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*C.S. Brewster
Newington*

THE REPORTER.

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THE REPORTER

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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.

BATTLE SONG.

For Scott Act Campaigns.

Marching Through Georgia,
Bring the temperance bugle, boys,
And sound the jubilee,
Our cause shall triumph over drink
And set the drunkard free;
The whiskey traders tremble at
Our shouts of victory—
Marching on to Prohibition!

Chorus—

Hurrah, hurrah, the temperance jubilee!
Hurrah, hurrah, the cause that makes me free!
Then down with whiskey, rum and gin,
Our battle cry shall be—
Marching on to Prohibition!

Then sound the note of battle loud
Sound it from sea to sea,
The temperance cause is marching on
To glorious victory,
Our good old flag we never shall turl
Till every man is free—
Marching to Prohibition.

Chorus—Hurrah, etc.

We've had enough of drunkenness,
Of crime and poverty;
We've had sufficient of the trade
That wide spreads misery,
So, now, we'll put it down, my boys,
And set the bound ones free,
Marching on to Prohibition.

Chorus—Hurrah, etc.

Then shout the rousing chorus, boys,
The world shall hear our song;
Fading it with a vigor that
Shall roll the cause along,
Sing it as we march to slay it,
A round five million strong—
Marching on to Prohibition.

Chorus—Hurrah, etc.

—Sidney C. Kenhall in War Notes.
[Reprinted by special request.]

Stroll No. 8.

The dissolution of the English parliament of 1629 marked the darkest hour of Protestantism whether in England or in the world at large. But it was in this hour of despair that the Puritans won their noblest triumph. They turned, to use Canning's words, to the new world to redress the balance of the old. It was during the years of tyranny which followed the close of the third parliament of Charles First that the great Puritan emigration founded the states of New England. A hundred years pass by and the hand of destiny again appears on the page of history. The few straggling settlements along the western shore of the misty Atlantic have increased to nearly three million souls, but the spirit of liberty burns as brightly in the breast of that three million as it did in the hearts of their forefathers. Britain acted tyrannically towards the colonists. Three-fourths, at least, favored resistance by force of arms, but a respectable minority opposed such extreme measures believing that it was no less their sacred duty to "honor the king" than to "fear God." After a protracted struggle England was forced to acknowledge the

independence of the American nation, and then followed the needlessly harsh and cruel treatment of those who had remained true to the mother country during the contest. In some states they were deprived of the right of the franchise, in others their property was also confiscated, while in others still they were banished forever from the land of their adoption. Such heartless cruelty drove 25,000 people from the young American republic. About half of them sought a home, in what was then in reality, the wilds of Canada, where they were liberally provided for by that government to which they had adhered with such unswerving loyalty. Just one hundred years ago the first band of weary pilgrims crossed the River St. Lawrence and began to make a home in what is now the county of Leeds.

Such were the thoughts passing through our mind as we talked with our respected friend, Uncle Arza Parish, about the early history of Farmersville and the country around it. From Mr. Parish we gleaned some facts which are now placed before the public. Mr. Parish's father was a U. E. Loyalist, having emigrated from Massachusetts to Canada in 1791. He was the first person to drive a team from Jesse Lamb's to Wiltisctown where he settled in the same year; thus being the first settler in the township of Yonge. Fifty-one years ago last January Mr. Parish moved to our village when he built, as a residence, the house now known as the Armstrong hotel. He has done business continuously in the village, as a general merchant, since 1846. It may be food for reflection to note that there is not one person in the village now who was here when he came. Mr. Parish has been postmaster in Farmersville for 35 years, thus receiving his appointment from the British government. He was also a member of the township council before the division of Yonge into front and rear. Our High School owes a great deal to his untiring energies (united for many years with those of the late Harmonious Algire), for he has been a member of the Board of Education ever since the establishment of the High School 21 years ago. The Canada Methodist church, of this place, is also largely indebted to him, for he has been one of its most respected and influential officers for 40 years. In business Mr. Parish has ever displayed the same conscientious honesty and truthfulness as have characterized his religious and educational actions. Hence, his commercial life has been in the truest sense a success, and when the pen drops forever from the hand of the aged sire, his son will take full possession of the business, superior to any other with which we are acquainted. In politics Mr. Parish has always been a true and consistent member of the Reform party. Heart stirring are his reminiscences of the political broils of fifty or sixty years ago. He brings vividly before our eyes some election rows that occurred while

Leeds was represented by the coarse, noisy Ogle R. Gowan. On one occasion returning from Delta, where the votes were being polled, Mr. P. and a friend were followed by a number of their political opponents armed with stones and other harmless weapons. Believing that discretion is the better part of valor, especially when the enemy outnumbered them by three to one, our friends quickened their pace, but their pursuers walked faster. They then broke into a run and in a few minutes overtook a friend on horse back. Mr. Parish being the lighter of the two was allowed to *cling on behind* and the horse though thus heavily laden carried them safely beyond the reach of the enemy. But, alas, for the pedestrian fugitive, he was overtaken by the Gowan men and beaten almost to death. Many other episodes of a similar nature could be given, but we forbear. It is not well to open old sores. "Let the dead past bury its dead," and let us live in peace and harmony with all men while we "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's."

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Scott Act Notes in Leeds and Grenville.

Anti-Scott act meetings have been held during the past two weeks at Lyn, Farmersville, Addison and Row's Corners. At the Lyn meeting the speakers were R. Bowie, brewer, John McMullen, proprietor of the Revere House, Brockville; and Ira C. Lee, (the smooth-tongued farmer from the county of Elgin). No opposition was offered at the Lyn meeting although the meeting was fully 4 to 1 in favor of the act. At Farmersville the speakers were McMullen, anti; Griffin and Rev. T. G. Williams for the act, followed by Ira C. Lee. Here again the proportion of Scott act sympathizers was at least 6 to 1. At Addison, Lee, anti, and Revs. Service and Blair for the act. Again Mr. Lee had to face a crowd of 10 to 1 of his opponents. At Row's Corners Mr. Lee again spoke in opposition to the act and Rev. T. G. Williams in favor. At the close of this meeting the Rev. T. G. Williams moved a resolution in favor of the Scott act. Mr. Lee objected to such a motion being put, Mr. Mervin (a hotel keeper, who acted as chairman) refused to put the motion and left the chair. On the motion being put it was carried almost unanimously. So much for the success of the anti-Scott act meetings in the county of Leeds.

A somewhat singular incident occurred after the Row's Corners meeting, whether caused by revelations made at that meeting about the antecedents of the anti-Scott orator, or whether he saw that the cause he was championing was a lost one, our informant sayeth not, but certain it is that the next morning he took the boat for *out west*, leaving several appointments in the Front of Lansdowne and Gananoque to be cancelled.

At all the meetings held in the interest of the anti-Scott act party the speakers laid particular emphasis on the failure of prohibition in general, and the Scott act in particular, quoting statistics to prove that more liquor was drunk in the county of Halton, with the Scott act in force, than in other counties under the Crooks' or License act. We would commend to Mr. Lee's friends, who cheered so vociferously and stamped so vigorously when he was making these statements in Farmersville, the following extracts from an article in the *Toronto News*, a paper by the way that is not considered very friendly to the Scott act. The correspondent for that paper writing from Milton last week says:

"To-day it is stated that the county town of Halton mourns the absence of two of her most prominent citizens.

The facts are these: Some days ago an information was laid before the police magistrate of Milton, against David Dewer, hotel keeper, charging him with infraction of the Scott act. The case was tried yesterday and Dewer was convicted. As it was his third offence he was sentenced to two months imprisonment. Dewer decamped and has not since been seen. Prohibition sorter prohibited in his case.

The proprietor of the Wallace house, Wallace by name, was also indicated for the same offence. The trial was postponed until Friday, it being his third offence also. Wallace has not been seen since last night, and it is supposed that he has reached Uncle Sam's domain in safety. Prohibition seems to work in his case also.

A warrant was issued to-day for the apprehension of Robert Bennett, of Georgetown, who has been convicted of a third infraction of the Scott act; and has been sentenced to two months imprisonment.

A few days ago Inspector Black went to search the premises of John Bennett, of Action. Bennett resisted the search, but the inspector completed it and found no liquor. He has now sworn out an information against Bennett for resisting the search, and he was arrested on the grounds to-day. He will be tried on Friday.

Prohibition somehow seems to work. Sometime ago Chief Constable Brackley, of the town of Milton, happened, quite incidentally, to be in attendance at an anti-Scott act meeting in the county of Bruce. While there he made a couple of statements regarding the working of the Scott act in the county of Halton. Here is some of his statements:

Is the Scott act a success in Halton?
Decidedly not.
Has crime increased there since the act came into force?
It has. Take the official records as shown in the Blue Books, and you will find that we have had more commitments for drunkenness during two years under the act than we had for four years previous.
Has the open treating system been abolished?
It has not; a man can treat as much there as here.
Rev. Mr. Greene—One thing you will admit, and that is that strong liquor is not sold over the bar?

(Continued on Fourth Page)