

LOWELL JOURNAL

BY JAS. W. HINE.

ADVERTISING RATES-

Table with advertising rates for various ad sizes and durations.

CARDS in Business Directory \$1 per line per year. LOCAL NOTICES 10 cents a line first insertion.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. For President, JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

For Vice-President, JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. At Large-DWIGHT CUTLER, JOSEPH B. MOORE.

LEGISLATIVE. Second District-MARTIN A. HOLCOMB.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET. State Senator-HORACE T. BARNABY.

THE LOWELL ELECTION. Notwithstanding the very inclement weather there was a good vote polled.

For President: Blaine 323, Cleveland 239, Butler 60, St. John 140.

For Governor: Alger (Rep.) 321, Begole (Fus.) 298, Preston (Pro.) 142.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

Very Slow and Very Uncertain.

Indications favorable to Democracy.

The election returns from the various states, and especially from the close states, have been thus far indefinite and unsatisfactory.

The democrats claim New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut and several other northern states.

The Republicans have sustained heavy losses in several states and gained in others.

The boastful claims of the democrats Tuesday night were entirely unwarranted, and were made solely for "effect."

Full official returns are not yet in from all the precincts of this (5th) congressional district.

The fusionists have elected their entire county ticket save, perhaps, one, W. A. Smith (Rep.) for Circuit Court Com.

Sellers (Rep.) is undoubtedly elected to the Legislature from the third district.

Edsell, the prohibition candidate for congress, received in Lowell only 58 votes, running 84 votes behind the Pro. State ticket.

as was on that ticket. Somebody took the prohibi. would cast more votes in Lowell than the Republicans.

Lowell's vote last spring was 600; this fall 702. Last spring the prohibitionists cast 119 votes for their candidate for supervisor.

Two years ago Lowell gave Fusion Begole 43 plurality. This year Lowell gives Gen. Alger 23 majority over Fusion Begole.

The Lowell fusionists were a surprised and disappointed crew Tuesday night after the votes were counted.

JOURNAL JOTTINGS. The Butler boom was a little one. W. C. Kniffin is home from Altoona for a few days.

Beiva Lockwood came in last but she got lots of free advertising. Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Knapp of Iowa have been visiting friends and relatives in Lowell.

A large attendance at the election dance at the Rink in this village Tuesday night.

Mrs. L. E. Hunt of Grand Rapids was visiting her mother, Mrs. C. Powell, of this village.

Lost-October 16, a rubber overcoat. Finder will please leave it at Giles & Co.'s and oblige S. Brasted.

Mrs. E. A. Chapman of Kalamazoo, who has been visiting her old home and friends, returned here yesterday.

Married-At Sturgis, Mich., Oct. 31, 1884, by Rev. N. L. Bray, Mr. Stephen W. Custer, of Campbell, Mich.

Married-At Columbia, Dak., Oct. 27, 1884, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. J. W. Davis of Lowell, Mich.

WEST WARD PRIMARY, 15.-May Wood, Adelbert Wells, Maudie Young Ernest Preston, Addie Wood, U. B. Williams, Walter Wells, Arty Wood, Clossie Denny, Minnie Ross, Clara Althen, Lenna Rouse, Clarence McDowell, Clara Hine.

Ed. Journal.-I want to say a few words to the readers of your paper, especially to the farming class that sell their produce at Lowell and Ada.

Resolved, That we endorse and pledge ourselves to work for the following resolution passed by the State convention.

fine display. Many of the stores and other buildings were beautifully illuminated-some of them artistically decked in front as well.

School Items. At the recent teachers' examination held in Lowell, Miss Sadie Lyon of the high school passed a very satisfactory examination.

Misses Mary McCarthy and Phebe Headworth, and Mr. W. E. Bunker of the high school have gone out to teach during the winter.

There are a larger number of foreign pupils in the High School this term than usual. As a class they are excellent workers and an ornament to the school.

Roll of Honor for the Month ending October 25. HIGH SCHOOL, 21.-Grace Aldrich, Olive Clark, Nellie Cooley, Katie Edmonds, Bertha Graham, Phebe Headworth, Harry Hunter, Sadie Lyon, Lester McDiarmid, Maude Mitchell, Le Nora Martin, Jessie Noyes, Willie Oldfield, Zeno Post, Winnie Shaw, Martin Simpson, Lydia Van Deusen, Ada White, Ella Wiley, Eva Marzoff.

Gov. Begole has pardoned Pearly Pearl, a Grand Rapids thief, sent up for two years. This precious Pearl had served but three months.

Hampton, the fraud, who represented himself a Catholic priest in Pontiac, and succeeded in obtaining small sums from servant girls, will for the next three years and a half be furnished his meals by the State prison authorities.

Articles of association of the Toledo, Marshall & Northern Railway have been filed with the Secretary of State: capital \$300,000. The road will run through some of the richest farming lands in the State, through pine forests which have not yet been profaned by a lumberman's ax.

Resolved, That we deprecate his action and cannot conscientiously vote for his election to said office. But instead fully endorse the principles and platform of the Union party.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves by all commendable means, irrespective of party preferences to assist in bestowing said office upon one in sympathy with our work, and believe that in the person of M. H. Walker of Lowell we have a worthy candidate for said office.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the Unions in this locality, who so ably planned and executed the entertainment of this convention, for the floral decorations in the church.

Resolved, That we endorse and pledge ourselves to work for the following resolution passed by the State convention.

Resolved, That we endorse and pledge ourselves to work for the following resolution passed by the State convention.

Resolved, That we endorse and pledge ourselves to work for the following resolution passed by the State convention.

Resolved, That we endorse and pledge ourselves to work for the following resolution passed by the State convention.

these rascals, swing them into court and promenade them to Jackson. They depend on one of Cook & Cordes' large waisted baskets full of evidence against them, from O. O. Adams, Burdock farm, Vergennes. This is the way I feel about this matter. I will back every word I have said with money and muscle.

STATE NEWS. Michigan has 284 G. A. R. Posts. Smallpox has appeared at Rockford.

Mundy, Genesee county, is to have a ladies' brass band. The assessed valuation of property in Saginaw is \$22,188,000.

Farmer Fruenhuof, of Ann Arbor, raised 12,000 head of cabbages this year. T. J. Root has been appointed post master at Mt. Pleasant, vice C. L. D. Begal resigned.

A. C. Fisk, of Coldwater, has purchased a 24 months colt in Kentucky, paying \$2,500 therefor. A young farmer of Saranac has married a maiden of 75 summers. The lady's parents were willing.

John Smith and James Wilson, Grand Rapids, sent to Iowa for 95 days for stealing a pair of boots from a store.

Joseph Rosenthal, an alleged pickpocket, was released from jail at Grand Rapids on \$300 bail. The citizens are indignant.

Gov. Begole has pardoned Pearly Pearl, a Grand Rapids thief, sent up for two years. This precious Pearl had served but three months.

Hampton, the fraud, who represented himself a Catholic priest in Pontiac, and succeeded in obtaining small sums from servant girls, will for the next three years and a half be furnished his meals by the State prison authorities.

Articles of association of the Toledo, Marshall & Northern Railway have been filed with the Secretary of State: capital \$300,000. The road will run through some of the richest farming lands in the State, through pine forests which have not yet been profaned by a lumberman's ax.

Resolved, That we deprecate his action and cannot conscientiously vote for his election to said office. But instead fully endorse the principles and platform of the Union party.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves by all commendable means, irrespective of party preferences to assist in bestowing said office upon one in sympathy with our work, and believe that in the person of M. H. Walker of Lowell we have a worthy candidate for said office.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the Unions in this locality, who so ably planned and executed the entertainment of this convention, for the floral decorations in the church.

Resolved, That we endorse and pledge ourselves to work for the following resolution passed by the State convention.

Resolved, That we endorse and pledge ourselves to work for the following resolution passed by the State convention.

Resolved, That we endorse and pledge ourselves to work for the following resolution passed by the State convention.



Fall and Winter. 1884 1885

Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps & Furnishing Goods, Buffalo & Goat Robes, Blankets, Trunks, &c., &c.

Underwear for Men, Women and Children. The finest and cheapest line ever opened in Lowell.

TO WORKINGMEN AND FARMERS! What is more important in your everyday life than well shaped, strongly made working garments?

Gent's Furnishing Goods and Neckwear! Overshirts in all grades and Colors for 50c to \$3.00 each.

OVERCOATS! Will soon be needed, we are displaying all the fashionable styles and at moderate prices.

Hats & Caps, Just drop in and look at the new styles-Knox, Yeomans and Dunlap-they are sure to please you.

Pants & Overalls, Heavy Cottonade Pants for \$1.00. All wool, strong and very durable \$1.50.

Robes! Buffalo Robes, Goat Robes and the new Reversible Flush Robe, which will certainly keep you warm for 60c.

HOWARD, PEASE & CO.'S P. S. We sell our goods on their merits and do not offer as an inducement a worthless book.

DO YOU KNOW? That the Horse and Cattle Powders prepared by E. M. Parmelee are composed of the very best and purest materials.

THOROUGHLY TRIED. After many years of experience in my own family and upon my horses and cattle I am constrained to say that Parmelee's Universal Remedy is the most complete remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lambe Back, Sore Throat, etc.

FOR SALE. Several choice farms located in Vergennes, Keene, Boyne and Boston. Also several houses and lots in the village of Lowell.

MORTGAGE SALE. Default having been made in the payment of one mortgage dated September Twenty sixth, A. D. 1871, made and executed by Edwin P. Lusk and Josephine Lusk his wife of Lowell, Kent County, Michigan.

Church Directory

M. E. Church—Corner Bridge and Division streets. Rev. W. W. BORK, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School after morning service. Class meeting after morning and evening services. Children's meeting, 3 o'clock Sabbath afternoon. Young Peoples prayer meeting Tuesday evening. Regular prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner Hudson and Spring streets. Rev. J. M. Van Wagner, pastor. Sabbath services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school from 12 to 1 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

Catholic Church—Services at 10:30 a. m. Nov. 30, 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. Claffed pastor—Preaching every Lord's Day at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school after morning service. Regular prayer meeting on Thursday evening—Covenant meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month at 2 p. m. Pastor's residence one block north of M. E. Church.

Detroit, G'd Haven & Milwaukee RAILWAY

THE OLD RELIABLE ROUTE TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST. In effect July 18 1884.

TRAINS LEAVE LOWELL GOING EAST:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Steamboat Express, Through Mail, Evening Express, Atlantic Express, Mixed, Through Freight, Morning Express, Through Mail, Evening Express, Night Express, Mixed, Through Freight.

GOING WEST:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Morning Express, Through Mail, Evening Express, Night Express, Mixed, Through Freight.

Through tickets to all principal points East for sale at the Company's office, Lowell.

Nov. 9 and 10 run daily; other trains' daily, Sunday excepted.

F. O. TAPP, LOWELL AGENT. Gen. Fr. & Pass. Ag't, Detroit.

W. C. T. U.

'For God and Home and Native Land.' PLEDGE.

We the undersigned, for our own good, and the good of the world, which we live, do hereby promise and engage, 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.)

The Circum Spell.

The following extract from an article in the Union Light, by Rev. W. W. Ramsey of Detroit, is of interest on account of the old fable so aptly applied in its concluding sentences:

It is probable that no substance of frequent use is more imperfectly understood than alcohol. There are those who charge its direct creation on the Author of nature, whereas the truth is, that this is one of the inventions sought out by man.

There is not a drop of alcohol in all the grapes of Eschol, nor in 10,000 acres of waving corn; though because of a large proportion of saccharine matter contained in grapes and corn, they become through perverted use, the victims of this deplorable invention.

Thus we have the Molasses of Jamaica turned to rum, while milk is by the Tartar subjected to a similar process for the same reason. Scandinavian mead was made from honey, and often drank from skulls of slaughtered enemies.

The Iberians of oldest Spain made a similar beverage and called it hydromel. Fermented liquors made from such fruits, fluids and grains as abound in any country, have made the darkest chapters of the wildest tribes from the days of Noah to the present time.

Nearly 3,000 years ago Homer sang of the magical nepenthe and intoxicated heroes. One of these pictures has in recent times been placed on the canvas. Ulysses, with his roving band, landed upon an island near the Italian shores. He sent men of his band to visit its queen, the terrible though beautiful Circe. For these needy Greek adventurers she prepared a cup of wine, milk and honey, to which she added certain juices of herbs.

A solitary Greek refused the cup, and was horrified to see his companions transformed by a wave of the evil woman's wand into grunting and bristling swine, and it was not until the kingly Ulysses came and commanded, that she removed the unnatural spell, that they were men again. This fable, hung in the middle of the arch of the centuries, is both historic and prophetic.

The daughter of Helios may have been a myth, the magical spell which filled her halls with swine which had been men is apocryphal; but like the parables in the scripture, they portray a fearful truth which has sent its unnatural magic into our boasted century, and takes away all disposition of wonder, rendering the otherwise strange, by its daily frequent recurrences, familiar.

The Smoking Nuisance.

If a farmer can have choice between the man who smokes and the one who does not he cannot afford to hire the smoker. The smoker spends too much time hunting for his pipe and tobacco and firing up when at work, and though he pretends to smoke and work at the same time the pipe takes most of his attention and the employer's interests suffer.

But more than this occurs—smoking makes a man lazy. The first effect is to brace him up a little, but a few moments later it relaxes his sinews, his energies flag, and he feels like crawling under the shade and taking a nap. I know how it is, for I am an occasional smoker myself. If I have business on hand I postpone smoking, knowing by experience that smoking unites me for labor, mental or physical.

I did not realize how many times a day my men smoked until I employed them in the office during rainy weather. Some of them could not dispense with smoking from the morning until the noon bell, but wanted to indulge two or three times, feeling uneasy under the restraint. I do not doubt these men would smoke six or eight times daily in the fields, and every smoke would entail a loss of ten minutes, say one hour each day, or one day per month—a loss of \$12 for eight months. I assume that the risk of having a smoker about the premises is worth another \$12 per eight months. No matter how careful the men may try to be, they are liable to lay the burning pipe or cigar down and for-

get it until the buildings are in flames, or to drop a match in an absent-minded moment that costs the proprietor several thousand dollars.

Again I say I know how it is myself. I am one of the most cautious of men, and never enter a barn or shop with a lighted cigar, nor light one in the barn. One day, desiring to enter the barn, I laid my lighted cigar on a block two rods away, between the barns and a wood shed. Coming out of the barn I was met by some visitors and the cigar was forgotten. We walked down through the berry fields, and when we came back we found people fighting fire. The cigar had been blown off the block. It fell down among dry chips and litter, and we came near being burned out. Smoking is not only a foolish waste of time and money and a source of danger to property; it undermines health, and unless the occasional devotee is scrupulously neat makes him less companionable. The inveterate, perpetual smoker is a nuisance.—Charles A. Green.

SO, BOSTON BREEZES.

Miss Ellen Smith of Pavilion is visiting her So. Boston friends.

In the discussion of "Fruits" at the last council apples received the most attention. Several members exhibited different varieties, and gave this experience with them. Mention was made of the enemies of the apple and remedies suggested. A remedy for the yellows in peaches was given besides destroying the tree. Dr. Ford exhibited a sample of sorghum. The product of some of the seed advertised in the Orange Visitor last spring which was tested by nearly all present and pronounced very fine.

C. L. Parsons and Wm. Dunn are on the sick list.

The question was asked a democrat last Saturday what his party had ever done that he was proud of. His answer was, it opposed the war and I am proud of it.

VERGENNES VISITOR.

Another young Englishman arrived in town Wednesday morning Oct. 29, 1884, and will stay for the present with Mr. and Mrs. George Plummer. It's a fine ten lb. boy.

Mrs. Josie Burch of Lowell commenced her school here Monday.

Mrs. Henry King and children of Groton, Dak. have come to spend the winter with friends here. Henry is coming soon.

Will the type setter please look at our items of last week and see if the item recent company at D. S. Blanding's, does not read, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Frazier and Mr. and Mrs. James Althouse instead of Mr. and Mrs. Charley Althouse as in the JOURNAL.

About thirty invited guests met at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Y. Schenck Wednesday evening Oct. 29, 1884, to celebrate the twenty first birthday of their daughter Carrie. It was a very pleasant party, and Carrie received many presents that were useful and ornamental. Miss Mate Headley of Ada in her own good, jolly way presented the presents (we hope Mate did not receive sudden news that caused her to have a fainting spell) which are as follows: china tea set, silver pickle caster, set silver fruit knives, two silver napkin rings, a lovely gold ring, majolica fruit set, toilet set, silver butter knife, four brackets, telescope and views, work-basket satin lined, scrap book, set goblets, cake dish, handkerchief, stained glass pitcher, china syrup cup. The refreshments were excellent; generous samples were sent to Ionia, for which she returns thanks and wishes Carrie a long and happy life.

A Letter From Georgia.

BRASS, Ga., Oct. 23, 1884.

Editor Journal.—Perhaps some of your many readers would be interested in a short letter from here as a sort of offset to so much political news, as all the papers seem to be full of but little else nowadays. The weather here has been delightful all through the spring, summer and so far through the fall. Mercury has not been higher than 80° all through and not more than 80° till the last two weeks. The nights have all been cool and comfortable, requiring plenty of covering. All farm products are well secured and there has been a good crop of everything that is raised here. Tobacco is being cured now and is in good condition. The principal crops raised here are corn, wheat, cane, tobacco and sweet and Irish potatoes. Corn is the main stay. It is planted one stalk in a hill and cultivated very thoroughly. I say cultivated, but should have said plowed, as a cultivator is unknown. Corn is plowed from six to nine times to a row, with three different plowings. After it is "made" the tops of the stalks and the leaves are pulled off, tied into bundles and hauled up for "fodder." This is used almost altogether for "roughness" as there is but very little hay made. Wheat is sown by hand, broadcast altogether, on ground that is prepared for it simply by plowing with a number ten or twenty plow. After sowing it is harrowed in. Oats are all sown in the fall in the same manner. When wheat is harvested it is done by riddling altogether and no rakes used; the cradler uses the old fashioned "Turkey wing" and after making the cut holds up the cradle with one hand and pulls the wheat off with the other, making the bundle. The threshing machines have no straw carrier and the straw stacks are small and numerous. The chaff is saved for fuel. Cane is grown in rows like corn, in rows, and is at this time being cut and ground into sorghum syrup. Some of it is very nice, to my taste as good as honey. Tobacco is planted like corn also, and when the plant begins to run up for seed it is "topped," to make the leaves grow larger, then the leaves are pulled and dried in barns with hot air. Sweet potatoes are much the larger crop of the two kinds of potatoes and several varieties are grown, the yams being the better in my opinion. I have seen them as large as turnips, and bushes of them

all alike in size. Irish potatoes are a large yielding crop, but not a favorite food here as at home in Michigan. The farming implements are of the rudest kind, and are similar to those in common use about a hundred years ago. The habits of the people are on about the footing but the morals are far ahead of the more civilized (?) countries. No swearing, drunkenness, gambling, etc. The country hereabouts is full of valuable minerals and metals, and is being prospected extensively by several different companies. Messrs. Wooding and Danforth of the "Michigan Mining Co." are here with their wives, and are working busily to get things about their new homes comfortable, after Michigan ideas of comfort. Owen Snow is here also, he is with his brothers, interested in a mining company about ready to commence stamping gold. They have their mill race and shafts ready and will commence running next week. An assay was recently made of their ore that went \$448 to the ton, of gold and \$2 of silver. Your humble servant and wife are busily engaged just at present in building a house to live in, and we think have selected a building site near the future city's center. All are well and in good heart. About the only thing we feel the need of is more Lowell people. Plenty of room for most any enterprising man, whatever his business. Farmers and Mechanics, Capitalists and Miners, etc., etc. Politics are of very little importance here. No caucuses, or log rolling. Any man that chooses announces himself a candidate and attends to his own canvass. If any speaking is undertaken at all the rival candidates meet and hold a joint discussion. The offices are entirely different from those in Mich. there are no townships. Each county elects an ordinary (Supervisor, Judge of Probate and County Judge all in one) Clerk of Superior (Circuit) Court, Tax Collector, Tax Receiver, Sheriff and two Bailiffs. Each Judicial district has a Judge and Solicitor General appointed by the Legislature. The Solicitor General's office is similar to our Pros. Atty. The Grand Jury system is in vogue here and I do not like that form as well as our own in Mich. Taxes are very low here. Schools are very poor what few there are and are free only for three months during the year. Churches are thick and all running over. Everybody is a Church member of some sort, The people think we northerners are little less heathen. Revivals are the order at present and it would make an old fashioned Free Methodist ashamed to see the style in force here. "Power" is not anywhere. Health is generally good here, (no epidemics nor typhoid diseases. No Catarrhs nor Bright's disease. I think this a splendid country for health, but the climate seems to make one lazy and its very "catching." Locomotion is either covered wagons (Prairie Schooners) Horseback or on foot. Scenery is splendid, more properly Grand. High mountain peaks, bright swift running streams (with trout in 'em) green timber and lots of it everywhere. Stock is inferior. All farm products bring good prices. Wheat, 80c, corn \$1.00, potatoes 50c, chestnuts (lots of 'em) \$1.25, wool 40c, eggs 10c, butter 12c not in market. Live chickens 10 to 15c, etc. Good farming land can be bought from \$3 to \$10 an acre. The farmers buy a few hundred acres and clear up part and wear it out, never think of improving land. Then that land is "turned out" and a new piece is cleared up. The dialect and mode of speech is the first thing a northerner notices. Right smart, "reckon," "heep," "mighty," "peart," the universal "come in" at every door and "as often as you are at it" twenty times an hour. "pore," "we'uns" and "you'uns" and "you-all," "tolable," "what about that," etc. I am qualified to teach in this branch already. Well I reckon 'you'll have enough of this by this time. 'Right smart' 'heep' more of it than I 'lowed' to write. 'You'uns' come down and try the Sunny South awhile and I am sure you will dislike to leave it.

Very truly,
Geo. T. HINE.

The Bible in School.

Judge Montgomery sustains the Defendants.

Full Text of his opinion in the Lowell Case.

The following is Judge Montgomery's opinion in full in the celebrated Lowell Bible in School case.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. In the Circuit Court for the County of Kent. CHARLES T. WOODING, and others, Complainants.

vs. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, of Lowell, Defendants.

The bill of complaint alleges that the complainants are residents of School No. 1, of Lowell, and are tax payers there; that the school district aforesaid is an integral part of the school system of the state of Michigan under the statutes and the constitution of the state.

That the complainants and all other citizens of the school district who are taxed for the support of the school are very much divided and at wide distances apart in opinion and practice upon matters connected with religious belief, worship and education; that some are Israelites who reject the Christian religion; that some are Roman Catholics who believe that the reading of the King James version of the bible without comment or explanation from the religious teachers of that church is calculated to inculcate false doctrines and to induce erroneous religious beliefs by such children as attend upon the services.

The bill further charges that at the sessions of the schools of the district religious services and exercises are held by the teachers with the knowledge, consent, approval and connivance of the board of trustees, which services consist of reading the King James version of bible, prayer and singing of the hymns used in Protestant churches.

The bill prays an injunction to restrain the defendants from devoting any portion of the school time to the exercises aforesaid.

The complainant contends that these religious exercises are prohibited by the constitution and laws of this state, and relies upon the following provisions of the constitution:

let, Article 4, Section 29, which provides that "The Legislature shall pass no law to prevent any person from worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience, or to compel any person to attend, erect or attend any place of religious worship, or to pay taxes, or other taxes, or other rates, for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion."

Also, Section 40, of Article 4, which provides that "no money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary, nor shall property belonging to the state be appropriated for any such purposes."

Also, Section 41, Article 4, which provides that "The Legislature shall not diminish or enlarge the civil or political rights, privileges and capacities of any person on account of his opinion or belief concerning matters of religion."

Reliance is also placed upon Section 11, Chapter 3, of the school law of 1831, which provides that "no school district shall apply any of the money received by it from primary school interest funds or from any and all other sources for the support and maintenance of a sectarian character whether the same be under the control of any religious society, or made sectarian by the school board."

The school board have complete and absolute control over the school, or the schools of their district, subject only to such limitations upon their power as have been imposed either by the statute or the constitution.

See Stewart vs. District No. 1, of Kalamazoo, 20 Mich. 83, and Powell vs. Board of education, 99 Illinois, 886.

Board of education vs. Minor, 23 Ohio State, 211.

Not has the court in my judgment granted to the school board, the power to control over the school, or the schools of their district, subject only to such limitations upon their power as have been imposed either by the statute or the constitution.

The question for decision therefore is whether the sections of the constitution referred to have been violated, and also whether the schools of Lowell have been made sectarian by the school district board within the meaning of the statute above referred to.

Referring first to the section of the constitution cited I think it is clear that Section 41, Article 4 has not been violated by any alleged action on the part of these defendants; that is to say, there does not appear to have been any attempt on the part of the school board to enlarge or diminish the capacities of any person on account of his religious belief.

Section 40, of Article 4, I think was intended as an inhibition against any attempt on the part of the state to endow theological seminaries or to maintain churches of any denomination whatever.

In determining what was the intent of this provision it is important to have in mind the mischief which had theretofore existed, and the spirit which actuated the framers of this instrument.

The people evidently had in mind the fact that in England the state had assumed to control the consciences of the people; at least to the extent of directing the course of their contributions to religious institutions; and also to the extent of compelling an unwilling contribution from the subject to such objects.

This was plainly contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and it was therefore prohibited.

But the section was not, in my judgment, directed against such an incidental benefit as might result to any sect or society from a reading of the scriptures, or (for instance) from instruction in the history of christian nations, for it may be said with truth that the history of modern civilization teaches truths, the understanding of which result to the benefit of religious sects or societies.

Yet it will hardly be contended that all books containing any reference to the progress of Christ or his religion must be excluded from the school, nor that the history of the christian peoples which might and which by many is contended would induce belief in Christ's teachings must remain sealed volumes to the pupils in our public schools, and eschewed by them in their tender years.

These are only incidental results of what is by common consent regarded as proper and necessary instruction.

The money is not "drawn from the treasury to benefit any sect or society," but to maintain public schools open to all alike.

But the section on which is claimed to have more direct application is section 39, and it is contended with much earnestness, and it must be conceded with some degree of plausibility that assuming the truth of the facts set out in the children of defendant school district are compelled to attend, and the complainants are compelled to support a place of religious worship, and that the complainants are compelled to pay taxes for the support of teachers of religion.

In determining the intent of the framers of this section reference should likewise be had to the mischief to be guarded against, and thus construed the scope of its provisions cannot I think be materially larger than the provisions of section 40. In my judgment this section was not intended to strike at religion either in general, or at any particular sect, but to establish the principle that the church should be supported and maintained by voluntary contributions, each sect for itself, and that ministers and religious teachers should be supported in like manner.

It is the section in the Lowell school teachers' religion then within the meaning of this section?

The affirmative of this cannot be established by the concurring facts that they are teachers and are themselves religious, nor as it seems to me can it be established by showing that they observe religious customs.

It is not averred that they impart any instruction upon any religious topics to the pupils. All that is charged is that they read from a version of the bible which is accepted by a large number of people; that they sing hymns and offer prayer. The fair inference is that these are the opening exercises of the school, and are conducted as religious services or exercises. It is not alleged either that the pupils are compelled to join in the prayer or in reading the bible. Does this then constitute them teachers of religion, or constitute the schoolroom a place of religious worship? I think not. And I rest this conclusion upon what I believe to be excellent authority.

Says Judge Cooley in his work on constitutional limitations, page 470: "The school is not to be established, protected and defend religious freedom and equality, the American Constitution contains no provisions which prohibit the authorities from such solemn recognition of a superintending providence in public transactions, and exercises as the general religious sentiment of mankind inspires and as seems meet and proper infinite and dependent beings."

No principle of constitutional law is violated when thanksgiving or fast days are appointed; when chaplains are designated for military or naval services; when sessions are opened with prayer or the reading of the scriptures, or when religious teaching is encouraged by a general exemption of the houses of religious worship from taxation for the support of state government.

I am not able to conceive why a ceremony which may be permitted in the legislature should on constitutional grounds be denied to the students in our public schools.

In the case of Moore vs. Monroe reported in Vol. 20, Northwestern Reporter, at page 475, and decided since the case under consideration was submitted, a constitutional provision similar to section 39 was construed by the supreme court of Iowa. The precise provision of their constitution is "the general assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry."

The plaintiff's position was that by the use of the school house as a place for reading the bible, repeating the Lord's prayer and singing religious songs, it was made a place of public worship, and that therefore his children were compelled to attend in a place of worship, and that he as a tax payer was compelled to pay taxes for building and repairing a place of public worship.

It will be observed that the plaintiff's position in that case is the same as that here taken by the present complainant. There is also cited in the opinion the question of a concession that in the exercises in question the teachers did not intend to wholly exclude the idea of worship, and the court say "It would follow from such concessions that the school house is in some sense for the time being made a place of worship, but it seems to us that if it should hold that it is made a place of worship within the meaning of the constitution, we should put a very strained construction upon it. The object of the provision we think is not to prevent the casual use of a public building as a place for offering prayer or doing other acts of religious worship." As the question was treated by the Iowa court it was entirely analogous to the question here presented, and the authority of the case is entitled to great weight. This decision is in accord with Davis vs. Boyet, 50 Iowa, page 11, and Townsend vs. Hagan, 25 Iowa, 194.

In Davis vs. Boyet it was held that the occasional use of a public school house or its use at stated intervals as a place of religious worship so long as it did not interfere with the school for school purposes did not infringe the section of the Iowa constitution above referred to.

So in Nichols vs. School District, 93 Ills. page 61, it was held that a like occasional use of a school house in that state for religious purposes did not infringe that provision of their constitution which provides that "no person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of religious worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship," nor that the reading of a chapter in the bible, the singing of a hymn, and the offering of a prayer upon entering upon the work of the day in school will constitute the room a place of religious worship within the meaning of this provision.

Perhaps the foregoing would sufficiently indicate my view, as well of the section of the statute relied upon, as of the constitutional provisions. Suffice it to say that in my judgment the mere reading of the bible, the singing of religious hymns and the offering of a prayer, in which ceremony it is not alleged the pupils are compelled to join, does not render the school a school of a sectarian character within the meaning of the statute cited. There is no avowal that the creed of any particular church is taught or instilled upon.

The demurrer to the bill of complaint will be sustained, and the complainant if he so elects will under the rule have leave to amend his bill.

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Circuit Judge.

QUAINT AND QUEER RUSKIN.

The Art Critic's Dress and Speech.—"I Used to Wear a Long Blue Coat."

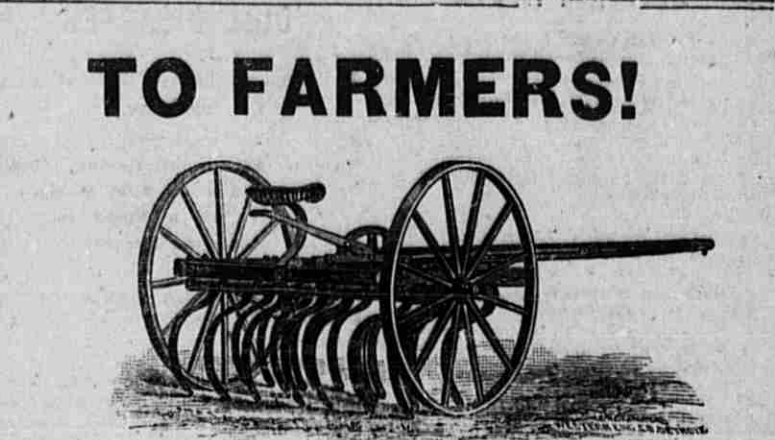
[Robert Laird Collier in Inter Ocean.] He comes into the room in the midst of a half-dozon gentlemen, not in the usual seemly fashion of the English procession on such occasions. I saw him when he entered the room, but who was before him, behind him, or beside him, I could not now say, for they all came together, and the distinguished scholar and critic was like the Master in the great picture of Veronesi, "The Marriage of Cana." He was "in the midst thereof."

Ruskin is just 65 years old, and he looks and acts like a man of 45. He is not more than five feet five inches in height. Indeed, he is petit. His complexion originally, I should judge from what remains of a complexion, was fair, though now his face pretty nearly up to his eyes is covered with an iron-gray beard; the abundant hair is unconventionally long, and though he wears a "fuzzy" and "trim" his hair seemed to have had a recent speaking acquaintance with a brush. The forehead is low and retreating; the eyes gray and sparkling—quizzing and mischievous.

The manner is nervous—I hardly know whether self-conscious or only characterized by bonhomie, by which I mean Mr. Ruskin, shuffled into the room and up to the desk, looking here, and there, and everywhere all at once, fumbling his big uneven edged MS., and began straightway to read without any salutation to chairman or audience. Had he not been John Ruskin, my hero, my idol, really I should have said, "What a funny little man." He began to play with his gold-bowed spectacles. His pronunciation sounded like Scotch and cockney made into hash! It was as broad as Dundee Scotch, and as intimated betimes as Belgravia cockney. He seldom could pronounce an "r." Nine times in ten he said "loose" for "ground." Still his pronunciation was scholarly. What is it that makes all the difference between the speech of an academician and an academic man? There is it, and often one is at a loss to know why it is—the same it is! Mr. Ruskin was not still minute. He stood well in the saddle, but his body and hands were constantly in motion.

But the distinguished speaker's "make-up" was something wonderful. The coat that almost shrouded him was the old coat my father used to wear when I was a child—so young I can only indistinctly remember it now. Yes, the very identical coat of my grandfather, what had come of that coat, and now only to think of the "glory and the honor, and the immortality" of seeing my hero and my idol arrayed in it! Yes, that dear old coat, because of which I was puffed up with vanity whenever Sunday or at political barbecues I was made to wear it, was the same as that of his not overstocked wardrobe. Dear, oh dear, how history repeats itself!

After forty years, here is the same dull, faded blue cloth, high-collared, double-breasted, long-tailed, all-enveloping coat—just as it was forty years ago, that first Sunday day after my all-servicing, ever-handy, satiny mother had substituted black buttons for the dingy and demoted brass ones, and had put on a velvet collar in place of the old greasy cloth one, thus somewhat and unwittingly ante-dating the fashion. I was glad to see that ever-dear old coat once more. Shall I ever see it again! The process and the coat were gray and of Scotch tweed. The waistcoat was of the forthrightest temperament, and would continually obtrude itself over the lapel of the coat. When did I see an old-fashioned "stock" before? Of this one thing I am pretty certain: I never did see in all my born days before a sky-blue



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 Harrows, etc. with line of Repairs. This is a Branch Store of Messrs. E. T. Brown & Co. of Rapids, 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.
CAMP AIGN 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 fine running order and has in connection a Feed Stable for the accommodation of farmers teams. Try the New Davis House.
L. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

The finest candies to be found are made by Rickert. All kinds—fresh every day. Go and see. Rickert beats them all.

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. 16c.