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THE REPORTER.

VOL. I.

FARMERSVILLE, WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1884.

NO. 9

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.

Morning Stroll No. 2.

Among the Farmersville Industries.

The invigorating morning breeze had almost subsided and the sun was high in the heavens before we were ready for to take our place in the "rig" and accompany our friend and guide to the mills owned and run by that prominent member of the Counties' Council Jas. B. Saunders, Esq. Entering the basement of the building we found a large steam engine fitted with all the modern appliances and improvements. In this department is also an immense water-wheel which is capable of driving all the machinery when water is plentiful. The time during which water power is available, we were informed, is about five months in the year. The fuel used is wholly sawdust and the refuse of lumber, so that by this excellent method of disposing of waste material, the current expenses are somewhat lessened, and at the same time the yard is kept comparatively free from encumbrances. Proceeding to the next flat our attention was directed to a saw mill on one side of the building and a grist mill on the other. The saws used are circulars of various sizes. The logs are oak, elm, ash, basswood, pine and maple. For the last three years large quantities of elm have been sawn to make material for cheese boxes. This mill will cut 10,000 feet of lumber a day. As some of our readers may not know exactly how lumber is made we shall endeavor to explain the process to them. The log is first hauled out of the pond, then placed in position on the trucks and brought before the saw. A slab is taken from it, another from the opposite side and so on till it is reduced to a rectangular form. This is then cut into inch boards or planks as may be required. The log is handled by machinery under the skilful management of one of the workmen. After spending some time in the sawmill we stepped into the gristing department. Here we found everything in shape, the laborers hard at work grinding wheat and "chop." The miller, who, by the way, is a good natured, genial fellow, informed us that he can grind 100 bushels of wheat and 300 bushels of coarse grain per day. A heavy gristing business is done here, and in addition to this large quantities of flour are manufactured to supply the in-

creasing demands of both local and distant flour and feed stores.

We next turned our attention to the upper flat, where we found a planing machine, shingle mill and cheese box factory. Mr. S. told us that he made 27,000 cheese boxes last year, and that he expects to do as well, if not better, this season. We watched closely the workmen engaged in cheese box making and learned several things about it which is now given to the public. The material for the sides of the boxes is made of one-quarter inch elm lumber. These are passed through the planing mill and thus reduced to proper thickness, being first made of 1 1/2 per length. The bands are made of the same stuff cut into narrow strips. The bottoms are sawn from boards of the same thickness, the shape and position of the saw being such that it cuts the pieces exactly the size of the bottom of the box. At last the parts are neatly nailed together and the article is ready for use. The planing mill, we understand, is considered a valuable addition to the establishment, as it saves much hard manual labor and leaves the boards as smooth as they would be had they been planed by hand.

The shingle factory makes about 250,000 yearly. The process of manufacture is interesting to the beholder, but not at all pleasant, we should judge, to the one who attends to the saw. Indeed, the pitiable condition of the operator's eyes carried our mind back to boyhood's days, and we thought of certain sports which had a very damaging effect upon the visual organs and occasionally produced a series of most brilliant subjective fireworks well fitted to teach the youthful mind that discretion is frequently the better part of valor.

After spending a pleasant hour amidst the hum of machinery, and in the company of the kind-hearted and sociable workmen, we bade our host good bye, thinking that the man who superintends the business of a saw mill, grist mill, shingle factory and planing mill combined, has almost as much brain work to do as an editor.

In our next issue it is purposed to give a sketch of another morning stroll.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

TOWNSHIP OF REAR OF YONGE AND ESCOTT.

The municipal council of this township met at the town hall, Farmersville, on Tuesday, May 27th, and organized as a Court of Revision in accordance with the statute. R. E. Alguire, deputy reeve, in the chair.

The following appeals were before the council:

1. Appeal of B. Scott for reduction of assessment.
2. Appeal of E. C. Bulford for reduction of statute labor as charged against him.
3. Appeal of Joseph Thompson for reduction of assessment.

They were disposed of as follows: No. 1, assessment reduced \$100; No. 2, appeal dismissed; No. 3 assessment reduced \$100.

The following applications were then heard and by resolution disposed of as stated:

1. Application of Ebenezer Rockwood to be assessed for part lot 18, in 11th concession for \$200, and assessment of N. Hollingsworth to be reduced that amount. Granted.

2. Application of Frederick Cross to be assessed as tenant in place of Mansell McVeigh for lot 4, B 5, Farmersville. Granted.

3. Application of Levi Compo to be placed on the roll as tenant of part of lot 8, 9th concession, for \$200. Granted, and ordered that assessment of Dr. J. G. Giles be reduced by that amount.

4. Application of Hiram Hawkins to be placed on the roll as tenant of part of lot 8, 9th concession, for \$200. Granted, and ordered that assessment of Dr. J. G. Giles be reduced by that further amount.

5. Application of Wm. Bolton to be placed on the roll as tenant of part of lot 14, 10th concession, for \$200. Granted and ordered that assessment of Amos Wiltse be reduced that amount.

Mr. Saunders moved, seconded by Mr. Wight, that the clerk be, and he is hereby authorized to make the necessary changes in the assessment roll, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the court of revision. Carried.

The court then by resolution adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m. for transaction of township business.

1:30 p. m.—The council met as per resolution. Present, the reeve and all the members of the council.

The following petitions and accounts were read and laid before the council by the reeve:

Petition of M. R. Bates and others for assistance in repairing a certain road on town line between Elizabethtown and Yonge, leading from Addison to Bellamy's mills.

Petition of Thos. Moulton and others for assistance towards repairing a road in road division No.

Petition of N. Shea for the opening of side road between lots 24 and 25 in the 6th concession.

Account of R. Blanchard for ladders for town hall amounting to \$5.60.

The above accounts and petitions were by motion received.

Mr. Alguire moved, seconded by Mr. Wight, that L. N. Phelps be appointed to act with any person appointed by the township council of Elizabethtown to see to the fixing of the road leading from Addison road to Bellamy's mills. Carried.

Mr. Berney moved, seconded by Mr. Wight, that the petition of Thomas Moulton and others be considered, and that the sum of \$20 be granted and that the reeve give an order on the treasurer for the same, also that Mr. Moulton be appointed a commissioner to expend the same. Carried.

Mr. Phelps moved, seconded by Mr. Berney, that the account of Mr. Blanchard of \$5.60 for ladders for town hall be paid, and an order be given by the reeve for the same. Carried.

The following grants were made: To David Brown \$2; Sabrina Wiltse for her deaf and dumb daughter \$5.

It was ordered that the minutes of the council be published in the Farmersville Reporter, cost not to exceed \$1 per meeting. Also that the sum of \$10 be expended on repairs of road division No. 23 under the direction of Mr. Thos. Berney, appointed a commissioner to expend said amount.

By resolution the reeve was instructed to purchase a scraper for road division No 1, cost not to exceed \$4.

Mr. Wight moved, seconded by Mr. Phelps, for leave to introduce a by-law to open the 10th concession road in rear of lot 18 in the 9th concession of the township of Yonge. Carried.

Said by-law was then introduced, went through its several readings and finally passed, entered as by-law No. 208, to open the road allowance in rear of lot 18 in 9th concession of Yonge, and was signed by the reeve and clerk and the corporation seal attached thereto.

The application of N. Shea to open the side roads between lots 24 and 25 in the 6th concession was laid over until next meeting.

By resolution the reeve, deputy reeve, G. P. Wight and the clerk were appointed a committee to re-arrange polling sub-divisions in the township.

There being no further business the council by resolution adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in July 1884.

JAMES H. BLACKBURN,
Township Clerk.

Scott Act in Kemptville.

[From our own correspondent.]

A meeting for organization to prosecute the Scott Act campaign in this municipality was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday Evening, June 19th. A large and influential executive committee was appointed to take immediate and vigorous action. The matter of publishing a paper advocating prohibition interests in the county of Grenville was discussed, and on motion of Rev. S. D. Chown seconded by Rev. H. J. McDermid, it was resolved that this meeting request the County Executive Committee at its next meeting to take into consideration the advisability of starting a paper to be devoted to the prohibition interests during the Scott Act campaign. The Committee was requested to call a mass meeting of the citizens of Kemptville to hear a discussion of the Scott Act, as soon as convenient after the necessary petitions to be signed by the electors are received, after which immediate steps be taken to secure the signatures. At a meeting of the municipal executive com. held subsequently an effective vigilance co. was appointed to enforce the present license law, pending the adoption of the act.

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THE FARMERSVILLE REPORTER.

General News.

The 14 year old daughter of George Wilhelm of Lima, O., jumped the rope 256 times and fell unconscious. She lay in that condition for twenty days before she died.

An enormous tree on the farm of James Reese, near Mountain Creek, Ga., was washed by the floods sixty feet from its place and is left standing upright. Foliage still covers it.

A man in Kansas has started five papers, each of which died within a short time. He has just started another and calls it *Kind Words*, because, he says, kind words can never die.

A New Albany firm gives every twentieth customer the amount of his or her purchase. The plan takes well there. Dare any of our business men in Farmersville try the experiment?

John Lowell of Wessington Springs Dakota, was to be married on the 30th ult., but on that day he was compelled, unaided, to bury his affianced, her whole family having the diphtheria, and the neighbors being too much alarmed to assist.

A North Carolina man whose house was demolished by a tornado, found his watch hanging to a small limb of a tree that had been blown down in the yard, the chain wrapped several times around the limb. It was ticking away as if nothing had happened.

A remarkable case of change of color is exciting the medical men of Santa Barbara, Cal. Four years ago a man named Pina was of very dark complexion. White blotches began to appear on his skin and now he is as white as any man, save on part of his face and hands.

A tourist in Montana travelled eight days and nine nights in the direction indicated by a finger board which read "Six Miles to Miles City," before he reached that place. Then he learned that the sign had been carried off by Indians and stuck up there where he saw it.

The wife of Dr. Dio Lewis is something of a heroine in New York just now. A tramp walked into the dining room where she was alone the other day, and demanded that she serve him with a first class meal. She seized a revolver in one hand, took the tramp by the ear with the other and escorted him to the door.

A reporter of a Detroit paper has been visiting a cellar in that city where maple sugar is made. The only sugar used is muscavado, with which is mixed sand, twigs and dried maple leaves to give the sugar a real maple bush look. Extracts are used to flavor. Then the mixture is poured into moulds and the more liquid stuff into cans labelled "Pure Vermont Maple Syrup. Beware of imitations." The greater part of this "maple sugar" goes to farmers and country towns, and is sold around the streets.

Barriefield, a small village on the east side of the Cataract river, and on the brow of the hill behind Fort Henry, was the scene of an elopement sensation a few days ago. John Ryan is an old man of 70, who had been married twice, but who was a lonely widower, matrimonially inclined,

when a young woman a few months ago arrived from Limerick. She engaged as a domestic where he lived and in fact began the courting. His home was a comfortable one, and when the old man, in a tender moment (she aged 35 and a widow) proposed, she accepted. She was, however, after her wedding, admired by another one, George Smith, who made her acquaintance in crossing the ocean, and who joined the battery. Of late they saw each other frequently, and on a Thursday completed the plans for their flight. On the following day Mrs. Ryan, after the departure of her husband for his work, came to the city, purchased a trunk and portmanteau, and a suit of clothing for Smith. The clothing she took to the rifle range where Smith was secreted; the trunk and portmanteau to the house, filling them with considerable of the old man's property. She also took some \$90 belonging to him, and then a cab, which she had engaged, calling, she started for Gananoque, picking Smith up on the way. At Gananoque they took the boat for the American side, and thus they disappeared.

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MAIN ST. FARMERSVILLE.

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Our Groceries will be found Good and Cheap.

In connection with the above

Mrs. J. Thompson,

Has a large assortment of
Millinery, Feathers, Flowers, & Ribbons,
With the Latest Styles in

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS.

Remember we guarantee satisfaction to all; and if goods are not what we represent them we will refund the money. Goods delivered to all parts of the town.

READ THIS!

3 GREATEST REMEDIES OF 3 THE DAY.

LAMB'S LUBRICATING LINIMENT,

For Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Kidney Disease, Lamé Back, Neuralgia, Wind Colic and many complaints not here enumerated. Always take L. L. L. when requiring a good liniment and you will be sure to get the worth of your money.

HUNT'S COUGH SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR,

Is steadily gaining in popularity, because it is a good reliable remedy, and cures when others fail. In view of the prevalence of Coughs and colds at this season, it is well to have within reach a medicine that can be depended upon and pleasant to take. Children like it, and it only costs 25 cents per bottle. No family should be without it.

LAMB'S HORSE POWDER,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Distemper, &c., just now so prevalent. We do not claim it a condition powder and cure all, but as the disease is removed the appetite increases and nature will then assist in its work and your horse show a marked improvement in a short time. We have many certificates of wonderful cures effected by using these preparations, which I will publish soon, that others similarly effected may know where to find relief.

I also take this opportunity to thank my customers for patronage given me, and hope by keeping my stock supplied with all necessaries in a well-kept drug store, to still merit a continuance of the same. Wishing you all a prosperous year, I am yours respectfully

J. P. LAMB.

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For the Choicest Importations of

**New Teas,
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Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Rubbers,
& Everything found in a

First Class Store.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE
PAID FOR 50, 000 lbs OF

WOOL.
C. L. LAMB,

Farmersville, May 20th, 1884.

A. C. BARNETT,

BOOT MANUFACTURER

We make the best. We use the best material.
We always make a fit. We warrant our work.

Mens sewed work in the Latest Styles

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SHOES AND BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

Repairing neatly executed for the Cash.

*My business will be found in connection with McLaughlin's
BOOT and SHOE STORE.*



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HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND
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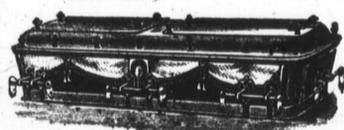
OF ALL KINDS, IN

Black Walnut

Elm, Ash & Maple.

We are old experienced Mechanics and we do not make a speciality of any article, but of our whole business.

We have lately purchased the finest
HEARSE IN THE COUNTY,
and having at all times a full stock



**Caskets, Coffins
& Burial Robes**

we are prepared to attend to all orders with promptness

Our Prices are Moderate

in every Department, and we think it will be to your advantage to
Call and see our Stock
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H. H. ARNOLD,

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Has a Large and Carefully selected stock to which he invites

The inspection of Intending Purchasers, Particularly at this time as he is now offering unpreceented

Bargains in all Lines,

His assortment of Scotch, English, and Canadian Tweeds and worsted Coatings are pronounced by all

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND QUALITY
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Call and see us, we will be pleased to show our goods and you will be more than pleased with the value we offer.

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THE FARMERSVILLE REPOPTER.

THE SCOTT ACT.

We approach this subject with a feeling of diffidence mingled with reluctance. We are painfully sensible of our inability to do justice to a question so important, so all-absorbing and so tremendous in its results. We know that the most obtruse problems of political economy and civil jurisprudence are involved in its solution, but yet, impelled by a sense of duty and a love of fair play, we shall attempt to place before our readers a few of the inconsistencies embodied in the arguments brought forward by the opponents of the Scott Act, and having done so, to give reasons why that act should receive the unqualified support of the whole community.

In "Reasons Why Farmers Should Vote Against the Act," the public is told that "farmers will suffer great pecuniary loss by the adoption of the act." The publication in question also promises to show that such is the case. We may fairly assume that all the reasons that can be given are those accompanying the statement quoted.

We have read this extraordinary sheet carefully, and all that is to be found in it in support of the above statement is that farmers will lose a trifle on barley and apples by the operation of the act. Was ever such unmitigated nonsense attempted to be pawned off on an intelligent public? Taking our opponents figures, about thirteen million bushels of barley are produced in the Province of Ontario, nine millions of which go to the breweries of the United States, thus leaving only four millions to be consumed at home, and of this two and a half millions are used in the manufacture of beer. Now if the American brewers find it profitable to purchase yearly from Ontario nine million bushels of barley, with all the breweries here in full blast, would they not be able to purchase two and a half millions more without reducing the price, if the production of beer in Ontario ceased? Certainly they would.

But say our opponents, the Americans are working just as hard for prohibition as are the people of Ontario. Joyful intelligence! Heaven help them in the good cause! In the event of such a happy termination of the struggle, which it is earnestly hoped may be in the near future, should the time be near when the vast piles of brick, and stone, the clanking machinery and the sinewy laborer which have all lent their aid in manufacturing that which can only debase and demoralize man, shall be used for other and nobler purposes, there yet remains a means by which the farmer may dispose of his barley without pecuniary loss. He can feed it to his stock.

At once we are confronted by the startling announcement, "bright colored barley is worth ten cents a bushel more than dark." Even an animal as intelligent as a Jersey cow would not know the difference between bright and dark barley. This is amusing, but utterly senseless. If color is the only difference, then the difference in price is due to the liquor trade alone and would cease to exist with the closing up of the breweries. It is evident that a bushel of dark colored barley would sell for just as much as a bushel of bright colored were the cause of differ-

ence removed. Whether that price would be higher or lower than the present prices depends entirely upon the ratio between demand and supply. If the same quantity continued to be produced and the demand as great as formerly, assuming prohibition in force, clearly the average price would be unchanged. It then becomes necessary to seek for a market. The market we propose is, let the farmer give increased attention to stock-raising, and in doing so he will dispose of the greater part of his barley on the farm. The advantages derived from this system would be that home consumption would tend to keep up prices, while the manure produced would amply repay the farmer for the extra work incurred in the disposal of his grain. Indeed this last advantage, in our opinion, is of very great importance, for unless stock farming is engaged in more extensively than hitherto, the farming lands must inevitably become unperished. From this it appears that the operation of the Scott Act encourages to a certain extent, better methods of farming than are practised at the present time. The conclusion at which we have arrived at is that the farmers cannot possibly suffer loss by the adoption of the act, and that the arguments in support of supposed loss to be sustained, are mere ropes of sand that fall to pieces as soon as touched.

The remarks on the "cider question" require to be noticed only that they may be despised. No farmer is likely to find fault with the act because it may possibly reduce the net receipts of a few bushels of unsalable apples by two or three cents a bushel.

We are next told that "prohibition for the Dominion of Canada means a loss of revenue of about six million of dollars a year." Assuming that this loss was made good by direct taxation, which need not necessarily be resorted to, the *per capita* tax would be about \$1.50. The levying of such a tax is exclaimed against by the opponents of the act as a great injustice. But where is the family that would not willingly give \$5 or \$10 a year if by so doing they could remove from our fair land this terrible scourge? Waiving the sentimental side of this question, however, and appealing only to the pockets of the people, allow us to ask from what source does this six million dollars of revenue come? We answer, from the people, and we defy successful contradiction. What matters it whether the wholesale liquor merchant, the hotel keeper or the brewer pays the money directly to the government, the money *does* come and *must* come from the drinkers, from those who give their bodies to be burned in the flames of alcohol, and at the same time bring degradation and ruin upon those nearest and dearest to them. Any hotel keeper will admit—excepting perhaps, a few of the first-class houses in our cities and largest towns—that were it not for the bar the house would not pay running expenses. In other words the "bar-tender" is industriously taking in *at all times* and in divers manners, money to oil the wheels of the government machine, but for every time he drops a dime into the revenue till, he slips a dollar into his own pocket. This is the nineteenth century of the Christian era,

and yet we find men advocating such methods of raising the revenue of one of the most intelligent governments of the world. Can such things be and overcome us like a summer's cloud without our special wonder?

But there is yet another standpoint from which this part of our subject may be viewed. The working power of any people measures the wealth of the nation. The power to do work varies directly as the *will* and the *intelligence*. The *will to do* is increased by a noble example, an exalted ideal and above all by the spontaneous outpourings of a joyous people. The sons and daughters of Ontario have both *will* and *intelligence*. They are pre-eminently intelligent and their *will power* is perhaps second to none. The use of alcoholic beverages it is well known, impairs both the *will* and *intelligence*. In order therefore that the capability to work may be used to the greatest advantage it is necessary that the people be strictly temperate, and the strict observance of the Scott Act would, we believe, assist materially, in banishing intemperance from our land.

To all this it may be added that intemperance is a fruitful source of crime. The testimony of judge and jury in all countries supports this statement. The adoption of the Act would therefore lessen crime and consequently decrease the amount of public money spent in administering the law. Thus we see that the increased working power of the people added to the decreased judicial expenditure would far exceed the direct taxation levied to meet the deficit in revenue, caused by a prohibitory liquor law.

Again we are told that the Act will not help the cause of temperance.

We believe that it will. As far as we can learn it is doing good work in the County of Halton at the present time. The opposition brought to bear against it is no doubt very great; the supporters of the act have many difficulties to contend with that would cease to exist were the Act in force in the surrounding counties.

We hold that it is not fair to estimate the good that can be done by it so long as its jurisdiction is surrounded by districts in which the sale of liquor is authorized by law. It is easily understood that under such conditions it is much easier to bring intoxicants into the county than it would be were the territory much larger. But even in this county with all its disadvantages the "groggery does not flourish on every corner," drunkenness is not more prevalent than it was before the adoption of the act, as is claimed by our opponents, but on the contrary, liquor can only be obtained at great trouble and expense, so that it is placed almost beyond the reach of those who would receive the greatest injury from it. This in itself is a most gratifying result and should give fresh encouragement and zeal to the workers in the temperance cause throughout the length and breadth of the Province.

We are next called upon to notice the "repeal of prohibition in Massachusetts." This we acknowledge to be a real difficulty. The testimony of men of undoubted honor and veracity

was that prohibition in that state *increased drunkenness*. On the strength of that testimony, the law was repealed by the state legislature and a stringent license law substituted for it. Now we desire to submit the following as an answer to those who argue that because prohibition failed in Massachusetts it will also fail in Ontario. It is much more difficult to enforce such a law in the former place than in the latter because the one is situated on the sea shore and the other is not. The great city of Boston is infested for at least nine months of the year, by a class of men that are confessedly more addicted to intemperance than any other, and this is not only true of the metropolis of the state, but applies in a greater or less extent to nearly all the other cities, especially those on the coast. From this evil the province of Ontario is in a great part free. In our opinion the superior intelligence of Ontario is also in her favor, and we say so with all due deference to the grand old Puritan state. From such considerations as those we would deem it very unfair to infer that the Scott Act must necessarily fail in Ontario because prohibition could not be enforced in Massachusetts.

The numbers arrested on charges of being drunk and disorderly during the years in which prohibition was in force, as well as under the license law are very unfairly commented upon. The number of arrests under prohibition is indeed somewhat greater than the number under license. But his fact evidently proves nothing, for he attempt to enforce the act would lead to an unusual number of arrests, and in addition to this the years under prohibition followed closely upon the American war, while those under license were farther removed from it. The years immediately after the war were signalized by lawless acts, such as the Fenian raids and many others of less notoriety. Thus vanish into thin air the arguments of the anti-Scott agitators.

But the scene is changed, and now we are told triumphantly, that Boston has increased in population during three years of license rule by 65,000. But have not other great cities increased just as much? They have, and the writers of anti-Scott articles should know it.

To sum up the justice and righteousness of our cause, no one for a moment will attempt to deny. The only question is, whether the act will promote temperance or not. We believe it will, but in order to answer the question satisfactorily, the act must have a trial, and we ask the public to give it that trial. And farmers, we solicit your interest and your vote, because, as has been shown, you will suffer no loss by its passage. But above all, because you are the bone and sinew of our country, and on you, therefore, the country relies for its physical and moral welfare. Help us, will you not? We trust, we feel confident, your answer is yes.

Foreigners own 21,000,000 acres in the United States.

France exports one million dollars worth of eggs annually.

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These are the sports that went to wake
The fishes in blue Charleston lake,
One Saturday in the month of May,
Which was a very pretty day.

Instead of coming home that eve,
That pretty lake they didn't leave,
But stayed and slept till dewy dawn,
Not thinking it was Sunday morn.

That morning two did take the skiff,
Which soon the raging winds did lift,
And when the surging waves they met,
Between two isles, the boys upset.

And they afraid to start for shore,
Clung to the sail and loud did roar.

Methinks I hear C. C.'s great shout,
When he was 'bout to be tipped out.

They shouted just like drowning boys
And woke J. P. with their loud noise,
Who for C. C.'s sake sent them aid,
For of his death he was afraid.

They should have had some L. L. L.,
To rub them with and make them well,
For I am sure they were quite cool,
When they were in that raging pool.

I hope from this time ever hence,
Our village boys will have the sense
To leave C. C. at home such days,
Because mishaps he's sure to raise.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Rising Sun Lodge A. F. & A. M.,
installed their officers last evening.

Mr. Jerry Wiltse, who has been
dangerously ill, is slightly better this
morning.

Hurrah, we beat! is what our boys
said when they came home from Lyn
on Monday night.

Our road overseer is doing a first
class job on the crossing at the head
of Victoria street.

The Good Templars will hold a
strawberry festival on Tuesday night
next. See small bills.

We are pleased to see our old friend
Frank Wiltse around again after a
severe attack of erysipelas.

Our village lockup was occupied by
a lunatic brought in from Lombardy
yesterday by Constable Berney.

Dame Rumor has it that there is to
be a big! big!! big!!! wedding in
town in a short time. Further par-
ticulars later on.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Duggan, Mr. and
Mrs. Samuel Boddy, Mr. T.G. Stevens
and Miss Aggie Stevens left on Mon-
day for Montreal on a visit to friends.

The county lodge of Good Templars
meet in this village on Saturday next.
A public meeting will be held at 2 p. m.
open to all, at which canvassers for the
Scott Act petitions will be appointed
and also make arrangements for car-
rying on the campaign in this town-
ship. Let there be a grand rally.

The "exhibition is going on lively
all the time," is what saluted our ear
when in front of Joe Thompson's

grocery this morning. The propi-
etors, not to be behind in the march
of improvement have decided to
thoroughly remodel the front of the
building, which will add very much
to the appearance of the street.

The match game of base ball be-
tween the Second Nines of Farmers
ville and Lyn resulted in a victory for
the Farmersville boys. The victory
on the part of our boys was a com-
plete surprise, as they expected to be
badly beaten. The score stood, Lyn,
12; Farmersville, 15, with one innings
to play. It was a very nice and inter-
esting game throughout, and the sides
were very evenly matched. The Lyn
boys kicked against some of the de-
cisions of our umpire and contended
he was partial to his side, but he
claims he umpired the game as fairly
and impartially as he possibly could.

In the match game of base ball be-
tween the Nine Blues of Lyndhurst
and Maple Leafs of Farmersville,
played Saturday, June 21st, the Maple
Leafs won an easy victory. From the
first innings the Farmersville boys
saw the game was theirs as they
scored thirteen runs to Lyndhurst's
one. At the close the score stood
Lyndhurst, 24; Farmersville, 37. The
high score made by the Farmersville
boys in the first innings had the effect
of making them careless in their
playing. The Lyndhurst club was
captained by W. Stafford, and the
Farmersville club by F. Blanchard.
Fisher scored six runs with Davison
Kerr and Blanchard five each. At
the close of the game a beautiful ba-
was presented to the Maple Leafs by
A. N. Sherman. The Maple Leafs
wish to extend their thanks to Mr.
Horace Brown for the use of his field.

District News.

Rockspring.

Mr. Jos. Powell, an old and respected
resident of this place for many years,
is dangerously ill. But small hopes
are entertained of his recovery.

Rev. T. C. Brown preached his fare-
well sermon here last Sunday evening,
to a large and attentive audience. We
wish him success in his new field of
labor.

Samuel Tackaberry has repaired his
dwelling house by the addition of a new
kitchen and woodhouse and roughcast-
ing the main building. Samuel Smith
of Greenbush, has the contract for the
woodwork, which is being done in a
very satisfactory manner.

Our village blacksmith Wm. Barber,
has recently invented a new kind of
Iron Harrow, which is meeting with a
ready sale among the farmers.

Whitchurst.

The weather is very dry and hot and
unless rain comes soon all kinds of farm
crops will be very poor.

Fall Wheat and Rye are a failure in
this section.

Reuben Peer, jr. has just returned
from a trip out west.

Spring Valley.

Frank McCrea has nearly 100 acres
of meadow land that will hardly pay for
cutting on account of the dry weather.
Frank thinks that the only thing that
is going to pay on his farm this year is
Holstein calves.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the part-
nership heretofore subsisting between us the
undersigned as co-partners has been this day
dissolved by mutual consent.
All debts owing to the said partnership are to
be paid to James Ross at Farmersville, and all
claims against the said partnership are to be
presented to the said James Ross by whom the
same will be settled.
Dated at Farmersville this 14th day of June,
A. D. 1884.
Witness
B. LOVERIN. JAMES ROSS,
P. S. I have appointed Delorma Wiltse as my
authorized agent to collect all accounts due the
late firm. JAMES ROSS.

FARMERSVILLE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

We Buy the Best and Sell the Cheapest.
All parties desirous of supplying
themselves with Boot-Ware of the

Latest Styles,
can do well by calling on

J. H. McLAUGHIN,
—as he has the—

Best Selected Stocks in This Town.
consisting of all sorts and sizes of
GENTS', YOUTH'S and BOYS',
LADY'S, MISSES, & CHILDREN'S
Boots, Shoes & Slippers.

Fine Goods a Specialty.

A FAIR REDUCTION FOR CASH.

J. H. McLaughlin.

Established 1846.

A. Parish & Son,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

FARMERSVILLE, — Main Street,
DELTA, — Opposite Cenral Hotel.

To those with whom we have not yet
had the pleasure of doing business
we would say

"GIVE US A TRIAL"

—and if—
"Carefulness", "Attention",
RIGHT GOODS at RIGHT PRICES
will hold your trade

IT WILL STAY WITH US.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS

We would extend our

Hearty Thanks,

For all past favors, and assure them of
our continued efforts to merit a con-
tinuance of their confidence,

A PARISH & SON.

New Tailor Shop!

The undersigned begs to announce
to the inhabitants of Farmersville
and the public generally, that
he has opened a Tailor Shop
in the rooms over

G. W. Beach's Store,

Where he is prepared to execute all
orders entrusted to his care with
neatness and dispatch. Satis-
faction and fit guaranteed.

Shirts cut or made to order.
A. C. PYE,
Tailor and General Jobber.

Farmersville, May 21.



R. D. JUDSON,

has on hand one of the best selected

stocks of

FURNITURE

to be found in the county.
Having a SPLENDID HEARSE
and a full supply of COFFINS,
CASKETS and SHROUDS.

We can fill orders promptly.
THE BEST CASKET LINING IN THE COUNTY.

Picture framing a Specialty.
Our old established Grocery Store is as
usual supplied with a full line of
GOOD AND CHEAP GROCERIES.
A Call Solicited.

R. D. JUDSON.