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THE REPORTER.

VOL. I.

Farmersville, Wednesday, October 8, 1884.

NO 22.

THE REPORTER

Is issued every Wednesday at the office, corner of Church and Mill streets, Farmersville. Terms, 75 cents per year in advance or \$1.00 if not paid within six months. No papers discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Professional and business cards of one inch space and under, per year three dollars. Editorial notices in local column five cents per line for first insertion and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. A limited number of advertisements inserted at special rates.

The Reporter office is supplied with a good equipment of poster as well as fine job type.

BETHUEL LOVERIN,
Publisher and Proprietor.

OUR MORNING STROLL.

No. 12—What Things of Interest We Note this Week.

Last week we took our trip out west in person. This morning we propose taking a trip of the imagination rather than in person. Last week's trip described the manufactory and business facilities of one of the well known residents of this town. This week we purpose giving our readers a short account of how things are done in that far-famed Eldorado of the west, Nebraska. During the past few days we have had the pleasure of the company of a former resident of this county, Mr. James A. Blanchard (second son of Daniel Blanchard of Greenbush, a person well known to the most of our readers). The subject of our sketch left the parental homestead near Greenbush about seven years ago, and started out with a few dollars in his pocket, a strong constitution, and a fair share of energy and pluck to seek his fortune in the then almost unknown state of Nebraska. The first place that he stopped at was the then little hamlet of Friend, Cass county, in that state, where he worked for a short time for our old friend and former townsman, Joshua Warren. Having had some experience in cheese making he next engaged to a Dutch farmer, living about 40 miles from Friend, to run a small cheese factory at which occupation he continued for two seasons, when he returned to the vicinity of Friend and purchased a small farm. When he went into that section first nearly the whole county was an unbroken prairie. Now all is changed. When he went to work on his farm his nearest neighbor was two miles away, and with the exception of now and then a canvas hut or a board shanty, the settlers lived in "sod dugouts." These primitive dwellings were made by digging away the earth from a side hill or "coolie bank," and then building a covering over the spot with sods.

At that time the now town of Friend was composed of half a dozen shanties and a few frame houses. To-day it boasts several very fine churches, as fine high school buildings as those of Farmersville, a branch of the National bank, an opera house capable of seating 800 to 1,000 persons, a large number of stores and business places of all kinds, and is a lively little town at all times of the year. The county round has been rapidly settled up and to-day there is not an acre of land in the county

that is not pre-empted. Two years ago, principally through the persuasion of the hero of our sketch, his father, mother and two brothers were induced to remove to that country, where they purchased 640 acres of land in one block. To give our readers some idea of the manner in which farming is done there we may state that this year the Blanchard farm has produced over 10,000 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of oats, besides large quantities of wheat and other grains. They generally keep from 75 to 100 hogs, commonly known in that country as "Morning Bugles," from the fact that when they all commence calling for breakfast it is a sound long to be remembered and never forgotten. Nearly all the work in this county is done by horse power. The sulkey plow comes first, then the sulkey harrow, next the corn planter worked by horse, then "de hoeing ob de corn" is done by horses and cultivators. When the corn is ripe the wagons are driven into the field and the ears broken off without husking, these are drawn to the crib to be husked during the fall and winter; the cattle are then turned in to eat up the leaves and small stalks, and just before fall seeding time the stalk cutter is called into requisition and the stalks cut into lengths of six or eight inches which are then readily plowed under. One peculiar feature that must be novel to strangers traveling through that country, is that the corn fields come up to within reach of the carriage on each side of the track. On the Blanchard farm is a beautiful grove of six or eight acres of walnut and other trees. These were set out by the former proprietor of the farm, and as all kinds of woods grows far more rapidly there than in Canada, only a few years must elapse before this timber will be very valuable. The farm, crops, stock and machinery belonging to the Blanchards is valued at \$15,000.

"Not a Drop More."

A penniless rum-drinker was pleading for brandy on trust. The angry reply of the rum-seller, "Not a drop more!" was the means of his signing the pledge and becoming a temperate and wealthy man.

"Not a drop more!"
Did he say so to me?
When money is gone
There's no trusting, I see?
"Not a drop more!"
When I paid him in gold
For the richest of wines,
How my hands he would hold.

"Not a drop more!"
That was never the word
While the clink of my silver
For brandy was heard;
And even while copper
I brought to his door,
He never once thundered,
"Not a drop more!"

"Not a drop more!"
Then, so let it be!
Gold, silver and copper
May yet be for me,
Then, when he shall watch
For a pit of my pelf—
Thank you, "Not a drop more!"
I prefer it myself.

What a blessing it would be to many in our land, aye, even in this village, did they have the moral courage to make the above resolve.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE

Interesting Items of the Prohibition Movement.

The petitions for the submission of the Scott act in these united counties was deposited by the general secretary in the sheriff's office, Brockville, on Saturday, October 4th. The petitions were signed by 4,565 electors, several lists were sent in too late to be of use and several long lists were returned for correction, so that the actual number of signatures must have been over 5,000. For the information of our readers we append the list of signatures received from each municipality in the two counties:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Brockville | 428 |
| Elizabethtown | 358 |
| Kitley | 218 |
| Bastard and Burgess | 841 |
| Crosby, north | 186 |
| Crosby, south | 161 |
| Escott, front | 86 |
| Gananogue | 259 |
| Leeds and Lansdown, front | 238 |
| Leeds and Lansdown, rear | 224 |
| Newboro | 49 |
| Yonge, front | 221 |
| Yonge and Escott, rear | 237 |
| Elmsley, south | 88 |
| Gower, south | 91 |
| Kemptville | 117 |
| Merrickville | 78 |
| Oxford | 368 |
| Wolford | 232 |
| Augusta | 314 |
| Cardinal | 26 |
| Edwardsburgh | 320 |

Total.....4565

Prohibition in England.

A good many do not know how far the principle and practice of prohibition has proceeded in Britain. For instance, the *Rock* informs its readers that in upwards of a thousand parishes in the province of Canterbury, England, there is neither a beer shop nor a public house. The effect of the absence of temptation is declared by those best fitted to judge to be exceedingly satisfactory. In 243 cases the clergymen of the parishes concerned testify that drunkenness and consequently poverty and crime are all unknown.

One says:

"I am happy to say that there is no habitual drunkard. The absence of the temptation of a beer shop must largely contribute to this happy state of things."

Another testifies:

"There being no public house, or beer shop in this parish, is a cause of unmitigated good, in so far as it removes temptation to some distance."

A third says:

"There is no public house, or beer shop I am glad to be able to say, in this parish. Of this the good is great; the inconvenience, if any, in comparison, exceedingly small. It promotes, almost ensures, sobriety and temperance. The constable's office is a sinecure, and a drunken man a very rare sight."

While a fourth adds:

"The public house was done away with about eleven years ago, shortly before I became incumbent. I feel assured that when there was a public house it was the occasion of much intemperance, of much riot and disorder, and of poverty and distress." And so on with the rest. If the friends of prohibition in Canada could secure, as they may, the abolition of all whisky selling places say in a hundred townships, or in a block of a dozen of counties, the result would be similar to what the *Rock* mentions, for the same result has uniformly followed wherever the plan been tried whether in England, Scotland or America. Shut out the whisky shop and you shut up to a great extent poverty and crime.

Presentation.

Just as we were going to press on Wednesday afternoon the intimation came to us of the intended removal from this neighborhood of one of its most respected inhabitants, and asking that we reserve a small space for report of an address and presentation to Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Phelps, of Elbe. Most cheerfully we complied and at the appointed hour wended our way to the house of our friend where we found over 50 persons assembled. The event was an entire surprise to the family, Mr. Phelps being from home at the time. After a bountiful repast had been provided by the ladies, the editor of the *REPORTER* was called upon to read the address and make the presentation. The following is a copy of the address:

To Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Phelps:

DEAR FRIENDS,—

Having learned that it is your intention to shortly remove from amongst us, and feeling that we would be wanting in the essential element of brotherly love and friendship did we not show in some reasonable manner an appreciation of our respect for you and your good fellowship, a few of your neighbors and friends conceived the idea of meeting with you to-night in a social manner and by so doing strive to show in a feeble way our respect for your past services in the many honorable positions which you have held amongst us. We therefore, beg to hand you as a slight token of remembrance the accompanying articles, consisting of a tea set together with a set of silver plated knives and spoons. We also wish to present through you to your aged father this cup and saucer which we hope he will accept as a slight memento of the respect in which he is held by his neighbors and friends. We have also been requested by the juvenile class of the Elbe Sunday school to hand you this copy of the revised Methodist hymn book which they wish you to keep as a small token of the esteem in which they hold you as a teacher and superintendent. In conclusion we unitedly wish you long life and happiness in your new home and assure you that you will long be remembered by your friends and acquaintances of the Elbe neighborhood.

MRS. R. E. CORNELL,
Secretary of Committee.

NOTES.

The tea set referred to in the above address was a beautiful set of flowered china and were much admired. The knives and spoons were Rogers xxx and were all procured at the store of J. & P. Wiltsie, of this town.

The hymn book was a large and costly edition of the now standard collection of Methodist hymns. The fly-leaf being beautifully engrossed by J. H. Blackburn, township clerk.