

**The Times,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY NOON.  
BY  
THE TIMES PRINTING CO.,  
OWOSSO, MICHIGAN.  
TERMS:  
One Year, \$1 50  
Six Months, 75  
Three Months, 40  
One Month, 15  
Strictly in Advance.  
For papers sent out of the county 15 cents extra will be charged to pay postage. Business cards, three lines, per year, \$3 00. Legals at Statute Prices. Terms for Business Advertisements made known on application at the office.

## WATCHES.

WE INCLUDE IN OUR LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF WATCHES, MINUTE REPEATERS AND CHRONOGRAPHS, MINUTE REPEATERS, 5 MINUTE REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS WITH MINUTE INDICATORS, PLAIN CHRONOGRAPHS, SWISS WATCHES IN ALL GRADES, ELGIN WATCHES IN ALL GRADES, WALTHAM WATCHES IN ALL GRADES.

OUR NEW "ROEHH & WRIGHT" WATCHES WILL BE FOUND THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE MARKET BOTH AS REGARDS QUALITY AND PRICE.

ROEHH & WRIGHT, IMPORTERS, JEWELERS, AND OPTICIANS, 140 WOODWARD AVE., OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, DETROIT MICH

SOLE STATE AGENTS FOR PATHEK, PHILLIPPE & CO'S CELEBRATED WATCHES.

OWOSSO Lodge, No. 88, I.O.O.F., meets every Friday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, 3d story, over A. McHardy's Agricultural Rooms. All brothers in good standing are cordially invited. GEO. CHAMLTON, N. G. GEO. M. DEWEY, Sec'y.

ORIENTAL Encampment, No. 29, I.O.O.F., meets on the 1st and 3d Wednesday Evenings in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Patriarchs in good standing are cordially invited. W. MATLOCK, Scribe. A. ROBERTSON, C. P.

JOHN STORRE, Notary Public, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Transportation Tickets from any point in Europe, for sale; also business connected with Consular duties promptly attended to. Subscriptions to THE TIMES received. Office— with G. R. Lyon. March 2 1911

HARRY GOULD, City Agent Evening News. Subscriptions received for all publications.

S. T. GODDARD, M.D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Cor. Washington and Mason Streets. Successor to Dr. Smith. Owosso, Mich. Mich 2 1911

R. LYON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office over Stewart & Co's Bank, Owosso, Mich. 29-31

**H. B. PETERSON,**  
DENTIST.  
(14 YEARS PRACTICE IN OWOSSO.)

OFFICE—Over Dimmick's store, Washington Street. RESIDENCE—Cor. Park and Williams Streets, Owosso, Mich.

**E. R. HUTCHINS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
OFFICE—Over First National Bank, Owosso, Mich.

**WILLIAM M. KILPATRICK**  
LAWYER,  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY  
—AND—  
General Insurance Agent.  
Office in the Williams Block, Washington Street, Owosso, Mich.

**S. F. SMITH,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law  
OFFICE—Over McHardy's store, corner Washington and Main Sts., Owosso, Mich. 7-21

**Drug & Grocery**  
STORE,  
WEST OWOSSO.

A good line of  
**DRUGGIST'S NOTIONS.**

Prescriptions Comounded.

All the leading  
**Proprietary Medicines.**

I have a full line of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES**  
Give me a Call.  
**E. FISK,**  
West Owosso,  
Near the J., L. & S. Depot.

# THE TIMES.

NEW SERIES, VOL. III. NO. 31.

OWOSSO, MICH., OCTOBER 24, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 231.

## TELEPHONE B. & B. TELEPHONE

On Monday next for any and all Goods in the DRUG AND GROCERY LINE, and they will be pleased to fill your orders at any price list of any House now doing business in Owosso. We are here to do business, and bound to give as good prices as any honorable competition. Thanking all our old customers for their very liberal patronage, we would be pleased to see as many new ones as choose to come.

We are, Yours truly, B. & B.

## 1884. FALL 1884.

We having just returned from New York with one of the largest and most complete Stocks of Dry Goods and Carpets that has ever been shown in the City of Owosso. Our stock is now in and every Department is jammed full of New Goods.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, CIRCULARS AND PLUSH GARMENTS  
In endless variety at prices that can't help but suit all.

UNDERWEAR.  
Our stock in this department is very large and complete, in Gent's Ladies', Misses' and Children's, in Colored and Whites, all sizes and prices to select from.

DRESS GOODS.  
Now is the time to make your selections in Dress Goods, as we can show you all the Novelties of the season in Brocade, Velvet, Brocade Silk and Satins, also a full line of Ladies' Plaid Suitings at very reasonable prices. Our

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT  
Is jammed full of, all the latest styles in Fall and Winter Goods, in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wear call and see us and you will be convinced that our stock is just what we advertise it to be and that we mean what we say.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS, AND ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Remember we are Headquarters on Black and Col'd Silks and Fine Dress Goods.

**BROWN & MAHANEY,**  
No. 5 Washington St., Owosso, Mich.

## Dissolution Notice!

The co-partnership heretofore existing between M. C. Dawes, L. A. Hamblin and E. M. Miller, under the name, firm and style of Dawes, Hamblin & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Dawes retiring, having sold his interest to L. A. Hamblin and E. M. Miller, who, assume the business and all liabilities of the late firm, under the name, firm and style of Hamblin, Miller & Co.

Dated, Owosso City, Oct. 1st, 1884.

M. C. DAWES.  
L. A. HAMBLIN.  
E. M. MILLER.

## IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE FAMOUS

Where they guarantee everything to be exactly as represented.

IN

## GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

We offer you better value than you can possibly obtain anywhere else. Our 97c. White Shirt beats the world, while 38 cents takes a good work shirt. A pair of Jean Pants for 97 cents. In Neckties, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Underwear, our assortment is complete, and worth attention.

## IN NOTIONS

Our stock moves the fastest. Why, we sell three handkerchiefs for a dime; if you grumble we make it four. In Laces, Ribbons, Hosiery, Collars, Cuffs, Buttons, Linen Goods, &c., we solicit a share of your patronage.

## Crockery and Glass Ware.

Our trade is constantly increasing. Why shouldn't it? OUR prices are LOWER. OUR goods are NEW, and OUR assortment COMPLETE. Just think of it, 25 cents buys a GLASS SET, (butter, sugar, creamer, spooner,) or we will give you your choice of 999 articles for a silver quarter.

## Tin Ware

Is constantly on the move. LARGE SALES and SMALL PROFITS is bound to "catch 'em." In Confectionery, Stationery, Chromos, Mirrors, Baskets, Toys, and 5 and 10 cent Counter Goods, we are prepared to give you unheard of Bargains. Fair time we will give a Handsome

Plaque with Every 75c. Purchase.

**THE FAMOUS.**

SIGN OF THE BLUE FRONT.

OWOSSO, MICH.

## AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

**REV. G. H. WILSON**

AT THE

**BAPTIST CHURCH, OCT. 7TH,**

AT THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE

"**TEMPERANCE AND REFORM SOCIETY,**"

AND REPEATED, BY REQUEST, AT HIS

**CHURCH OCT. 12TH, 1884.**

"We are living, we are dwelling,  
In a grand and awful time,  
In an age on ages telling;  
To be living is sublime."

It is one of the delusions of our day that a casual mention of the advantages surrounding us, and the opportunities before us, will depict to any mind the many and great forces that are at man's service.

We throw off in a sentence a description supposed to be wrapt up in an allusion, and an "intelligent audience" is by courtesy supposed to see most if not quite all that is thus alluded to.

The indifference, the unthought everywhere prevalent, so far as it bears on the question of duties and privileges born of our civilization, indicates that the mind is dazed by the sight of potency and opportunity revealed in the accomplishments, in the arts and sciences, in philosophy and religion. And yet we are all convinced within ourselves that the sum total of opportunity given mankind is great beyond anything the past has seen. We are citizens of the mightiest Republic the world has ever known. We live under a form of government that puts us all on the dead level of Democracy. We are of an age that dares face any question, and has learned to believe, at least in theory, that the masses are capable of self-government. The mightiest problems of political economy and jurisprudence are themes about which we talk, wisely, at least, in our conceits—and as if capable alike to instruct and direct, the merest stripling armed with brazen ignorance and sordid political aspirations, would lead his hearers to believe that he could carry the fate of nations and the destiny of empires on his shoulders, and yet walk uprightly and surely. Such is the intrinsic nature of a Democratic form of government that it demands the keenest thought on the part of electors, and the most sterling integrity on the part of the elected, to the end that power may intelligently be conferred and used, and when the action of rulers exceeds the knowledge of the governed, they may remain restive in view of a well grounded confidence in the leaders of their choice.

The measure of failure to reach that ideal is the measure of power permitted to the demagogue, who may play on the passions of the ignorant, rousing fears and hopes that have no basis in fact, but result in creating a basis deep and of dangerous growth, because born of class conflict, which makes ignorance vicious and bespeaks social disorder and passionate factional discord. It need not be said that we are very far from that exalted plain which is alike the demand and the privilege of our form of government. We need only to recall the partisan utterances which are to-day being rung over the land through the press and from the platform, utterances which in the coarse form of jokes, or the sharp form of invectives, or the covert form of insinuations, would lead us to believe—if we did not know the customs and tricks of campaigns—that any one who purposed executing any principle or project by political methods, had joined hands with every form of disreputable wickedness. While leaders are blamable so far as they sanction such methods, they will not sanction them, nor will any practice them beyond that permitted by the people.

It goes with the saying that our political methods are low, demoralizing, that appeals are made to passion, to prejudice, and that elections come full often enough for the nation's good.

By merest courtesy, we permit to be read as true the posters on billboards and fences and rocks, that the Hon. Blank "will discuss the political questions of the day." We mainly expect that a mixture of misquoted history, of garbled figures, of unwarranted accusations and stale jokes will make up a partisan harangue.

No party is free from the charges thus preferred, and the people love to have it so. I have sometimes fancied that it would be an admirable thing to have in every locality an unpartisan committee to attend political meetings and review the speeches made, and by mutual understanding let the people "boycott" those who are not in the main true to the facts of history, that people might be kept from untruths, and find party affiliations on the basis of real differences of principle.

I am led to make these general remarks because of a belief that the paramount problem for this Nation to solve is the temperance question; because that question touches so closely the individual, on account of the results of intemperance in the person, and the effects wrought by it upon others; because it is purely unsectional; because it is necessarily political, and therefore demands for its solution an intelligence and morality of the very highest kind.

Glance a moment at these propositions. It is the paramount problem for the Nation to solve, because it is related directly or indirectly with more crime, more poverty, more ignorance than anything else.

In short, intemperance is the vice of vices, the mother of crimes. It is more merciless than the scourge, more relentless than the sword, more insidious than any pest. Bewildering statistics meet the pallid form of thought to stagger it into faintness as we attempt to measure their unmeasurable proportions. All taxation pales into insignificance when measured beside the tax imposed by it.

The most extravagant expenditures of unthrift, either personal, state or national, take on the duldest glow of pinched economy when measured beside the wasted resources burned to this Moloch of our times. If the duty of felling the foe that would assassinate the Nation resides in the Nation, then must the Nation fell this, its paramount and most perplexing problem.

The question touches the individual more closely than any other question. It touches through appetite; latent in the blood of our nation by inheritance; developed in various degrees in a vaster army than ever warrior led. From the youth, whose blood feels the first exhilarating effects of what poetry calls the "wine cup," but modern custom denominates "the beer schooner," on to him who deliriously raves for some one to remove the cursed thing, and then curses the kindness that tries to do it, the victims of the vice are found.

It touches through avarice a vast army who gain somewhat of this world's goods at the expense of the besotted, the bereaved, the neglected and crushed ones.

It touches through ambition the demagogue, who uses it to foist himself into notoriety and power.

It touches the hearth and quenches the fire; the feet, and strips off the shoes, the bed, and stripping it, leaves only the bare floor and the few rags with which to resist the colds of winter or the damps of summer. It touches the stomach and pinches it into hunger. It puts its ghastly finger on the cheek, and the rosy hue of ruddy youth pales. It takes the children from the study and sport of schools and crowds them into the

mills and shops, and into the streets, and then behind the bars. It touches the mind and its powers blight. It touches the soul, and unless grace Omnipotent interferes, it sends it reeling into hell. You may let it alone; it will not let you alone. It is no respecter of persons. It is unsectional. Not as was slavery, a blight circumscribed by geographical bounds. Not as polygamy, entrenched in a form that an army could throw up earth-works and bombard it. From the rice swamps of the South, to the pine woods of the North, from the East, where the sun rises above the wild Atlantic, to the West, where it drops as into the calm Pacific. In the black-man's hut, in the pioneer's cabin, in the factory town and the Federal capital. It is omnipresent in our land. It is necessarily political. And it becomes so because it is necessarily a moral question.

Law, in the sense of statutory enactments, is either the expression of moral sentiment already attained unto, or of moral sentiment intellectually recognized as right to the extent that it becomes possible to codify it. The laws of the land relative to stealing, arson, murder, and other crimes express the people's sentiment relative to them. Time was when that sentiment did not exist. It came by processes of growth.

When it was so nearly attained as to make it possible and expedient to express itself by law, public sentiment did thus utter its convictions. And though no doubt weak at first, such sentiment has become so strong that it is to-day unquestioned.

The same is true of the question we consider. You cannot, in the nature of things, use what is termed "moral suasion" as an isolated method; as a finality. When moral suasion has become so far successful, as to create a prevailing sentiment, it will utter itself in law. We have reached, for instance, a point in our view of education in this State where it is quite generally felt that the youth should clearly know the physical effects of certain elements (alcohol and narcotics) in their nature, and that sentiment speaks in law, and operates in the schools. So it will be in every question which touches the people's welfare. Moral suasion which looks to the creation of sentiment by persuasive methods, will, if of a general nature and generally successful, culminate in legal enactments which are of a restrictive and coercive nature.

In our Democratic government sentiment utters itself into law through political (I do not say party) methods. When any sentiment is diversely viewed, but deemed of such importance and bearing as to make expedient party action, political action by party is the result. It becomes a party measure. My point, however, is that sentiment becomes codified by political action. In a government of the people, and for the people, such political action is wrought by the people. Administrations are set to execute the purpose of the people. For these reasons: its vast magnitude, the closeness of its touch upon the individual, its unsectional, but political nature, the temperance question presents itself to us as it never has to any other people. It demands the utmost intelligence in devising means for its solution, and the highest type of political and moral integrity in the execution of any plans set on foot to accomplish it. In this, as in every desired reform,

"Evil is wrought  
By want of thought  
As well as want of heart."

The temperance reform, which is the goal of endeavor to-day, is:

National Constitutional Prohibition; State prohibition being a stepping stone to its attainment.

This reformatory movement is often compared to other things. I know of nothing with which to compare it. Prominent and foremost in every so-called comparison are the vast differences. It is unique as it faces us. It is a question for solution, not by a monarch on his throne, at whose beck an army moves, and at whose words the hot shots of war belch from the cannon's mouth to sweep rebellious hosts into oblivion. It is a question for a sovereign people to solve; to solve by men and methods that are human above partisan, and whose human tread knows no party bounds. Do not misunderstand me; I do not wish to imply that