

Church Directory

M. E. Church—Corner Bridge and Division streets. Rev. W. W. BURK, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school after morning service. Childs' meeting, a 12 o'clock Sabbath service. Young Peoples prayer meeting Tuesday evening. Regular prayer meeting Thursday evening.
Catholics—Corner Curtis and Third Streets. Rev. J. M. Van Wagner, pastor. Sabbath services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school from 9 to 11 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Seats free.
Catholic Church—Services at 10:30 a. m. Nov. 20, 1884 and on third Sunday of every alternate month thereafter. Also first Tuesday after the third Sunday, every alternate month, at 8:30 a. m.
Baptist Church—Corner Bridge & Jackson streets. Rev. C. Oldfield pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school after morning service. Regular prayer on Thursday evening. Covenant meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month at 11 p. m. Pastor's residence one block north of W. K. Church.

Detroit, G'd Haven & Milwaukee RAILWAY

THE OLD RELIABLE ROUTE TO ALL PORTS EAST AND WEST.
In effect July 13, 1884.

TRAINS LEAVE LOWELL GOING EAST:

9 Through Express	6:50 A.M.
10 Through Mail	11:00 A.M.
11 Evening Express	4:30 P.M.
12 Atlantic Express	11:25 P.M.
14 Mixed	12:05 P.M.
16 Through Freight	6:10 P.M.

1 Morning Express 12:05 P.M.
3 Through Mail 4:30 P.M.
5 Steam Express 9:55 P.M.
8 Night Express 12:05 P.M.
11 Mixed 12:05 P.M.
13 Through Freight 1:35 A.M.

Through tickets to all principal points East for sale at the Company's office, Lowell. Sabbath days 10 to 12 daily; other train's daily, Sunday excepted.

F. O. TAPPAN, T. TANDY
Lowell Agent. Gen. Ft. & Pass. Agt. Detroit W. C. T. U.

'For God and Home and Native Land.'

WE the undersigned, for our own good, and the good of the world in which we live, do hereby renounce and eschew, with the help of Almighty God, to abstain from buying, selling, or using alcoholic or malt beverages, wine and cider included.

(This column is edited by the Press Committee of the W. C. T. U. of Lowell.)

Personal Liberty.

What is the real import of this question of personal liberty, about which certain ones are prating so glibly in these days? In discussing the question of prohibitory liquor legislation, it is quite common to hear men, of very moderate intellectual qualities, speak with the utmost confidence, as though they knew that some terrible villainy was about to be perpetrated, such as the establishment of a cruel despotism in this country, which would certainly deprive people of their God-given heritage of civil and religious freedom! One would be led to think from the piteous wail sent up, that these drum-shop magnates were compelled to force a new Magna-charta from their oppressors—the hard-hearted Prohibitionists.

In a general sense, we suppose the phrase "personal liberty" simply means the free enjoyment of all the natural rights of man in society. Our terse American summary of such rights is in the words "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness." If this cardinal optime be taken as our guide, may we not safely affirm, that prohibition interferes with no one's true liberty? It does not endanger the "life" of the liquor dealer, while it does, directly or indirectly, save the lives of thousands of the victims of his traffic. If the dealer will but obey a reasonable law, made for the public good, he will not be imprisoned. And surely he can pursue true happiness in a thousand more laudable ways than in dealing out "liquid fire and distilled damnation" to his fellow men! Any theory of personal liberty, which involves the right, on the part of a private citizen, to do that which works injury to society, is self-contradictory and absurd.

Here is a case of prohibition, to which the United States became a party in the Chinese treaty which prohibits the landing of Chinese subjects in the United States for ten years: "Article 2. The governments of China and of the United States mutually agree and undertake that Chinese subjects shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the ports of the United States; and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of China, to transport it from one open port to any other open port, or to buy or sell opium in any of the open ports of China. This absolute prohibition, which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either power, and employed by other persons for the transportation of opium, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of China and the United States, and the benefits of the favored nation clause in existing treaties shall not be claimed by the citizens or subjects of either power as against the provisions of this article." If opium, which gradually but surely destroys the body and soul of the user, can thus be prohibited by the United States government, alcoholic drinks, which also surely but gradually destroy both body and soul of the user, may be prohibited by the United States government. They are on a par as to their nature and injuriousness. The personal freedom of the opium smoker is just as much interfered with by prohibition as is the personal freedom of the drinker of whisky and brandy.

Please Remember.

That selling liquor never made men sober or industrious, but buying and drinking it has made them sons, idlers and criminals. What it has done, it does now, and will continue to do.
2. He that buys it gets a bad bargain. It gives him sickness for health, a crust for bread, rags for clothing, the jail for a lodging house, poverty for wealth, remorse for happiness and driving idleness for God-given intelligence.
3. Rum robs men of health, wealth and reputation. It destroys the body and ruins the soul. Young men beware! On one side virtue, honor, success and usefulness, crowned with happiness now and in the future—on the other, misery, ruin, degradation, death. You cannot

afford to drink; it does not pay.
4. That bottled whisky is bottled essence of crime. He who uncorks the bottle "unchains the tiger," is a foe to himself and an enemy to mankind.
5. That licensing, or taxing, and thus legally approving liquor selling was never intended to stop it and never will stop it. Common sense tells every man that, and common honesty should lead liquor dealers and their friends to admit it.

6. The only way to end liquor selling is to stop it. The liquor dealers won't stop it, for they are reaping rich harvests from it. The unfortunate drunkards can't stop it, for they are its slaves. Temperance men must stop it. This can only be done by enacting and enforcing laws prohibiting the business, and such laws can only be secured and thoroughly enforced by bringing into power a political party pledged to do that work

VERGENNES VISITOR.

Mr. & Mrs. Clark Frazier of Greenville is visiting friends here.

Mr. George Parish from Iowa has been visiting his sister Mrs. Sanford Fuller. Elmer Schenck is home from Dakota, the elder of blizzards and cyclones.
Recent company at D. S. Blandings', are Mr. and Mrs. Charley Althouse from Kansas.

And now Lute Bailey is dancing the highland fling with his little baby daughter. LONE.

GRATTAN GATHERINGS.

To Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Byrne, Oct. 23 a daughter.

To Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Lally a son.

Married—Oct. 18, by Rev. E. H. Teal of Ashley, Mr. Will Naramor and Miss Elliott Orth of Oakfield.
Also by the same, Mr. S. Burnett of Eureka, and Miss Carrie Coon of Greenville.

SO. BOSTON BREEZES.

After eight days sickness the infant son of Mr. & Mrs. John Byrne died Oct. 24 aged 6 months and 24 days. Funeral at the Catholic church Oct. 26 p. m. Fifty-six teams in the procession. MAUD.

That Appeal.

Speaking of the appeal of the New York Temperance Assembly to Mr. St. John, to withdraw, the New York Mail and Express forcibly remarks:
"In answer to the irresistible arguments of Dr. Woolsey, ex-Gov. Talbot, Judge Davis, and the other distinguished signers of the appeal, Mr. St. John puts in what lawyers might call a general denial. He does not believe that the great body of temperance workers are in favor of prohibition as a national issue. He does not care what the effect of his candidacy will be, nor whether it will do any harm to the country to elect a Democratic President or not. He does not believe that any other issues are important, compared to this one of drink. He does not believe in a government tax on liquor, and his first step toward prohibition would be to abolish internal revenue taxes and give the people free whisky."

Historic Facts and Figures.

The Detroit Post answers the lying assertions of some of the opposition papers and speakers by producing positive proof in the shape of historical facts and figures, as follows:
Gen. Rosecrans, in his speech in Detroit, as reported in the Free Press, says that he "must have commanded at least 200,000 men, and the mass of them were Democrats and free-soilers." He said this in reply to the claim that the Republican party saved the Union. A few historic facts completely refute the general's claim. He was relieved of his command on the 18th of October, 1863, before the elections of that year. Previous to that year the total number of soldiers' votes cast in all armies was 35,277 of these soldiers from the western states, who were alone represented in Gen. Rosecrans' command, though not all of them were in his command, cast 28,923 Republican votes and 6,173 Democratic votes, or almost four Republican to one Democratic. Immediately after Gen. Rosecrans' retirement from command, in the elections of 1863, the western soldiers in all the armies cast 86,745 Republican votes, and 7,042 Democratic votes, or twelve Republican to one Democratic. In the elections of 1863, the soldiers in Gen. Rosecrans' army from the states of Ohio, Wisconsin, California, Iowa and Missouri participated. In 1864 the soldiers of Wisconsin and Michigan also voted, casting 24,912 Republican votes to 8,350 Democratic votes, or four Republican to one Democratic. The facts of history show that the highest Democratic vote cast by the soldiers from the western states of the North, including Missouri, in all the armies was 17,989 in 1864, against 80,668 Republican, or four Republican to one Democratic. The votes of these were representative of all. If Gen. Rosecrans' soldiers were Democrats, they were Democrats who voted the Repub-

lican ticket, state, national and local, right through the war and ever since the war, in the proportion of at least three to one. And they are going to vote for the gallant Union generals, Logan and Alger, this year.

It protected the public credit and resumed specie payments, giving peace and steadfastness to the business of the country.

It has never permitted an obligation of the Nation to go to protest, but has met every form of suggestion of default or repudiation with contempt of one hundred cents on the dollar.

The revenues are now honestly collected and paid out by the Republican party. The smallest per cent. of losses in the history of the Nation have occurred and now occur under the Republican rule.—(See official tables.)

The administration has been restful to the people, and encouraging to workmen and manufacturers.
Its laws have aided in the development of the soil and mines and builded a great Nation in twenty-four years to three times the prosperity and wealth which it enjoyed under fifty years of Democratic mis-rule.

The Republican party has always been the party of law and order, compelling respect for personal and property rights. Its administration has been steady, vigorous, honest, and for the whole people.
It lifted four millions of human beings from slavery to freedom and made this the only true Republic that ever existed.

It cared for the soldier and sailor of the war for the suppression of rebellion, their widows and their orphans, and never has broken a promise it made to them.
It has protected the public lands and saved them for the actual settlers, by passing the Homestead Law of 1862, spite of Democratic protest.

It has made the name American synonymous with manhood, and by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, provided that forever in this Republic manhood and citizenship should be one and the same.
It has made the Nation, through protection, a bee hive of industry and filled this land with happy homes.

It has always been of, for and with the people, and has protected its citizens at home and abroad.
If a party is to be judged by the results of its administration of public affairs, then the Republican party must be continued in power to insure continued prosperity.

Vote for Your Interests.

Self preservation is the first law of politics, therefore:
The working man who thinks that the demand for labor is too great and that wages are too high in this country, nor should vote for Cleveland and free-trade prices.

The farmer who believes that a community of factory operatives working for thirty-five cents a day would furnish a better market for his butter, beef, and other farm products than one composed of men and women whose average earnings are a dollar a day, should go and join a Cleveland club and shout for tariff exclusively for revenue.

The man who can satisfy himself that he would be better off if all the money needed to run the government was raised by taxing tea, coffee, sugar, spices and other articles which we cannot produce and must buy abroad, in order that those things which we make and have to sell may be free and cheap, should get right out of the Republican party and join one that stands for tariff for revenue only.

The honest wool grower, who wants to see the price of wool reduced 6, 8 or 10 cents in pound in order that he may buy foreign blankets made of foreign wool 25 cents apiece less than he can now, should not let any little sensitiveness about the character of candidates drive them away from the Democratic platform and candidate.

Every machinist who thinks his earnings tempt his family to hurtful extravagances and wants to see them compelled to practice the rigid economies, to live in huts, eat cheap food, wear the poor clothing, and suffer all the privations that made up the existence of machinists' families in England, should send a contribution to the Democratic treasury, and hoist a Cleveland flag over his house at once.

Every manufacturer who thinks it would be better for him to be forced to reduce wages to a European standard and thereby substitute half starved, poorly clad, ignorant, helpless and hopeless operatives for his present well-to-do,

intelligent and ambitious force, might as well join the Democrats and howl for tariff for revenue.
Every merchant who thinks he could do a better business with goods a little cheaper, and pay rolls in the city cut down one-half, should vote against Blaine, and those in other cities who are of that mind should go and do likewise.

Every owner of a wood lot who wants to help "preserve our American forests" by letting in Canadian timber free of duty and thereby reducing the price in this country until the cost of cutting, sawing and drawing to market will eat up the entire proceeds, should be a Democrat this fall, whatever he may have been in the past.

Everybody who believes that there are too many able-bodied foreigners in the United States, and that they should be starved out, should hold up both hands against protection to the American industries in which they are engaged and vote for Cleveland.

Finally, everybody who is convinced that the British policy is better for America than the American policy, should join the British party and vote the British ticket, which is supported by every English journal, and is run largely in English interests.
All Americans who want our working people to continue as now, well paid, happy, prosperous and contented, should vote for BLAINE & LOGAN.

Show Good Sense.

The state prohibition convention, which recently closed its labors at Syracuse, showed excellent sense and discretion in declaring that "it is the design and purpose of the association to remain strictly non-partisan, endeavoring to unite the friends of constitutional affiliations." The Western Rural Home, edited by A. A. Hopkins, a former prohibition candidate for governor of New York, in speaking of this resolution says: "This expression is in accord with the views of the ablest and most honest advocates of the prohibition cause. They have learned by experience that as an independent organization they have polled but few votes. They have also learned that when the Republicans at certain local elections have endorsed the temperance movement they have generally been defeated, and the freest of free liquor trade has followed. It is only at local elections, where temperance candidates are sustained without reference to party affiliations, that they have realized successes at the polls. How signally they have at times failed after success at the polls, where they had moral and financial support, needs no pointing out. And it is a question whether the temperance sentiment is in proportion to population as strong now as it was twenty years ago."

The Democracy will not have Grover Cleveland for President. They would not have Greeley, not alone because he did not represent the ideas of Democracy, but still more because he was not fit to be President. For the same high and resolute reasons they will not have Grover Cleveland now. He does not represent the ideas of Democracy and he is not fit to be President.
Yet in one most important respect the difference is enormous between these two candidates, both imposed upon the Democracy by revolting Republican factions. Horace Greeley was a man of vast intelligence and knowledge, of spotless personal character and noble unselfish motives. Grover Cleveland is a man tattooed with shame, base and degraded in his personal relations, living only for himself and his own selfish and egoistic ends, profoundly ignorant, and of barren, commonplace mind.

But Ohio ends Greeley, and in the present case, as in the former, the great regret is over the madness and the catastrophe of the Democracy. The unfit and deluded candidate deserves his fate; but the wise and patriotic must sorrow at the calamity of the party, for it is the calamity of the country.

BATTLE FLAG AT SHENANDOAR.

[Joan Miller in Celtic Magazine.]
The tented field was writhed down,
And the emptied church from the hill
looked down
On the emptied road and the emptied town,
That summer Sunday morning.

And here was the blue, and there was the gray,
And a wide green valley rolled away
Between where the battling armies lay,
That sacred Sunday morning.

Young Custer sat with impatient will,
His restless steel, 'mid his troopers still,
As he watched with glee from the oak-still
That silent Sunday morning.

Then fast he began to chafe and fret,
'That's a battle flag on a bayonet
Too close to my own true soldiers' rest
For peace this Sunday morning!

'Ride over, some one,' he haughtily said,
'And bring it to me! Why, in bars blood
red
And in stars I will stain it, and overhead
Will flaunt it this Sunday morning!'

Then a west-born lad, pale-faced and slim,
Rode out, and touching his cap to him,
Swept down, as swift as the swallows swim,
That anxious Sunday morning.

Oh! never rode man in the world so well
From hill of Heaven to valley of hell;
And foemen and friends, as in a spell,
Stood still that Sunday morning.

On, on through the valley! up, up, anywhere!
That pale-faced lad like a bird through the air,
Kept on till he'd climbed to the banner there,
That bravest Sunday morning!

And he caught up the flag, and around his waist
He wound it tight, and he fled in haste,
And swift his perilous route retraced
That daring Sunday morning.

All honor and praise to the trusty steed!
Ah, boy, and banner, and all God speed!
God's play for you in your hour of need!
This deadly Sunday morning.

Oh, deadly shot! and oh, shower of lead!
Oh, iron rain on the brave, brave head!
Why, even the leaves from the trees fell dead
That dreadful Sunday morning!

Defeated their Own Measure.

The following from the Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman, shows how the prohibition party in that state defeated the submission of a prohibitory amendment last year. As the same tactics are being used by the party prohibitionists of Michigan the article is of peculiar interest to our readers: The Freeman says:

The work of nominating Prohibition candidates for the Legislature in Republican districts goes on without interruption, though we can hardly believe that any sincere temperance man is engaged in the business. These nominations are "jobs" put up by Democrats in prohibition disguise, who hope to draw a few votes from the Republican candidates by them, and here and there elect a member of their own party.—As the incoming Legislature is to choose a United States Senator, and the gain of a Senator in New York would give the upper house of Congress to the Democrats, all such games as this are to be expected as a matter of course.

We recur to the record made by the Republican party on the prohibition question to show how little excuse any temperance man has for leaving it and joining the Democratic side-show. The Republican state convention at Richfield Springs in 1883 declared that the party was willing to submit a prohibition constitution amendment to the people. In the Assembly last winter such an amendment was presented and voted upon. The vote stood: Ayes 68; noes 60. Of the votes in the affirmative 55 were of Republicans and 8 by Democrats. A majority of the whole, or 65 votes, were required to pass the amendment, and it failed by the lack of two votes. The Democratic votes against the measure came from all parts of the state; the few Republican votes against it came from the big cities, and were cast by men representing powerful liquor constituencies, in which it would be impossible under any circumstances to elect a supporter of temperance.

Now the fact stands upon the record that the Prohibitionists were responsible for the defeat of their pet measure. In five Assembly districts they made separate nominations in opposition to the Republican candidates, and succeeded in electing Democrats, every one of whom, thus elected, voted against the amendment. We give the list and the vote:

ORANGE COUNTY, FIRST DISTRICT.
Odeli, Dem., majority, 386
Caldwell, Prohibitionist, vote, 458

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
Cady, Dem., majority, 405
Sellgren, Prohibitionist, vote, 502

The Turning Point.

From the N. Y. Sun, (Dem).
Well, Ohio performs for Grover Cleveland in 1884 the same office which North Carolina performed for Horace Greeley in 1872. It kills him as a candidate.
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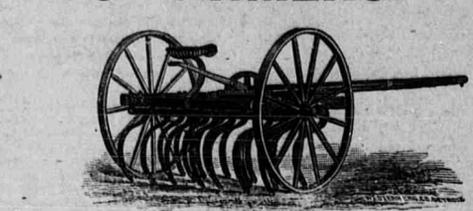
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TO FARMERS!



E. T. BROWN & CO.

Successors to Donnan & Gray.
Have opened in Lowell A full line of Agricultural Implements, among which can be found

- The Ward Plow, Bryan Chilled Plow, Johnston Mower & Reaper, Crown Reaper and Mower, Walter A. Wood Reaper, The Deering Trine Binder, Binder, Lawrence & Chapin Steel & Wood Frame Spring Tooth Harrow, etc. with line of Repairs. This is a Branch Store of Messrs. E. T. Brown & Co of Rapid, who buy their farm implements in large quantities, thereby getting lower prices than smaller dealers can obtain.

COME AND SEE THE FARMERS WILL BE GIVEN THE BENEFIT OF THIS ADVANTAGE
E. T. BROWN & CO.
BRIDGE STREET, LOWELL.

FOR SOLIDITY, STRENGTH, WEIGHT, CLOSE FITTING, AND BEST SATISFACTION, CAMPAIGN CHARMS!



BLAINE PINS, CLEVELAND PINS, AT Hine's dealer in Watches, Clocks, Silver Ware, Musical Merchandise, Etc.
BUY THE BOSS' "THE PERFECT" GOLD WATCH CASE.

'We Are On the Ocean Sailing' SO IS THE

New York Store

New Goods have arrived and we are happy.

We have everything in the Novelty Dress Goods and Flannels. Our Black Goods Department is full and complete. Give us a call and we will buzz you through our different departments free of charge. A Cyclone has struck our Clothing and you can get it at your own price. Come and see our exhibition of Goods and

H. T. M. TREGLOWN.

Opposite McCarty's grocery.

THE DAVIS HOUSE & FEED BARN.

The Davis House, east side, is now in the fine running order and has in connection a Feed Stable for the accommodation of farmers teams. Try the New Davis House.

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

Lowell, Mich. Will be open as follows until further notice.

Mondays, Wednesdays & Saturdays.

HOURS: 9:30 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 10 p. m.
ADMISSION: 10 cts. morning and afternoon, and 15 cts. in evening, to spectators and skaters furnishing their own skates.
GOOD ORCHESTRA MUSIC every evening.
Use of Rink Skates ten cents.
By order of THE MANAGERS.

First Class Meals for 25c at the CITY BAKERY.