

Nine Months Old To-day
Don't you think Tom Brown
has had a busy year?

THE BALANCE

VOL I

CHATHAM, ONTARIO, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1895.

NO. 227

...Thomas Stone...

A Window of them

Full of them, and a large lot inside for your inspection. All-wool, double width Dress goods, worth from 30c to 50c a yard, for

...25 cents per yard...

The Balance

Of our Dress Costumes you may have at your own price. We intend to sell them. It is for you to profit by our loss.

...Thomas Stone...

Agent Butterick Paper Patterns.

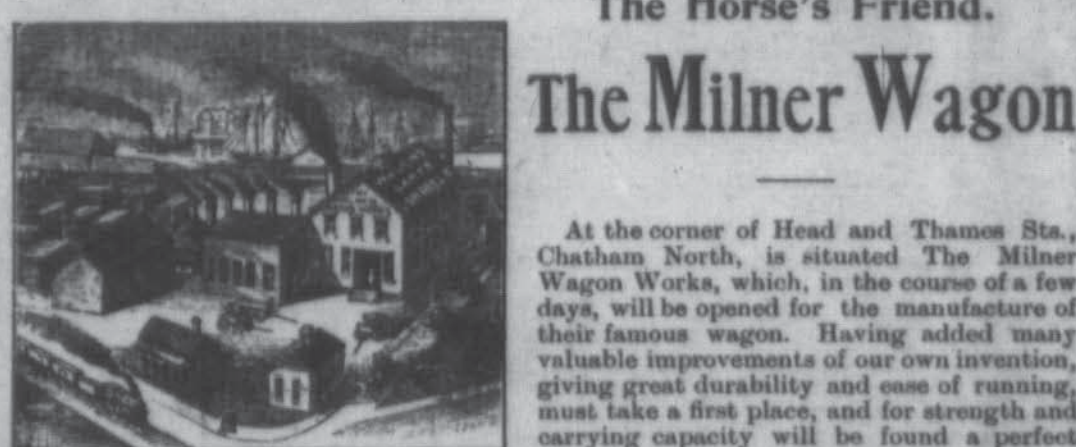
From now to Stock Taking, Feb. 1st.

The Gordon Store

Continue Their Great

Clearing Sale of Dry Goods

With even lower prices.



The Horse's Friend. The Milner Wagon

At the corner of Head and Thomas Sts., Chatham North, is situated The Milner Wagon Works, which, in the course of a few days, will be opened for the manufacture of their famous wagons. Having added many valuable improvements of our own invention, giving great durability and ease of running, must take a first place, and for strength and carrying capacity will be found a perfect Hercules, a giant not in name only, but from its ability to carry the load with ease. Also, having purchased a good and well-seasoned stock of material from J. S. Loughheed & Co., Sarnia, also of Patterson & Jolly, of London, are enabled to give a guarantee with all work turned out. An invitation is extended to all to inspect and obtain prices, etc.

W. L. MILNER.

New Year Goods

...Have Just Arrived.

The number of articles is too numerous to mention. The styles are the latest, the quality of goods is the best you can get. A call from everyone is solicited at the

Sign of the Big Clock.

ED. JORDAN.

Shoes...

For Ear Ache...

Radley's... Golden Oil

For Sore Throat Use Radley's Golden Oil

For Chilblains Use Radley's Golden Oil

For Burns, Bruises, Scalds Use Radley's Golden Oil

It has no equal. Price 25 cents.

MANUFACTURED AT

Dr. Radley's Drug Store

R. O. Smith's Block, Chatham.

DEATH OF REV. WM. KING

ONE OF THE TRULY GREAT MEN OF THE AGE

Founder of the Buxton Settlement, a tireless champion of the oppressed, a man whose life was a life of sacrifice and self-denial.

The death of Rev. William King, which occurred at his residence on West street at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, came from our midst a man who has played an important part in the history of the continent, whose influence for good was more extended than that of any other man, and whose name will go down to the ages as one who loved his fellow-men.

Though in failing health for some months, the end came quietly on the last Sabbath in his own home, at the place in St. Andrew's Church, but he remained in his room during the cold days which followed. On Friday, however, he was turned out for a few minutes, and much refreshed. On Saturday morning he became violently sick, and in five and six in the evening it became more serious. He was unable to eat, and his life gradually ebbed away until 10 o'clock the summons came, and he was surrounded by the friends who loved his soul of the great old hero.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and will be conducted at the family residence, 230, after which the remains will be conveyed to St. Andrew's Church, where the funeral services will be conducted under the auspices of the Presbytery of Chatham. The remains will be interred in Maple Cemetery.

A memorial service will be conducted in St. Andrew's Church on the evening of which Mr. King was called to his rest—next Sabbath evening.

HIS LIFE

An Eventful Career Apart From the Buxton Settlement.

Rev. Wm. King was born November 1812, near Newton-Linvaux, county Londonderry, Ireland. He was educated at Glasgow University. At the age of 21 he emigrated with his parents to America, and settled with them in the Six Mile Water in June 1834. He remained in that place one year, then went south and settled in Jackson, Louisiana, where he obtained employment as a planter. He was married to John E. Phares, a planter, by whom he had two children, Theophilus and Elizabeth. He remained in Louisiana until May 1844, at Waterbury, Ohio.

In 1848 William was induced to leave his home and was sent by the church of Scotland, as a missionary to the island of St. Vincent, where he was employed there in 1853. He married a second wife, Jennie M. Baxter, daughter of the Rev. David Baxter, in the year 1853. He remained in St. Vincent until the 7th of November, 1857, at which time he returned to his home in Scotland. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. King, who was with him until her death in 1863. He was a member of the Free Church of Scotland, and was a zealous and devoted adherent of its principles. He was a man of great energy and ability, and was a man of great influence in his own country.

His health began to fail in 1863, and he was confined to his bed for several months. He died on Saturday evening, January 6, 1895, at the age of 82 years. He was a man of great energy and ability, and was a man of great influence in his own country.

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On the Train
In the Home
In the West
You'll find
THE BASKET.

and were addressed from the balcony of the Royal Exchange Hotel. Sheriff Waddell occupied the chair. In spite of the burning eloquence of this friend of the freedman, this gathering passed a series of resolutions strongly depreciating the object of the new association, and calling for the organization of a vigilance committee. The proceedings of the Elgin Association and from time to time give publicity to such matters as they may deem useful in carrying out the objects of this meeting, as well as to prepare petitions for presentation to parliament.

An address to Canadians was also adopted, calling upon all lovers of their country to arouse from their lethargy lest thousands and tens of thousands of American negroes continued to pour into this country. It was with great difficulty that Mr. King secured a hearing at this meeting, but he was there to speak and speak he did, and if he did not convert his excited hearers to his way of thinking, he certainly implanted convictions in their minds which brought forth fruit in a short time. A memorable passage at this memorable meeting was made by Mr. King, who made several efforts to still the noise of the mob and secure a hearing for the sturdy abolitionists, and was partially successful, this while opposed in his views to those of Mr. King.

A less resolute spirit must have retired before such obstacles; but William King, assured of the righteousness of his cause, gathered new stimulus from difficulties and succeeded in overcoming them all.

THE SCHEME A SUCCESS.

The Elgin settlement started in 1849, lived, grew and thrived for a period extending to 1863, when it was abandoned. Its reason for being—hundreds of one-time slaves having been taught lessons of industry, integrity, morality and good citizenship, of educated, intelligent, christian conduct—having sent abroad from its circle preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, musicians, etc., that there was no man at the end, certain of its ability to leave their imprint for good on society at large, its usefulness being at an end, its affairs were wound up, and the settlement was abandoned.

The first annual meeting of the association was held on Sept. 3, 1851, and the report presented was that there were then forty-five actual settlers holding 2,500 acres of land, and that about a dozen more are making arrangements to remove to the settlement during the fall. Each of these twelve families has purchased improved farms adjoining the block, and it was expected that by the fall of 1852 seventy families will be in the settlement. On August last, there were 220 acres of cleared land, and 190 of which were in corn and other crops, 24 in wheat, and 12 in tobacco. Sixty pupils are attending the school and many of the youths show considerable talent.

The treasurer's first statement showed as follows:

From stockholders	£135-0-0
From purchasers of land	250-0-0
Interest	1-6
Total	£386-0-6

From the Crown Lands Dept. £437-5-0

Interest	5-17-11
Surveys	22-10-0
Balance forward	140-15-5
Total	£635-17-6

The report submitted in 1852 showed that seventy-five families were settled on the land, making in all 400 inhabitants; 20 houses were built, 350 acres were cleared and 204 under crops. The manufacture of cloth from wool grown in the settlement was encouraged, and in three months two garments were produced made of it of home grown wool, spun, woven, and finished on the premises. The report concludes with a high tribute to the industry, sobriety and industry of the people. Mr. John Strath was reported to be in charge of the day and night school, both of which were flourishing.

According to the fourth annual report, "what was formerly doubtful is now a matter of fact, certain of its ability to leave their imprint for good on society at large, its usefulness being at an end, its affairs were wound up, and the settlement was abandoned."

Writing in February, 1856, Mr. King says:—"This settlement is a standing protest against the charges brought against the negro, of idleness and incapacity to manage his own business. Just at the critical period in the reconstruction of the slave state, and the settlement of the questions connected with the freedom of slave, it is well we have at least one community of free men, of whom it can be said that they are self-supporting and industrious. While enjoying all the rights of freemen, they are well behaved, and exercise their civil rights with as much judgment as any other settler coming into the province. To-day the thermometer stands five degrees below zero, we fall snow a foot deep, and yet there is not an ill-dressed man in the settlement who is not in the woods with axe and crosscut saw, making staves for foreign market, and taking saw logs to the mill. This is a high price for timber and staves; this is the motive in exertion, and all are busy. The mill this year will deliver 500,000 feet of timber at the end of the Centre Road, which is now completed to the lake, and its number is one of the liveliest drives in the west. From the middle road to the lake is a straight wide avenue, with the premium forest trees of stately growth on each side. At the end of the avenue Lake Erie bursts upon the view in all its majesty. The opening up of this road has given a new impulse to the industry of the settlers, as it has given them access to a ready market for any amount of staves, sawwood, lumber, etc. The settlement never has been in a more prosperous condition than it is this year."

GIVEN THE FRANCHISE.

Finally the great wave of international and enlightenment was made, and the colored man became a citizen and voter. About the first noteworthy exercise of the franchise by the qualified electors of Buxton was in the Lettwell-McKellar election in 1857, when the colony went to the polls in 100 strong and voted solid against the man who had led the anti-colonial movement.

FROM THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

A few days later a mass meeting of the people of the three counties was held in Chatham, and for want of a building large enough to contain the crowd, they assembled on the corner of King and Fifth streets,

Concluded on page 3.