kept the Lodge alive by his own deep interest in it. In 1889, the confinement of tailoring so told on his health, that he turned away from it and, in company at first with A. W. Easton, opened the crockery store in which he still continues to do a good business. Mrs Muir was taken from him some few years ago, but he is blessed with

the care of daughters, who watch over and lovingly care for him in his somewhat failing health. A true man, trusty and kind-hearted, everybody relies on him and his friends are very many.

It has already been remarked that the early settlers in the surrounding townships contributed much, by their thrift and industry, to the upbuilding of Renfrew as an important trading centre; whilst they did even more by sending the best and brightest of their well trained sons, and daughters too, to enter on their life work in the steadily growing village. The latter point has had illustration in several previous sketches; but in the "sixties," there was a special influx of those who spent their early days on the farms of our nearby townships and who, later, took rank among our enterprising and successful workers. Without paying much attention to the order of their coming, we shall now set down the prominent data in the life work of some of these.

Renfrew has no better known, or more thoroughly respected citizen than George Eady, jr., whose early life was spent on the old farm in the township of Horton where, as has already been recited, his parents settled about 1837. As George grew up, he took his share in farm work; but, at the same time, eagerly seized every opportunity of securing a useful education. Thus, when he was about fifteen, he went to Burnstown as a clerk with Douglas, then a well known trader, in whose employ he remained seven years. Going then to Quebec for two years, he came to Renfrew in 1864 to take a partnership with his brother William, who had shortly before begun business in premises on the present site of Stevenson's furniture store. There was no early closing then, but George evidently found time for certain evening strolls, as he brought them to a climax, with which the passing years have made him ever better satisfied, by marrying in 1866 a daughter of James Stewart, one of the

Second Line of Horton pioneers. That he gained favor in other directions as well is shown in this, that in 1867 he was appointed to the position of Clerk of the Township of Horton, which office he still holds. The partnership business was sold in 1869, at which date he purchased the site of his present buildings from John Burns, continuing, also, in business alone, and, for some years, running a photographic gallery in connection with the store. Gradually, he became more and more immersed in the work of the various offices which were thrust upon him as a trusted and capable man. In 1872, he was appointed Division Court Clerk, Treasurer of the Village and Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board. Later, he was appointed a magistrate and, as, about that time, we had not many legal lights, he developed into a Conveyancer, was made a Commissioner in B.R. and gradually wrought into an extensive office business, with the result that he closed down the other businesses mentioned, since which time he has been perhaps the most hard wrought office man in town.

In 1904, he was appointed Police Magistrate, in which capacity he dispenses even-handed justice, tempered with mercy and guided by strong common sense, to the great satisfaction of our peace-loving citizens. Life tenure, is that by which he holds all his offices, so thoroughly is he trusted and so faithful is the service he renders. His friends sometimes point out to him, as his two faults, that he is too obliging and too generously hospitable, but he only laughs at them. Amidst all the pressure of wearing work, there are certain places at which he seldom fails to put in an appearance—at St. Andrews' church and at the head of the family pew there, generally at both services on Sunday; at the Division of Sons of Temperance, on Thursday evening; and at the Loyal O. Lodge, especially the County Lodge, of which he has been several times Master and Secre-

tary for 40 years. Fresh and vigorous yet, he exercises himself in his fine garden on Thomson Hill and, as often as he can make it convenient, runs out on hunting, fishing or camping excursions for a few days. Thus he has all appearance of seeing many years yet—his parents were long livers— all his friends hope that that will be the case with him.

His son Walker deals in footwear in the old premises; of his daughters, Mrs Bowden lives in Pembroke, Mrs McKinnon and Mrs Scott are in town; whilst another is one of our teachers and helps to make bright the home of as highly an esteemed couple as any in our quiet town.

In the "sixties," David Airth had practical control of the farm of the pioneer Sergeant Airth—although he was alive most of this period. With the help of his younger brothers, David developed the property and became affluent as the years passed. To him and his excellent life partner were given a bright home life as their family grew up during this period and even began to move off into homes of their own. Hard-working, industrious man as David Airth was, he found time for taking a part in many of the recreations that were then in vogue, few being able to master him at quoits in summer or at a game of checkers in the winter evenings. His social qualities, also, made him popular, as well as his general intelligence and acquaintance with good books. Thus he was often honored by his fellows with such positions as Village Councillor, School Trustee and others in connection with the church and various associations. Well worthy was he too of all these marks of favor and esteem, for he was ever a reliable man who enthusiastically and carefully discharged all such duties. As the seventies wore on, the Curling Club was started. After that, his winter amusement was found at the rink, where he spent so much time and was so keen that he became an adept—a curler of renown indeed,—

and, when he was on the ice, the worst looking end was never decided against his side till "Davie" had played his last stone, for he had a way of slipping in where none else could go. So to the end he kept it up—and when he laid down his work and play, we mourned him as the "good man" that he always was in a high sense and as the old man who was to the end young in heart and spirit beyond any in our midst.

His trusty son, Robert, to whose guidance his father committed the farm in the "eighties," was suddenly cut off in the prime of manhood. Thus David took hold again, seeing the century out in harness, then soon passing. His good helpmeet is still with us, but is getting frail and the days pass quietly now at the old homestead to which so many delighted to go, for that we would be heartily welcomed was ever sure.

When McDonald and Rankin closed their business in Renfrew, John McLean occupied their premises for perhaps a year, likely whilst building the dwelling and shop on the corner of Raglan and Patrick street to which he went, eventually removing to a farm beyond the Pinnacle where the rest of his life was spent.

In 1864, William Airth, the youngest son of the Sergeant, opened up business in the same stand. For a few months he had with him Henry Barr, his nephew, and a son of the pioneer David Barr. Henry, who was not attracted by the shut-in life, went then to his present fine farm in Bromley, where he has prospered greatly and has been honored by being elected as M.L.A. for the North Riding of Renfrew.

William Airth continued in business alone from the spring of 1865, doing an increasingly flourishing trade till 1870, when, tiring of the confinement, he sold out to Barr & Wright. For some years after he led a life of leisure in his comfortable home on Opeongo street. As his family grew up, he set to work again, buying the Coombs'

farm within the village limits. He renovated everything about that rather run down homestead, initiated his boys into the mysteries of farming for profit, took an intelligent and helpful interest in municipal affairs and served many times as Councillor and School Trustee. Though the youngest and, apparently, the most robust of the Airth brothers, he succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever in the "nineties" whilst yet comparatively a vigorous man. Mrs Airth was also called away about the same time. Mr Airth was of a more retiring disposition than his brothers and took little part in the amusements in which some of them delighted, but he will be remembered as an upright, steady-going citizen, whose purposeful life was helpful to the interests of the community in which he spent most of his days. His sons did not perhaps take so kindly to farming as their father expected, as one by one, when they grew up, they turned to other occupations, till now the fine farm has passed into other hands. Two sons—Harry and Tom—are still with us; Willie is dead and Robert is in Winnipeg. Two daughters—Mrs James and Mrs J. Plaunt—died early, whilst Lizzie is a trained nurse living in Winnipeg.

It has previously been told that a young Scotchman named David Barr came to the settlement in the early "thirties and in partnership with "Sunnyside" Forrest, a married man, bought the farm just adjoining the village to the south, locating, also, some lots in Bagot and Admaston townships. Later, David Barr, having become sole owner of the Hill farm, set up house with a daughter of Sergeant Airth as his life partner. They were blessed with a large family of sons and daughters, who, as young people living in such close proximity, might be looked upon as having always been part and parcel of the village life. David Barr and his wife, who did such earnest and telling work on that nearby farm, are worthy of

special remembrance in these annals for they were such true friends and neighbors as brought them into close contact with many in those pioneer days, and to the end, they were proverbial for the kindness that they extended to all with whom they met. They well earned, by their prudent thrift and industry, the success which crowned their efforts and which enabled them to give a fair start in life to each of their large family. But, beyond such material heritage to which those sons and daughters fell heir was the careful training which has so strongly influenced their several lives and has proved to be the richest endowment that was left them by those honored pioneers. His son William—no more just and upright man is in our midst to-day—followed his father in the old homestead, which he in turn has now handed over to his like-minded son—David the third, as he might be called. Others of his sons settled in Admaston and Bromley, one of whom went eventually to Nebraska, all doing well and reflecting credit on the honored name. Two daughters are living—Mrs Donald McLaren, of McNab, and Mrs Jackson, of Dakota,—whilst Mrs Duncan McLaren, of Bromley, died a few years ago. Turning from this digression we may now proceed.

David Barr, son of the pioneer, became a fixture in Renfrew when, in 1865, he became clerk in the store of his uncle, William Airth. Previous to that he had wrought on the farm, going in the winter to the shanties from the time that he was seventeen until, when he was twenty-two he took thought about getting further education which led him to return to school under John Park and also for a time in Perth. In his position as clerk he became popular with his uncle's customers and acquired such knowledge of the details of the increasing business and of the standing of those customers as made him a most valuable assistant. Thus, when his uncle was tired of the indoor life, he

was in a position to take hold, which he did in 1870, entering into partnership with Mr A. A. Wright, who had been a teacher, and was well qualified to attend to the books and financing. A strong combination was thus formed which resulted in an increasingly prosperous and profitable business being done for many years. In 1881, the firm built the large brick store which was a necessity on account of their extended operations. There they continued together till near the end of the "eighties," when Mr Barr retired with a competency, whilst at the old stand Mr Wright continued until the substantial and handsomely equipped building was burned in 1899, since which time there has been nothing doing on that once busiest corner in town. Mr Barr had tasted some of the delights of travelling during his active life, having visited Britain in 1874, 1881 and 1882, and the Northwest in '82 and '87. When he became a man of leisure, he and Mrs Barr—whom he had married in 1876—and their three daughters, made extensive tours in Europe (1888) and in the West in 1889, returning again to the West in 1895, going also to Jamaica in 1900 for the winter.

He entered into partnership again with his nephew, David Barr McLaren, and after Robert Airth's death took up his business north of the Bonnechere. Later, this firm moved to the corner near St. Andrew's church but, as the younger man decided to revert to farming, Mr Barr returned to the life of leisure again, about the close of the "nineties." Perhaps finding time hanging heavily on his hands, he, some three or four years ago, accepted the position of postmaster, which he still retains though, as he has passed through a critical illness lately, he is not allowed to do much work at present.

His interests outside of business have been very varied. He sat for years in the Council. He once led a forlorn hope for the Liberals as a can-

didate for the Commons. He rendered yeoman service at the building of the new St. Andrew's church of which he is an exemplary attendant. The Fire Brigade, the Agricultural Society, of which he is still president, and the Farmer's Institute, have all owed much to his help. For over thirty years he has been an enthusiastic Free Mason—made in Mother Kilwinning Lodge on his first visit to Scotland—in which fraternity he has held high positions. He is as enthusiastic a curler as was his uncle David Airth. All these seal the assurance that he has been "aye reddy" to take a strong hand in all our doings, to which it may be added that as a warm friend, a ready helper of the distressed, a prudent adviser, and a "four square man" he has an honored place in the community. We all say—may he long be spared to take his comfort in his beautiful home in the south end, which is made bright for him and Mrs Barr by his cultured daughters, two of whom are there with them, and another, who is a trained nurse is at present residing in New York.

A. A. Wright did not come to Renfrew till 1870, but the names Barr & Wright were so long bracketed that mention of his doings may appropriately be made here. Born in Athens, Leeds County, he made good use of the well known educational privileges of that village. Thus, he early entered the teaching profession in which he reached high standing when in charge of a school at Lachine, Que. Thence he came to us in 1870 and in 1872 he brought one of Lachine's young ladies to share his home and fortunes and, as he would say, to be the chief blessing of his life. The business of the partners prospered, as has been already told, a noteworthy point being that, almost at the outset, they cut out the liquor department, action which they never had cause to regret. When he and Mr Barr dissolved partnership, about 1887, he continued to do business prosperously at

the old stand until 1899. Then the fine building, with its up-to-date appointments, and the whole of the large stock were destroyed by fire. He did not rebuild and no longer carried on the general business. The site, however, he retained until the present year (1907) when he disposed of it to another party.

Not long after Mr Wright set up his home, he purchased the Dr. Evan's residence to which several acres of land were attached. He then turned his attention to dairying, horticulture and pomology, in which lines his name is well known throughout the Province. His experiments in seeking to secure varieties of apple trees suited to the climatic conditions have been worth very much to our Northern Counties and well deserved the honor which he has long held as a Director of the Provincial Horticultural Society.

He, early, secured experts to give demonstrations on butter making throughout the County, which led to the institution of "Travelling Dairies." He was largely instrumental, along with Mr Barr, in making the South Renfrew Farmers' Institute successful and of large advantage to many of our farmers. His crowning success in this line was attained when, as a result of his efforts largely, the Renfrew Creamery was completed and opened by Lord Aberdeen, after which date Renfrew became known as "The Creamery Town."

About the middle "eighties" his enthusiasm took the direction of electrical research, which led to his installing the first lighting plant in this section. To this branch business he still clings and his five sons are following in his footsteps with eminent success. He is at the present time President of the Canadian Electrical Association.

In all these years he has been an educational force in the community, being one of the perpetual members of the School Board and deserving of much of the credit for Renfrew's fav-

ourable standing as an educational centre.

From the first he took active interest in municipal and political affairs but, mainly because he was ultra-progressive in his ideas, it was long the case, as he said himself, that he could not hope to hold any office by election. With the beginning of the new century, however, the place which suited well his varied gifts was bestowed upon him and he is now serving his second term as Member for South Renfrew in the Commons. His electors all admit that he has been a good representative, though of course he will have to fight his way if he is to remain in the position for other terms.

He and Mrs Wright have always taken deep interest in the moral welfare of the community, not only by generously aiding every movement in that direction, but also by a long and faithful personal service. It is a very quiet home life that they lead together now, as practically all their family have gone out to their life work elsewhere; but they continue their interest in what is going on around them. Mr Wright, of course, is as active and pushing in his particular lines as ever he was and Mrs Wright devotes much time to church and temperance work.

In 1866, Mr and Mrs Jas. Carswell, who were both natives of Pakenham township and who were married the preceding year, set up their home on the site now occupied by Carswell & Co's store. He came as the representative of the firm of Thistle, Francis & Carswell, then working on the Black Donald Creek limits and, after 1867, on the Petawawa limits. In those days, when supplies could get no further than Almonte, or after a while to Sand Point, when also, the visiting of the shanties entailed many long drives, Mr Carswell was a very busy man indeed. His business brought him into contact with many people, to whom he commended himself from the first as a straight-for-

ward, reliable man, whose kindly nature and readiness to lend a helping hand to friends, to those who did business with him and to his employees, made him very popular. His reputation has continued throughout all the years and there is no more highly respected man in our town than the quiet, home-loving occupant of the "Hill" residence. In 1872, his first home was destroyed by the disastrous fire that demolished the Ferguson block which stood alongside. At that time Mr Carswell bought one of the Robert McIntyre farms and built on the ideal spot known as "The Hill." Farming being very much to his taste, he afterwards became the most extensive land-owner in our neighborhood by securing a large block of the McDougall Estate. There he has extensive herds of Hereford and Poll Angus cattle, and carries on farming operations with great zest and probably with profit.

Well on in the "eighties," he turned his attention to another branch of lumbering, when, in company with Harvey Francis, a nephew, he built a large sawmill at Calabogie. In a few years Mr Francis retired. Then the late Edward Mackay, who became his son-in-law, took up the partnership, giving his attention also to the extensive stores which were opened in Renfrew and Calabogie. To these business interests Mr Carswell has devoted himself almost entirely since Mr Mackay's death. At the present time he is seeking to dispose of the Calabogie business, as lumber is getting scarce. Thus, it seems that he may soon confine himself to the direction of his farm and his other interests in town, finding in that way such healthful scope for his energies as is necessary, for he is yet a comparatively young and vigorous man.

He has all along taken a deep interest in agricultural affairs. For years he wrought with characteristic energy as President of the S. Renfrew Agricultural Society, he and his friend Robert McLaren—so long Sec-

retary—standing by it through a "wilderness journey" of over thirty years, after which they handed it over as a flourishing institution into other hands. Similar work has been done by him as President of the Creamery Co., which he has carefully piloted through many difficulties and is now confidently hoping that he shall soon have the pleasure of declaring a dividend. On other Boards, also, he has diligently served, in every case placing those whose interests he cared for under great obligation to him.

There is no doubt of his interest in municipal matters but, except at one or two critical periods in our history, he has declined to take a place in the Council. In politics, also, he is known only as a quiet, though no doubt an interested and effective worker.

At home, where he delights to be, one gets to know him as the genial whole-souled friend, generous and friendly above most men. There, also, Mrs Carswell holds loving sway and, together, they devise many helpful ministries which are quietly carried out, but which have brought comfort and courage to many in times of distress and need. Their family are all near by them, which makes them well content. Thus the years are passing, but the fervent wish of their many friends is that they may yet be spared to pass many and happy years amongst us.

Alex. Barnett's early days were spent on the farm at Ashdod, Township of Bagot, which he still holds. Whilst yet a lad he went to the shanty, where he steadily rose until he became well known as a thoroughly equipped bush-man. Not content with even a foreman's position, he commenced business for himself in 1860, operating for five years on the Madawaska, where he made headway from the beginning, clearing about \$2,000 in the third year, but lost most of that in a couple of bad years following. Nothing daunted, he wrought on the Bonnechere in 1865, still

"making good." In 1866, he and Wm. Bannerman bought a small limit on the Little Bonnechere which they wrought for two years. Then Wm. Mackay came to their aid, the Little Bonnechere limits as a whole were purchased from the Egan estate, and the firm of Barnet, Bannerman & Co. soon became known as one of the flourishing concerns of the Upper Ottawa. In 1874, Bannerman retired, the firm of Barnet and Mackay continuing the business with such prudence and energy that they weathered the storms that swamped so many strong concerns about 1878, and carried on their business thereafter with marvellous success, at length selling out their holding to the McLachlins at a very high price, near the end of the "eighties."

In 1869, Mr Barnet also entered into partnership with T. Mackie, of Pembroke, in working a small limit near Lake Dore, which led to their working together in other ventures till on in the "nineties," with very successful results.

In 1867 he married Miss Green, taking her to the old home in Ashdod for two years. In order to be near his business centre, they then came to Renfrew, settling first in the house on the Dr Evans' estate, just south of the creek. In 1870, they removed to the house then on the site of their present fine residence, which with the 50 acres attached he purchased from Wm. Bannerman. In the comfortable old house most of their family of ten children were born and the years glided by in joy. They have had their share of joy also in the new home, but mingled with lasting heart-sorrow, as two promising sons have been called away, the elder of the two being drowned at the mouth of the Petawawa when his father was nearby.

Many happy gatherings of friends have there been in their comfortable home, pleasant memories of which linger with those who were privileged to take part. Now, when so many of

the sons and daughters are away, there is less stir, but always a hearty welcome to those who spend a little while with them in their quieter home life.

Perhaps the most leisurely time in his busy life was that which he enjoyed after the Bonnechere limits were sold. It was not to be expected that so pushing a man should retire whilst yet so young. So, in a couple of years he was at work again in his old line, beginning also to initiate his boys into its mysteries, and with them as helpers, he has continued successfully ever since. In that line, also, he has bought and sold to advantage and has extensive interests in British Columbia. In other lines, also, he has tried his hand and report says, with gratifying results. In fact he is reputed to be a kind of Midas and that all he touches is sure to turn into gold. The truth is, no doubt, that he is a prudent, careful, farseeing man who gives his closest attention to any business which he undertakes and so is generally successful. One thing is generally admitted, that in his prosperity he still continues the same true hearted, helpful friend that he was in the early days.

He has not mixed much in municipal affairs but, in some critical times, he has readily taken hold and has taken a seat in the Council. In politics he has been more active, but he has steadily refused to become the candidate of his party. He has given advice, time and other aid to enterprises promoted for upbuilding the town, such as the Creamery.

To all good causes he is a generous contributor and in a very quiet way he has lent a strong helping hand to very many.

Of late years his health has been rather delicate but, as he takes great care, his friends hope that he may be long spared to us yet, for he is one of those who can ill be spared, having this best of all records that, in the "highest sense" he is a good man.

Wm. Bannerman was one of several brothers who came from Scotland in this period, all finding occupation in or about Renfrew through the help of their uncle, Wm. Mackay. About 1864, Wm. Bannerman was a clerk in his uncle's branch store in Burnstown, where he not only gained knowledge of Canadian business methods, but also became personally popular. As has been already noted, he entered into partnership with A. Barnet, in 1866, and, as Mr Mackay joined them a little later, the concern prospered greatly.

Mr Bannerman, about 1868, married a young lady from Eganville, settling in the house which was so long the home of Mr Barnet. In 1870 he purchased "Greenlaw," long the home of Wm. Morris, which then again became a popular place to which to drive out with intent to spend a pleasant evening.

In 1874 he retired from the firm with such large assets as might have assured him a lifetime of luxurious leisure. But he had determined to devote himself to politics, to which he gave most of his attention for several years. After a couple of unsuccessful contests he became the member for South Renfrew for the Commons. Unfortunate ventures in lumbering, about 1878, the heavy expense of so many hotly contested elections and his general open-handedness to the large number who sought his aid soon landed him in financial difficulties, which, in that time of dire depression, he could not overcome, which led to the loss of his wealth, much of which was unduly sacrificed. He then went to position in the North West and, at length, to California, where he still lives. Warm-hearted and generous to a fault, there are many who have good cause to remember him in the kindest way.

John Bannerman, who also was clerk for his uncle in Renfrew, succeeded his brother in the branch at Burnstown. In two or three years he returned to enter into partnership

with P. S. Stewart, in which he was assisted by his brother William. He sold to Jas. Stewart in 1872, after which he began to turn his attention to lumbering, especially after William turned to politics, but, as we have seen, their venture did not pan out well. He had married after his return to Renfrew and, eventually, he secured a good position on the C.P.R. at Kamloops, whither they removed in the early 'eighties.' Later, he was in business in Vancouver and is said to be now in quite comfortable circumstances in that city.

The other brothers, James, Sage and Joseph, also went west and have found their place in the Province of Alberta.

J. L. McDougall, Jr., was one of Renfrew's bright boys who took a foremost place in Mathematics when he graduated at Toronto University (likely our first graduate). Soon he was called, through the death of his father, to the strenuous practical task of managing the large estate. With all diligence he devoted himself to this work and with a large measure of success. Renfrew was proud of him as a scholar, was even prouder of him as a devoted son and brother, and had great satisfaction in the way he threw himself into the business of life. Thus, when at Confederation day, the South Riding was formed, he was elected both to the Legislature and the Commons. When dual representation was abolished he sat in the Commons with a short intermission, till 1878, at which time he was appointed Auditor-General for the Dominion, a position which he resigned a couple of years ago.

In 1869 he entered into partnership with R. C. Mills in lumbering on limits they purchased on the Du Moine River. For years they seemed to be making good but, when the depression came, (1878) they could not weather the gale and the McDougall estate was heavily involved.

In 1870, he married Marion Morris, whose bright and affable disposition

and winning personality made her very popular and their home was one of the most attractive in our community. He was helpful to the town's general interests, especially in negotiations about the Railway, but the increasing pressure of his business caused him soon to withhold himself from holding any municipal office. Their removal to Ottawa made quite a blank and many followed his career with interest for years after. That he had peculiar fitness for the position has been well attested and he has set a high standard of excellence for those who may be his successors.

In recognition of his scholarly attainments his Alma Mater bestowed on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He has had recognition, also, of his distinguished services to the State, having been created a C.M.G. at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada. A serious attack of paralysis which occurred not long after his retirement caused much anxiety to his friends but, happily, he has so far recovered that there is hope that he may yet do useful work, and be spared to those who are in his home for years to come.

Samuel McDougall was only a lad at the time of his father's death, but soon after he became initiated into business under direction of his brother. Thus, about the end of this period he was actively engaged in the management of the part of the estate which included the store and the saw mill. McDougall and Bell became partners for some years in the general business, doing a very considerable trade, which was much fostered by its connection with the other McDougall interests. In the crisis, which came about 1878, Samuel managed to retain a footing, eventually moving up town to the new brick store, almost opposite the Ottawa House, where for a number of years he did an extensive and profitable general business, besides some jobbing in lumber and produce. In

the meantime he married Miss Rochester, a sister on the mother's side of Mrs. J. L. McDougall, jr., and much like her in disposition, as well as of like popularity in our social circles. They set up their home on Renfrew street, and there, surrounded in the end by a large family, they passed many happy years. Mr McDougall, in later years, removed further down the street, but perhaps made a mistake in getting so far from the business centre. Anyway he did not find it answer and, as there were openings for the sons and daughters in Ottawa, the whole family removed there some four or five years ago, thus severing the last link in connection of our most considerable pioneer family with Renfrew.

Alexander McDougall, who turned his attention to the farming operations of the estate, and who after his marriage lived a short distance from town on a farm on the "McDougall road," about the end of the "Seventies" went on an exploring trip to the West, his brother Campbell accompanying him. Very sadly it happened that, when in the mountain region, an unsuspected heart weakness developed, by which he was suddenly cut off, which, as will be easily understood, plunged his near relations into deepest sorrow and caused genuine grief to the many friends amongst whom he had been so popular.

Campbell McDougall was yet at school in this period but, in the later "Seventies," he found employment in the Post Office with Mr Mackay, where he remained several years, becoming also one of the most popular young men of our village. Later, he entered the service of one of the Nova Scotian banks, being quickly appointed Agent of one of its branches. Afterwards he married and was promoted to a more important Agency. But after a few years, the asthma which had seized him in boyhood became so threatening that he removed to Southern California, where he busied himself at fruit raising.

At length the asthma returned, gained the mastery and carried him off, in the "nineties," whilst comparatively a young man. Of the daughters, Miss McDougall was her mother's companion to the end, another is Mrs London, wife of ex-President London of the University of Toronto, and the third is the wife of Mr Allan, a banker in Halifax.

Of the members of the family of the pioneer James Stewart of the second line of Horton who became helpful workers in our midst, Mrs Geo. Eady and Mrs James Ward have been already mentioned.

John Stewart, who succeeded his father in the old homestead, was with us for a time in his early days, when he learned the trade of shoemaking with Wm. Dickson. He became better known to us later on, when he and his like-minded wife became noted for their hospitality and for their abundant kindness to the needy and distressed. Now that she who so lovingly aided him in all these acts of kindness has been called away, he has become such a frequent visitor and is so deeply interested in the charitable work of our town, that he is counted as one of the good helpers on whom we can always rely. True-hearted and open handed friend that he is, he is loved by many and respected by all who know him.

James Stewart was one of the active young men of the village in the early years of this period, when he learned and wrought at the trade of tinsmithing with James Ward. After a while he settled down to business in that line in Pembroke, where he still continues and where he has done his share in the development of the town.

Donald Stewart was a teacher in his early days. He turned aside from that for a year or two, going to Montreal, first to a Business College, afterwards to a situation as bookkeeper. After his return he was for several years the successful Principal of our public school, holding that

position till the end of 1872. He then removed to Pembroke, accepting the position of bookkeeper for one of the lumbering and milling concerns.

Before leaving here he had married a Miss Ferguson from the neighborhood of Smith's Falls and as they were both very popular, as well as helpful workers, there was much regret when they removed. Happily, they returned after four or five years, he becoming bookkeeper for Barnet and Mackay. He continued with Mr Barnet in all his remaining years, holding also the position of Collector of Customs for many years.

After their return they speedily fell into their old place, theirs being one of those bright, cheery homes in which friends are delighted to while away an hour. Many a game of quoits was eagerly contested in the yard, few being able to 'best' Mr Stewart in that favorite pastime of those days. An enthusiast was he at croquet, also, when it was in vogue. At length he gave himself with his whole heart and might to curling, becoming one of the crack players of the Renfrew club. These, for diversion and needed exercise, but he never allowed them to interfere with the higher work to which he devoted himself with peculiar helpfulness and zeal.

To the Sons of Temperance he gave valuable aid, as he did also to the Bible and Tract Societies and similar agencies for promoting the moral welfare of the community. Perhaps the work in which he delighted most and in which he exerted the largest influence, was that connected with teaching the bible class in St. Andrew's Church. Year after year he was always at his post, always prepared and always pressing home the truth on the hearts of those he taught. No man of his day did more important work or was more helpful to the ministers, or to the best interests, of that congregation, of which he was in his latter years an honored and efficient elder. He also had an abid-

ing interest in the educational interests of the town and gave long and valuable service as a Trustee.

As it seemed to us, too early he was called away from all the service for which he was so fitted and which he did so well. For, just as the new century had well begun, he contracted pneumonia, which speedily carried off this good and faithful man from the loved ones in the home, from the employer who loved and trusted him as a friend, and from the many on whom his work had made lasting impressions for good. A just man he, and his memory endures in the community in which he held so distinctive and honorable a place.

Mrs Stewart, with her son and three daughters, still remain with us. She keeps up her interest in the work to which they delighted to devote themselves together in the happy days of the past so there is much peace and brightness in the old home still.

Several consins of the Stewarts just mentioned—sons of Daniel Stewart, an Admaston pioneer who eventually settled in Horton north of the Bonnechere—have also been effective helpers in the up-building of the town.

Peter S. Stewart came from the farm in 1863, to take a junior's place in Wm Mackay's store. The indications are that he wrought hard and had ambitious views. For, in no long time he became Mr Mackay's most trusted assistant in the store and post office. In 1867 he sought a wider sphere, entering into partnership with Malcolm B. McIntyre, another clever young clerk in the village. They entered on a general business in the old Mair store on the site of the present Stewart Bros.' block, which site P. S. purchased early. Being already favorably known, they prospered from the outset. McIntyre, however, soon saw a more attractive opening in connection with the old R. McIntyre business, which led him to dissolve partnership with Stewart in 1869. John Bannerman at once took the vacant place, which he held till 1872, at

which date Jas. Stewart came from Middleville, bringing abundant experience and energy, with considerable cash. He bought out Bannerman, and, in about a year, arrangements were completed for a large extension of Peter's already flourishing business. Two firms were formed: that known as Stewart Bros., doing a general business at the old stand; and that known as P. S. Stewart & Co.—of which John Smith (tanner) was for a time a partner,—confining to hardware, being housed first in the stone store near the Exchange Hotel. About 1878, John Smith retired from the latter firm and removal was made to the store then purchased from R. O. Mills, in which the business is still carried on.

In 1871 Mr Stewart married a daughter of John Smith (tanner,) then beginning that quiet, pleasant home life of which their friends know and in which their son and daughters have grown up, have been carefully nurtured, well educated and in every way prepared for the duties of life. Quiet life they prefer, but they are deeply interested in all the best work going on around them, for the furtherance of which they delight to plan, to put forth the helpful hand, and to give generous aid.

No man in the community is more trusted, nor is there anyone who has a more thorough and intelligent grasp of affairs. Thus, he was in a manner forced by his fellow citizens to give his attention to municipal matters at a very critical period and was for a number of years Reeve of the village. Then, when many were looking that he would one day be Mayor of the town that had been set up, he announced that his work was done (how well we all knew) and he went back to the quiet life.

About four years ago the long time partnership was re-arranged. Then emerged the firm of P. S. Stewart & Son, the father having trained his only son for some years to take the place he now holds. Both Mr and

Mrs Stewart are so comparatively young yet that friends hope that, surrounded as they are by children and grandchildren, there may be many helpful and happy years before these faithful helpers of the years gone by.

James Stewart went from the Adamston farm to Carleton Place as far back as the "fifties." He learned tinsmithing under the eye of James Ward, who was at that time an employe of his brother, David Ward. When his apprenticeship ended, he went west and wrought for a considerable time at Oshawa, where he met with the well-known Edward Carswell and was confirmed in those strong temperance ideas to which he has always adhered. Returning to Carleton Place, he began to devote himself to the business side of David Ward's undertakings, which led to his employment, after a while, in a branch store at Middleville. About 1862 he bought out the premises and stock of that business and, as there was a dwelling attached, he persuaded Miss Affleck to take charge and has found her goodly fellowship and thrifty housewifery to have been among the chief blessings of his life. For ten years he wrought on contentedly and prosperously. Then, quite suddenly there came the opportunity to sell out and, almost before he knew that it was in earnest, he found himself out of business. Coming at once to Renfrew, he negotiated the partnership with his brother which we have already noticed; built the neat brick house on Argyle street which, when his family had become large, he exchanged for his present desirable residence; and settled down as manager of Stewart Bros.' firm. Year by year, the business increased until it was found necessary to build the brick block (about 1883) in which the business is still carried on. He speedily became known as one of our most reliable business men, cautious, shrewd, far seeing and, all along, especially successful as a dealer in grains and dairy produce.

His intelligent interest in outside affairs and his good reputation as a man of business have resulted in his being called upon to occupy various positions of trust. On several occasions he has held a seat in the Council For many years he was a member of the School Board. All along he has been one of the most active directors of the Creamery Co. For more than twenty years he has been an elder in St. Andrew's Church, and for most of that time one of its most efficient Sabbath School teachers. In short he has been one of our helpful men, a sound advisor, a prudent administrator and a generous supporter of every good cause.

He and Mrs Stewart have been greatly blessed in their large family, so responsive have they been to their loving home training and so thoroughly have they taken advantage of the excellent educational privileges which were provided for them. His eldest son—Daniel W.—is now his right hand man in the firm; James is a distinguished engineer in the Pittsburg, Pa., region; E. J. is one of our young lawyers (all of these are distinguished graduates of Queen's College); two of his daughters are married, the others are in the home or engaged in teaching and his youngest son is likely to follow his brothers in attending Queen's.

Mr Stewart is still at the old stand, hearty and fit for business; whilst Mrs Stewart still holds loving sway in the home. May they both be with us for many years to come!

Donald Stewart was with us in this period devoting himself to business in various lines. For a time he was the village butcher and for another while he was in the livery business. He continued with us till well on in the seventies, married a Miss Gibbons and, eventually, took the Western fever, emigrating to Dakota, where he has done well.

Robert Stewart learned the trade of harness-making, in which he became an expert. About the end of this

period he entered into partnership with another expert named Hill. In the little store on the corner where the Barnet block now stands, he did quite an extensive business in the early "seventies." Hill afterwards went to Ottawa but Stewart remained with us until the "eighties." He married a daughter of David Airth and their home was in the brick building near the corner of James Street. She died there, after which Mr Stewart and the family removed to Winnipeg, in which city and in Brandon he has held good positions in various large establishments in his own line of work.

David Stewart came from the farm also, finding employment with his brothers Peter and Donald. Eventually, however, he returned to farm life and now lives about three miles from the village on the Adamston road.

J. R. Stewart, who, belonging to another branch of the Stewart family and whose father was one of the settlers on the second line along side of the pioneer James Stewart, left the farm which he had inherited and had wrought for some years, coming to Renfrew well on in the "sixties." He then set up a grocery in James Airth's old stand in which he was largely successful. In a few years he purchased from Robert McLaren the lot on the opposite corner, on which he built the store and dwelling now owned by David Barr. There he continued in business until his health failed and he died about the end of the "eighties." His eldest son, Donald, has been with us at intervals, engaged as a clerk and enjoying our esteem. The other members of the family—two sons and one daughter—have found their places in the West. Mr Stewart was an honorable, warm-hearted man, passionately fond of music and especially of the music of the pipes, which always set his Celtic blood on fire. He married a sister of Robert McLaren's, a woman of lovely character, whose home training of her

children made lasting impressions for good upon those of them who, at the time of her death, were old enough to carry on her instructions with them into their lives.

Duncan F. Stewart, about 1860, came from the adjoining township to enjoy the educational advantages of our Grammar school. For some years he taught with success in the country schools of the vicinity. He then accompanied his friend Donald Stewart in attending a Business College in Montreal, in which city he afterwards held a situation for a time. In 1868, he returned to Renfrew, opening then a grocery in the O'Connor building near the creek; about the same time marrying Miss Johnson, of Bonnechere. Comfortable in his home life and reasonably prospered in business, he continued at the same stand till well on in the "seventies" when he sold out to McArthur and McNab. Soon after he established on a small scale the marble cutting business in which he continued and, as he was himself the "traveller," added considerably to his income by working up quite a Fire Insurance business. Just when he seemed in the way of becoming very comfortable, and whilst yet a comparatively young and vigorous man, he was—about 1895—stricken down quickly by an attack of typhoid.

For a short time his son George was able to carry on the Fire Insurance Agencies, but both he and the elder of his two sisters became victims of consumption at a very early age. Thus, by the end of the century, Mrs Stewart and her youngest daughter were left alone in the old home. There they live still and enjoy the esteem and sympathy of the friends who know of the pathway of trial in which they have been made to pass.

Mr Stewart, who was an energetic and well-informed man, was specially interested in our educational affairs to which he rendered good service as a School Trustee, but his frequent journeyings did not permit of his

devoting much time to other matters outside his business.

Donald Stewart, who came from Beckwith about 1866, wrought as a journeyman blacksmith with John O'Harro, for two or three years. Being an expert tradesman, with considerable push, he, in 1869, set up business in the Knight shop which stood on the present site of the Barnet Block, Thos. Knight being in partnership with him for a short time. About the same time he married Miss Mary Ann Moore, one of Renfrew's much-thought-of young ladies. For years they had their bright and cheery home in the stone building opposite the shop, which he purchased and fitted very comfortably up when his business became prosperous. He had an increasing and profitable trade till the later "seventies" when, in common with many other tradesmen, he was hard hit by the then severe depression. Thinking to better his position, he removed to Douglas, but, as the depression was felt there also, he only remained two or three years. Returning to Renfrew, he again plied his trade in the old McTavish shop for about three years. Becoming dissatisfied, he then joined the Renfrew contingent, who about the middle "eighties" settled in and around Grand Forks, Dakota. The latest reports tell us that Mrs Stewart is dead, that he and his children have been doing well, and that he himself is still vigorous, and has serious intentions of making another move, and of settling in the Edmonton district.

Thomas, son of Thomas Knight, one of the second line of Horton pioneers, served his apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade in Arnprior. Coming to Renfrew about 1866, he wrought as journeyman with P. Dougall and O'Harro until toward the end of 1868, afterwards entering into partnership with D. Stewart in what became known as the Knight shop. About this time, also, he married, the partners sharing in the home accommodation of the stone building opposite,

for a time. Mr Knight went out with the Red River expedition and soon after his return went to Pembroke where, during the "seventies," he wrought up a quite extensive business in blacksmithing and axe-making. When the depression came he found a change necessary and returning to Renfrew he took Stewart's place in the old shop for several years, having his home for most of that time in the house on Opeongo St. which he purchased from Wm. Airth. At length the lure of the west laid hold on him and he removed with his family to Chilliwack, B.C., where he still remains and continues at work.

He was a well-doing, industrious man who had an abiding interest in the temperance and other moral and religious work of the village, especially during the second period that he spent with us. He had a considerable aptitude for teaching and a competent knowledge of the Scriptures, talents which he used to the advantage of the young men of those days by giving up much time to Bible Class work. Thus, he was much missed when he went West.

Henry Leggett, a native of Perth, came to learn the trade of carriage making with John O'Harro about 1865. He took in the Red River expedition and after his return married Salome Hutchins; at about the same time setting up a carriage making shop, about opposite to the Ellis store. There he continued business until the later "eighties" when the westward trend of lumbering operations made it not so profitable. After closing down he was still with us for a few years, holding the positions of Chief of Police, overseer of street improvements and some subsidiary municipal offices to which he was well suited, and entitled, as he had ever been active in village affairs and had taken special interest in the fire company, of which he was the first and long-time Captain. He and Mrs Leggett were highly esteemed by a

large circle of friends, who greatly regretted their departure about the end of the "eighties," at which time he secured a position with the Rathbun Co. of Deseronto. After a number of years they went to Ottawa, where their son Henry holds a responsible position in the American Bank Note Co., whilst the younger son, John, is well placed in Edmonton. At the end of their years, these helpers of the past were laid in our God's Acre on Thomson Hill. Mrs Leggett in 1905 and Mr Leggett a year later.

Three brothers, John, Alfred and David came later and wrought in our village but did not become rooted, as did Henry; so their after wanderings need not be narrated.

Ben Lester, who hailed from the County of Pontiac, came to us in 1863, then spending three years as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade with Peter Dougall. For over three years he wrought as a journeyman in Pakenham, but returned to Renfrew in 1873, at which time he began business on his own account in the shop adjoining Henry Leggett's carriage shop. After a while he took in a partner named Hennessy, who eventually moved elsewhere, leaving the business to Lester, who has carried it on with a good measure of success ever since. For all the years that Leggett remained in business, Lester and he wrought to each other's hands, but, when Leggett retired, these adjoining shops on Main street had to give way to a business block, which caused Lester's removal to the shop on Hall street, where he is still vigorously at work. He first married Christiana Beaudry, who died soon after the birth of a son, who is now at work in New Ontario. Later, he married a Miss Gainsford of Leeds County, and in their home there have grown up six daughters, one of whom is now Mrs Bell, of Calgary, the others being all in positions in town. There are also two boys who are yet at school.

Mr Lester has not taken any active

part in municipal affairs, except that for over twenty years he was an enthusiastic member of Victoria Fire Company and for some time Captain. He has been also for so many years an Oddfellow that he will soon be wearing the veterau's badge. He is a member and a trustee of the Methodist church, in which he and his family have long been among the active workers. And there, as well as beyond that pale, they are held in much esteem for their work's sake.

Thomas Henderson, the eldest son of Archibald Henderson, one of the most respected and progressive of the McNab township's early settlers, came to attend the Renfrew Grammar School in the beginning of this period. He devoted himself to teaching—partly in McNab township and partly in Arnprior for four or five years. About 1867 he returned to the village as clerk for John McAndrew, with whom he remained three years. Other three years he "followed the river" and eventually became a permanent and helpful factor in the life and upbuilding of Renfrew when, in 1873, he purchased the brick making plant which had been used at the south side by Wm. Ferguson and commenced operations north of the Bonnechere, where his work is still carried on. We had not many brick buildings then, but Mr Henderson, by taking up the role of contractor as well as brickmaker, managed to add largely to their number as the years passed by. He showed himself energetic, reliable and well informed; commended himself to the favorable notice of his fellow citizens, wrought his way to a good measure of prosperity and was called to the Council Board year after year in the "eighties." In 1886 he married Miss McLutye, a young lady who had then lately come from Scotland to join her sister—Mrs Lewis McDonald; and those who know the comfortable home in which they and their family live, know also that she has done much to help him on in the battle of life. From 1886 onward he wa

chosen Reeve for four successive years, since which time he has not sought preferment in that direction, although his practical knowledge as a builder has been placed at the service of the village and town in several years in which he has acted as assessor. About ten years ago, he added a tile making plant to his yards, a move which has been helpful to the vicinity and apparently to himself as well. In early days he was one of the enthusiastic and capable curlers who were relied on to uphold the honour of Renfrew and often he skipped his rink to victory. Now he is busier and not so supple, so he leaves the fray to younger men. His interest in Masonry was, and no doubt is yet very keen, though nowadays he does not obey the summons every meeting night. But he is a square man, as even the uninitiated can testify, an upright man, and with the assistance of his boys now well grown and hard working, he is pushing forward, and is one of the practical helpers of the town's growth and prosperity.

Robert Sim, who was born in North Sherbrooke, in early life learned, and continued to work at the trade of wagon making at McDonald's Corners. A serious accident made lighter employment advisable and he then spent some time in Perth gaining a knowledge of the art of photography from an artist named Morrison. He came to Renfrew in 1868, making a beginning in a portable gallery of Morrison's which stood on the O'Connor property. In a couple of years he removed to the corner of Opeongo street and when Barr & Wright's block was built had to move to his present site. The large annual influx of shanty and river men made business brisk in his line in those early days, but he has quietly, attentively and obligingly maintained his ground through well nigh 40 years, thus making a good record for himself.

In 1870, he married a Miss Storie of Dalhousie Township and he and their many friends know that he has been

peculiarly blessed in the home life which was then begun. Yet there are few homes which have known more of suffering and trouble, for Mrs Sim has for many years been never free from the torture of rheumatism, has twice had her hip fractured and in the present year has had a slight stroke of paralysis. But there is, withal, brightness and contentment in their home and no one goes there without being helped by the recognition that she is one of those rare spirits, who in patience and in quiet confidence is assured that all that God does is best. Thus her shut-in life has been a gracious ministry which has had an enduring influence for good, not only in her own home, but also to a circle of attached friends beyond. The glow of sunset begins to cast its rays on these good friends now, but the tender care of their two daughters makes the home pleasant for them and no trouble can rob the great sufferer of the rich heritage of peace which she has so long enjoyed.

Thos. Leacy, who had learned the blacksmith trade efficiently in Lanark, came to Renfrew about 1868, and wrought with John O'Harro until he joined the Red River expedition. On his return, he formed a partnership with Henry Leggett, these two shopmates uniting their forces in beginning a carriage making and blacksmithing business in the adjoining shops which then stood on the present site of the upper McAndrew block. The partnership continued until 1873, when Mr Leacy removed to the old McTavish shop, which was accounted a peculiarly eligible site. Perhaps, also, the fact that there was a dwelling house attached had an influence, as at that time he married Miss Mary O'Sullivan, daughter of John O'Sullivan, of Admaston, thus largely adding to the happiness and the success of his life.

In 1875 he bought a property on Albert street South, near the corner of Opeongo street, on which stood a dwelling and an unfinished building,

which latter he turned into a shop. There he built up as substantial a business as there was in town, as the result of his industry, his excellence as a mechanic, his reliability as a man, and his obliging nature. There he continued until, in 1894, he was carried off by an attack of jaundice in his forty-seventh year, in the very prime of a vigorous manhood. He did not give much attention to municipal or other matters outside of business, but wrought hard, enjoyed the comfort and quietness of his home life and, for all else, let others manage, except that, like others of our stalwart men, he enrolled himself in Victoria Fire Coy, of which he was an active member for years.

To Mr and Mrs Leacy, two sons were given, William, the elder, died when about 14 years of age. The younger, John J., entered the dental profession, under Dr Cleary's instruction, graduated with distinction and, in the five years that have since passed, has built up a successful practice in Ottawa. Mrs Leacy, who is still vigorous, has her home with us and, surrounded by friends who regard her with esteem and affection, passes her time in much comfort to herself and in helpfulness to others.

James Reid, a native of Paisley, Scotland, came in 1866 to Admaston, where his elder brother, Robert, had settled previously. In a short time he entered the service of Wm. Mackay as a clerk and, from the time when P. S. Stewart left to set up business for himself, was in charge of the work in the Post Office. In those early days he became actively interested in the temperance and other moral and religious work of the community, as one of a band of young people who at that time were peculiarly active and interested workers in these directions. Thus a bent was given to his life, and to the lives of many others of them, which has been showing itself ever since. In 1875, he married Miss Mills, who had come to us from Eganville and had spent several years as a

teacher in our Public School. At that time, also, he built the comfortable house in the Sadler section in which this like-minded couple have spent so many years of happy homelife; in which there have grown up beside them a family who show in the several spheres in life which they are now filling, the benefit of a wise parental training; and in which many helpful ministries have been planned and carried out for the benefit of others; especially in connection with the agencies of St. Andrew's Church. In 1877, Mr Reid became book-keeper for Wm. Bannerman, but, in 1883, he returned to his position in the Post Office where he continued to be deputy up to the time of Mr Mackay's death, in 1901. Then for a time, he was a clerk in his brother-in-law's store in Eganville, until he found a position in the Pembroke P.O., similar to that which he held so long in Renfrew. He has always continued to have the home of his family in Renfrew. But now that his son Robert is in successful practise as a doctor in Calabogie, with his sister Katie presiding in his home, and his son James building up a similar practice in New Ontario, whilst the other daughter, Jean, a graduate of Queen's, is preparing for teaching, the home place in almost deserted. One coming day, we hope to see him back in the home in Renfrew.

Alexander Jamieson, son of the popular village tailor, was about seven years of age when the family came from Scotland. His school days over, he found an opening which attracted him when the first, "Renfrew Journal" began to be issued. His essay as "printer's devil" came to an end when, in about nine months, the "Journal" ceased publication, and "Alick" was not so enamoured of the business as to seek like employment elsewhere. In a short time he became an apprentice blacksmith with O'Harro with whom he remained about two years. He then went to Forester's Falls where he wrought

with his cousin Archie Jamieson—a son of John Jamieson who had been trained as a blacksmith in Arch. Thomson's shop. Alick went out with the Red River expedition and on his return he soon formed a partnership with his cousin in a business in Pembroke, which they continued together till Archie's death, and which Alick still carries on, although he has been a shrewd, pushing and successful man, it is now more his pastime than his work. He married Miss Bella Jamieson, daughter of John. They have had more than their share of life's sorrow, having lost all their children by death, but have found solace and are active helpers to much good work in the County Town.

John Scott, whose father, Hector Scott, was an Admaston pioneer, came first to live in Renfrew soon after his marriage in 1862, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Alex. Jamieson. He then began butchering, a business in which he has been engaged, off and on, ever since. After occupying rented premises for a few years, he purchased the corner on which Robert Drysdale wrought so long, and continued to do business there for many years. He eventually sold and, since then, has not been in business for himself. In his earlier days, he held various positions in the gift of the Council, being at different periods chief constable, overseer of streets and the like, for which he was specially suited as an alert, active man who had good knowledge of how work should be done. Two daughters, Mary Ann and Katie, are married and living in Dauphin and Winnipeg. Bella and Fannie are in good positions in Winnipeg. Mrs. Geraldine is in town. Alex. (of Scott & Jamieson) and Archie and Willie in New Ontario, are working on the line at which the father wrought and is still working. Mr and Mrs Scott are still vigorous, and like her father, she has a fund of heart kindness and humour which assures her of many friends.

David McGill had already served his apprenticeship as a tailor in Kilmarnock when, in 1855, his parents, with their four children, left that ancient Scottish borough and emigrated to Canada. Landing at Quebec, they spent three years in that city, afterwards moving on to Pembroke, in both of which places David diligently plied his trade. In 1860, he came to Renfrew where he wrought for Alex. Jamieson, whose daughter Mary Ann he married in 1865, then setting up his home in the stone house opposite the Barnet block, which has sheltered so many of our early inhabitants. As his father had died some time previously, his mother then came from Pembroke and made her home with them until her death, a couple of years later. In 1868, he set up for himself in rooms over the Stewart & McIntyre store, continuing there during all the changes in the P. S. Stewart partnership until about 1878, when he went to Manitoba, where he remained a year and a half. Then he returned to spend five years more in his old rooms, from which he removed to the small store that stands on the old James Airth property. In 1890, he removed to his present rooms in D. Barr's brick building, where he steadily supplies the wants of a number of attached customers.

This excellent couple have lived a quiet life amongst us, having the affection and esteem of a circle of friends who know their worth and recognize that their devout life has brought blessing to themselves and others; among the others, especially to the adopted daughter who grew up under their care to be a chief favorite amongst our young people and a source of brightness in their home. This year she was wiled away to a home of her own by one of our popular and well-going young men--Geo. Fife, electrician.

Mr McGill has held aloof from all political and municipal affairs and the only "Society" he ever connected himself with was the Sons of Temper-

ance, of which he was five years a member in the early days, but whose abstinence principles he has held to ever since. We know him then, as a long-time good citizen, as a tradesman who does his work well, and as an earnest man who has a true interest in the moral and religious welfare of the community, in which, also, Mrs McGill is like-minded. For one who has been so long at work he is wonderfully well preserved, which gives his friends hope that he may be spared to them for some years yet.

In 1873, his brother Andrew came from Pembroke to work with Thos. Hendersou in the brickyard. He went to Manitoba in company with David about 1878, and took up land in the vicinity of Holland, where his family still reside. He also took up brick-making at Portage La Prairie in the early days, but died when yet in the prime of life, Mrs McGill following some years later.

Rev. W. Lohead, a son of the manse, his father having long been minister of North Gower, in which congregation, also, his brother, Rev. J. S. Lohead, ministered many years, first came to Renfrew as a student missionary to give relief to Rev. S. O. Fraser, the pioneer Free Church minister of a wide district, with a centre at White Lake. In 1860, Mr Lohead was called and inducted in the northerly half of Mr Fraser's field, with Renfrew as a centre. Soon after he married, setting up his home in the house now occupied by Dr Connolly, but afterwards removing to a house on the present site of the Baptist Church. For some eight or nine years he zealously and acceptably exercised his ministry in his widely extended field, taking active and helpful interest, also, in the educational affairs and moral movements of the village, and gaining universal respect in the community. Then he responded to a call from Fenelon Falls, from thence removing after many years to a charge in Western Ontario, where he died after the beginning of the

century. In his whole ministry he gained a good report as a quiet, earnest worker. After he left Renfrew, the village Free Church congregations, with Castleford as an outstation, continued for some years to be supplied by students in summer and occasional preaching in winter. At the Union of Presbyterian Churches in 1875, the two Presbyterian Churches in the village were united, much to their advantage, and, by rearrangements of a like happy nature, the surrounding district became consolidated into a number of workable and now flourishing charges.

Among the Hortou "pioneers" Thomas Costello, who settled beside Dr. John McNab, after he had been for some years foreman on Capt. Bell's farm at the "first Chute," had an honorable place, as had also his sons Frank and Wm. who inherited the old home farms. To join them there came from County Kerry in Ireland two young men who were nephews of Thomas Costello. John W. Costello arrived in the summer of 1862 and Wm. N. Costello followed in 1865. Being fairly well educated they turned their attention to school teaching for a time, but in 1868 they came to Renfrew where they purchased a lot from M. Fitzmaurice, built the store now occupied by E. Kelly and began the partnership business of J. W. and W. N. Costello. There they carried on successfully for the next ten or eleven years, and became factors in the general affairs of the village. Being somewhat ambitious, they closed down about 1879, at which time they removed to Montreal, hoping to score further success in a wholesale business which they instituted in that city. In this venture they did not secure the anticipated success. They then reopened the store in Renfrew, to which they added a jobbing business in lumbering. This move did not result in a satisfactory measure of success, so they again pulled up stakes, went west and did a trading business on the construction

work of the C.P.R. until they reached Calgary, where they found an inviting opening. There J. W. Costello has continued successfully ever since. But after some years W. N. Costello went on to Everett, a town on Puget Sound about 35 miles from Seattle, where he is said to be doing well.

During their stay in Renfrew both married and had small families when they went west. It is interesting to note that the first white girl born in Calgary was a daughter of J. W. and the first white boy was a son of W. N. These interesting events were duly celebrated by the inhabitants of the incipient city by the presentation of a city lot to each of the newcomers. It may be also noted that J. W.'s third son is a practising physician in Calgary, whilst his eldest son, who began life on another line, is now a final year student in Queen's Medical School at Kingston.

Miss Costello, a daughter of the pioneer Thomas Costello, having fitted herself here for the teacher's profession, taught in No. 1 Admaston for eight years, at Mount St. Patrick for three years and at Springtown for 18 years. She also was a teacher in the Separate School when it first opened, and met her classes in the basement of the old presbytery, which was a wing of the church in those days. She did not long remain in that position, as other arrangements were made for carrying on the work, in the course of a few months. That she was an excellent teacher is shown by the record above set down, and that she has throughout life been an intelligent observer of events, a thoughtful, true and helpful friend and ready always to put forth her hand to do a deed of kindness are matters well known to many. She has long been in poor health and, having retired from teaching, had made her home with relatives in Osceola, but latterly she has returned to Renfrew where she and her brother William's widow live together. She has a fund of reminiscences of the

days of hardship, now long past, which would be well worth recording; also much that is very interesting about the thirst for education which prevailed in the old Kerry home which she is able to illustrate by letters carefully preserved which show that the "hedge schools" were able to turn out no mean scholars from a literary point of view.

Thomas Hynes, who was born in Fitzroy township, served his apprenticeship as a cabinet-maker with D. C. McMartin, then at Bristol Corners. He afterwards spent some time working at his trade in the State of Ohio, from whence he came to Renfrew in 1868, then opening a shop on his own account in the "Albion Hotel" building, but, at the end of a year, he removed to the old "Robert Drysdale" stand (now Handford's.) There he continued for two years, doing a good business. Then he purchased the site below Gordon's blacksmith shop, building a house and salesroom on Main street, and a factory on the rear end of the lot, in which he introduced machinery and steam power, which enabled him to carry on quite an extensive trade for years. The conditions changed, however, and in 1894 he purchased his present site from John O'Harro, building there in 1895 the brick block, in which he and his son in partnership have commodious warerooms in which furniture from the large factories is temptingly displayed. To the house down the street, he brought Miss Lamont, of Fitzroy, in 1872, and she continues to preside in their well appointed home there, her husband, three daughters, and William, the eldest son, benefiting by her loving care. Their son Arthur is with the Canadian Express Co. in Toronto, and George is with the Bank of Ottawa on relieving duty. Mr Hynes has not only been a successful and reliable business man, but has also devoted himself so earnestly to the promotion of the spiritual welfare of the community, that he has gained recogni-

tion as a force on the side of truth and righteousness, thus retaining always the confidence and esteem of those who occasionally differ from his views.

At this point mention may fittingly be made of two or three men, who were not residents in the Sixties—one of them never became a resident—but who, as residents in the vicinity, had much to do with the life and work of the community and were thus potential factors in the upbuilding of the village, from this period and onward.

Robert McLaren, who occupied the home farm on the second line in succession to his father, the pioneer James McLaren, began work beside his father when yet a lad. He made the best possible use, however, of one or two winters' training which he had under Mr Ferguson who taught in the old school on the third line. Diligently perfecting himself in the "three R's," he used his spare time to purpose in reading on such lines as soon made him one of the best informed young men in the community. He was by no means forward to assert himself, but he was soon widely known as a prudent, well-doing man, whose judgment was worth having and whose counsel was worth following. Then, he came into public notice by the beginning of the "sixties" and, from that time forward, began to be chosen for various positions which he was well fitted to fill. It was perhaps in 1862 that he first became a factor in the life and doings of Renfrew, as at that date he was chosen Secretary-Treasurer of the Agricultural Society which had its headquarters in our village. At that time it was, as it seemed, a dying institution, at least it was sorely in need of new blood if it were to be kept alive. By the choice then made confidence was soon restored, as the new secretary threw himself vigorously into his work, and the moribund institution took on a new lease of life. In a few years more it became possible to contemplate suitable buildings

and in 1873 a move was made in that direction, Mr McLaren, with a number of others, financing the project. The debt was large, however, and times soon became hard. Failure seemed imminent but he never despaired and, as everybody trusted him, he wrought on through the years till the debt was paid, enlarged ground's secured and further buildings arranged for. In 1902 he retired, was banquetted, was presented with a suitable memento and was given a place on the honor roll of the Society for life. So we counted him one of ourselves, because he was the moving spirit so long in this, one of our helpful institutions. Nor was that his only interest, for he was for over thirty years the secretary-treasurer of St. Andrew's Church, in which position he had such a knack of bringing in a report to the annual meeting showing a balance on the right side, that his colleagues in the management just looked on, unless some extra effort, such as building a new manse or church were on foot, when they turned in and wrought with him. Of course he was elected to the Township Council, but soon he slipped into the position of Treasurer, which he still holds after ever so many years. Secretary of the S. Riding Liberal Association, also, for a generation. In fact we set him to work in such positions wherever we could induce him to accept, knowing that when he had been secured, the project would not lag. He married the youngest daughter of Sergeant Airth, about the middle sixties, and their home was one noted for abundant hospitality and for the warm welcome extended to their friends. The long peaceful years, disturbed by some afflictions, went by, their family were well grown up and then, leaving the homestead with son John B., these friends of our community became residents in the "nineties." In fact Mr McLaren had been a property owner ever since the "sixties" and came first to live in one of his own houses. He built his

present commodious and cosy home after, and there these active and helpful workers are quietly enjoying the fruits of their well spent earlier years. No man in this vicinity is held in higher estimation than Robert McLaren and he is worthy of a chief niche in the annals of our community, for he is a true man, a staunch friend and has all along been such a trusty, active helper that we rejoice that he is yet spared and still vigorous, though he has passed the eightieth milestone of his well spent life.

With brave and hopeful hearts Archibald Ferguson and his wife, Margaret Barr, left the Argyleshire Highlands in 1846, intent upon building up a new home in Canada. After the usual long voyage they at length settled in McNab Township, near the Madawaska, in the neighborhood of Stewartville. Scarcely two months had passed when the father died, leaving the widow with her four small children to shift for themselves in their sadly bereft home. Their eldest son was James Ferguson, now so long known to us as a well doing man of sterling character and who this year has come to town, with the purpose of spending his declining years with us. At that time he had only entered on his ninth year. John Ferguson was then six. A younger brother was accidentally killed a couple of years after his father's death. These with the one girl, who became Mrs Joseph Mayhew, made up the family who went through the sad experience of those early years.

After about three years, a move was made to Admaston, where, near Patterson's Corners, the family grew up under such solid training and with such industrious habits as fitted them to make their mark in life.

Turning now to follow the career of John Ferguson. He wrought on the farm, after his school life was closed, until he was about twenty. Then, in 1860, he struck out into the woods, as most of the young men of those days did. He was different from the

majority, however, in these respects: that he did not yield to the spend-thrift temptations by which such young men are beset, and he early fell in love with the life of the woodman to such a degree that he missed no opportunity of perfecting himself in woodcraft. As a result of the first difference, he soon acquired the farm adjoining the old home and set up a home of his own, having in '61 or '62 married Miss Bremner, who was the active partner of his joys and sorrows till her death in 1874. On account of the second difference, he speedily became known as a reliable, capable and pushing man, which report brought him to the notice of J. R. Booth, who appointed him his agent, about 1866, a position which he held with much success for the next 25 or 26 years. It was because he held that position that he came into such close and active contact with the business life of Renfrew and came to be looked upon one as of ourselves from the later "sixties" onward. Not only that, but he became so favorably known in the whole upper country and so helpful a friend to many a poor settler, that there were few who had not in some measure experienced kindness at his hands. In 1874, he was bereft of his first wife, being left with his two sons, George and James, and two daughters, now Mrs Cardiff and Mrs Scott. In 1877 he married Miss Jessie McKenzie, who carefully watched over his children and relieved him of many home cares until her death in 1888. Before that time he had been drawn into the political arena and, on the death of the late Robert Campbell in 1887, he was elected to complete the term in the Commons which had been begun by that veteran. For the thirteen succeeding years he held the seat with such general approval that it looked like a case of life membership, especially as he was a moderate man who made all his constituents free of his services. But, in 1900, the fortunes of the Conservative party were at the

ebb and he was one of the defeated. Since then, as he wisely puts it, "I have been not a whit a sadder but a much richer and more comfortable man."

When his wife died in 1888, he had added the care of the four children left by her, two of whom, Mrs J. R. Allan and Mrs Childerhose, have now their own homes, whilst Misses Marion and Annie Belle are still in the old home. In 1890, he married Miss Margaret Redington, who still presides over the home life, which is brightened also by the presence of his daughters.

Eventually, he cut loose from his engagement with Mr Booth, with which his parliamentary duties interfered. Caring for his farm held him for awhile, but the well equipped woodman could not be content with only farm life. So he launched out on his own account, and also in connection with his son George and Mr McFadden, both of whom he had trained, and both of whom knew that his experience was worth much to them. In all connections, he has scored such success as might have been expected from a man of his knowledge, prudence and probity. The fatherless lad of 60 years ago is now the wealthy, generous-hearted and vigorous man, who enjoys the confidence and esteem of hosts of attached friends. He came to live with us some four years ago, leaving the old farm in charge of his son James, whilst his son George has his residence just beside his father. Two things may be said of him with confidence. No well doing lad, especially if he be fatherless, will lack employment if he comes under John Ferguson's notice. He has a ready mind also for answering all appeals that are made for the help of educational or moral projects. Last of all, it may be said, in his own words, "He can't keep out of the woods, no matter how he tries."

Wm. Jamieson, who settled on the north side of the Bonnechere, was him-

self one of the Horton pioneers, a contemporary and companion of David Barr, John McInnes and others who were stirring lads and stalwart workers in the "forties." When he had quite a clearance made, he bethought him that "it is not good for man to be alone" and presently he induced one of Sergeant Airth's winsome daughters to share his fortunes and bring cheer to his home. Thus, for over forty years, they trod life's path together, working earnestly, enjoying life in most hearty fashion when their sky was clear, bearing its burdens cheerfully in the darker days and hardly ever going from home separately even for a day or a jog into town in the later years. At the middle of the sixties, they had all things snug and comfortable about them on the home farm, where several stalwart sons were taking up the burden of the work. From that time on he became more or less a man of leisure, though many a hard day's work he still put in when seeding or harvesting was pressing. About that time also he was made a J.P., and as he was known far and wide as a jovial, kindly man, of shrewd judgment and strong common sense, most of the "cases" in this vicinity were brought before Squire Jamieson. In the village, too, there was a lack of magistrates, which continued for many years. The lack was not felt, as the "Squire," who in figure and mien was the counterpart of the typical J.P., was ever ready to lend his aid, mostly holding his court in Geo. Eady's office. Thus we came to think it strange if we did not see him every few days either on such official visits or passing away an afternoon chatting with his friends, or it might be taking a hand in a game of checkers, at which he was an acknowledged expert. He had much interest in the municipal affairs of the township, serving in the Council both as an ordinary member and as Reeve on many occasions. Especially in the conflict for the County Town he was

Renfrew's unvarying friend. That also drew us to him and made him a favorite in our midst. It was at length proposed that we should have him as our Police Magistrate, which might have brought him to live in our midst. That was in the "eighties," when his sons were all married and settled and he could easily have retired. There is little doubt that this proposal would have been carried out had he not been stricken with paralysis. He rallied at the first and was even able to make occasional visits. Then he began to fail and kept gradually failing for years until life became a great weariness to him and wore out good Mrs Jamieson, whose long care of him ended before he went to his rest, about the end of the "eighties." He was one of the "old guard" of St. Andrew's Church, in which he was a devout and constant attendant at meetings, Chairman of the Board, and almost always chosen to preside at social and other meetings. The Sons of Temperance knew him well as one of their "lifey" members, as indeed he was the life of any gathering at which he was present. His sons Harry, (Red Deer, Alta.) R. A., of Horton, and David in the United States are still living. His daughters and his sons James, William and John A., the latter having succeeded him on the farm, are all gone. Some of his grandsons are with us and are among our pushing, well-doing young business men.

The Doctors of the former period—Carswell and Evans—continued in practice well on into this period, both finishing their work, however, before its close. As was to be expected others came in from time to time and to their doings we now give some attention.

It was likely in 1859, that Dr. Smith came as a newly graduated medical man to try the fates in Renfrew. They were so far propitious that he won the heart and hand of Miss Turney, of Richmond, Ont., a young-

er sister of Mrs Dr. Evans. Soon after, probably towards the end of 1860, they removed to Bristol. There Mrs Smith died very early in life. The Dr. himself continued in successful practice in Bristol for a few years, but did not live very long.

Dr. Cranston seems to have followed Dr. Smith in testing the prospects in Renfrew, to which he came as a then recent graduate of Queen's about 1860. He married Miss Hilleto, a friend and companion of Mrs Dr. Evans; the home and office in which they dwelt being that rough cast house on Dr Evans' property, south of the Creek, in which so many of our notables began life in our midst. In a short time a more eligible opening presented itself in Arnprior, to which village Dr. Cranston removed in the early "sixties." There he built up an extensive practice and has gained recognition as one of the men of solid attainments among the profession, having been for long a prominent member of the Ontario Medical Council, as well as serving a term as President of the Medical Association of the Province. He is still in practice, though his son now relieves him of the heavier work.

Dr. Hughes, had perhaps that title only by courtesy, but he had a drug store and was consulted as a physician, for a year or two in the early "sixties." Then he went elsewhere, but there are no data which give even an inkling of his after history.

Dr. Code was one of the incomers of the early "sixties," but he only remained in Renfrew for a short time. Afterwards he changed his profession and "took orders" in the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Blackwood was another transient, but his name only is remembered.

Dr. Beattie came to us about 1863. He is remembered as a clever medical man who built up a considerable practice; a man of kindly disposition also, who was popular amongst the citizens and welcomed as an addition

to the social circles of that day. His office was for some time in rooms at Mrs McAdam's Hotel, nearly opposite Opeongo street. When he married, he rented from R. C. Mills a house which stood just north of the present Stewart Bros. block. After about five years, he saw an opening at Richmond, Ont., which so attracted him that he removed to that village and there continued for many years.

Dr. Thos. Freer, a native of Douglas, Isle of Man, came to Renfrew about 1864, his brother, Ben Freer, being at that time Head Master of the Renfrew Schools. Their father had been a British naval officer; they were both well educated, had good ability and were of such agreeable manner that they were especially well received. The Doctor, having speedily secured a good practice, after a year or two married the eldest daughter of Rev. George Thomsor. His residence and office were in the building just north of the Creek on the east side of Main street. It was for a few years a happy, much frequented home and then the shadow of sudden bereavement came, bringing to it lasting sorrow. In March 1870, Dr. Freer was on a trip to Springtown, when, in the darkness, an attack of heart disease developed. He got from his cutter, wrapped himself in the buffaloes, used what means he could, but the end came and he was found lifeless by the roadside with his faithful horse still standing by. Very sincerely was he mourned by a large number of attached friends. Much sympathy, also, had his young widow, stricken with such sudden sorrow, and left with the care of their three young children. Sympathy, joined to respectful admiration, continued as the years went by and she bravely struggled on, nurturing, training and educating the children, until her mother heart was glad as they were all fitted for honored positions in life, and all held in high regard among their companions. Then, she had time to look around, but it took her no long time

to find her place as one of those who are always ready to help the suffering and comfort the sorrowing. Thus she became a greatly beloved friend in many homes in the community, sharing both in their joys and sorrows. So she remained with us until her elder daughter and home companion was called away. Since then, she has made her home with her younger daughter—Mrs Ferguson, --at first, in Pembroke, but latterly in Massey. Her son George is not far away from her, being at Sudbury. So in quiet comfort her later years are restful, at which her friends rejoice, though often and often there are those who think and say:—"Would that she were nearer that we might see her often, as we used to do."

Dr. Lynn, whose father was a prominent figure in the Eganville district in the pioneer days, settled in Renfrew somewhat later than Dr. Freer, but they were contemporaries and friends for several years, and it was Dr. Lynn who hurried to bring possible help on that sad morning when Dr. Freer died. Dr. Lynn and his amiable and cultured wife were great favorites with all classes in the community. The Dr. was a skilful practitioner, who for years had a large practice but, when an exceptional opportunity was presented of taking up professional work in Ottawa, he could not in justice to himself refuse. So, much to the regret of many in this neighborhood, he went from us. He did not enjoy his new position very many years, being cut off when yet comparatively a young man.

Dr. Moore, who hailed from Kingston and whose young wife was a sister of Alex. Gunn, one of Kingston's best known citizens, was with us for a couple or three years from about 1868, but he was not successful in building such a practice as he desired and sought another field for his energies.

About 1868, there were five practicing physicians in Renfrew, as many

as there are at present, but the normal number was about two, or at most three. They still continued to endure much hardship, as they had practically the whole upper country to attend to when serious cases developed. Long drives, scanty fees and long credit were their portion; so few of them made more than a living but more than one of them had many benedictions from the poor settlers for whose help in sickness they unselfishly exercised their skill.

In the narrative of the former periods, it was told that no sufficient data were then available as to the Methodist ministers who either visited Renfrew occasionally or had the village as part of their circuit in the early days. An attempt has been made to remedy the omission then forced on the narrator, but he is bound to admit that he has not even yet been very successful in this connection. As there is not much hope of bettering the position, it seems well to take in at this point the scanty information that has been gleaned.

The first minister of the Methodist church whose name, even, is available, was sent to Renfrew by the Wesleyan Conference to open here a new circuit—Rev. Thos. Hannah, who was with us in 1851. There is no real account to be had of him and his doings, but it is supposed that he found little opening for his work, as there were few Methodist families in the neighborhood and the few there were, to the north of the Bonnechere, were more inclined to adhere to the Episcopal Methodists, whose circuit riders visited them occasionally. Accordingly the Wesleyans seem to have withdrawn for a while, though one cannot be too sure of that. Therefore we take up the names that have been rescued, without regard to their affiliation with the Episcopal or the Wesleyans.

The next name that has been recovered is that of Rev. Mr Pomeroy, who was here in the earlier "fifties" and remained at least two years. He

was known as what many called "a great preacher" in those days, well able to wake the echoes in even the quietest meeting, and entering with zest into the greater excitement of the revival or camp meeting, where his exhortations were heart stirring and his denunciations made sinners tremble. He had in fact the gifts of the old time revivalist and used them with effect. A friend, who knew him and sometimes accompanied him, remembers, for instance, with what effect he expounded Ezekiel's vision of the "valley of dry bones," with special application to the people of Horton. "for lo, they were very dry." It seems to have been through his exertions that the first Methodist church was built on the corner of Hall and Church streets, the site being granted by the late Xavier Plaut. He also built a rather odd looking house for the use of himself and wife, for he was a married man, though he had no children when in Renfrew. In later days, he seems to have gone out to the North West and is reported to have died there about four years ago, when over eighty years of age.

It is likely that Rev. Mr Sparrow succeeded Mr Pomeroy about the middle of the fifties. He was a man of massive build, warm-hearted and of good ability—not so rousing, perhaps, as a preacher when contrasted with Mr Pomeroy, but a clever and effective exponent of the truth. More especially, he endeared himself to the people as a visitor in their homes and by his kindly interest in the sick. He was a married man, but it is thought he had no family when here. It is thought, also, that he remained only one year, but possibly it may have been two. No trace of his after work has been available.

Towards the close of the "fifties" Rev. Jas. Masson, who was of Scotch descent, took up the work, with Renfrew as a central station in his circuit. It is reasonably sure that he was a Wesleyan, as he held services in the Town Hall. Being a married

man, though without children, he lived in half of Joshua Murphy's house. He was largely supported by the funds of the Missionary Society, though Mr Murphy recollects that on one occasion he collected over thirty dollars for Mr Masson, which donation was cheerfully participated in by other than the Methodists, who were still very few in the village. Mr Masson was well liked as a man and was accounted a good preacher, whose views were sound and whose expositions were helpful. He built up the cause so well that ever after his day the services were continuous and the congregation showed increasing vitality. He had with him on his circuit a probationer named Thos. Feather, who went on to a place in the regular ministry. After leaving here, Mr Masson continued his ministry for many years. In fact his death was reported only about six years ago.

Rev. Alex. Drennan was the minister of the Renfrew Circuit in 1860-61. He was of U. E. Loyalist and Presbyterian stock, being born in St. Eustache, Que., in 1831. His father died when he was eleven years of age. His mother, with a family of 13 children, then removed to Montreal, where Alex. became a companion, after a time, of Geo. Douglas, afterwards Dr. Douglas. Having been both brought under the power of the gospel, they together gave themselves to the Methodist ministry, were ordained in 1855 and continued to be close friends for life. Dr. Drennan was a man of beautiful character, an acceptable preacher and had an honored ministry here and elsewhere. He preached whilst here in the Town Hall and lived for some time in the rough cast house on Dr. Evans' property.

Rev. Silas Huntingdon ministered in Renfrew circuit in 1863-64, holding services in the Town Hall, with Mr S. Walford as leader of the choir. He was at that time a young married man, with a family of three children.

His home was in the same rough-cast house that had been occupied by Mr Drennan. He was quite a popular preacher, though as he used to say in respect to his preparation: "When I commence, it will come to me as I am going on." His powerful voice and fervent manner, however, made his appearances very acceptable. He was a pushing man who did not spare himself, and through his after ministry became notable as an opener of new circuits and as a church and parsonage builder, his enthusiasm being so contagious that he was famous for carrying such enterprises through. He must be an old man now, if he be still alive, but our latest knowledge of him is that in the early years of this century he was still working enthusiastically in New Ontario.

Rev. Wm. Creighton was twice in charge of the Renfrew circuit—in 1864-65 and again in 1869. In his day the services began to be held in the log school house, which was at first accorded at an annual rent but was later rent free. Some improvement was made in the way of providing additional seating, and the services continued there for a few years. Eventually, however, the requirements of extra school accommodation led to the removal of the congregation to the Temperance Hall. Mr Creighton was a quieter preacher than his predecessor, but commended himself greatly by his earnestness. Mrs Creighton was a tower of strength to him in his work, being a specially estimable and attractive lady, whose friendship was valued by very many in the community. They, with their three children, dwelt in the house opposite the McDougall residence that was Lawrence O'Reilly's hotel in the earlier days. After leaving here, Mr Creighton went to Almonte, to which town he returned in later years when affliction came into his life. There a son and daughter died. His wife followed soon after and it was no long time until he too passed away. His

other daughter, who is married, is said to be now residing in Toronto. It is recorded of Mr Creighton that he was one of those who followed the good old fashioned custom of calling on absentees.— families and young men,—on Monday to enquire where they were on Sunday.

Rev. Thos. A. Walker served a three year term—1866-67-68. He was an able and attractive preacher, a fine singer and in every respect most acceptable to the congregation, as well as a favorite in the community. Thus he built up the congregation to such an extent that they were encouraged to prepare for providing themselves with more permanent and suitable appliances for their work. Accordingly, the property of the late Wm. Watt, which was then in the market, was purchased from Mr Morris of Perth. The old Watt dwelling house came into use for some years as the parsonage and it still stands on a small corner of the property on Argyle street, to which it was removed when the new parsonage was built. Mr Walker, whilst here, was married to a Miss Baylis, of Beachburg. She did not live very long but left behind her a daughter who grew up and became a teacher. He married the second time, but that was after he had gone from Renfrew. After some years his throat gave out, which caused him to cease preaching and I likely to take up some other line of life work.

Rev. Wm. Raney was not in this period, but as the contemplated improvements which were prepared for in Mr Walker's and Mr Creighton's time, were carried through in 1870-71, it seems well to speak of him here and thus to bring the narrative down to a distinct point in the history of the congregation. Mr Raney was an able preacher and a diligent and acceptable worker. He came as an unmarried man but immediately afterwards he brought Miss Martin of Brockville to be the presiding genius in the parsonage, and one of their children was

born here. During 1870, every preparation was made for the building of a church, work on which was begun in the summer of 1871. The building, which still stands, was not only quite substantial and comfortable, but really the most stylish church edifice in the village when it was opened. About Christmas 1871, everything was in readiness. The widely known Dr. Lachlin Taylor preached on Sabbath morning and evening and delivered one of his celebrated lectures on Monday evening. The young Presbyterian minister, (the present chronicler) took charge of the afternoon service. There was rejoicing, feasting, goodfellowship and congratulations on all hands. There was a little debt, also, but the congregation were in good spirits, as well they might be. Mr Raney, who had not the church building aptitude to any great extent, wondered how he had carried it through and, in cheerful thankfulness, let his light shine more brightly than ever from the new pulpit. Since then, the congregation has been a distinctly consolidated force, making for uplift in the community.

Mr Raney's after ministry which was largely in the Montreal Conference was honored and gave testimony to his solid worth.

Just before the close of the "fifties" period, as has already been noted, that well beloved pastor, Father Byrne, left Renfrew to take duty in the parish of Brudenell. Father L. Almeras, a native of France, was soon after appointed to the parish of Renfrew, remaining in charge till March 1862, when he went to Cuba. Although but a short time in charge, he interested himself in the educational work of the village and the surrounding townships, acting for a time as a local superintendent, and gaining a good place in the esteem of the community.

For a short time before the close of Father Almeras' incumbency he was assisted by Father Fremont, who continued in charge of the parish

from March to September. Then, much to the satisfaction of the parishioners and of the community, Father Bouvier, a former pastor, was appointed. He speedily fitted into his old place in the work of the parish and resumed his old friendly relations with the Rev. Geo. Thompson and others, with whom he had wrought so cordially in former days. For nearly four years he carried on the work which, however, was becoming more and more burdensome and he finally broke his connection with Renfrew in February, 1866, and returned to the parish of Arnprior, where he continued for some time. Later, he was appointed to the parish of Osceola, where he labored abundantly until his death on January 1st, 1883.

For some time before Father Bouvier retired, he had as his curate Rev. P. Rongier, a native of France, and a gentleman of scholarly attainments, of good executive ability and refined manners. Father Rongier then became parish priest of Renfrew, a position which he held until his death in 1893. When he entered on the parish in 1866, it still included Mt. St. Patrick and Griffith within its bounds, but in 1867 his work was greatly lightened by the erection of a new parish in these out-stations, under the charge of Father John McCornick.

Being thus relieved, Father Rongier applied himself with such zealous assiduity to the strengthening of the Renfrew parish that, in 1872, he had led his people to join enthusiastically in building the large stone church of St. Francis Xavier, which continues yet in use, though of course it has been greatly improved during the passing years. The old church he appropriated to the use of the Separate School, which he founded soon after. This, however, was not for long the home of the school for, in the course of a few years, he had a new school built which is the one at present in use, but which was soon committed to the charge of the Christian Brothers and so had rooms which were appropriated to their use as a residence. He also set up the Convent on the east side of the village, in which the nuns have charge of a girls' school. These changes he carried out with consummate ability. He thus left behind him a good record as an earnest worker and a devoted pastor, one who did his duty well and in such wise as greatly benefited the parish. Withal, he gained the respect and esteem of a large number of friends in the community outside of his own flock, who valued the friendship of the man of beautiful life and character who was so long one of the spiritual forces in the community.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. The author discusses the early explorations, the settlement of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the federal government. He also touches upon the various wars and conflicts that have shaped the nation's history.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the political and social changes that have taken place in the United States since the Civil War. The author examines the rise of the industrial revolution, the expansion of the frontier, and the growth of the nation's population. He also discusses the various movements and reforms that have sought to improve the lives of the people.

The third part of the book is a study of the present state of the United States. The author analyzes the current political situation, the economic conditions, and the social problems that face the nation. He offers his own views on the future of the country and the role of the citizen.

THE SCHOOLS FROM 1870.

When in 1903 the Story of Renfrew, as written by the editor of *The Mercury*, came to a stop through the pressure of other duties, the Board of Education was being dealt with: and its doings had been brought up to the end of 1869.

When Dr. Campbell commenced his contribution to *The Story*, he mingled with it much regarding the personality of the early settlers and the remaining pioneers, which no person else could have so well done: for he had heard much of the story from their own lips, had heard it with a deep personal sympathy, and he told it with the skill of the trained mind. In taking up the Story again, the present writer cannot hope to invest it with the same deep personal interest. What the active people did, more than the personality of the doers, will now perforce be the current of the Story.

Simon O'Gorman was re-elected as a Common School trustee for 1870, and Alex. Jamieson retiring, Duncan McIntyre was elected in his stead. At this ratepayers' meeting, a resolution by Jas. Carney and Henry Goulette was carried unanimously, expressing approval of the free school system which had then been on trial for one year, and praying that the trustees continue for the coming year to bear all the cost of the schools from the tax rate, instead of by the old system of part from the rates and part by fees. Messrs John Burns and J. L. McDougall were re-elected to the Grammar School Board. Mr William Halpenny was re-elected chairman of the united Board, but declined, and nominated Mr John Smith, who was thereupon elected. The year passed

tranquilly, and at the end of it Messrs J. W. O'Connor and Donald Stewart and Miss Ruth Wright were re-engaged as the teaching staff for 1871. Miss Wright did not accept the appointment, and Miss E. Webster was chosen in her stead at a salary of \$140 per year. Then Mr O'Connor resigned and was released on guaranteeing that a properly qualified substitute should be in his place on Jan. 9, 1871, at a salary of not more than \$600 a year.

At the nomination meeting on Jan. 11, 1871, John Mills replaced James Bromley as a Common School trustee while Peter Dougall and Joseph Gravelle took their places as new Grammar School trustees. John Smith was re-elected chairman and John Burns secretary. For lighting fires for a month \$1.75 was paid, and the school wood was bought at 7s. 6d. per cord of dry pine, 8s. 9d. for dry hemlock, and 11s. 3d. for hardwood. An agreement was signed with Robert George Scott as headmaster of the Renfrew schools. J. D. McDonald was re-appointed local superintendent; and an order was passed paying Rev P. Rougier 20s. for his services as superintendent in 1869, and the same amount to Mr McDonald for his services in 1870. On the 16th Sept., Duncan F. Stewart was elected a Common School trustee in place of John Mills, who had resigned. At the meeting on Oct. 27th it was decided to purchase a site for a new school building, and two lots on Argyle street and three lots on Lochiel street—"being in the same lot as the English church" as the Minutes say,—were purchased from J. L. McDougall for \$600, to be allowed him in payment of his taxes till the whole sum was paid, bearing interest at 7 per

cent: and chairman Smith and Mr McDougall were authorized to visit the schools at Arnprior and Carleton Place, for the purpose of determining the manner in which the new school should be built. At the same meeting it was decided to offer re-engagement to Messrs Scott and Stewart at \$600 and \$340: and also to ask Miss Wright to engage again at from \$130 to \$160; Miss Webster being notified that she would not be re-engaged. The Wesleyan Methodist body were also notified that after March 28, 1883, the Board would need the old school house in which they had been worshipping. Mr Scott declined to re-engage. Mr Stewart asked for an increase to \$360. This request was granted. In response to advertisement in the Globe and The Mercury (which had been established during the year) there were two applicants for the Grammar School mastership—Alex. Carlyle and T. A. Bryce. The latter was chosen. Miss Costello was selected as female teacher.

At the nominations for 1872, Geo. W. McDonald and Albert Smallfield were chosen trustees in place of Robert Drysdale and John Churchill, the retiring members. Mr Bryce had proved incapable of managing the school and on Feb. 7th he was notified that he would not be needed after that month. At this meeting, too, Mr Geo. Eady, Jr., was appointed secretary-treasurer, on motion of Mr John Burns, who had held the office for some eight years. Mr Peter Dougall was elected chairman; and G. W. McDonald, John Burns, Duncan McIntyre, William Halpenny and Mr Dougall were chosen as a committee to take the initiatory steps for building a new school house during the year. Mr O'Gorman having resigned as trustee, Mr John Smith (tanner) was again elected to the Board in his stead; and James Ward was re-appointed High School trustee in place of Joseph Gravelle, resigned. These resignations were in view of the Roman Catholics of the town having

formed a Roman Catholic Separate School in the village, their first trustees being Felix Devine, (merchant) James Cairney, (shoemaker) and Moses Hudon (saddler). Mr Bryce did not take kindly to the proposition that his services should be dispensed with. There were several meetings of the Board on the matter, and it was not until the 2nd of March, when notified by a report from Rev. Mr Jenkins, the County Inspector, of the demoralization of the school, that the actual resolution of dismissal was passed, and on motion of Messrs Smith and Smallfield, Rev. Robert Campbell was asked to take charge of the school until the 20th of April or such time in April as Mr A. P. Knight might be able to become the headmaster. The County Clerk in Lanark not being able to find any record of the formation of Grammar Schools in Renfrew, Pembroke or Arnprior, it was decided to ask for a special meeting of Renfrew County Council to define the limits of the High School District of Renfrew High School.

On March 22nd a meeting of the ratepayers was held to consider the proposition of building a new school house. On motion of A. A. Wright and Robert McLaren, the Board was authorized to complete the purchase of the site; and on motion of William Ferguson and William Airth the estimate submitted was approved of. It called for \$366 66 for land and fencing; \$1,723 for building; \$183 33 for seats and desks; \$43 for teacher's desk and platform; \$78.33 for heating apparatus and \$106.66 for woodshed, etc., a total of \$3,500.98. And on motion of J. H. Walford and Peter Dougall the Board was authorized to get the funds and build the school.

At a Board meeting in July, Edward G. Phillips, of Stafford was engaged as assistant in the High School at \$135 to the end of the year.

For 1873, the teachers chosen were Andrew Agnew, Vankleek Hill, principal of High School at \$700 a year; (Mr P. C. McGregor, who had such a

long and successful career in Almonte, being second choice if Mr Agnew had not accepted); James M. Glenn, assistant at \$450; Miss Sarah Mills assistant in the Public school at \$260. Mr Donald Stewart had resigned his position as principal of the Common School; and the board had great difficulty in filling his place. Before this was accomplished, Messrs Alex. Ferguson and James Reynolds were elected as Common School trustees. Then the work of getting a principal for the Public School continued—Jas. S. Scott and Charles Harwood were engaged successively; but neither came and neither sent word that he was not coming. Then on Feb. 5th, Peter Campbell, of Stanley, was engaged at \$400, and he came along in due course. Apparently the idea of the new school had languished in 1872, and at this February meeting of 1873, Peter Dougall, Alex. Ferguson, J. D. McDonald, Albert Smallfield and G. W. McDonald were chosen as a committee to press on the work. The County inspector wished another assistant teacher provided. The Board endeavored to get the High School teachers to take part of the excess pupils, but failed. At the end of the year Messrs Agnew and Glenn were notified that they would not be required in 1874. Mr Campbell said he would not re-engage. Miss Mills was re-engaged at \$260; and the rest of the staff advertised for. The new teachers chosen were William Donald, headmaster for the High School at \$700; James Cuthbert for the Public School at \$400.

In 1874, John McAndrew and Wm. Airth were elected trustees for the Public School. James Ward was chosen chairman. Again a year had gone by and the new school building was still all on paper. But the project was kept alive by the appointment of James Ward, Alex. Ferguson, Albert Smallfield, Wm. Airth and G. W. McDonald as a building committee. In July, the Deputy Superinten-

dent of Education for Ontario wrote that if immediate steps were not taken to provide better High School accommodation the half-yearly grant would be retained. At this the committee reported in favor of a brick school, instead of stone, with stone base and stone door and window sills; and this report was adopted. The Board thereupon made demand on the Village Council for \$5,000 for the erection of the school, and added Mr Alex. Ferguson to the building committee. Mr John McAndrew having resigned his position as trustee, Mr James Stewart was elected in his stead. At the first meeting thereafter, on the 12th of August, 1872, seven tenders were received for the construction of the new school building. The highest tender was \$5,500; the lowest \$4,700. On motion of Albert Smallfield and James Stewart the contract was awarded to William Willoughby, of Almonte, for \$5,252, the argument in his favor being that he had built the school houses at Smith's Falls, Carleton Place and Almonte, and could furnish sufficient security. The building was to be completed before May 1, 1875. At a subsequent meeting it was decided that the expense of the building should be divided equally between the Public and High School.

For 1875, W. J. Gibson, of Arnprior, was chosen as headmaster of the High School at \$700; D. H. Carey, of Cobden, headmaster of the Public School at \$550; Miss Sarah Mills as assistant at \$260; Mrs Bellerby as second assistant (in August) at \$200. G. W. McDonald and Alex. Jamieson were elected Public School trustees. The other public school trustees were Alex. Ferguson, Jas Reynolds, James Stewart and William Airth. The High School trustees were James Ward, Geo. Eady, Jr., A. A. Wright, Albert Smallfield and Peter Dougall. Mr Wright was chosen chairman. For furnishing the plans and specifications of the new school building, and superintending its construction,

Mr Peter Dougall was voted the sum of \$75. At the September meeting a motion was passed intimating to the teachers that they must be punctual and not take more holidays than allowed by law.

For 1876, the staff of teachers was W. J. Gibson at \$800; D. H. Carey at \$600; Miss Elizabeth Ruttie at \$260; Mrs Bellerby at \$200; Miss Mary J. McLean at \$168. The department having threatened to withhold the grant unless an assistant was provided for the High School, Miss Margaret M. Dingman, of Sombra, was engaged for that post at \$400. Jas Reynolds and Alex. Ferguson were re-elected trustees. Mr Wright was re-elected chairman, and Mr Eady secretary-treasurer; and these two along with Mr Smallfield were chosen as the first Managing Committee to purchase furniture and apparatus and look after the "management and good maintenance of the school during the year." The minutes also record that considerable discussion took place in regard to the necessity of having High School districts formed in the county, and of the "unfairness of compelling the local municipalities to build and maintain High School buildings and pay teachers while the surrounding municipalities are allowed to send their children without paying anything towards the High Schools," and the Managing Committee along with Messrs Ward and Stewart were appointed to draft a petition to the Ontario Legislature on the subject.

In 1877, Jas. Stewart and Wm. Airth were re-elected as Public School trustees, and Jas. Ward and Peter Dougall re-appointed High School trustees. Mr Wright was re-elected chairman and Mr Eady secretary-treasurer. W. J. Gibson, Miss Dingman, Hugh Carey and Mrs Bellerby were re-engaged; while Misses Jennie Mulvaugh, of Toledo, and Jennie Watson, of Renfrew, were added to the staff at \$260 and \$168 respectively. Again at the inaugural meeting the

habits of punctuality—or the lack of it—of the teachers were discussed, and a resolution passed insisting that they must be punctual, and must take Mr Addison's time for their guidance.

The school population, too, had continued to grow, and in July of this year, on motion of Messrs Ward and Jamieson, a demand was made on the County Council to build a High School in the village of Renfrew: and the Board commenced to look for accommodation for the junior pupils. In July, also, Mr Carey asked to be released as he wished to attend a University: and Mr Henry Beer was engaged in his place. The old Grammar School on Plaunt street, was fitted up for the junior department: Mrs Bellerby to take charge of it. In September the Ontario Government announced its policy of founding the model schools, for the training of teachers: and on the 13th of October it was announced that one of these model schools would be located in Renfrew. The Board proceeded thereupon to find some other place for the High School, as the department it used was needed for the new departure. Mr Beer was allowed an extra \$25 for his services in the model term.

For 1878, James Allan and A. J. McIntyre were elected Public School trustees in place of G. W. McDonald and Alex. Jamieson. Dr O'Brien became a High School trustee; Mr A. A. Wright was also elected chairman, and Mr Eady secretary-treasurer. The teaching staff engaged was W. J. Gibson and Hugh Carey for the High School; Sandfield Davidson, of St. George, as headmaster of the Public School; Miss Hattie Reynolds, of Forester's Falls, as first assistant. As the year closed, the Board advertised for teachers for all departments. There were seventeen applications for the headmastership of the High School at from \$700 to \$1,200. The first choice was Mr A. Devitt, of Waterloo; and failing

satisfactory arrangements with him, Mr Charles McDowell, of Orangeville, was to be engaged at \$700. Mr McDowell was finally engaged, and in 1879 commenced one of the record careers as a High School teacher in Ontario. Hugh Carey was chosen out of 30 applicants as assistant, at \$450. R. N. Curry, of Durham, was chosen principal of the Model School, out of 13 applicants, at \$600. Out of another 13 applicants, Geo. W. Campbell was chosen first assistant at \$450, but declining the place, David H. Lent, of Brighton, was engaged at \$450. Miss Hattie A. Reynolds, at \$350, and Miss Maggie Burton at \$170 completed the staff. The High School at this period was held in what was known as the old Polish church on Bonnechere street, the Board having had to get extra quarters during the Model School term.

In 1879, Alex. Jamieson and James Reynolds were re-elected public school trustees; and Albert Smallfield who had given place to Dr. O'Brien in 1878 again became a High School trustee. A. A. Wright and Geo. Eady were re-elected chairman and secretary. The Board on two occasions passed resolutions of thanks to Mr Curry for his lucid reports on school affairs. All the teachers were offered re-engagement for 1880.

In 1880, Jas. Stewart and Wm. Airth were re-elected as Public School trustees and Noble Dean and Dr. O'Brien appointed High School trustees. At the first meeting of this year, one hour and a quarter was granted as the noon recess. On the 14th of Feb., Messrs Wright, Eady and Dr. O'Brien were chosen as a committee to take steps towards the building of a High School. In March, Mr Curry resigned his position as head-master of the Public School, and Mr Lent was advanced to the principalship and Miss Ida Smith added to the teaching staff. Mr James Allan was added to the High School building committee. Negotiations were

opened with J. L. McDougall for the purchase of four lots near the old burying ground (the McDougall private graveyard being where the Separate School now is); and a demand was made on the village Council to raise \$2,500 for the site and new building. At the meeting in May, Mr Martin L. Russell's offer to sell 19 lots containing 3 1-16 acres, in rear of the McDougall burying ground, for \$500, was accepted; and the present site of the Collegiate Institute thus secured. Messrs McDougall and Reynolds were appointed to get plans and specifications for the new building: the size not to exceed 35x60. Duncan McNicol was the architect selected, and received \$15 for the plans and specifications. Mr Lent having only a second-class certificate was not able to remain as Model School principal, and for the model term gave place to Mr E. A. Stevens, of Delta, who received \$240 for the that portion of the year. The lowest tender for the new High School building was \$2,700. The Board had not calculated on so much. So the plans were cut, and Mr Thomas Henderson finally awarded the contract at \$2,350. Mr Reynolds was appointed overseer at \$30. Messrs Wright, Eady, Stewart, Allan and Ward agreed to sign notes to raise the money to build the school. At the September meeting Mr Wright announced that he would give a silver medal each year to the pupil taking the highest marks at the Intermediate examination; if the Board would announce it to the teachers of the county. The Board accepted the offer. Messrs John Munro, Alex. Ferguson, Duncan McNicol and Thomas Henderson were appointed valutors to fix the price that should be paid to the High School Board by the Public School for that portion of the Argyle street school which had been occupied as High School. They fixed the value of the school at \$4,822; and the Public School paid half that amount towards the building of the new High School.

For 1881, Elkanah Mayhew and Duncan F. Stewart were elected as Public School trustees, and Mr Jas. Craig as a High School trustee. There was some talk after getting into the new High School building, of another assistant being necessary, but the urgency was doubted by some of the cautious ones, and the matter was laid aside. There had long been a grievance with the Separate School supporters that improper tax levies were made upon them. The Secretary reported that after investigation he found that in the years 1872, '73 and '75 there had been altogether collected from them unduly the sum of \$183.72. All the teachers were re-engaged for 1882 except Mr Carey, who resigned. Mr R. A. Barron, of Toronto, was engaged in his place as teacher of languages. The old Grammar School was rented to the Independent Foresters as a Hall.

For 1882, Jas. Reynolds and Jas. Clark were chosen public school trustees by election—a rather unusual proceeding in those days—Mr Thomas Knight being the unsuccessful candidate. Mr Jas. Craig was chosen chairman. There was nothing of moment during the year, but one night when Mr Craig came in late, and Mr Wright was in the chair temporarily, Mr Craig introduced a motion, which carried, offering 25c. for each and every pig impounded, taken from off Argyle street, near the public school premises.

All the teachers were re-engaged for 1883, except Miss M. Mills, who resigned, and whose place was taken by Miss Amy Smallfield. James Stewart and William Airth were re-elected public school trustees. Early in the year, Mr Stevens asked leave to go to College for a time, and was allowed to go, supplying Mr Matthew Mackay as a substitute. A. A. Wright was once again chosen chairman of the Board. Rev. P. Rougier having complained to the Educational Department on the use of "Marmion" in the literary exercises of the High

School, the Board announced that "The Traveller" had been substituted. Two clocks were purchased for the schools, and the teachers by resolution instructed to keep them set to Kearney's time. At midsummer, Mr Barron asked to be released, owing to lack of harmony between himself and the principal; and satisfactory financial arrangements having been made, his resignation was accepted. Clifford Kemp, of Codrington, became his successor; and Mr John Raine, of Carleton Place, was engaged as principal of the Model School. In November, Messrs Wright, Craig and Clark were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of building a wing to the Public School.

For 1884, Elkanah Mayhew and D. F. Stewart were re-elected Public School trustees, the other P. S. trustees being Wm. Airth, James Stewart, James Reynolds and James Clark. High School trustees in that year were A. A. Wright, Peter Dougall, Geo. Eady, Jr., Patrick Devine and Jas. Ward. The teaching staff was, in the High School, Chas. McDowell, Principal, at \$850, and C. G. Campbell, of Parkdale, at \$600; in the Public School, Joseph Boag, of Lansing, Principal, \$600, and Misses M. Mills, B. Mitchell and A. Smallfield as assistants. Mr Wright was re-elected chairman, and Mr Eady secretary-treasurer. Early in the year it was decided to engage another assistant teacher for the Public School, and to place her class in the old Grammar School building. Miss Maggie Fraser was engaged as teacher in it. There was tree-planting in that year; Mr Andrew Frood undertaking to place trees around the School grounds at 25c. each, and to replace any that did not grow the second year. After an address by Mr R. G. Scott, I.P.S. for the county, in favor of a wing to the Public School instead of new Ward Schools, the Board decided to build the wing. In July, Mr Thos. Henderson was awarded the contract for building the wing at \$3,345. Miss

Fraser resigning, Miss Norah Soper was engaged as junior assistant.

For 1885, Messrs McDowell and Campbell were re-engaged for the High School. In the Public School Mr Boag was also re-engaged and the three lady assistants, having notified the Board that they did not wish re-engagement Miss Eva Cameron, Miss Maggie S. MacDonald, (Paisley) and Miss Andison (Perth) were appointed in their places. G. W. MacDonald replaced Jas. Reynolds as Public School trustee, and Messrs Wright and Eady were re-elected to their positions. At mid-summer, it was decided to add a teacher in elocution and music to the High School staff. Miss E. J. Cox, of Hamilton, was engaged.

For 1886, W. H. Harlton, of Beamsville, replaced Mr Boag as principal of the Public School, and Miss Alice MacDonnell replaced Miss Eva Cameron, who had resigned; and at the annual election, Thomas Knight replaced Wm. Airth as Public School trustee, and Cornelius Enright was added to the High School board. Messrs Wright and Eady were re-elected to their positions. This year the High School Inspector presented a report strongly condemning the accommodation and surroundings of the school building. The Board promptly planted some more trees and promised to make other improvements. Miss Smallfield was engaged as Model School term assistant; and the matter of the improper levies on the Separate School supporters in 1882-83-84 and '85 again came up. The Board offered re-engagement to all the teachers: but Misses Maggie MacDonald and Alice MacDonnell tendering their resignations, Belle McKerracher, of Perth, and Lily Allan were appointed in their places. Miss McKerracher did not come. Several efforts were made to get other teachers and Miss A. E. Kinsey was finally appointed. The Separate School difficulty was met by the Board recommending that the Village Council pay

to the Separate School supporters \$300 in full of their claim.

For 1887, the Board remained the same. In May, communication was received from the Whitby Board asking co-operation in forming a Provincial Association of School Trustees and naming the date and place of that body's first meeting. Mr McDowell was re-engaged for 1888 at \$950. Mr C. G. Campbell resigning the assistant's position, Mr Ralph Ross was chosen to replace him; but after telegraphing that he would come, wrote that he could not, and Mr Stephen H. Murphy was engaged as assistant at \$700. Miss Cox had resigned, but the Board appointed a committee to ask her to remain. T. C. Smith succeeded W. H. Harlton as principal of the Model School; and Miss Louise Freer was appointed second assistant in place of Miss Allan, who resigned. Miss Agnes Roberston, of Perth, was engaged as assistant to the principal of the Model School during the Model term. In December, the teachers were instructed by resolution of Messrs James Ward and James Stewart to introduce the Temperance Text-book into the schools.

For 1888, James Clark was re-elected public school trustee, and Donald Stewart and John Park replaced Elkanah Mayhew and Thomas Knight. James McCrea replaced Cornelius Enright as the nominee of the Separate School Board on the High School Board. Messrs Wright and Eady were re-elected chairman and secretary. In February Miss Cox resigned owing to ill-health. In that month also the Board decided to buy a bell for the Model School tower. Miss Paul, of Newburgh, was chosen to fill the position vacated by Miss Cox, till mid-summer. In November all the teachers expressed willingness to re-engage except Mr S. H. Murphy and Miss Freer. Miss O. Alice Cameron, of Kingston, was chosen to fill Mr Murphy's position, and Miss M. E. Sim to fill that vacated by Miss Freer.

For 1889, G. W. McDonald, Jas. Stewart and D. F. Stewart were re-elected Public School trustees; Mr P. S. Stewart was appointed a High School trustee; Mr Arthur Gravelle became the Separate School representative on the High School Board. Mr A. A. Wright was re-elected chairman and Mr Eady secretary-treasurer. Miss Agnes Robertson having resigned her position as assistant in the Model School, Miss Beile Eady was appointed in her stead. In June Miss Louise Freer was engaged as assistant in the Model School and Miss Etta Anderson as assistant in the High School. In July, Mr Chas. M. French, of Oshawa, was engaged as assistant to the Principal for the Model School term. A petition from the pupils of the Public School for an hour and a half's recess at noon was refused by the Board. In October, Mr McDowell was re-engaged as principal of the High School at \$950; Mr Smith as principal of the Model School at \$775. Misses Andison and Sim were re-engaged as assistants in the Model School; and at this meeting a resolution that in future the schools be granted a whole day's holiday on the last day of the Renfrew Exhibition was carried on motion of Messrs James Stewart and John Park. In November, John H. Mills, of Kingston, was engaged as first assistant in the High School at \$750; Miss Annie Kennedy as one of the assistants in the Model School at \$225; and another department was added to the Model School with Miss Annie Riddell as teacher for 1890 at \$225. Near the close of 1889, death removed Mr D. F. Stewart from the Board, and a resolution of condolence with his family found place in the minutes of the meeting on 17th December.

For 1890, James Clark, Donald Stewart and John Park were re-elected Public School trustees, and William Airth was chosen to fill the unexpired term of the late D. F. Stewart. The Public School Board

thus comprised these four and Messrs Jas. Stewart and G. W. McDonald. The High School trustees were A. A. Wright, Geo. Eady, Jr., P. Devine, P. Dougall, P. S. Stewart and J. K. Gorman. Messrs Wright and Eady were re-elected to their positions as chairman and secretary treasurer.

In July, Misses Etta Anderson and Louise Freer were re-engaged, and Miss Margaret J. Campbell, of Toronto, was chosen principal's assistant for the Model term. In October, Messrs McDowell and Mills were re-engaged for the High School for 1891; and T. C. Smith and Miss M. M. Andison were re-engaged for the Public School. In November, Miss Tena Wilson, of Carleton Place, was engaged for the junior department of the Public School, and Miss Essie de Long for the first half and Miss M. E. Sim for the last half of 1891 for the 3rd department of the Public School. Mr Smith having declined the proffered re-engagement, Mr Chas. M. French was offered the Principalship of the Model School, and in the event of his declining the engagement was authorized of Mr E. Newton Jory, of Bath, at \$650, and if Miss Wilson did not accept Miss Mary Jamieson was to be engaged as 4th assistant. Mr French did decline; and Mr Jory duly entered upon a service that lasted several years. For trustees for 1891 there was once more the unusual proceeding of an election. Messrs William Airth, David Barr, James Craig, W. H. Kearney, G. W. McDonald and James Stewart were nominated to fill three positions. It was a close contest for most of them. David Barr and W. H. Kearney headed the poll, while Wm. Airth and James Craig were a tie. It lay with Mr Barr as the highest assessed member of the Board to give the casting vote and he elected Mr Airth. James Clark, Donald Stewart and John Park were the other members of the Public School Board. G. W. McDonald was appointed a High School trustee, and Wm. O'Connor became

Separate School representative on that Board. Messrs Wright and Eady were re-elected as chairman and secretary.

In February of 1891, the teachers petitioned that their salaries be paid to them in monthly instalments, instead of quarterly as heretofore. This was in line with the growing disposition generally to get away from the "credit system," and substituting that of cash buying, and the Board agreed to the request of the teachers. In April, Inspector Scott insisted on the need of an additional teacher in the Public School, and Miss Marjory Ward was engaged. In May the old grammar school building on Plaunt street was advertised for sale, and was purchased by tender by Geo. McArthur for \$551. Miss Ettie Anderson having declined re-engagement as second assistant in the High School, Miss Maggie Smith, of Harriettsville, was engaged in her place. In August, Geo. R. Wood, of Dalston, was engaged as assistant to the Principal during the Model term. In that month also, Mr J. H. Mills, first assistant in the High School, asked to be released that he might take the Principalship of the Hawkesbury High School. At first the Board declined to release him, but upon his offering Mr S. H. Murphy as a substitute, the Board agreed to his departure on October 1st. In November, Mr McDowell was re-engaged and his salary increased to \$1,000. Mr Murphy declining re-engagement as first assistant, there was considerable trouble in getting out of the 31 applicants a successor who could teach all the subjects the Board desired, but finally Mr Wm. Hardie, of Toronto, was secured. Among those passed over were Thos. O'Hagan, who has since attained some fame as a writer. In the Model School, Mr E. N. Jory and Misses M. M. Andison, M. E. Sim and Mary Jamieson were re-engaged, and Miss Lucy W. Wright engaged as assistant in the junior department.

At the annual election for 1892,

James Clark, Donald Stewart and John Park were re-elected Public School trustees; the other members being David Barr, W. H. Kearney and Wm. Airth. The High School trustees were A. A. Wright, Geo. Eady, Patrick Devine, Jas. Ward, D. C. McMartin. Mr S. O'Gorman was appointed to the High School Board by the Separate School trustees, but declined to act. Mr P. J. O'Dea was appointed in his stead. Messrs Wright and Eady were re-elected Chairman and Secretary. Early in the year it was decided that 40c. a month should be imposed on non-resident pupils attending the Public School. In May, Miss Maggie Smith was offered re-engagement as second assistant in the High School, and Miss Louise Freer as one of the assistants in the Model School; each being granted an increase; and Miss Belle Eady was appointed Principal's assistant for the Model term. Mr Hardie having telegraphed his resignation in August, the Board was inclined to hold him; but did not push the matter at the time. But several attempts to get an assistant failed. Then one Geo. D. Morrell came, but had not the necessary legal qualifications and was allowed to depart after two weeks' trial. Then the Board was instructed to take legal advice to see if they could not get damages from Mr Hardie; but no further action is recorded. Finally Mr S. H. Murphy was induced to keep the work going for a month or two. Shortly after, Miss Smith asked to be released. She had heard the Board intended to make changes in the arrangements at the New Year, and had a good offer from Napanee. Under the circumstances, Miss Smith was allowed to go, on providing Miss McNab as a substitute. In the Public School, too, there had been changes. Miss Sim had been ill, and was replaced for a time by Miss Hattie Thompson, and eventually by Miss Maggie Stewart. In October, Mr John Kellock, of Queen's College, Kingston, was se-

cured to teach as assistant in the High School till the end of the term; and Mr John Findlay, of Pembroke, also seems to have been engaged for a time; and the Board endeavored to make a Mr Shipley fulfil an engagement.

In November, 1892, another junior teacher was added to the Public School staff in Miss Katie Russell.

For 1893, Jas. Craig, D. W. Stewart and Jas. K. Rochester were elected Public School trustees, in place of Messrs D. Barr, W. H. Kearney and Wm. Airth, whose term had expired. The other Public School trustees were Jas. Clark, John Park, and Donald Stewart, while the High School trustees were A. A. Wright, G. W. McDonald, Jas. Ward, P. J. O'Dea, P. Devine, D. C. McMartin and Geo. Eady, Jr. Messrs Wright and Eady were once again elected chairman and secretary. At this meeting, Mr Jory, Principal of the Model School, made an appeal to the Board for the phonic system of teaching rather than the alphabetic method, but the Board took no action at that meeting. In May, the junior department of the school was so overcrowded that half only of the pupils were permitted to come in the morning, the other half in the afternoon. At midsummer, Misses Louise Freer and Maggie Stewart resigned their positions on the teaching staff. Miss Belle Eady was promoted to the charge of Miss Freer's room, and Misses Flora McDonald and Cynthia Wright (of Pembroke), were appointed to the vacancies. The teaching staff re-engaged at midsummer comprised Mr McDowell as Principal, and Mr Robert Young as assistant in the High School, with Miss Carrie Misener, of Grimsby, second assistant in place of Miss Annis. In the Public School, the teachers engaged were Mr Jory, Misses Andison, Eady, Russell and Jennie Hilliard (of Richmond). Mr Young, however, resigned his place on the High School staff, and Mr W. R. Robeson, of Tor-

onto was named as his successor.

For 1894, Jas. Clark and Donald Stewart were re-elected Public School trustees, and Mr J. H. Walford succeeded by Mr Park. Mr Clark was chosen chairman this year, on Mr Wright's motion, and Mr Eady was re-engaged as secretary-treasurer. There was a discussion on the point of the need for more accommodation for the Public School, and Messrs McDonald, Craig and Clark were appointed as a committee to ascertain if a site could be obtained for a Ward School. They reported at the next meeting that they could not get a site; and at the same session the secretary was instructed to ask the Education Department what kind of a building would be suitable for a High School for Renfrew, and if the Department would furnish plans. In March, Miss Alice Elliott, of Ottawa, was added to the staff of the Public School. Mr Robeson retiring from the classical mastership of the High School, T. A. Owen, of Dutton, was engaged in his stead at \$750 a year, and Miss Belle D. Halliday, of Springtown, was engaged for the Public School staff in place of Miss Flora McDonald, resigned; while Jas. L. Johnston, of Fournier, was engaged as assistant to the Principal for the Model term. Miss Andison retiring, Miss T. M. Scratch was engaged in her place for 1895, but did not accept, and Miss Amy E. Smallfield was appointed to the place. Miss Russell also retired, and Miss Lucy Griffith, of Hamilton, was appointed in her stead.

In 1895 there was somewhat more interest than usual in the annual election of Public School trustees. For in this year, Renfrew advanced to the municipal dignity of a town; and this required a fresh start in electing trustees: not as in the past, three elected by the whole town, but six to be elected by wards. For the North Ward, W. A. Mackay and D. W. Stewart were elected by acclama-

tion. For the centre ward, N. McCormack, M.D., and J. H. Walford were elected; Messrs J. K. Rochester and Alex. Ferguson, who also were nominated, retiring. In the South Ward also, there was election of John Park and W. M. Dickson by acclamation; Messrs Donald Stewart, Rev. Mr Quartermaine, James Clark, Wm. Mills and Albert Smallfield, who all had been nominated as well, retiring. At the next meeting of the Board, the six elected balloted to decide which should sit for one and which for two years: the two-year term falling to Messrs Stewart, Walford and Dickson. The members of the High Sschool Board for the year were Messrs A. A. Wright, Jas. Ward, Geo. Eady, Jr., G. W. McDonald, S. McDougall, P. J. O'Dea, and Dr. Galligan. Mr McDonald was elected chairman and Mr Geo. Eady, Jr., re-elected secretary-treasurer. In April, the managing committee was instructed to get plan and specifications from Mr J. D. McNicol for proposed alterations in the Model School to provide more accomodation; and in May Mr McDowell was present with a sketch of a proposed addition to the High School. In June the contract for the alterations to the Model School was let to W. N. Roberts for \$425; and Mr Ward was instructed to ascertain the possibility of excavating under the Model School to put in coal furnaces, and the probable cost. In July, tenders were received for the installation of heating by coal furnaces, and the managing committee was instructed to get estimate of the probable cost of the proposed enlargements to the High School. At a meeting a week later, the tender for heating was awarded to the Wm. Buck Company, of Brantford, for \$482. Miss Halliday was re-engaged as assistant in the Public School, and T. A. Owen as assistant in the High School. In August the contract for the enlargement of the High School was awarded to Messrs Mof-

fat & Co. and Fred Hilliard for \$5,042. This provided for doubling the size of the school and for the erection of a third storey. Messrs Walford, McDonald and Eady were and authorized to procure an inspector. Miss Flora McDonald was engaged as Principal's assistant for the Model Sschool term. Miss Smallfield having notified the Board that she did not wish re-engagement fr 1896, Miss Bella Eady was appointed to her place as first assistant in the Public School, and Miss Flora McDonald as second assistant. Misses Lucy Griffith, Jennie Hilliard and Alice Elliott were re-engaged as Public School assistants, and Mr McDowell re-engaged as principal of the High School and Miss Carrie Misener as second assistant in that school. In November Mr Geo. McArthur was awarded the work of putting in two coal furnaces at the High School for \$444; and the chairman was instructed to write the Minister of Education for Ontario, asking him to come to the opening of the enlarged High School in February. Mr McDowell was delegated to visit Ottawa schools to get ideas on the equipment of a science room.

For 1896, W. A. Mackay, Dr. McCormack and John Park were re-elected Public School trustees, and Joseph Gravelle and Dr. Murphy were placed on the High School board in succession to P. J. O'Dea and G. W. McDonald. W. M. Dickson was elected chairman, and in his opening address strongly urged the institution of Kindergarten classes. In March, Principal McDowell asked for the services of an additional teacher in the High School. In April it was decided to enlarge the Public School grounds by the purchase of the Wedge lot for \$700. In July, Mr Jory principal of the Model Schol, brought to the Board's attention the new system of copy books known as the "Vertical" system of writing. He thought they were an improvement

and recommended their use. At this meeting, Misses Edith Airth and Lucy Wright were engaged as assistant teachers in the Public School and Mr Stewart gave notice that he would introduce a motion to advertise for a fourth teacher for the High School. Miss Mabel Pringle, of Unionville, was engaged as principal's assistant for the Model term, and in August W. C. Ewing, of Westport, was engaged as additional teacher in the High School. In September, after discussion at several meetings, it was decided that the vertical system of writing should not at that time be introduced into the Renfrew schools. In November, the newly organized Literary Society asked the Board to light the third storey of the High School for their use. The Fire Brigade asked for the use of part of the High School grounds for the erection of a skating and curling rink. Mr McDowell and Miss Misener were re-engaged on the High School staff; and Mr Jory and Misses Belle Eady, Flora McDonald and Lucy Griffith were re-engaged for the Public School. The Board rented the Fire Brigade 60x175 feet of land for a rink for ten years at \$10 a year; and Messrs Mackay, Stewart and Eady were appointed a committee to look for a suitable site for a Ward school across the Bonnechere River. In December, the Town Council having taken over the Mechanics Institute to convert it into a free public library, asked the Board to appoint three persons to the Board of Management. Messrs Alex. Pirie, S. T. Chown and Jas. Craig were chosen.

For 1897, D. W. Stewart, J. H. Walford and W. M. Dickson were re-elected to the Board of Public School trustees; the other members being W. A. Mackay, Dr. McCormack and John Park, for North, Centre and South Wards respectively. The members of the High School Board were Geo. Eady, jr., Joseph Gravelle, G. W. McDonald, S. McDougall, Dr. Murphy, Jas.

Ward, J. H. Walford and A. A. Wright. W. M. Dickson was chosen chairman for the year; and Geo. Eady, jr., secretary. The Mercury had for some time been advocating the establishment of an Agricultural High School in Renfrew. The Board passed a resolution that it would provide accommodation for such an Agricultural High School if the Educational Department would provide the teacher; the resolution being forwarded to Mr W. E. Smallfield, who was in Toronto, for presentation to the Department. At this same February meeting, Messrs Eady, Mackay and Stewart were made a committee to secure a site for a Ward School in the North Ward. At a later meeting, Mr Smallfield reported to the Board that the Educational Department was not prepared to make a special grant to any one Agricultural School, but would consider a general grant to such High Schools as would establish Agricultural classes during the winter months. T. A. Owen resigned the classical mastership of the High School; the resignation to take effect at Easter. Hugh W. Bryan, of Kingston, was chosen in his place at the rate of \$700 a year. John D. McNicol was appointed to the Public Library Board in place of Alex. Pirie, whose term expired. The Board offered the Corporation of the Town \$200 for three lots on the west side of Victoria street, as a site for a Ward school. This was accepted, and Messrs Stewart, McDonald and McDougall were appointed a committee to get plans for the new school building to be placed thereon. A sketch from B. Dillon, architect, showed a school to cost \$2,200, including heating apparatus and the seating of the lower flat. At the May meeting, Messrs Bryan and Ewing were re-engaged as teachers in the High School at increase of salary, and Misses Belle Halliday, Edith Airth and Lucy Wright were re-engaged as teachers in the Public School. The Managing Committee were authorized to buy flag-poles and flags for the schools.

for the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Day; as well as small flags for the children to use in procession on that day, and portraits of Her Majesty, to be placed in each department of the schools. The tender of Tinswood Burton, to erect the new Ward School for \$1,950, complete, was accepted. The tender of Gurney Massey to put in the heating apparatus for \$187 was accepted. In August, Mr Jory's repeated requests to be allowed to introduce vertical writing copy-books into the school, was rewarded, the Board on motion of Messrs McDougall and Stewart, granting the desired permission. Out of 53 applicants for the position of principal's assistant during the Model term, three men were chosen, but all failing to come, Miss Maggie Stewart was finally appointed. In September, it was decided, on motion of Messrs McDonald and Stewart, to put a tablet in the Ward School, naming it the "Victoria" School. In October, Mr Burton reported to the Board that he had already expended \$1,758 on the building, with the plastering, painting and glazing still to be done. He asked to be relieved of the contract. After considerable negotiation, the Board appointed architect Dillon to finish the building. In November, Miss Halliday resigned her position and Miss Maggie Stewart was appointed for this department. Other teachers re-engaged were: Mr McDowell and Miss Misener in the High School; Mr Jory, and Misses Belle Eady, Flora McDonald, and Lucy Griffith in the Public School.

In 1898, W. A. Mackay, Dr. McCormack and John Park were elected Public School trustees; the other members being D. W. Stewart, J. H. Walford and W. M. Dickson. The High School trustees were A. A. Wright, G. W. McDonald, Dr. Cleary, Geo. Eady, Jr., Jas. Ward, Jos. Gravelle and Dr. Murphy. Mr Dickson was re-elected chairman, and Mr Eady, secretary-treasurer. The secretary was instructed to write the Department of Education regarding the

organization of a company of volunteers in the High School, the Department to furnish the rifles; the Board to provide the uniforms and a qualified drill sergeant. Miss Flora McDonald was transferred from the central school to be principal of the Ward School; and the Secretary was instructed to advertise for a teacher for the Central School who could teach vocal music. Messrs Bryan and Ewing were re-engaged as assistants in the High School. Miss Carrie Misener resigned. In July, tenders were accepted from H. Moss to put water and sewer connections into the schools. In September, Messrs Wright and McDonald moved that inquiry be made of the Department in Toronto if the High School had the equipment to be formed into a Collegiate Institute. In November, Messrs McDowell and Jory were re-engaged as Principals of the High and Model Schools respectively. Misses Belle Eady, Flora McDonald, Maggie Stewart and Lucy Griffith were re-engaged on the Model School staff and Miss Edna Inglis added to it.

For 1899, Jas. Clark, J. H. Walford and D. W. Stewart were elected Public School trustees, the others being John Park, Dr. McCormack and W. A. Mackay. The High School trustees were G. W. MacDonald, Jas. Ward, A. A. Wright, Geo. Eady, Jr., Dr. Cleary, Dr. Murphy, Jos. Gravelle. Mr W. A. Mackay was elected chairman; and Geo. Eady, Jr., re-appointed secretary-treasurer. In April, D. W. Stewart and Dr. Murphy were appointed a committee to inquire into the cost of getting the High School changed into a Collegiate Institute. The Department meantime notified the Board that a fifth teacher was needed for the number of pupils. A testimonial was granted to Miss McGivern, who had retired from the staff; and Messrs Bryan and Ewing and Miss Menish were re-engaged as High School assistants; and Misses Belle Eady, Flora McDonald, Lucy

Griffith, Edith Airth, Lucy Wright, Edna Inglis and Maggie Stewart were re-engaged as Public School teachers. Miss Stewart resigning, Miss Kate Moffatt was engaged in her stead. Miss Maggie Russell, of Arnprior, was

engaged as Principal's assistant during the Model term. Miss Jean Davidson was engaged as assistant in the High School. In November, Messrs McDowell and Jory were re-engaged for 1900.



MUNICIPAL EVENTS FROM 1860 TO 1900.

The late Rev. Dr. Campbell in his telling of the Story of Renfrew had brought its municipal history up to the end of 1859; and so, in renewing the thread, it has become our lot to scan the pages of the minute books of the years succeeding. In 1860 the ratepayers for the third time, chose their municipal governors, Geo. Ross officiating as returning officer and Arch. McGregor as Poll Clerk. The voters had for choice: Jchn Smith, J. L. McDougall, Sr., A. R. McDonald, H. Bellerby, Arch. Thomson, John McRae, R. C. Mills and Sampson Coumbs. They chose Smith, Bellerby, McDonald, Thomson and Mills in the order named. The Councillors, when they gathered, chose Mr Smith as Reeve; and Geo. Ross as Clerk and Treasurer at a salary of £12 10s. John Burns was appointed collector and assessor at £7 10s. A. R. McDonald resigned in February, and J. L. McDougall was elected in his stead.

Already the village was showing the first indication of the demand for good streets—for Mr Bellerby gave notice of the introduction of a by-law to provide for the erection of sidewalks: and as the year progressed, he saw the project through; the by-law being the 28th in the village records, and the sidewalks to be constructed being on the west side of Raglan from bridge to bridge, and on the east side of the street from McAndrew's (where the Dominion House now is) to Merrick's, (which was at the north side of Renfrew street); and also a walk on the north side of the Bonnechere bridge as far as Wright's Hotel; and on the east side of Smith's creek, as far as the manse lot. Louis Laventure was the successful tenderer at \$3.32½ per rod.

But a hitch came, over the building of the crossings, and the year went out with special meetings being held to arrive at an adjustment.

But sidewalks were not the only improvement carried on. Drainage, too, was under discussion, and £15 was voted to improve the private drain which had been built through the McInnes property on centre Main street out to the gulleys where the C.P.R. station now is located.

As is often the way, where there is construction work, there is friction; and for some reason not recorded, Messrs Mills and Thomson resigned their position on the street committee. The contest evidently went deeper than this: for Mr Mills having absented himself from Council for three months, it was decided after some conflict in Council, to void his seat and choose a successor. This was done so late in the year as Nov. 21st, when John McAndrew was chosen to fill the vacancy. There had been another break in the Council's circle earlier in the year, caused by the death of Mr McDougall in May; on the 29th of which month William Mackay was chosen to fill the vacancy.

In the month of May, too, the Council had a larger question than that of mere village politics to consider. Hon. John A. Macdonald, then Attorney-General of Canada West, had introduced a bill to detach eight townships from Renfrew county and annex them to Frontenac. This set the heather on fire and at a special meeting on May 2nd, Messrs Smith, Bellerby and Hugh Torney were appointed a committee to protest, and Council also made a grant of £12 10s. to send someone to the seat of Government (Quebec) to oppose the bill.

Geo. Ross was appointed to go, and to call on J. L. McDougall at Ottawa to get his assistance in the matter. At the same time Reeve Smith was authorized to go to Bagot to rouse the people there to protest as well. On the 9th of June, a public indignation meeting in Renfrew requested that the Reeve also go to Quebec to protest and voted his expenses of £12 10s. In this year the village also felt the pulsing of life in another direction. The first unruly citizens must have appeared in the garden, for Mr X. Plaunt offered the Council two rooms in his hotel free as a lock-up. Council accepted the rooms, but evidently would not accept them as a gift; as the record says that after a conference, Mr Plaunt agreed to give the lock-up for any number of years, and on such terms of payment as the Council should think proper.

The Agricultural Society asked Council to petition the Government to change the date of the Spring Fair to the first Wednesday in May and the Fall Fair to the first Wednesday in October.

It was noted that E. Murphy resigned the position of pound-keeper as he was leaving the village, and H. Groves was appointed in his stead.

The rate of taxation for the year was fixed at 2½ pence in the pound: and thus was brought to an end the first and a busy year in a new decade.

In 1861, the men nominated for Council were John Munro, Jr., John Smith, John McAndrew, William Mackay, Archibald Thomson, Henry Bellerby, R. C. Mills. It was any man's race: for the highest polled 44, and the lowest 28. Mackay, 44; Smith, 43; Munro, 41; Mills, 33; Bellerby, 33; McAndrew, 28; Thomson, 28. The first five were the elected. These were the days when the Council elected the Reeve from among their own number; and from the start there was evidence that some feeling was aroused over matters

that do not now appear on the surface. For something out of the ordinary occurred. There was an address presented from the householders and freeholders requesting the Council to elect John Smith as Reeve again; and a protest was also handed in by Abraham Fraser and Patrick Kelly against John Munro, Jr., and R. C. Mills taking their seats: though the records give no hint of the why or wherefore. But those protested against were in no resigning mood; rather, indeed, they were much in evidence. For Councillors Mills and Mackay moved that John Munro, Jr., be Reeve. In amendment it was moved by Messrs Bellerby and Smith that Mr Smith be Reeve. The amendment was defeated, and Mr Munro became Reeve. That settled, there was trouble over the Clerkship. Councillors Mackay and Mills moved that Geo. Ross be Clerk. In amendment, Messrs Bellerby and Smith moved that Mr Ross be Clerk and Treasurer. The amendment was lost. Mr Ross declined to accept the Clerkship. Then Messrs Smith and Mackay moved that William Halpenny be Clerk. This was carried. But Mr Halpenny declined. Then Messrs Mills and Mackay had another try—nominating Jas. Watt for Clerk. Messrs Smith and Bellerby moved in amendment that Robert Morgan be Clerk. This amendment carried. John Munro, Sr., was chosen Treasurer. The Assessorship caused another contest. Messrs Mills and Mackay moved that Henry Airth, Sr., be assessor. Then Messrs Smith and Bellerby moved that Mr Airth and Robert Drysdale be joint assessors. This was lost. Then Mr Smith moved that Wm. McKay, agent, be assessor. This also was lost. And the first motion carried. A. R. McDonald was appointed collector. Geo. Ross was appointed issuer of tavern licenses; but declining this post, Robert Morgan had it added to his office: the Clerkship and all for a salary of \$40.

Thus early in the village history there were streets difficult to unravel, or rather applications for unused parts of streets; one from Sampson Coumbs, one from John Smith asking for part of what is now Hall street, in lieu of a portion of land in the extension of Albert and James street; one from Geo. Ross for a portion of the side road in front of the Town Hall, and one from Mr Bellerby for a portion opposite his place, (now Mr D. Barr's), in lieu of land given for the travelled roadway. Mr Bellerby's seemed to be the only one granted that year. The others were tossed about from meeting to meeting. Finally Mr Coumbs was advised that he must present a petition from the majority of the rate-payers before his request could be granted; Messrs Munro, Mackay and Mills were appointed a committee to deal with Mr Smith's application and later to consult with Mr Harper, P.L.S., regarding it. But they apparently purposely kept failing to report, and towards the close of the year, Mr Smith himself moved that his application be left aside for that year. Mr Bellerby's application was granted.

But an even greater matter than internal management was before the Council this year. It was one in a sense big with fate for some town in the County. A County Town was to be selected. Early in the year Messrs Munro, Smith and Bellerby were appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the Governor-General-in-Council and to take such further steps as they deemed expedient to set forth the claims of Renfrew to the honor of being selected as the County Town. Later on, Duncan Sinclair was especially thanked for his offer of assistance in seeking to have Renfrew chosen, and he was requested to proceed to Quebec with the Reeve to establish the claims of the village. And while the question of the permanent meeting place of

the County Council was being fought out before the Government—and which topic is touched upon in another portion of this Story—the Renfrew Town Hall was being fitted up on motion of Messrs Smith and Bellerby, to receive the County Councilors for their meeting in June. But it was fated to be many years before the County Council should meet in Renfrew again. The fortunes of war went against Renfrew on this occasion: Pembroke was chosen, and although on the last day of August the Reeve presented a memorial for submission to His Excellency, the Governor-General, praying him to reconsider his decision in the selection of the County Town, the petition did not avail.

Meantime, the sidewalk policy promulgated in the preceding year had been pursued; and Renfrew was now "getting out of the mud" to the extent of $264\frac{3}{4}$ rods of plankwalk and 13 rods of crossings: for which contractor Louis Laventure received some \$700 on account. Orange Wright (father of the present citizen of that name) was practically Renfrew's first street superintendent; he being asked to report on \$30 worth of work done by Charles Holland on Albert street. And shortly afterwards, A. R. McDonald was thanked by Council for "his able discharge of the duties of Collector," in consideration of which he was asked to take the position of Inspector of Streets with power to make repairs and to see that the by-laws generally are enforced, "at such salary as may be hereafter determined." Once again Mr Mills was absent for some time from the Council board; but this year by consent, on motion carried in Council, because "he had taken a very extensive contract from the Government, at a great distance from this place." Mr Smith, too, asked for three months' leave from 1st October, and it was

granted; but he returned before the close of the year.

Clerk Morgan's bill for preparing the Hall for the County Council was \$25.43.

In 1862, those chosen for Councillors were John Lorn McDougall, with 50 votes, William Mackay 49, John Smith 48, David Airth 47, James Airth 43. Geo. Ross and Sampson Coumbs were defeated. That there were some irregularities actual or conceived in connection with the election, would seem apparent. In fact, a second election must have been talked of, because the retiring Council of 1861 by motion at two meetings, instructed the Clerk and other corporation officials to deliver up their books and documents to nobody else than those designated as elected at the Temperance Hall on such a date (the group named above), and to give no recognition whatever to any other election of Councillors for the municipality. The Council of 1861 also, meeting in the early days of '62, named William Halpenny, Malcolm McIntyre and John McAndrew as a Board of Examiners under the Inspection of Beef and Pork Act, to receive applications for the position of Inspector under that Act.

Again this year there was much trouble apparent over the selection of municipal officials. The Reeveship, however, came easily to Mr Smith this year, by acclamation, on motion of Messrs McDougall and James Airth. Mr Robert Morgan was also re-elected Clerk; but it was all of two months before the other offices were filled. Council started off by appointing Messrs Watt and McAndrew as auditors, and Thomson as treasurer at \$20; R. C. Mills as assessor at \$20; O. Wright as collector at \$30, A. Thomson as issuer of licenses at \$20, and John McLean as pound-keeper. At the next meeting, Mr Wright declining the Collectorship, John Burns was appointed at \$40. But double the salary did

not appeal to Mr Burns for that post. At the next meeting his resignation was considered, as well as that of Mr Mills as assessor. Thereupon Alex. Jamieson was named as collector at \$40; and at a later meeting, Robert Drysdale was chosen assessor at \$20; and at a still later session, Abraham Fraser was chosen Inspector of Beef and Pork.

The temperance question was to the fore in those days also; and the Sons of Temperance petitioned the Council not to grant more hotel licenses than the law allowed. The license fees, placed by the Council were: Boarding houses, \$30; shop licenses, \$40; tavern, \$70; but later the shop license fee was reduced to \$28, open to all who chose to apply for it. But if Councillors of those days were not exactly prohibitionists, they also had a friendly eye to the interests of the church, for on motion of Messrs Mackay and Airth, all taxes paid by any clergyman were to be refunded.

As yet there was no real Town Hall in Renfrew. Council had met in the Orange Hall, which was largely owned by Geo. Ross, but there had been friction with the former Clerk, and for a time the Council met either in the Temperance Hall or the hotel of A. D. Lesperance (down near where the McVeigh shop now stands.) In March, however, Reeve Smith and Messrs McDougall and D. Airth were appointed a committee to confer with Mr Ross about the purchase of his Hall. They afterwards reported that they had offered Mr Ross £125 for his rights in the Hall. He had refused this and wanted £200. On the 26th of April, when Council met, the committee presented a lengthy report dealing with the Hall question: setting forth the pressing need of expenditure on schools, hall and bridges, and concluding that they had thought it best to purchase the Hall from Mr Ross

at £175; payable £50 down, £50 in April of 1863, and £75 in April 1864, at common interest; building to be used as both Hall and school, and taken immediate possession of: which possibility of immediate possession was one of the deciding factors in the purchase. Though Duncan Sinclair had offered a free lot for a Hall site, Council ratified the action of the committee.

Up to this time, the municipality's advertising had been done in Perth; but this year there was a bill rendered by Mr Scott, publisher of the "Almonte Express."

Two other noteworthy items in the municipal business of the year were the offering by Council of "\$60 Reward to anyone who could supply information that would secure the conviction of the party who mutilated a horse belonging to Abraham Fraser, a constable of this municipality, on 25th-26th May," and also the voting of \$40 to Archibald Thomson "on account of his zeal in assisting Council by the collection of taxes, and for many and great benefits which he has otherwise done, in carrying out the by-laws of this municipality; the same being done the more readily on account of the losses which he has sustained, evidently from his energy on behalf of this municipality." From which, reading between the lines at this distance, Renfrew, while on the whole was a moral and model community, was not without its sinners, even in those days of its municipal infancy.

In December, the Council received from Archibald Thomson the copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting of ratepayers, instructing the Council to grant an order for the sum of £50, to aid in defraying the cost incurred in a suit instituted by R. R. Smith on behalf of the ratepayers of the county. Of this, £18 10s. went to A. W. Bell as Treasurer of the fund, and the bal-

ance to private parties who had subscribed.

On January 5th, 1863, John Smith, William Mackay, Geo. Ross, Jas. Airth, M. McIntyre, Robt. Mills, D. Airth, J. L. McDougall, John Burns, Joshua Murphy and William Logan were nominated for Council. How many of them were candidates, the records do not say; but William Mackay, Geo. Ross, Robt. Mills, J. L. McDougall and James Airth were elected. By nomination of Messrs McDougall and Mills, James Arith was chosen Reeve. Robt. Morgan was appointed Clerk at £7 10s.; H. Airth, Sr., Treasurer, at £2 10; W. N. Faichney, Collector, £4; Robt. Drysdale, assessor, at £4; Robt. Morgan Issurer of Licenses, at £2 10; and Alex. Jamieson, Inspector of Taverns, at five shillings per tavern inspected. Wm. Halpenny was appointed an auditor by the Reeve, and John McAndrew as auditor by the Council; Chas. Hudson and Patrick Kelly were chosen Poundkeepers and D. Airth and Sampson Coumbs fence-viewers.

It was not left to the big spending days of the early years of the 20th century to find people backward in paying taxes. Even in 1860, when the taxes were low, there were ratepayers who were behindhand; so much so that a resolution was passed that the Reeve consult Mr Deacon of Perth regarding the power of the Council to collect taxes of 1861, and its power to seize moveable property for the same.

On March 28th, Mr Morgan resigned the Clerkship as he was soon to leave the village. The resignation was accepted; and on the 11th April, on motion of Messrs McDougall and Mackay, Henry Bellerby was chosen Clerk at \$30 a year, with the perquisites of the position of Issuer of Licenses; this being the first year when it was noted that Joseph Gravelle was applicant for a tavern license: then probably commencing

the career of the well-known "Ottawa House."

There was indication that the town, long little but a single street, was beginning to widen out, as William Halpenny asked that James street be opened up.

But altogether this seemed to be an uneventful year in municipal history. There was but one resolution of any import—that dealing with what was still apparently the unsettled matter of the County Town. The resolution was by Messrs McDougall and Mackay, that the draft of a petition drawn by a committee named at a public meeting of the ratepayers of the municipality, and proposed to be sent to the three branches of the Legislature, setting forth the claims of Renfrew to be the County Town, be adopted by this Council and be signed by the officials and sealed.

In July a resolution was carried to press the hotel-keepers for their fees; and from that to the end of the year, Council apparently did nothing but pay some accounts.

In 1864, John Smith, Jas. Airth, Arch. Thomson, J. L. McDougall and John McAndrew were the chosen Councillors; and on motion of Messrs Airth and Thomson, Mr Smith was once again seated in the Reeve's chair. This year there was evidently no trouble in selecting the town officials—who were Henry Bellerby, town clerk at \$20 and issuer of licenses at \$10; H. Airth, Sr., treasurer, at \$10; Jas. Bromley and Jas. Watt, auditors, at \$4 each; R. Drysdale, assessor, at \$16; W. N. Faichney, collector, at \$16; Thos. Plaunt, pound-keeper, and David Airth and William Logan, fence-viewers.

A communication to Council early in the year indicated that the Pembroke Observer had come into existence, and was looking for a share of the Renfrew Council's business; which previously had found its way

to Perth, Carleton Place and Almonte publications.

From petitions received it was evident that though a considerable amount of plank walk had been constructed on the main street, the portions of walk proposed to the north of the river and to the south of the creek, had not so far been constructed.

A resolution at the meeting of March 18th gave evidence that the world was moving along, and that Renfrew was anxious to get in touch with the forward movement. This resolution was by Messrs McDougall and McAndrew that Council considering that telegraph communication would be a great boon to the village, engaged itself to afford every facility in its power to assist the Telegraph Company in its intention to lay down their wires to Renfrew.

A memorial was also prepared for presentation to the Governor-General-in-Council praying for a grant of public money for the purpose of improving the Opeongo Road. The resolution was moved by Messrs Airth and Thompson, who named J. L. McDougall, John McAndrew, and the town clerk as a committee to prepare the memorial.

An echo of the troubles in connection with the selection of the county town was a resolution by Messrs McDougall and Airth, that a demand be made on R. R. Smith for the amount of money he received from the Corporation to enable him to prosecute a suit in chancery in reference to the county buildings at Pembroke.

The Streets committee—Smith, Airth and McAndrew—were authorized to expend £100 on necessary repairs of streets and roads.

On August 27th some 63 ratepayers petitioned for the formation of a Fire Company. The Reeve was authorized to ascertain the cost and best means of obtaining a fire engine

and appliances. At the next meeting, the Reeve reported that Perry of Montreal estimated the cost of an engine and appliances at £250; and the Clerk was thereupon ordered to communicate to the petitioners that as it would require an additional rate of not less than one-half the usual rate to purchase the fire-fighting equipment, the Council did not feel justified in going on.

In November, W. N. Faichney was appointed enforcer of by-laws, "particularly those affecting the village revenues," at a fair remuneration."

The citizens nominated for Councillors in 1865 were Felix Devine, John Smith, Samuel Francis, James Airth, John McAndrew, Arch. Thompson, J. L. McDougall, John McRae and Wm. Mackay. It was a list of the strong men of the village: and the voters must have had considerable trouble in deciding how to cast their votes. The poll was open for two days and closed at 4 p.m. of the second day, when Messrs Smith, Airth, Francis, McDougall and Devine were elected. Messrs McDougall and Devine nominated John Smith for Reeve; but Messrs Smith and Airth nominated Mr McDougall for the chair; and the amendment was carried by Mr Francis' vote. The officials chosen for the year were: auditors, W. Halpenny and John Burns; assessor, J. Burns; collector, W. N. Faichney; pound-keeper, Thos. Plaunt; fence-viewers, Wm. Logan and D. Airth; chief constable, W. N. Faichney; clerk and issuer of licenses, Henry Bellerby.

The liquor question provided the Council with something of a problem early in the year; though as far as can be gathered, the question was chiefly a monetary one. Mr Devine was moved to the chair, and a session held with closed doors, and a resolve was come to, to return a portion of the fees charged.

In May, the Court of Revision took an attitude which in these days would be considered somewhat beyond its limit of power. After examining the roll, a resolution was passed that the entire real property be reduced at the rate of 18 per cent. And apparently there was no one to question the legality of the Court doing anything but consider the actual appeals before it: and so far as at present appears, the property valuation was reduced in that proportion.

Even in those days when the spending of the Council was small and the tax rate low, there were those who found it difficult to pay their taxes. Mr Faichney reported to Council that \$379.42 of the taxes of 1864 were still unpaid, and asked for instructions. The Clerk was instructed to get an opinion from Mr J. D. McDonald as to the proper course to adopt to enforce payment.

William McKay, miller, asked Council's assistance in locating depredators who had robbed him and maliciously destroyed his property on different occasions; but for some reason Council did not seem inclined to take any special action.

Altogether it will be seen that 1865 was not a particularly eventful year in municipal undertakings; but its close was marked by one innovation. The minutes record for the first time—so far as memory carries us—a resolution of thanks to the presiding officer: which was tendered to Reeve McDougall on motion of Councillors Smith and Devine.

In 1866, there was another long list of nominees for Council: John Smith, Jas. Airth, John McAndrew, Felix Devine, Wm. Mackay, John McRae, David Airth, John O'Harro, Arch. Thompson, John Mills, P. Dougall, John McInnes and Jas. Gibbons. How many remained in the race, the records do not say; but

Smith, Jas. Airth, Devine, McAndrew and McRae were the chosen: and on their assembling, on resolution of Messrs Smith and McAndrew, Felix Devine became Reeve for 1866.

The officers chosen were: auditors, Wm. Halpenny and Thos. Freer, (at \$3 each); R. Drysdale, assessor, at \$20; W. N. Faichney, collector, at \$20; pound-keeper, John Smith (inn-keeper); fence-viewers, James Gibbons and S. O'Gorman; J. Burns, treasurer, at \$20. And for the first time, a portion of the Grammar School Board was appointed by the Council: Messrs P. Dougall, Felix Devine and John Burns being chosen.

Early in the year, the streets committee was granted £25 for the repair of bridges; but later on the limit was withdrawn.

In April, a deputation from the Board of School Trustees came to Council to ask for school accommodation to meet the requirements of the Chief Superintendent of Education: and on motion of Messrs Smith and McRae, it was decided to fit up the Town Hall suitably, both flats, removing the outside stairway to the upper hall, and building an inside stairway: as exists to this year of 1909.

In May Council voted \$200 to be returned to J. L. McDougall and other citizens who had subscribed that amount as a bonus to induce the Montreal Telegraph Company to bring their line into Renfrew; the vote of money being accompanied by the thanks of the Council for the public service they had rendered. But whether it was found that this grant was illegal, or whether the money was returned to the subscribers in some other way, or whether they refused to accept re-imbursment,—the records do not make clear, beyond this that in December a motion was passed rescinding the \$200 grant.

So far as the minutes reveal, 1866

was also pretty much a year of "marking time" in municipal development. And the year closed in a cloud: for when the Council assembled on December 24th it was moved by Messrs Smith and Airth, that "in consequence of the severe bereavement under which the family of John McRae, (a member of this Council) are now suffering owing to the lamented death of his eldest son, Council do not enter on business at this session, but expression of the deepest sympathy be transmitted to the family."

In 1867, there was a change in the proceedings at the annual nomination meeting. For the first time the Reeve was chosen by voice of the people, instead of being selected by his fellow Councillors. And Renfrew's first Reeve under this method was elected by acclamation; John Lorn McDougall being chosen on nomination of David Airth and John Smith. For Councillors, John Smith, James Ward, James Airth, John McAndrew, David Airth and Peter Dougall were nominated. The first four were chosen. Patrick Devine and William Halpenny were appointed auditors at \$3 each; John L. McDougall, grammar school trustee; Robert Drysdale as assessor at \$20; W. N. Faichney as collector at \$20; Jas. Gibbons and Simon O'Gorman as fence-viewers; John Smith, hotel-keeper, as pound-keeper; and W. N. Faichney as inspector of taverns.

At the Court of Revision in May the Councillors took an active interest in the assessment, rating many a prominent citizen of that date an extra \$100 on personal property. A motion to replace the names of J. and C. Mair with those of Malcolm McIntyre, Jr., and P. S. Stewart, with an assessment of \$700 on real property and \$400 on personal property, probably signalizes the entry into active business life here of Mr P. S. Stewart, who is in 1909 our merchant of longest standing.

In May, also, the Council appointed a new Pound-keeper: Mr John Smith of the hotel having declined to accept the office "on account of being in that office last year." Joseph Gravelle was appointed as his successor.

Application having been made for three tavern licenses, Messrs Ward and McAndrew moved that as two had been granted, and that two was all that could be legally granted, the third applicant be notified that his application was refused.

In September, John Burns was paid \$1.50 for a coffin in which to bury an Indian boy who was drowned in Smith's Creek: which told the tale of residents of a type not existent here now for many years, as also of cheaper funeral methods than the plainest of to-day.

For 1868, William Halpenny was chosen Reeve by acclamation; and the Councillors elected were: John Smith, James Ward, Samuel Francis and David Airth. The officials chosen were Henry Bellerby, clerk, at \$40; James Bromley and Thos. N. McWilliams, auditors, \$3 each; Felix Devine, Grammar school trustee; Joseph Gravelle, assessor, \$20; W. N. Faichney, collector, \$20; Sampson Coumbs and John Smith, inn-keeper, fence-viewers; John Scott, pound-keeper.

By-law No. 99 ordered a special census of the village, and Mr John Burns was chosen as enumerator.

Mr Francis having declined to accept the position of Councillor, Mr Peter Dougall was chosen by acclamation in his stead, and took his place at the February meeting. At this meeting on Feb. 10th, the special census report of Mr Burns showed the population of the village to be 844 souls. Mr Gravelle having refused to accept the assessorship, Mr Burns was appointed to his post at a salary of \$25. Tavern and shop licenses were fixed at \$50 each: and three licenses were now granted.

On May 2nd, a petition was presented from a meeting of ratepayers asking for a grant towards celebrating the Queen's Birthday: and Council voted \$25 to Jas. Watt, chairman of the demonstration committee.

On June 1st, Renfrew's first fire brigade may be said to have found birth: for the Reeve and Messrs Dougall and Ward were instructed to procure for the corporation a few hooks and ladders, of suitable strength to be considered desirable; and that the same be in charge of Mr Ward, and not to be allowed from his place unless in case of fire or other unexpected calamity. This was followed in September by the appointment of a committee to again enquire into the practicability of purchasing a fire engine: and at the same meeting a committee was appointed to draw up specifications for a lock-up. Evidently, Renfrew was once again feeling the pangs of growth. The lock-up project proceeded steadily: and apparently the contract for its erection was awarded to Alex. Munro: though the amount is not stated. The ladders were also procured, for at a meeting early in January, a resolution provided for their painting.

The eleventh annual nomination of the village of Renfrew was held on the 21st Dec., 1868, and this time there was the first contest for the Reeveship under popular vote. Malcolm McIntyre and John McInnis nominated Felix Devine for that office; while David Airth and Henry Airth nominated Wm. Halpenny for re-election. The field for four councillors comprised George Biggar, P. Kelly, P. Dougall, John Smith, James Ward, David Airth and John McRae. The vote for the Reeveship stood 41 for Halpenny, 26 for Devine; and John McRae was defeated for the Councillorship, and Biggar and Kelly declared not qualified by the Clerk. We imagine the contest

was not on personal grounds, but that there were some "locality" issues at stake.

John McAndrew and J. H. Walford were appointed auditors, the munificent salary of \$3 each still being the rule; Wm. Halpenny was chosen grammar school trustee; John Smith and Henry Buffam were appointed pound-masters; William Airth as assessor at \$25; Henry Bellerby (Clerk) Inspector of Taverns; Wm. Airth and Donald Stewart, fence-viewers.

A petition was prepared for presentation to the County Council asking for a grant towards the lock-up house, and when Mr Halpenny came back he was enabled to announce that a grant of \$200 had been made for that purpose. The Reeve with Mr Smith and Mr Airth were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the lock-up.

Donald Stewart (presumably the blacksmith) of the firm of Knight & Stewart, was this year chosen as street improvement inspector.

In August, the streets committee (Ward, Dougall and Halpenny) were authorized on motion of Messrs Smith and Smith, to contract for the erection of a bridge across the Bonnechere river; the bridge to be of a substantial kind; the committee at the same time being admonished "to use all the economy they possibly can." The admonition did its work; for the committee reported that they would repair the old bridge that year, and contract for the erection of a new one as early as possible the ensuing summer.

In December three tenders were received for the construction of the bridge. W. N. Faichney's bid of \$1,400 was \$163 lower than the highest, and he was awarded the contract. The lock-up committee reported that they had paid \$364.39 on the building; and that there was still owing \$153.84 for the iron doors, \$31 for freight on doors and shingles,

and \$23.85 for sundry articles used in the building.

A resolution of thanks was passed to J. L. McDougall for his liberal gift of lumber for the drain on the west side of the municipality.

The tax rate of the year was 1¼c. on the dollar.

For 1870, William Halpenny was re-elected as Reeve without opposition. For Councillors, seven such good men were nominated that apparently the electors did not care who was chosen. The votes ran, S. Francis, 11; J. McInnis, 11; John Smith, 10; Wm. Mackay, 10; P. Dougall, 7; John O'Hara, 4; Jas. Ward, 3; the last three being defeated. But Messrs McInnis and Mackay declined to serve, and a bye-election was held. For the two vacancies three nominations were made: P. S. Stewart, John McRae and Wm. Bannerman. Again only a small vote was cast: Mr Stewart receiving 11; Mr McRae 8; and Mr Bannerman 3. Thus Messrs Stewart and McRae were elected. Mr Stewart sat for a meeting or two, but in April resigned, for, being assessed as a joint owner, some doubt arose in his mind of his qualification, technically, and he decided that he would not remain in what might be an equivocal position. On the 22nd of April, Felix Devine was elected by acclamation in his stead. But Mr Devine also declined to act, and on the 14th of May another election was held, when James Ward was elected by acclamation.

J. L. McDougall was appointed grammar school trustee; J. H. Walford and P. Devine, auditors, the salary still remaining the munificent \$2 each; David Airth assessor at \$25; Henry Bellerby, as inspector of licenses; John Scott and Donald Stewart as fence-viewers; Patrick Ryan as pound-master.

Jas. Allan was appointed inspector of the building of the new bridge

across the Bonnechere, at a salary of \$5.

In February, Messrs Smith and McRae fathered the town's first transient traders' by-law, which placed a tax of not more than \$200, or less than \$50.

For the burial of the late Mr Colt, John Scott was voted \$3.

In September, Clerk Bellerby was appointed collector of the year's taxes at a salary of \$25.

In November, a by-law was passed opening up Munro street.

At the Court of Revision on May 17th, the Court instructed Clerk Bellerby to reduce the assessment in every case by 15 per cent., except in those cases where such reduction would deprive the ratepayers of their votes. And at the same meeting, but in council assembled, a bill of \$11.50 was paid to Mrs Wright for meals of 36 men employed in saving the new bridge across the Bonnechere from a spring freshet.

In December the Council accepted the rebuilt Bonnechere bridge from Mr Faichney at \$1,350, allowing him also \$150 for the pier and booms. And at this meeting on the 9th it was arranged that the Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor be a committee to make arrangements with regard to a railway meeting to be held in the village on the 28th.

And on the 22nd a by-law to regulate the sale and measurement of cordwood and tanbark was put through; with John Mills as inspector.

A rather interesting situation developed in 1871. Not a single ratepayer except the Councillors, made his appearance at the annual nomination meeting. The Councillors decided that if the ratepayers had not interest enough in the matter to turn out to nominate, they would not do so. And so there were no nominations and no election. Later on, the Council found that when such a situation developed, the old Council

had the right to appoint their successors, or consider that the people were satisfied with them and re-appoint themselves. And that is nearly what they did. But not all in one night. On the 11th January, Mr Smith gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a by-law to appoint a Reeve and Councillors for the municipality, and on the 16th that by-law was introduced. It named Mr Ward as Reeve, and Messrs Samuel Francis, William Halpenny, Wm. Airth and John Smith as Councillors. This Council, after taking the oath of office, chose J. H. Walford and Patrick Devine again as auditors; Joseph Gravelle as grammar school trustee; and for the first time, two assessors—David Airth and Henry Bellerby; Henry Bellerby as collector; Joseph Plaunt as poundkeeper; John Scott and Donald Stewart as fence-viewers; H. Bellerby as inspector of licenses; and Patrick Kelly as inspector of cordwood and barkwood.

In April, the Clerk was instructed to get a draft of a by-law to enable the corporation to vote money towards the projected railway from Sand Point to the village of Renfrew, and also to telegraph Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. Jas. Skead and others to notify them of the meeting to be held at Sand Point on the 11th on matters connected with the Canada Central Railway. At the same meeting, John Scott was appointed street surveyor at a salary of \$10 a year, with authority to have removed all wood, obstructions or nuisances, of every kind from the streets, and also to cause to be removed all fences enclosing streets, with power to obtain assistance to effect the same. But at the very next meeting, the appointment was annulled, and a resolution passed to obtain the opinion of H. H. Loucks, of Pembroke, as to the right of the Council to assume and open streets. The opening of Munro street at the Ex-

change Hotel, seemed to be particularly in dispute, and was the cause of debate and the getting of legal opinions at several meetings.

On July 4th, Mr Smith introduced a by-law to enable the municipality to issue debentures to the amount of \$20,000 to purchase that amount of stock in the Canada Central Railway. The by-law received two readings that night.

The next meeting night (the 29th July), a by-law was passed to do away with statute labor, and institute instead a road tax of \$2 on each person on the assessment roll; the railway stock by-law had its third reading; Mr Allan, P.L.S., was instructed to stake out the deviated road on the south side of Smith's creek; the establishment of The Mercury the preceding month was noted in a resolution ordering payment to its proprietor for an advertisement of the railway by-law; and a by-law was passed for the opening of Munro street.

At the November meeting, Council passed a resolution approving of the plan of village lots laid out by Xavier Plaunt, Esq., and in consideration of Mr Plaunt's liberality in giving lands for the right-of-way, as well as site for the railway station, the Council also sent a resolution to the railway authorities urging them to put the station at whatever spot Mr Plaunt preferred.

At the December meeting a by-law to enable the Council to dispose of certain roads and streets within the municipality, was carried on motion of Messrs Airth and Smith; but at the next meeting, (Dec. 29th), a by-law amending this by-law was passed; and on Jan. 12th, the dying Council passed a resolution of appreciation of the unwearied attention of Mr Ward to the duties of Reeve.

Up to this point the minutes of the Village of Renfrew had contained not only report of the doings of the Council itself, but also the pro-

ceedings of the annual nomination. But from this point—possibly because of the fact that Renfrew had again a newspaper—the minutes do not go into particulars of the nomination proceedings. However the Council of 1872 comprised W. N. Faichney, Reeve; and John Smith, James Ward, Peter Dougall and James Carswell as Councillors. Mr J. L. McDougall was first chosen Reeve, but he declined the office, as had done Mr Ward, the Reeve of 1871, who was however willing to go back into Council. On Mr McDougall's resignation, Mr Faichney, who had been a defeated candidate, for Council, but who came next to the elected, was chosen as Reeve; three others were nominated but declined to be candidates. Patrick Devine and J. H. Walford again were chosen as auditors; George Eady, grammar school trustee; Henry Bellerby, collector; Joseph Gravelle, pound-keeper; Joseph Mayhew and Simon O'Gorman, fence-viewers; Henry Bellerby, inspector of licenses; and Jas. H. Walford, treasurer.

At the first meeting of the Council, Renfrew employed its first town or village solicitor. The resolution was by Messrs Smith and Ward, and set forth that while the Councillors were doing all in their power to advance the town's interests, they had been put to a great deal of trouble and unnecessary expense by parties who appear to be more willing to gratify their own private feelings than by taking an interest in the welfare of the place, taking every opportunity to annoy the Council and to retard and impede its progress; and as it was not to be supposed that the Councillors were thoroughly posted in municipal law: therefore to guard against future trouble, that John D. McDonald be retained to give the Council or School Board advice; verbal opinions free; written opinions at the usual rate.

Mr Walford having declined to accept the office of Treasurer, Mr Geo. Eady was appointed; and thus began his long career as custodian of Renfrew's municipal moneys. Mr Gravelle having resigned the position of grammar school trustee, Mr James Ward was appointed in his place, and then commenced his long career as one of the leaders in Renfrew's educational matters. And at the same meeting, Patrick Ryan was appointed assessor.

In March, on motion of Messrs Dougall and Smith, the Council declined to make a requested reduction in the price of liquor licenses, and also notified the licensees that the Council did intend to use every possible means to prevent shop-keepers selling liquor by the glass. The sum of \$800 was voted for the construction of a sidewalk on the east side of Main street, beginning at the south corner of Plaunt's hotel. Mr Ryan having declined to accept the assessorship, Mr Bellerby was appointed.

In May, deeds were granted to Messrs McIntyre & Carswell and Jas. Carswell for road allowances; they giving land instead for the Adamston or Opeongo roadway from the gully bridge; and also a deed to John Brousseau if he would give land to widen Horton street past his place as far as Mr Bellerby's.

In June a new agreement was entered into with the Canada Central Railway Company—that the Company though behind time should get the \$20,000 debentures in exchange for stock if the cars were running into the village by the 1st of September. But even this did not suffice to bring the railway; and so in September a by-law was introduced to raise \$10,000 more to assist the railway company in completing the railway into Renfrew.

At a meeting on Oct. 17th, it was moved by Mr Ward, seconded by Mr Carswell, and carried that a plank-

walk be constructed from Raglan street to connect with Railway street, and along Railway street to the railway station grounds, procuring from Mr Plaunt a writing, giving the corporation control of a continuation of Railway street through to Raglan street (or Main street) for five years at least, and so long after until the ground so occupied be or is required for market buildings, and in the event of market buildings being erected on any other part of this corporation, then the said lands so occupied to go back to the said Mr Plaunt, the municipality to have the liberty to move any sidewalks or other property they may have upon it at the time.

Upon the by-law to buy \$10,000 extra of railway stock, 40 ratepayers voted "yea" and not a single ratepayer voted "nay:" so on Oct. 21st the Council gave the by-law its third reading.

And with the railway coming, there was prospect of Renfrew growing, and the Council offered to furnish the plank if the parties interested would build sidewalks laterally east and west, and across Smith's creek.

For 1873 the Council comprised John L. McDougall, reeve; Jas. Carswell, John Smith, Alex. Barnet and Samuel McDougall, councillors. Auditors appointed were James Bromley and Peter Stewart; grammar school trustee, John D. McDonald; town clerk, Henry Bellerby, \$60; collector, Henry Bellerby, \$60; fence-viewers, S. O'Gorman and Joseph Mayhew; inspector of licenses, Henry Bellerby, \$10.

On January 31st. the Council placed on record a mournful paragraph in the village history, when there was placed on the minute book resolutions of condolence to the widows of James McAdam and James Tierney, who lost their lives in a fire in what is now the Carswell store, and the buildings which then

stood immediately north, (where the buildings of Mayor Gravelle stand in 1909.)

At a February meeting, Mr Bellerby had the duties of assessor added to his list, and at a remuneration of \$50; Alfred Plaunt was appointed pound-keeper; and John D. McDonald was again retained as village solicitor with a fee of \$30.

The Corporation fire ladders purchased a few years before, had evidently acquired the habit of privately owned ladders—of wandering: for Mr Carney was requested to gather them up, and put them at Ward's building under padlock. But fire protection was not now to end with ladders; resolutions were passed authorizing Councillor Smith to bargain for the purchase of a fire engine from John Lee, of Perth, and voting him \$300 for the purchase and freight on the machine. Mr Smith succeeded in his negotiations, and on March 31st, Messrs Carswell and Barnet moved for the organization of Renfrew's pioneer Fire Company, appointing Henry Leggett as captain, with power to select his men, and take charge of the engine.

At the meeting on April 26th, Jas. Carney was appointed street overseer, and instructed to build a 6-ft. sidewalk on Main street from Munro street northwards to the gully at Mrs McDougall's residence.

In May, the newly organized fire company asked the Council for uniforms, but Council regretted that owing to the state of the village finances, and the necessity of promoting tanks to make the engine available, that they would have to refuse the request.

There was growth apparent in the village then, and as a consequence assessment was growing and taxation was growing too. Then, as always, there followed trouble. There was an unusual number of appeals against the assessment roll: William Halpenny alone filing a list of 68 ap-

peals. We judge from the recorded action of the Court, that Mr Halpenny had been insisting on the assessment of his fellow merchants for personal property; for a large number of them had personal property added to their assessed list by the Court; who had to hold three meetings to clean up the slate of appeals.

And yet the town wanted to grow more; for Messrs Smith, and S. McDougall proposed a motion which was carried, that the Clerk insert an advertisement in *The Mercury* that the Council would grant freedom from taxes for five or ten years, to those who would make improvements which would be the means of employing workmen or laborers to settle within the municipality.

In September, Mr Bellerby asked to be relieved of his duties as collector, owing to declining health. In September, James Carney was appointed to the post.

In November, Messrs Wm. Jamieson, Henry Airth, Robt. McLaren and Peter Dalglish appeared before the Council to ask for a grant for the erection of buildings on the Society's newly acquired property at the south of the town. Council agreed to give \$250 if the Society expended \$1,500 in buildings before Nov. 1st, 1874, and that the Exhibition of 1874 be held on the new grounds.

For 1874, the Council chosen comprised John Smith as Reeve, and Malcolm McIntyre, James Stewart, Felix Devine and Andrew J. McIntyre as councillors. They chose as officials: auditors, James Bromley and P. S. Stewart; assessor, Robert Airth; clerk and inspector of licenses, Henry Bellerby; fence-viewers, Joseph Plaunt and John R. Stewart; pound-keeper, Patrick Macdonnell; street overseer, James Cairney. There were before the Council in that year seven applications for tavern licenses and seven for shop licenses.

In April, the first attempt was

made to provide the fire company with a uniform: this instalment being sixty pairs of pants. And this year, the people were evidently turning somewhat from the grind of life to amusement: for by-laws were passed licensing Tierney's hall for the holding of entertainments, and for placing a tax on billiard tables, pigeon holes and ball alleys and other such games in houses of public entertainment or places of resort. Mr Bellerby asking to be relieved of the duty of inspector of licenses, Mr Eady was appointed in his place. In August, the Council received a demand from the School Board for the sum of \$5,000, with which to erect a High School and Public School building, (which stands in 1909 as the Model School.)

In October, death having claimed Mr Bellerby, Council recorded by resolution their regret at the demise of one of "such punctual habits, zeal and efficiency," and appointing Mr Robert Drysdale to the vacant place. At the same meeting, James Cairney was chosen as collector of taxes.

Altogether 1874 seems to have been a somewhat uneventful year, in a sense of municipal development; but in December there was a flutter of excitement visible: when a petition was prepared for the Legislature asking that body not to pass any act empowering the County Council to transfer the bonus of \$100,000 voted by Renfrew County to aid the Kingston & Pembroke Railway to the Canada Central Railway without the matter being first submitted to the vote of the qualified ratepayers of the County; and a resolution was passed offering a reward of \$200 for information which would lead to the conviction of the parties who assisted Robert I. Jordan, alias Frank R. Irwin, a prisoner committed for trial for felony, to escape from Renfrew gaol, and under custody on a charge of shooting with intent to kill James

Cairney, a constable; and \$200 more for the apprehension of Jordan.

For 1875, the Council comprised John Smith, Reeve; and F. Devine, Malcolm B. McIntyre, Jas. Stewart and A. J. McIntyre. The officers they appointed were James Bromley and P. S. Stewart, auditors; Robert Drysdale, assessor; fence-viewers, J. R. Stewart and Joseph Plaunt; pound-keepers, Patrick McDonnell and John C. Wright; Robert Drysdale, clerk; Geo. Eady, Jr., as inspector of taverns.

Among the first acts of the Council was that of notifying all hotel-keepers that they would hereafter allow no pigeon hole, bagatelle or billiard tables in places where liquors were sold; and fixing the rates on such tables at \$40 for the first, and \$20 for each subsequent table. Thirty thousand feet of 2-inch plank was ordered for sidewalks: the gradual widening of the town being signalized by Argyle street getting a walk. A hint of the prices in those days may be noted in the fact that S. McDougall, the lowest tenderer, supplied the plank at \$8.50 per 1,000 ft., and J. M. McNeil was accorded the contract for laying the walks at 75c. per rod, the town supplying the nails; Andrew Frood being appointed street inspector at \$1.50 per day. In July, there was a ruffle on the surface when the Reeve resigned from the Streets Committee because he had not been requested to attend its meetings. Then there had been a small-pox case to care for, with its consequent expense; and when the Agricultural Society asked for a grant, the response was that owing to the low state of the finances of the municipality, it was utterly impossible for the Council to grant it however willing they might be. But despite this condition of finances, there was evidence of some growth in the town, for Mr Devine introduced a by-law for dividing the

municipality into two polling divisions: and it was carried; making on the whole the most noteworthy event of the year.

For 1876, the Council was composed of John Smith, reeve; and Felix Devine, M. B. McIntyre, Henry Airth and Jas. Ward, councillors. They once again chose Jas. Bromley and P. S. Stewart as auditors. Geo. Eady was chosen High School trustee; J. R. Stewart, Jos. Plaunt and Wm. Airth as fence-viewers; James Cairney as street inspector; Mackie Barr and Jos. Plaunt as pound-keepers.

The new Crooks License Act gave the Council some little bother; and a special committee was appointed to get further light from the Provincial Department and Dr. Dowling the Inspector under the new Act.

In August, a petition was received from A. A. Wright, Wm. Airth and others, asking Council to appoint a constable, for the purpose of abating street nuisances. And Council at its next meeting responded by appointing James Cairney as High Constable at a salary of \$365 a year.

In September, Mr Devine gave notice that at the next session he would introduce a by-law relating to the planting of shade trees along the public streets of the village; but the minutes contain no record of the by-law's provisions; nor of any other business of importance that year. These were years of financial stress in Canada, and Renfrew felt the pressure.

In 1877, the Council elect was composed of John Smith, Reeve; John Brousseau, Robert Airth, James Ward and James Stewart, councillors. They chose for the several offices: High School Trustee, Peter Dougall; and auditors, James Bromley and P. S. Stewart, the salary this year being raised to \$5 each. In fact there seemed to be a more hopeful feeling dominant; for

the salaries of the Clerk and Treasurer were also increased; Mr Drysdale's as Clerk to \$100, and Mr Eady's as Treasurer to \$35. There were evidences also early in the year of the friction between the municipalities regarding the payment of the railway bonus, the Council instructing proceedings to be taken against the township of Admaston, and mildly censuring the Reeve for not having pressed to this end earlier.

The Council having fixed the local fee for liquor licenses at \$100, instead of \$60 as formerly, 150 rate-payers petitioned that the fee be reduced. Council "split the difference" by reducing the amount to \$80; but no refund to be made to anyone who had sold liquor without a license in 1876.

And later on the dealers made further successful appeal for help, for the amount was reduced in June to \$60; and a request made to the license inspector to prosecute the numerous unlicensed liquor vendors in town.

Up to this time pedestrians had had to cross Smith's creek bridge in the horse path. But Councillor Brousseau knew the unpleasantness of this, and by his motion the street committee were instructed to construct a walk for foot passengers at the side; for which the people of the present day have reason to remember him with thanks. But one apparently backward step was made. The two polling subdivisions were again united into one.

Reeve Smith was appointed to represent the village as holders of \$30,000 of stock in the Canada Central Railway, permitting him to vote at meetings of the directors.

In September, after several months' consideration, Council disposed of part of the town line between Renfrew and Admaston to J. L. McDougall for \$60.

In this year petition was presented asking for the construction of a sidewalk along Renfrew, Quarry and Young (now, Lynn) streets; showing that the village was now widening in an easterly direction.

For 1878, the Council comprised John Smith, Reeve; and Alexander Barnet, Thomas Henderson, John Bannerman and Felix Devine, Councillors. They appointed James Bromley and P. S. Stewart as auditors and Dr. O'Brien as High School Trustee.

Early in the year the License Commissioners of the Riding made certificate to the Council that the population had increased, that more tavern licenses were needed, and suggesting a special census. Council thereupon with the authority of the Provincial department authorized the special census; but apparently the matter there dropped: and throughout the course of the balance of the year routine proceedings alone appeared to occupy the attention of the Council.

In 1879, John Smith was re-elected Reeve once again by acclamation; and Messrs Robert Airth, A. Barnet, Felix Devine and Dr. O'Brien as Councillors after a contest. They chose Jas. Craig and Patrick Devine as auditors; and Geo. Eady, Jr., as High School Trustee, and at their first meeting also appointed a delegation comprising Reeve Smith, Dr. O'Brien and A. A. Wright to go to Toronto to urge on the Provincial Government a subsidy to aid the K. & P. R. in extending their line of railway from the river Madawaska to Renfrew, and also to point out the advantages of Renfrew as a site for a Registry Office for South Renfrew; and in February, on motion of Messrs Barnet and O'Brien, a petition was sent to the Ottawa Government asking that Renfrew be relieved of the bonds granted to the Canada Central Railway; this being the first shot in

a movement which dragged along many years, and saw successful issue nearly thirty years afterwards; the first committee to present it being Reeve Smith and Messrs Barnet and Devine.

In October, Simon O'Gorman was appointed Collector, a post he held for many years: succeeding James Cairney, whose sureties — Joseph Plaunt and Patrick Kelly—were called upon by resolution of Council in December to make good the deficiency in the returns of Mr Cairney, who had departed from the town.

For the first time we think, in the municipal history of the place, the Council of one year was re-elected in a body: so that John Smith, reeve, and Alex. Barnet, Felix Devine, Robert Airth and Dr. O'Brien, councillors, were once again in control of Renfrew's interests. They chose Peter Dougall for High School trustee; and Jas. Craig and Patrick Devine as auditors.

In February, Reeve Smith (who was also this year Warden of the County), and A. A. Wright were appointed to go to Toronto to urge on the Provincial Government the granting of a subsidy to the Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company, to extend their line to a junction with the Canada Central Railway at Renfrew. Mr Smith reported upon return that while from their first reception they were not very sanguine they stayed at work for a day or two, and came back satisfied that the prospects for Renfrew were very good. In response to a petition from one hundred ratepayers that the bondsmen of the delinquent collector be released from their guarantee, the Council deeply regretted that they could not comply with the request.

In May, Samuel Francis and 115 others petitioned the Council to give encouragement to M. L. Russell to enable him to utilize the water-power on the Beanechere, for the

purpose of offering inducements to capitalists to establish factories. Mr Russell himself asked for exemption from taxes for ten years on all improvements which he or others might make to the Bonnechere power.

When Council met as a Court of Revision they found in addition to the ordinary appeals, one from the Reeve that the whole assessment of the town was too high, and as to the Court it seemed to be that a good deal of it was too low, the Court appointed Councillor Robert Airth and Clerk Drysdale as a commission to revise the whole roll. This they did, and with some slight changes their revision was accepted.

In August, a by-law regulating the use of slaughter houses in the village was adopted.

The Trustees of the R. C. Separate School having complained that there were irregularities in the manner of levying school rates, Messrs Barnet and Devine were appointed a committee to investigate and report.

S. O'Gorman was appointed collector of taxes for the year.

On the 27th day of December, 1880, the Council for 1881 was nominated and elected: for the sufficient number only were nominated. They were: Dr. D. O'Brien as Reeve; and Robert Airth, Alex. Barnet, Felix Devine and Robert Carswell as Councillors. But an election was necessitated by the refusal of Mr Barnet to act, and A. A. Wright and P. S. Stewart were nominated for the vacancy. Mr Stewart was chosen. The auditors selected were Patrick Devine and Donald Stewart; and Reeve O'Brien was re-appointed High School trustee.

In April on motion of Messrs Airth and Devine, a long-standing grievance was apparently settled: by a vote of \$352 to the Separate School Board for repayment of irregular levies of school taxes in the years

1872, 1873 and 1875. But later technical difficulties were discovered in passing the necessary by-law and again the difficulty was unadjusted.

In September, a legal opinion was received from J. D. McDonald, that the Council could sell its stock in the Canada Central Railway without a vote of the ratepayers, and at the same meeting a by-law was introduced by Mr Airth to accept the offer of fifty cents on the dollar made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the stock held by the village in the C. C. Railway, and which had been reduced in value by an act of Parliament. The Bylaw was carried at a subsequent meeting.

At a special meeting on Dec. 19th Mr Devine introduced a by-law for the issue of debentures for the erection of a Roman Catholic Separate School.

For 1882, P. S. Stewart was elected by acclamation as Reeve; and Robt. Airth, Adam Ingles, David Barr, James Carswell, Michael Fitzmaurice, Robert Carswell and Felix Devine were nominated as Councillors; Messrs Airth, Barr, Robt. Carswell and Inglis being chosen; Messrs Jas. Carswell and F. Devine having asked the Clerk to notify the voters that they would not be candidates. The new Council chose Jas. Craig and Patrick Devine as auditors and Geo. Eady, Jr., again as High School trustee. Clerk Drysdale's salary was increased to \$120; and he was also appointed assessor at \$50. Mr Eady's salary as treasurer was also increased to \$50.

Mr Inglis promoted a by-law for the promotion of public morals or abatement of nuisances; Mr Carswell one to prevent obstruction and fouling of public streets; and Mr Airth one to assess the benefited properties for the construction of a sewer on Raglan and Main streets.

In August, Messrs Gildersleeve and Kirkpatrick, representing the King

ston & Pembroke Railway, asked Council to submit a by-law to the ratepayers for a bonus of \$6,000. This they afterwards reduced to \$3,000, thinking that this would be more apt to find favor with the voters.

D. F. Stewart was appointed assessor for the Main street sewer: Renfrew's first ambitious move of the kind: and which was to cost \$1,174.

The \$3,000 bonus to the K. & P. duly carried and was passed by Council, which also exempted all K. & P. property for a term of 20 years.

The salary of Simon O'Gorman as collector was increased from \$75 to \$100.

The 26th annual nomination for Village Council was held on December 22, 1882; and the members were chosen by acclamation: P. S. Stewart as Reeve; Felix Devine, James Allan, David Barr, and Robert Airth as Councillors. They met on Jan. 15, 1883, and re-appointed James Craig and Patrick Devine as auditors; and Peter Dougall as High School trustee: and made a grant of \$25 to the Mechanics' Institute, the first time so far as noted that the corporation had granted aid to that institution.

A return to Council by the collector showed that the amount of taxes to be paid by the people in 1882 was \$8,113.69.

The year evidently passed along very quietly: not much of note being recorded in the minutes; beyond that Mr Frank Coules had the contract for the digging of the Main street drains; and that a by-law for restraining the running at large of domestic animals was passed—another evidence that the ideas of civic improvement and better town conditions were taking root: though the usual pitiful appeals for the "poor cow" were heard.

For 1884, P. S. Stewart was again

chosen Reeve by acclamation: but for Council there was a contest—and those chosen were Thomas Henderson, Michael French, Jas. Clark and David Barr; this year seeing introduced to Council work two who were destined to afterwards rise to the highest gift in the ratepayers' hands.

The Council chose as auditors once again Patrick Devine and Jas. Craig, and increased their remuneration to \$7 each. Patrick Devine was chosen as High School trustee.

At the first meeting of Council there was received a petition from the clergymen's wives and 298 other ladies praying for the restriction of the liquor traffic and for the appointment of a high constable. Also a petition from Rev. P. Rougier, Rev. R. Campbell, Rev. J. Robeson, Rev. H. Krupp and 139 others praying for the restriction of the liquor traffic and the appointment of a high constable. Council "limited" the number of licenses to six for hotels and five for shops. Whether this was a reduction or not from the number then existing there is nothing in the records to show, beyond the inference from the word "limiting." And at a subsequent meeting Mr Clark gave notice of a by-law for the appointment of a chief constable; and later on, on motion of Messrs Barr and French, John Scott was appointed Renfrew's first chief constable at a salary of \$450: the town also providing a \$22.04 suit of uniform. At the same meeting Renfrew's first Board of Health was appointed; the Legislature having provided for such Boards by its Health Act of 1884. The new Board comprised Reeve Stewart, Clerk Drysdale, and Dr. O'Brien, J. H. Walford and A. A. Wright.

The Renfrew Farmers' Club, recently organized, was granted the 50c. per meeting.

A billiard and bagatelle license by-law was also introduced, the fees being fixed at \$25, \$15, and \$10 for first, second and third table.

In April, Mr R. A. Jameson appeared as part of a deputation asking the Council to build a new bridge over Burwell's Creek, at a cost of less than \$1,000.

In August, the School Board asked for \$3,000 to build a wing to the Model School.

For 1885, the Council chosen was P. S. Stewart as Reeve by acclamation; and Messrs John W. O'Harro, Adam Inglis, James Clark and Thos. Henderson in a contest. Once again the Council appointed Patrick Devine and Jas. Craig as auditors; and Geo. Eady, Jr., as High School trustee. The local Board of Health was re-elected: P. S. Stewart, R. Drysdale, Dr. O'Brien, J. H. Walford and A. A. Wright. James Watt was appointed assessor, at \$60 salary.

At the February meeting Reeve Stewart reported that the Board of Health desired him to bring before the Council the desirability of procuring a building to be used as an hospital.

At the March meeting was presented a memorandum signed by W. R. White, Warden; and Peter Dalglish, Reeve of Admaston; James Lindsay, Reeve, and A. H. Johnson, of Horton; and P. S. Stewart, Reeve, and P. Devine and A. Barnet, Renfrew, asking for recoupment of the moneys paid by the three municipalities in aid of the Canada Central Railway.

The town was evidently now commencing to extend westward—for petitions came in for sidewalks on Lochiel, James and German streets.

In October, an epidemic of small-pox caused further ventilation of the question of an hospital, and Messrs Clark, Inglis and the Reeve were chosen as a committee to endeavor to procure a suitable place for an

hospital. They secured the house on Mr Ward's farm for the purpose temporarily.

In 1886, Peter S. Stewart was for the fourth time in succession chosen as Reeve, defeating Mr J. D. McDonald. Again also there was a contest for the Councillorships, and Messrs Thos. Henderson, Thos. Knight, J. W. O'Harro and John McLaren were chosen. For the fourth time, Patrick Devine and Jas. Craig audited the treasurer's books; Peter Dougall was re-appointed High School trustee; and Dr. O'Brien, J. H. Walford and A. A. Wright along with the ex-officio officers were the Board of Health. D. F. Stewart was appointed assessor at \$75. The new office of Sanitary Inspector was named, and W. N. Faichney appointed to its occupancy.

Mr W. H. Kearney appeared to ask Council to sanction the building of a bridge for foot passengers across the Bonnechere, to be erected by private subscriptions. Council asked for a plan.

In April, Mr David Barr was chosen to fill the vacancy in Council caused by the non-acceptance of the office by Mr John McLaren. Mr Barr, however, refused to accept; and at a subsequent nomination, Mr John Brousseau was elected without a contest. But Mr Brousseau did not sit as Councillor either; and at a nomination on June 10th, no elector was present save the Clerk. So on the 22nd June, Council took advantage of the power vested in it under such circumstances, and appointed Mr D. H. McAndrew as councillor.

An agitation having arisen over the method of conducting the billiard room, Council raised the fees to \$75 for the first table, \$50 for the next, \$25 for subsequent ones, and fixed the hour of closing at 10 o'clock.

In June the Council passed a resolution expressing its gratification

at the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at an exhibition of Manitoba farm products in a C.P.R. exhibition car.

For a year or two the residents on the north side of the Bonnechere had been asking for the removal of the fences around the Public Square and County building lots, which had been given by Sir Francis Hincks, and which were still fenced in by Mr P. Kelly. The end of the contest came in August, when Mr Kelly agreed to remove the fences inside of three months. At the same meeting Council offered a reward of \$500 for information that would lead to the conviction of the persons who had set fire to Mr S. O'Gorman's work-shop.

In September, another advance in village life was to be noted, when a petition from J. S. Vandeleur, P. Kelly and 104 others asked the Council to procure from Barr & Wright five electric lights to be used on the streets. Council asked for a larger petition, and by the next night the list had been swelled to 200. So Council ordered the five arc lights at 25c. each per night. In October, another petition asked that two more lights be secured.

In December, the end came to a long-standing grievance, the Public School supporters paying to the Separate School \$300 that had been irregularly collected from the Separate School supporters in 1872, '73 and '75.

For 1887 there was a contest for the Reeveship. Mr P. S. Stewart, it is remembered, did not wish to stand for re-election; but was pressed to remain as the representative of a public issue then much in conflict. Mr Thos. Henderson was chosen by the opposition, and after a strenuous conflict, Mr Henderson was elected by a vote of 124 to 115. For Councillor Mr Allan Francis headed the poll with 170 votes; Jos. Gravelle

and D. H. McAndrew came next with 123 each; J. W. O'Harro had 108; and this list made the Council. James Clark with 106 and M. French with 104 were within sight of election: while James Craig and Thos. Knight, who had been nominated, had tendered their resignations before election.

The new Council chose the old auditors—James Craig and Patrick Devine; named P. S. Stewart as High School trustee; and selected Dr. Mann, Michael French and Robert Airth as local Board of Health, with Dr. O'Brien as medical health officer; and W. N. Faichney as assessor and sanitary inspector.

Early in the year, there was an appeal and a petition to lower the billiard and bagatelle licenses; with other petitions not to do so. Deputations were heard in person, also, both for and against; and apparently the "stand-patters" had the ear of the majority, for we can find no record of the fees then being lowered.

At the March meeting, the first hint of waterworks in Renfrew was heard, when a communication was received from Bassett Bros., engineers, of Buffalo, N.Y., suggesting a meeting with the Reeve to consider the matter. It was evident better fire protection of some kind was under consideration, as at the same meeting there were letters from fire engine manufacturers. It was apparently a growing time in the village in all directions, for petitions were coming from all quarters for sidewalks and drains.

On May 6th, Council authorized Jas. Allan, P.L.S., to prepare a plan of the village for the sum of \$300.

Another question warmly debated for some time was that regarding the raising of the street electric lights. A motion by Messrs Gravelle and McAndrew, ordered that Messrs Barr & Wright should raise the lights to a height of 45 feet from the

ground. Mr Wright appeared at the next meeting to say that the lights were already higher than in other towns, that they did not pay them (B. & W.) and that rather than raise them, they would withdraw them altogether. And withdraw them they did. Then there came a petition from citizens for their re-instatement at their old position. And finally a compromise was reached by Barr & Wright raising the light at the Post Office to 45 feet as a test.

There was also a contest regarding a strip of land claimed by Mr M. L. Russell along Patrick street, between Argyle and Lochiel; and which street Mr M. J. O'Brien wished opened along a 2-acre property he had bought from Rev. Father Rougier, and which was long known as the "Priest's lot." Council agreed to purchase the 14-foot strip from Mr Russell if Mr O'Brien would open Bonnechere and German streets through his property.

The Council granted James King \$50 to open a road on the town line if Admaston Council would grant a like amount, and also arranged for the re-construction of Burwell's bridge on plans and specifications in possession of Mr McAndrew: E. Letang later receiving the contract for \$550.

This year also, after considerable contest and many debates, a sewer was constructed on Argyle street from near Patrick street to the river: the work finally being committed to the judgment of Mr Gravelle.

All in all it was a busy year.

For 1888, there was a large field nominated for Council. But there were also many resignations. Mr Henderson was re-elected Reeve by acclamation. Eight ran as Councillors; and the elected were David Barr, Michael French, Samuel McDougall and Tobias Stafford. They chose Patrick Devine and James Craig as auditors; Geo.

Eady, Jr., as high school trustee; Dr. Galligan, Jas. Clark and J. K. Gorman as local board of health; Dr. McCormack as medical health officer; D. F. Stewart as assessor; and W. N. Faichney as sanitary inspector.

In March, Capt. Craig of No. 5, Co., 42nd Batt., asked Council to permit of the use of part of the Town Hall for an armory: which probably signalized the period when the local Volunteer Company saw its birth.

At the meeting of April 21st, a petition was received from B. J. McDermott asking to be appointed policeman for the village; and from A. A. Wright & Co., and 36 others, regarding the regulating of closing of shops. At the following meeting Mr Jas. Craig appeared on behalf of Dean & Sibary and 26 others, with a petition contrary to this closing by-law. Sixteen of the petitioners had signed both petitions. Council therefore decided not to act on the first petition, but authorized Mr J. D. McDonald to determine upon the form of petition to be used, and adjourned to a later date to classify the several shops of the village.

In May, a petition from the residents of Hall street was read praying that a stop be put to the construction of a lime-kiln adjacent to that street, and of the dangerous blasting in connection therewith.

In July, a petition from James Clark and 85 other ratepayers requested that a by-law be passed to prevent cattle of all kinds from running at large. A petition by 112 others prayed that such a by-law be not passed. As a by-law was already in force,—since 1883—prohibiting cows running at large between April and November, it was probable this petition meant prohibition for the year round. Apparently the reform was not for this year, as the by-law passed by Council made clear in definition the old by-law, but left the time of prohibition only from April till Nov-

In September, the Council notified the County Council that the bridge over the Bonnechere was not safe, and that they had better send on an engineer at once; and a new census was ordered, to see if a license could be given to James Murphy for the Albion Hotel. W. N. Faichney was appointed census taker at a salary of \$25. He found the population to be 2,624.

In December, Council offered \$50 reward for the apprehension of the parties who committed burglary at A. S. Rusland's store on night of Dec. 13th.

Messrs Stafford and French introduced a by-law which was carried through the necessary readings empowering Council to dispose of the old Town Hall and site, and to purchase for \$700 from Jos. Plaunt another site on Railway street—(the lot opposite the Baptist church). Legal difficulties must have been found in the way of completing the purchase, however, or else outside opposition; as it was not carried through.

For 1899, the Council chosen comprised Thos. Henderson, re-elected by acclamation as Reeve; and Messrs David Barr, James Craig, Michael French and Tobias Stafford as Councillors. They chose as auditors P. Devine and G. W. McDonald; as local board of health, Dr. McCormack, James Clark and J. K. Gorman, with Dr. Galligan as medical health officer; as high school trustee, Peter Dougall; as assessor, D. F. Stewart.

In February, the Council began to think corporation papers were becoming of importance sufficient to warrant that they should be taken care of; and so it ordered the purchase of a fire-proof safe: which was afterwards purchased from P. McRae for \$105. A little later on, the Council empowered Mr Craig to "open proper rate, debenture and account books, to contain proper entries of all municipal affairs and finances, and that the Treasurer and Clerk give

him necessary aid and assistance."

In 1888, it had been noted that B. J. McDermott had applied for the position of Chief Constable. No action had then been taken. But, apparently the feeling that he was the man for that kind of position would not down in his breast, for again in March of this year he made application for the position. At the next meeting there were applications from several others as well, for the post of Chief Constable, that of Harry Leggett being accompanied by a petition of over 70 names; and it was Mr Leggett who was awarded the place, at a salary of \$450 and with hours of duty from 10 a.m. till 12 p.m.

In May, A. A. Wright & Co. wrote the Council that they had decided to extend their electric lighting system by adding an incandescent circuit, and asking for permission to place their poles on the streets. At the same meeting Mr Craig introduced a by-law to prohibit cows from running at large on the streets at any time, a proposition that had been turned down the previous year. This time the feeling of Council was in favor of the advance. Nobody seemed to appeal for the "poor man's cow," and the by-law carried unanimously.

At meetings all through the latter part of the year there were communications and discussions regarding the permission for placing poles for electrical purposes on the streets: there being now two local lighting companies, besides the telephone and two telegraph companies to be dealt with. Council was endeavoring to arrange such a combination of wiring that there would be only two sets of poles on the streets; but apparently did not get that solution before the end of the year.

For the Council of 1890, Mr Henderson was again returned, but only after a contest with Mr James Craig, who was 15 behind when the poll

closed. The Councillors chosen were Edward Mackay, Robert Carswell, James McNicol, and William Airth. They chose Patrick Devine and G. W. McDonald as auditors; P. S. Stewart as High School trustee; Elkanah Mayhew as assessor; and Messrs Jas. Clark, M. French, and N. McCormack as Board of Health; with Dr. Galligan as Medical Health officer.

Among the earliest of the works of this year's Council was the settling up of a dispute which had been under way for some time regarding the lands of the Hincks estate. On January 27th, Council agreed to pay Mr D. H. McAndrew \$400 (afterwards made \$450), on his giving the town the deeds for several lots and streets; the town also agreeing to close parts of streets leading through what has since been known as Aberdeen Park.

At a February meeting the Council had a bit of diversion. They were aroused from their deliberations by a cry of "fire!" A prisoner had set fire to the lock-up by burning the straw of his mattress. The lock-up was saved!

In March, the electric lights were once again placed on the streets; the height of the lamps having been again a matter of contest. This time it was decided that they were all to be 32 feet above the ground, except that at the Post office which was to be 40 feet.

In April, the C.P.R. agreed to pay the cost of an electric light at the Main street crossing, in order to protect the public and not become responsible for gates. The Council gave to Mr A. A. Wright's electric light company the right to place their poles on the east and north sides of streets.

In June, 168 ratepayers petitioned the Council to amend the cow by-law, by allowing cows to run at large in the day time but apparently the peti-

tion was without avail. The Council refused to move back the hands on the clock.

This year the Board of Health instructed that all wells in the town should be cleaned.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the ratepayers of the village of Renfrew was held on Dec. 29th, 1890; and this year for the first time a deputy-reeve was chosen: Mr Edward Mackay getting the position by acclamation; as did also, John Burns, Jr., Robert Carswell and M. J. O'Brien as Councillors. For the Reeveship, however, there was a contest: Mr P. S. Stewart being chosen once again by 36 votes over Mr Barr. It is recollected that it was not a personal contest in any sense; but simply marked the determination of those who had some years before allowed Mr Stewart to go down to defeat, while carrying their banner to retrieve the position for him: though many of them would have been well pleased to vote for Mr Barr as well.

The Council chose Patrick Devine and G. W. McDonald as auditors; Geo. Eady, Jr., as High school trustee; and G. W. McDonald as High school trustee also (in place of P. S. Stewart, resigned); A. A. Wright, Jas. Clark and Robert Airth as local Board of Health; with Dr. Galligan as Medical Health officer; and G. W. McDonald as assessor.

At the March meeting, Mr Mackay gave notice of the introduction of a by-law to appoint a Chief Constable; and at the April session the long-cherished ambition of Bernard J. McDermott was satisfied. On motion of Messrs Carswell and O'Brien, he was appointed to the post for which he had first applied some two or three years previously; and thus began, at an initial emolument of \$400 a year, and a first uniform, "Barney" McDermott's long, eventful and successful career as guardian of the peace and property of Renfrew; end-

ing in 1909 with his appointment to the position of Chief in the rapidly growing city of Prince Albert, Sask. He was chosen for his first position over three other applicants. At the same meeting a demand was made on motion of Messrs O'Brien and Mackay, that the C.P.R. give better accommodation in the shape of a new railway station.

Other signs of the town's growth were the large number of petitions received for new sidewalks, and the agitation for the purchase of a steam fire engine. There was over this topic an exciting public meeting, which still has humorous place in the memory of many citizens; at which John D. Ronald, the maker of the engine which the Council was not disposed to buy, was the centre of attraction. He had Councillors and editors on their feet in hot denial of his insinuations. The Council were in an awkward position. Part of the ratepayers were in great outcry against additional taxation; while another section, backed by some recent disastrous fires in the town, were urging for better fire protection. The Council had practically committed themselves to the small and cheap Waterous engine before Ronald appeared on the scene to make matters lively. The public meeting was in February; and it was the middle of August before Councillor Burns gave notice of the introduction of a by-law for the purchase of the engine.

In September, Mr O'Brien's business interests having called him much away from town, his seat was declared vacant, and Mr Matthew Devine appointed in his stead.

In December, the Local Board of Health advised the Council to get the services of an expert to report on drainage and sewerage systems for Renfrew. Mr Wright appeared before the Council to further urge the matter, suggesting the name of Willis

Chipman, C.E.; and upon motion of Messrs Devine and Mackay, Mr Chipman was requisitioned to visit Renfrew and make a report upon the conditions in the village.

For 1892, P. S. Stewart and E. Mackay were re-elected Reeve and Deputy Reeve, unanimously; and Messrs D. Barr, Robert Carswell and Matthew Devine, Councillors. William Mills, J. H. Walford and Geo. T. Johnson were chosen as the local Board of Health, with T. D. Galligan, M.D., as medical health officer; and B. J. McDermott as sanitary inspector; P. Devine and James Craig were again chosen auditors; D. C. McMartin high school trustee; and G. W. McDonald as assessor.

Mr Willis Chipman, C.E., came early in the year to make a sewerage report and subsequently offered to prepare a plan of the town for sewerage and drainage purposes for \$230.

In February the County officials notified the Council that the number of voters in the village now called for three polling places. In this month also Council took preliminary steps to ask the Legislature for permission to raise the sum of \$30,000 to pay off C. C. Railway debentures, to replace misapplied K. & P. R. sinking fund, and to raise an additional sum for the purpose of erecting a Town Hall and Fire Hall.

On April 14th, the steam fire engine, long talked of and debated, was purchased, on motion of Messrs Barr and Mackay, from the Waterous Company, the price being \$2,700, in ten equal annual instalments.

In May, the Local Board of Health passed a resolution asking the Council to provide for the removal of night soil and other injurious matter. At the same meeting, Mr George Eady appeared from the Sons of Temperance, offering to give their lot free, if the town in return would provide them with a room for their meetings if a Town Hall were built

At this meeting also, the advisability of putting a limit on dogs by the introduction of the tag system was mooted; and at the meeting on May 23rd, Messrs Devine and Carswell presented a resolution which carried that the tag system be instituted, and all dogs running without a tag should be disposed of, after a week in pound.

At the September meeting it was announced that the Sons of Temperance were unanimous in granting the rear half of their lot to the town free for a fire hall. This offer was accepted; and later the contract for the erection of the building was given to J. & J. D. McNicol for \$1,741: this including the excavation of the tank under the building.

The remainder of the year's business was simply routine.

For 1893, Mr P. S. Stewart was again nominated for the Reeveship; but he declined to longer hold the office; and Mr James Craig was elected, with Mr. Jas. Clark as deputy-reeve and Messrs M. Devine, E. Mayhew and Henry Moss as councillors. Patrick Devine and M. McKinnon were appointed auditors; G. W. McDonald was appointed High School trustee; Geo. T. Johnson, assessor; J. H. Walford, Geo. T. Johnson and Wm. Mills, local board of health, and T. D. Galligan, medical health officer.

There were eleven tenders for the town's \$23,000 debentures; and the highest was \$24,265 by Jas. Craig; and this was accepted.

In February, Mr Clark fathered three important by-laws—one to regulate the town's fire department, another to regulate the erection of buildings and the storage of inflammable materials (that is the fire limit by-law), and the third to erect the village into a town.

At a meeting on March 9th, Mr Willis Chipman, C.E., was present and spoke on waterworks and artesian wells. Some citizens were

present as well, and it was decided to have analysis made of the water in Francis lake, the Bonnechere river and several wells in town.

At the meeting on March 13th, the Village Clerk, Mr Robert Drysdale, wrote that his eyesight was failing and that therefore he resigned his position. On the 20th on motion of Messrs Devine and Mayhew, Mr J. K. Rochester was appointed Clerk at a salary of \$180; and Jos. Plaunt and Dr. Galligan were chosen fire wardens under the terms of the new by-law.

In April, the Council purchased the old wooden Temperance Hall for use as a tool and coal shed in connection with the new Fire Hall. At the same meeting the town's first official dumping ground was leased from Mr E. Mayhew. And Reeve Craig called the attention of Council to the advisability of seeking to get the C.P.R. and the approaching Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway to build a union station in Renfrew.

On April 14th, the Council empowered the Board of Health to issue a circular requiring that all wells be cleaned out before July 1st; and the Reeve and Deputy-Reeve were commissioned to see if a suitable building could be secured for an hospital.

On May 9th, the Council met for the first time in the new Fire Hall, an upstairs room in which was to serve as a council chamber for some years. At that meeting a letter from the C.P.R. declined for the present at all to discuss the matter of a union station. Mr Clark reported that no building could be rented for an hospital, and if the town wanted one it would have to build.

In June, Mr Moss promoted a by-law to provide for street sprinkling by a frontage tax.

In September, Messrs Mackay & Guest were given permission to erect poles, etc., for a second electric light service in town.

In November, Council passed a by-law closing parts of Doyle street, to accommodate the station of the O.A. & P.S. railway.

All through the year there was a succession of appeals for sidewalks, drains and electric lights. It was evident that there was a new throb in the municipal development of Renfrew: though for some reason it was found either impossible or inadvisable in the opinion of the majority of the Council to go on with the erection of the village into a town.

For 1894 Jas. Craig and Jas. Clark were elected Reeve and Deputy-Reeve, and Samuel Moffatt, W. A. Mackay and Wm. Mills were chosen Councillors. Patrick Devine and Orange Wright were appointed auditors; Robert McLaren, J. H. Walford and David Brownlee members of the local Board of Health, and Dr. Galligan as medical health officer; Geo. Eady, Jr., as High School trustee; and Jos. Plaunt and Dr. Galligan as fire wardens.

While for many years it had been customary to appoint a streets committee, we find this year for the first time mention of a finance committee: Reeve Craig and Messrs. Mills and Mackay being chosen for it. Fire and light and relief committees were also struck for the first time.

At the February meeting, Messrs. A. A. Wright and Robert McLaren addressed the Council regarding the Creamery which it was proposed to found in Renfrew, and asked that the Council send a delegate along with others to inspect a creamery at St. Albans, Vermont. Council voted \$10 towards the expenses of the delegate, who was to be either James Stewart or James Clark. At the same meeting Mr. Clark reported that the County Council had made a grant of \$2,000 towards a new bridge over the Bonnehochere at Renfrew, the bridge to be

either stone or iron, or if wooden under the supervision of the county engineer.

Mr. P. S. Stewart was appointed a member of the Board of Health, in place of R. McLaren, who had resigned. Mr. Stewart declining, Mr. M. Devine was appointed.

The auditors having reported in favor of having special books in which could be opened accounts for the different funds of the municipality, Council ordered that such books should be procured.

On February 26th the offer of J. L. Morris to prepare plans and specifications for a bridge over the Bonnehochere for \$120 was accepted.

In March a resolution was carried to exempt the proposed creamery from taxation for ten years.

A hook and ladder truck was purchased from M. Stanley of Perth.

In May tenders for the new Bonnehochere bridge were opened. The contract for the masonry was awarded to J. W. Munro for \$3,900. John R. Allan, C.E., was appointed inspector of construction. For the iron superstructure there were three tenders received on the Morris plans. The cheapest was that of the Weddell Bridge Co., of Trenton, for \$4,050. This was more than Council felt prepared to spend, and so Mr. Morris was instructed to prepare plans along lines suggested by the Weddell Co., and which they said they would build for \$2,475; which offer was accepted.

On August 17th a special meeting of Council was held to consider the steps necessary to incorporate the village into a town. After discussion in committee-of-the-whole, on motion of Messrs. Mackay and Mills, it was decided to proceed in that direction, and the Reeve and Clerk were instructed to take the necessary steps of census-taking, advertising, and petitioning

the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dividing into wards, etc.

In December Mr. W. H. Kearney appeared before the Council asking for leave to build a Page wire foot-bridge over the Bonnechere river. He had had permission some years before, but nothing had been done at

that time. Council debated and "decided not to interfere."

Horton street, from the Creek bridge southwards, had years previously deviated from the straight line, and portions of this street proper were now sold to Mr. J. R. Allan and Mrs. John Wallace.

THE VOTERS AT RENFREW'S FIRST MUNICIPAL ELECTION

It was open voting in 1858, and here is a record of the voters at Renfrew's first municipal election:

1	Sinon Gorman	29	Hector Munroe
2	Robert Drysdale	30	David Evens
3	James Ward	31	John McInnis
4	James Airth	32	Alexander Jamieson
5	Joseph Felio	33	Dominick Plante
6	Sampson Coombs	34	John Burns
7	William Dickson	35	Peter Dougall
8	Henry Airth, Esq.	36	Joseph Cole
9	A. R. McDonald	37	Gabriel Menior
10	William Logan	38	John Mills
11	John L. McDougall	39	James Gibbons
12	Edward Murphy	40	Alkanak Mayhue
13	George Davis	41	John Coumbs
14	Orange Wright	42	John Churchill
15	Michael Breaseau	43	John Smith
16	Baptist Jurda	44	John Bolanquet
17	John McLean, Clerk	45	Antowin Lawska
18	Lawrence Reily	46	Peter Neill
19	John Sticheson	47	William Mackay, Merchant
20	Abraham Frazor	48	John B. Mantion
21	Joseph Mayhue	49	John Munroe
22	William Halpenny	50	John Rankin, Merchant
23	John McRae	51	Archibald Thompson
24	Joseph Gravelle	52	John O'Haro
25	Francis Dupee	53	Baptist Longdoe
26	Henry Groves	54	John Smith, Tanner
27	Peter Portugee	55	Robert C. Mills
28	James Watt	56	John Grunt

The nominees and the number of votes recorded for each were as follows: John Smith, 48; John Churchill, 40; Wm. Dickson, 36; R. C. Mills, 35; Sampson Coumbs, 32; Arch. Thompson, 30; J. L. McDougall, 14; Henry Airth, Esq., 13; John Rankin, 0. The first five were elected, and they chose John Smith as Reeve. Some of the nominees had intimated that they did not desire election.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

(BY S. E. MITCHELL, CO. CLERK.)

The following of an historical character regarding the County Council, from Mr Mitchell's pen, can well find a place in the "Story of Renfrew."

RETROSPECTIVE.

Our Fathers, where are they?

The Canada Gazette of the 8th of June, 1861, contained a proclamation of the Governor General, in obedience to which the Reeves of the County of Renfrew met in the Village of Renfrew, on Thursday, the 20th June, 1861, and formed themselves into the Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew, with T. P. French as Warden, and S. G. Lynn as secretary, pending the appointment of a permanent Clerk. The following is the list of members composing this Provisional Council, viz.:-

1. Brown, William; Township of Stafford.
2. Burwash, Nathaniel; Township of McNab.
3. Carswell, Thomas M.; Township of Westmeath.
4. Devine, Felix; Township of Bagot, Blythfield and Brougham.
5. French, Thomas P.; Township of Sebastopol and Griffith.
6. Gibbons, William; Township of Admaston.
7. Gorman, Michael; Township of Pembroke.
8. Gould, Jason; Township of Ross.
9. Jamieson, William; Township of Horton.
10. Lett, Thomas; Township of Wilberforce.
11. Lynn, Samuel G.; Township of Grattan and Algona.
12. McConnell, Benj.; Township of Rolph, Buchanan, &c.
13. Mulligan, Michael; Township of Bromley.
14. Munroe, John; Renfrew Village.

15. Reynolds, John; Township of Brudenell.

16. Rowan, John; Township of Alice.

17. White, Richard; Pembroke Village.

John Hickey was appointed Clerk and Andrew Irving Treasurer, at this session.

All these are dead save one—John Rowan, of Alice,—who removed to and still lives in the territory now known as New Ontario.

The most important function with which this Provisional Council was charged was the erection of county buildings at Pembroke, which by Act of Parliament had been selected as the County Town. Until the necessary buildings were provided to the satisfaction of the Government, the union between Lanark and Renfrew could not be dissolved. This having been accomplished, a proclamation appeared in the Canada Gazette of the 25th of August, 1866, separating the County of Renfrew from the County of Lanark, to take effect and the first meeting of the Council of the County of Renfrew to be held on the 10th day of October, 1866, at the new county town. The first meeting of the first Council of the newly erected County, accordingly took place, and the Provisional Council of the year became the Council of the Corporation of the County of Renfrew; John Rankin, Reeve of Ross, being the Warden.

This first Council was composed of the following:—

1. Bonfield, James, Grattan.
2. Brown, William, Stafford.
3. Burton, William, Horton.
4. Carswell, Thos. M., Westmeath.
5. Cardiff, George, Admaston.
6. Devine, Felix, Renfrew.
7. Fisher, John, McNab.
8. Foster, Archibald, Pembroke Township.
9. Gallagher, John, Sebastopol.

10. Hamilton, Sam., Alice.
11. Harvey, John, Arnprior.
12. Heenan, James, Pembroke Village.
13. Lane, John, Brougham.
14. Law, Robert, Rolph, etc.
15. McGregor, James, Petewawa.
16. McNee, Alex., Bagot and B.
17. Mulligan, Michael, Bromley.
18. Rankin, John, Ross.
19. Smith, Robert R., Wilberforce, etc.
20. Watson, John S. J., Brudenell, etc.

On looking over this list we again find the grim monster has been active among our ranks. For but five of this last mentioned Council now remain alive, viz.: Messrs Foster, Harvey, Hamilton, Gallagher and Watson—and but one, Foster, the veteran, is in active municipal life to-day. It falls to the lot of but few to serve their county for so many years as he has done, and in such stirring times. During the years of the struggle for the county town and later over the erection of the county buildings, Smith, Watson and Foster were the doughtiest warriors, but the prizes fell to the side of Foster. Smith fought well, but lost. Watson retired full of years, but went into retirement like Foster, who now retires, followed by a memory of honorable and faithful service, and to enjoy, it is to be hoped, their well-earned repose.

A noteworthy incident among the last acts of the Provisional Council was the passing of the following resolution on the 9th of October, 1866:—

Moved by Mr Watson, seconded by Mr Fisher, and resolved, "That this Council recognizes with gratitude and admiration, the prompt and loyal manner in which the volunteers of our country answered the call of government to fill the ranks to expel the horde of lawless and marauding Fenian invaders from our shores. They would also express their thankfulness for the spirit of loyalty to our Queen and constitution so enthusiastically displayed by all ranks and classes of our Canadian fellow subjects in driving the ruthless invaders from our soil, and they would express hereby also their deep sympathy with the family of Mr Newburn, the master of the Carleton Place Grammar School, on the lamentable, though glorious death of his only son, one of the most promising of the young men of our country, who fell nobly battling for the land of his birth and the much valued privilege of British

connection, an example that will not fail to fire the emulation of our patriot youth, and whose name will be enrolled henceforth among the heroes and patriots of our land in the pages of Canadian History."

I enjoyed a personal intimacy with most of the members of Council during the stormy years preceding and immediately following the separation from Lanark, and my recollection of them is that while there were a few among them of more than ordinary strength of will and purpose, as is generally the case in so large a body of men, yet all seemed actuated and governed by a patriotic desire to accomplish that which was in their view best adapted for the general good, and they constituted as a whole, a council well fitted to grapple with the weighty problems incident to the establishing of the new organization on solid foundations, and though fierce at times raged the conflict around the Council board, no personal animosities remained, and finally all settled down to work harmoniously for the common weal.

INTROSPECTIVE.

My own official connection with the County Council began January, 1869. On entering upon my duties I found that the minute book of my predecessor contained no record of anything except the ordinary routine motions. The actual work of legislation could not be traced therein. I at once inaugurated such a system of recording the business of the Council as that, from that time onward the minute book with the by-law book, into which every by-law is copied in full, contains the complete history of every transaction. Although this was a great advance upon the methods previously in vogue, experience has taught me much and improvements have from time to time been introduced (including the printing of the minutes in pamphlet form and their extensive distribution through the length and breadth of the County) so that with the books of record before us or the printed copies thereof in hand, we can trace the progress and development of our county along all lines which are embraced within the jurisdiction of or are brought under the purview of the County Council with the utmost certainty and ease. On this line I have recently completed the indexing of the printed copies of the minutes which embrace two bound

THE STORY OF RENFREW.

volumes of 14 years each, with six years of current minutes yet in loose pamphlets. In addition to the indexing of each separate volume I have also prepared one general index of all the transactions of the thirty-four years from 1869. Accompanying each entry therein is noted the volume of printed minutes and its page wherein the details of the item will be found. This index I have made the repository of much historical matter not strictly relating to the minutes but having association with the past of our County, making the book in its condensed form a mine from which the future historian of the County of Renfrew may secure some valuable nuggets. Its current value for purposes of ready reference to the past has already been fully proven. It has been a heavy undertaking, requiring, to make it accurate and reliable, great care and research. It has been however a labor of love, and I take pride in its completion to date (with space for the business of the future) and point to it as entirely unique and original.

Let us look then at a few matters of record which tell us somewhat of our County's development.

Firstly, as to material wealth. In 1869 the equalized valuation of the assessment rolls for County purposes showed a total of \$1,668,486. In 1902 it was \$5,801,238 which shows an increase of \$4,132,752, or the astounding advance of 348 per cent., and this notwithstanding that in 1888 all live stock, and in 1899 all other personal property of the agriculturist and the produce of his farm have been exempt from assessment.

Secondly, as to taxation for County purposes. On the \$1,668,486, total valuation in 1869, the county rate was ten mills on the dollar, or a gross levy of \$16,661. On the \$5,801,238, total valuation in 1902 the county rate was but three mills on the dollar, or a gross levy of \$17,399. A reduction of taxation of seven mills on the dollar with the additional advantage to the agriculturist of all his personal property exempt from taxation.

In the year 1869 a man assessed at \$500 paid a County rate of \$5.00, while in 1902 he pays but \$1.50.

In 1869 the proportion of taxation for County purposes borne by urban municipalities was 22 per cent. and in 1902, 30 per cent.

In the same years the proportion borne

by suburban municipalities was respectively 78 per cent. and 70 per cent.

Towns and villages have therefore borne an increased taxation of 8 per cent. while the Townships have their burthen lessened in like proportion.

Thirdly, as to the cost of the County Council under the new regime of County Council Divisions, as compared with the old when every Reeve and Deputy Reeve was a County Councillor. The new system has been in operation for six years. I therefore, for the sake of comparison, take the last six years under the old, when we had a Council of 33 members while now only 14.

Working			Working		
Year	Days	Cost	Year	Days	Cost
1891	11	\$1,391.30	1897	14	\$788.10
1892	11	1,302.60	1898	10	579.00
1893	11	1,330.30	1899	10	626.90
1894	11	1,385.70	1900	9	582.50
1895	10	1,314.40	1901	11	602.10
1896	12	1,517.80	1902	11	566.40
	66 days.			65	3,745.00
					To which must be added the cost of the 3 county council elections previously borne by the local municipalities. 1897 8, \$379; 1899-00, \$325; 1901-2, \$249.
		\$8,242.10			\$953.00
					\$4,698.00

Average per annum under the old regime	\$1,374
Average per annum under the new	782
Saving per annum under the new or 43 per cent.	\$592

Fourthly, as to the amount of work done and the time taken to do it.

Vol. I of the printed minutes covers the period 1869-82 or 14 years, and contains 1,084 pages, averaging per annum 77 3/7 pages. Vol. II, 1883-96 or 14 years, 1,226 pages, averaging per annum 87 4/9 pages. Current Vol. say 1897-1901 (1902 left out because not completed) 5 years, 488 pages, averaging per annum 97 3/5 pages.

Thus we see that the printed record of the business transacted exhibits 10 pages of work more under the new system (14 members) than was done under the old from 1883-96 (average 25 members) and twenty pages more than 1869-82 (say 20 members): while under the new system it was done also in shorter time by several days.

POPULATION CENSUS.

The Dominion Census exhibits the population of this County in 1871 as 27,974, and in 1901 as 52,596, an increase in the 20 years of 24,622 or 88 per cent., and this notwithstanding the fact that the migration from this County westward on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and to the territory now known as New Ontario, has been very large.

I trust this retrospect and statement of present conditions compared with the past may have proved of sufficient interest to you not to be wearisome, and being culled from the recorded facts,—where figures are quoted all have been verified at one time or another,—but placed in this concrete form I trust they may tend to remove some misapprehensions as to the degree of development this county has undergone through the years.

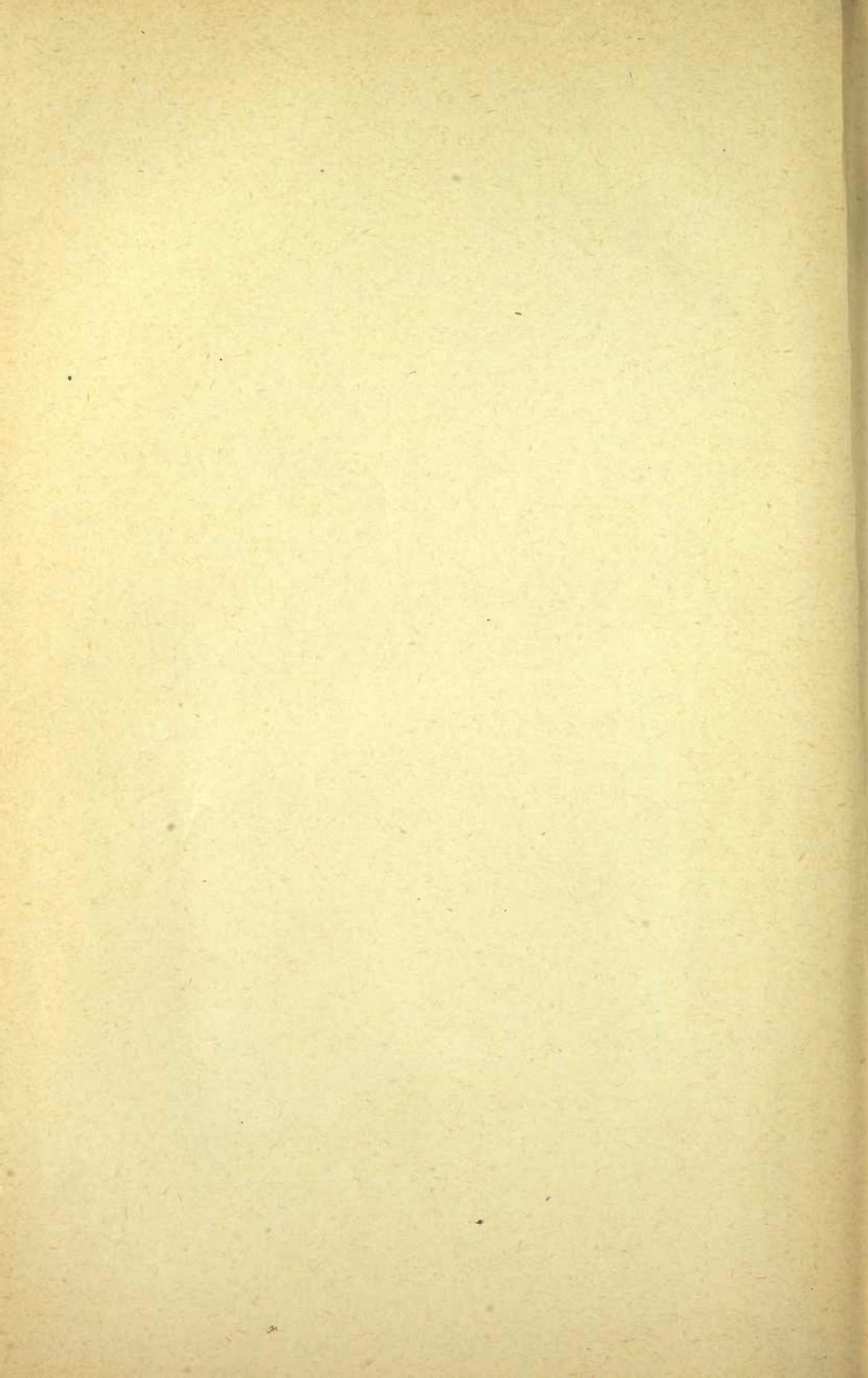


INDEX

- Airth, David, 120
Airth, Sergeant Henry, 3, 63
Airth, James, 82
Airth, William, 120
Allan, James, P.L.S., -64
Almeras, Rev. Father L., 146
Archer, Richard, 85
- Band, Renfrew's first, 37 and 40
Bannerman, Wm., 126
Barnard, J., 45
Barnet, Alex., 124
Barr, David, 9, 121
Barr, William, 8
Beattie, Dr., 142
Beauchamp, Antoine, 2
Beaudry, Baptiste, 13
Bell, Captain, 10, 28
Bellerby, Henry, 84
Berlanguets, the, 84
Berlanguet, John, 10
Billings, Elkanah, 36, 86
Blackwood, Dr., 142
Bonnington, George, 12
Bouvier, Rev. Father, 72, 147
Bremner, John, 9
Brennan, Rev. Alex., 145
Brill, John, 3
Bromley, Jas., 85
Brousseaus, the, 64
Browns, the, 9
Brunette, Antoine, 8
Brunette, Joseph, 1, 8
Bruyere (Blair), Oliver, 2
Burns, John, 12, 69
Burton, Wm., 9
Burwell, Wm., 10
Byrne, Rev. Father, 72
- Cameron, Donald, 13
Cameron, John, 3
Cameron, Peter, 2, 8
Campbell, John, 9
Cardiff, George, 9
Carswell, Dr., 12, 65
Carswell, James, 123
Carswell, Robert, 69
Casimir, ———, 10, 13
Cayley, Hon. Mr., 92
- Charbonneau, Joseph, 12, 82
Churchill, John, 13, 69
Clarks, the, 10
Code, Dr. 142
Cole, Ezekiel, 10
Colvins, the, 78
Costello, John W., W. N., 137
Costello, Miss, 138
Costello, Thomas, 7
Coumbs, Sampson, 12, 66
Coyle, ———, 1
Cranston, Dr., 142
Creek, the—McCrea's, Farquhar-
son's, Smith's—12
Creighton, Rev. Wm., 145
- Dale, John, 3
Descheau, Antoine, 2
Devines, the, 14
Devine, Andrew, 115
Devine, Felix, 113
Devine, Felix M., 116
Devine, John, 115
Devine, Matthew, 115
Devine, Patrick, 114
Devilins, surveyors, 9
Dickson, Richard, 75
Dickson, Wm., 11
Dominion House, the, 83
Dougall, Peter, 79
Dougherty, James, 13
Drysdale, Robert, 70
Dunlops, the, 10
- Eadys, the, 10
Eady, George, Jr., 119
Edwards, Frank, 10, 18
Evans, Dr. David, 64
- Faichney, W. N., 3, 11, 69
Farrell, Edward, 10
Ferguson, Archibald, 140
Ferguson, Duncan, 9, 13
Ferguson, John, 140
Fitzmaurice, James, 118
Fitzmaurice, Michael, 117
Flemeau, ———, 13
Forrest, John, Jr., 9
Forrest, John, Sr., 7

- Forrest, Robert, 6
 Francis, Samuel, 19, 36, 64
 Fraser, Abram, 83
 Fraser, Rev. Simon C., 72
 Freemont, Rev. Father, 146
 Freer, Dr. Thos., 143
 Fremeau, Louis, 10
 French, Francis, 116
 French, Francis, Jr., 117
 French, Michael, 117
- Gibbons, Jas., William, John B.,
 George, 9
 Gibbons, James, 64
 Gorbys, the, 10
 Gordon, Robert, 81
 Gravelle, Joseph, 74
 Groves, the, 9
 Groves, Henry, 19, 68
- Hall, John, 3
 Halpenny, Wm., 83
 Hannah, Rev. Thos., 144
 Harkness, Robert, 80
 Harris, Wm., 86
 Hazelton, John, William, 79
 Henderson, Thos., 133
 Hincks, Sir Francis, 76, 89
 Holland, Charles, 84
 Horton, R. J. Wilmot, 2
 Hughes, Dr. 142
 Humphries, Francis, 10
 Huntingdon, Rev. Silas, 145
 Hynes, Thos. 138
- Jamieson, Alex., 71
 Jamieson, Alex., 135
 Jamieson, Wm., 9
 Jamieson, Wm., 141
 Johnston, James, 10
 Jourdin, Nulbeir, 13
- Kelly, Patrick, 19, 67, 86
 Knight, Joseph, 6
 Knight, Thomas, 9
 Knight, Thomas, 132
- Leacy, Thomas, 134
 Leitch, Archibald, 10
 Leggett, Henry, 132
 Lester, Ben, 133
 Lewis, Wm., 10
 Lothead, Rev. W., 137
 Logan, Wm., 19, 65
 Lynch, James, 10
 Lynch, Jeremiah, 13
 Lynn, Dr., 143
- Mair, the brothers, 74
 Mann, Rev. Dr., 26
 Martin, William, Alex., John,
 Thomas, 8
- Mason, Samuel, 10
 Masson, Rev. Jas., 144
 Mayhew, Charles, Joseph, Ed-
 ward, Peter, 13
 Mayhew, Elkanah, 64
 Mayhew, Ira, 5
 Mayhew, Joseph, 3, 63
 Mills, John, 66
 Mills, R. C., 74
 Minard, Gabriel, 73
 Montgomery, Wm., 20
 Moore, Dr., 143
 Morris, James, 20
 Morris, James, William, Peter,
 62
 Morris, Thomas, 86
 Muir, T. B., 79, 118
 Munro, John, Jr., 74
 Munro, John, Sr., 75
 Murphy, Joshua, 82
- Mackay, Wm., 70
- McAndrew, John, 13, 67
 McCallum, John, 10
 McConeghys, the, 10
 McCrea, Gerard, 113
 McCrea, John, 28, 77
 McDonald, A. R., 78
 McDonald, G. W., 150
 McDougall, Alex., 127
 McDougall, Campbell, 127
 McDougall, "Grannie," 10
 McDougall, John Lorn, 11, 76
 McDougall, J. L., Jr., 126
 McDougall, Samuel, 127
 McGill, David, 136
 McGregor, Peter, 7
 McInnes, John, 6, 71
 McIntyre, Duncan, 78
 McIntyre, John, Peter, Gregor,
 Duncan, 7
 McIntyre, Malcolm, 69
 McIntyre, Robert, 11, 68
 McKay, Wm., 77
 McKerracher, Duncan, 13
 McLarens, the, 14
 McLaren, James, 13
 McLaren, Robert, 139
 McLean, John, 120
 McLean, Thomas, 2
 McNab, Dr. John, 26, 66
 McQuitty, David, 10
 McTavish, Adam, 66, 86
- New, Jacob, 10
- O'Connors, the, 12, 66
 O'Dea, John, 13
 O'Gorman, Sinon, 78
 O'Harro, John, 80
 O'Neills, the (Horton), 10

- O'Reilly, Laurence, 2, 75
O'Reilly, Peter, 75
- Patterson, Archibald, 9
Paynes, the, 10
Pelaw, ———, 20
Philion, Joseph, 79
Plaunt, Xavier, 8, 12, 73
Plaunt, Xavier—his gift of sites,
12
Poff, John, 13
Pomeroy, Rev. Mr., 144
Portuguis, Peter, 10
Prices, the, 10
- Quinn, Owen, 2, 32
- Raglan Street named, 79
Raney, Rev. Wm., 146
Rankin, John, Ross, 69
Reid, James, 135
Reynolds, James, 113
Richards, Wm., 9
Richardson, John, 10
Ritchie, Equire Joshua, 8
Roberts, William, 19
Roffey, James, 3
Ross, George, Roderick, 66, 67
Rougier, Rev. Paul, 147
Russell, Calvin F., 38
- Saddler, Joseph, 12
Scott, John, 136
Sim, Robert, 134
Seeley, Guy, 9
Smallfield, Albert, 150
Smallfield, W. E., 42
Smiths, the (Horton), 10
- Smith, Archibald, 20
Smith, Dr., 142
Smith, John, 12, 65
Smith, John (Exchange), 75, 86
Sparrow, Rev. Mr., 144
Stevensons, the; John, Henry, 112
Stewart, David, 131
Stewart, Donald, and family, 19
Stewart, Donald (teacher), 128
Stewart, Donald, 130
Stewart, Donald, 132
Stewart, Duncan F., 131
Stewart, James, Sr., 7
Stewart, James, 130
Stewart, John, 6, 128
Stewart, J. R., 131
Stewart, Peter S., 129
Stewart, Robert, 130
Stirling, James, 20
Sullivans, the, 9
- Thompson, Archibald, 3, 11, 36, 68
Thomson, Rev. George, 63
- Vance, John, 10
Vondette, ———, 2
- Walford, Stephen, 79, 112
Walker, Rev. Jas. A. K., 82
Walker, Rev. Thos. A., 146
Ward, James, 41, 80
Watt, James, 79
Watt, William, 13
Watt, William, 75
Williams, Henry, 10
Wilson, Robert Rule, 36, 49
Wright, A. A., 122
Wright, Orange, 77



THIS BOOK
Bought of the
Library of the
University of
California





