

LOWELL BUSINESS CARDS.

PECK & MEDANELL, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Bank Block. ROBERT MARSHALL, Cooper, East Water...

LOWELL NATIONAL BANK. CAPITAL, \$50,000. SURPLUS, \$10,000. DIRECTORS: C. T. WOODING, E. J. BOOTH...

MILTON M. PERRY, FRED L. ALGER. PERRY & ALGER, Attorneys and Solicitors. Real Estate & Loan Ag'ts.

ROBINSON, STONE & CO., Manufacturers of and Dealers in ALL KINDS OF HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS...

Benj. A. Harlan, Attorney and Solicitor. Special attention to Conveyancing, Writing Wills, and business in Probate Court.

J. ORTON EDIE, Physician Surgeon & Acoucheur. OFFICE, DR. BLISS' BLOCK, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Pengelly's Woman's Friend! For MAIDEN, WIFE and MOTHER. In a test of nine years in thirty different states...

DR. PIERCE'S KIDNEY PAD. PRICE \$1.00. A sure, pleasant and speedy cure for all forms of Diabetes, Profuse, Serenity, or High-colored Urine...

NO CURE! NO PAY! BURRILL'S Compound Cherry Balsam. WILL CURE COUGHS, COLDS & CONSUMPTION.

FRANKLIN HOUSE DETROIT. Cor. of Bates and Larned Streets. In the very center of the business part of the city...

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD. Cure Back Ache. And all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs by wearing the Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

Notice to Builders. I hereby wish to notify through the public press all who are contemplating building this season...

THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD CO. DEPOSIT, Mich. Ask for it and take no other.

Benj. A. Harlan, Attorney and Solicitor. Special attention to Conveyancing, Writing Wills, and business in Probate Court.

SEEING IS BELIEVING! The Finest Line of DRY GOODS In Lowell, Mich. Weatherwax. The Best of Everything at Lowest Prices.

SEEING IS BELIEVING! THE REBEL FLAG. It was at the battle of Manassas, about 4 o'clock of the afternoon of July 21, 1861...

SEEING IS BELIEVING! THE REBEL FLAG. It was at the battle of Manassas, about 4 o'clock of the afternoon of July 21, 1861...

SEEING IS BELIEVING! THE REBEL FLAG. It was at the battle of Manassas, about 4 o'clock of the afternoon of July 21, 1861...

SEEING IS BELIEVING! THE REBEL FLAG. It was at the battle of Manassas, about 4 o'clock of the afternoon of July 21, 1861...

ing that if it arrived in time victory might be secured, but feeling also that if the mysterious column should be Federal troops the day was lost.

The big whale from Boston, which is now on exhibition in Chicago, is to be taken shortly to St. Louis and Milwaukee.

Lumber Notes. N. B. Hayes of Muir, is putting in 15,000,000 feet of logs this winter, 12,000,000 feet of pine and 3,000,000 feet of oak.

Consumption of Coffee in the United States as shown by the warehouse deliveries, for three years: 1880, 2,263,733 bags; 1879, 2,343,092 bags; 1878, 1,903,157 bags.

A man of Menden, Mass. found a gold watch and chain in a bale of hay, a few days ago, and thinks that when the bale was screwed up time must have been pressing.

The Baron Von Jena has come from Europe to Skaneateles N. Y., to marry Miss Edith Porter of that place according to an engagement entered into in Germany last summer.

A preacher is blessed with two sons, bright little fellows they are, too. It is the custom in that preacher's family for these to recite every morning a verse of scripture.

News Notes. Around the World in Seven Days. Unnecessary fires cost this country \$10,000 an hour.

Her majesty, the Grand Duchess Schneider, has sold her Parisian home for \$180,000.

A prominent Laporte, Ind. farmer says the wheat crop in that region can be bought for \$2 per acre, so badly is it damaged by freezing.

The Wisconsin Supreme court has just decided that money lent on Sunday cannot be recovered, not even if there is a subsequent promise to pay it.

When at Glasgow, Ky., Dr. DeHaven picked Nat. Parish up by the ears, threatening to swallow him, and Nat. Parish, with a stroke of his knife, cut the doctor's throat.

It is estimated that a single shock of earthquake in London would kill half a million of people, and it is known that there have been earthquake tremblings in Scotland lately.

An order for 144 locomotives has been given to the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia by the Denver and Rio Grande for the equipment of its extension.

The church was warm, the minister was dull, and everybody fell asleep except the half-witted man, James Fleming.

A telegram from Montreal says that the Congregational nuns, who are extensive owners of property there, are about to erect a block of stores in Notre Dame street, 800 feet front by 100 feet deep, and to cost \$1,000,000.

As an advertising dodge, a railroad car started from Boston yesterday to go through to San Francisco without change, the outside of which was covered with posters, and inside are 500 dozen bottles of the article advertised.

Minnesota has appropriated \$4,500 in the last five years to encourage tree planting and the state forestry association reports that millions of young, thrifty forest trees, standing in hundreds of artificial groves, are now scattered over their broad prairies.

The steamship Great Eastern, launched in November, 1857, has, it is said, cost \$25,000,000, has not paid one-quarter of that sum to her owners and has gained such a name for ill-luck that sailors refuse to ship in her.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that Prof. O. C. Hill, principal of the normal school at Oregon, Hall county, Mo., will be private Secretary to President Garfield.

What is a sprat? is a question which has been often asked, and has been frequently answered, but never quite satisfactorily.

A preacher in Rock county, Kas., had been for weeks conducting a wonderful ly successful revival.

The child of a very fashionable family was sick, and the colored servant was sent to the drug store with a prescription.

Michigan Matters. Cleanings from Our Exchanges. Jackson is discussing a street railway project.

Several roofs in Grand Rapids have broken down under the weight of snow. George Mulligan was hurt by a rolling log, last week Wednesday, at Lake City, and died Friday.

The house of Mrs. Frank Rowley at Buchanan was burned last Tuesday evening. Loss \$2,000; no insurance.

Wm. E. O'Bryan, for many years foreman in the Ionia Sentinel office, died at Westville, Tuesday morning last.

Four hundred fishing shanties are now out on Saginaw bay and 200 more are ready to be moved out. The catch is, so far, below average.

The Hart Argus is trying to make people believe that an Oceana county official saw the sun rise one of these cold winter mornings, and rushed down street yelling "Fire!"

Thomas L. Forbes, of Port Huron, has been sued for \$10,000 damages for selling liquor to John Moffat, in consequence of which he got drunk and had both hands frozen so that amputation was necessary.

Last week, at Leroy, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad north of Grand Rapids, a brakeman named Griffith fell under the wheels of a freight train while coupling and had both legs and his left arm cut off. He died in a few hours.







What's Going On

AMONG THE FARMERS, &c. News, Hints and Suggestions.

An imported Durham cow, the property of a farmer near Aurora, Ill., has given birth to six calves in less than two years. The bovines were born in pairs.

At a recent agricultural gathering in New England, one man claimed that he made 12 per cent. on his capital invested in farming, and another said he did not make over 1 1/2 per cent.

A gentleman who stands high in the scientific world, Prof. Fontaine, predicts that the year 1881 will be most unusually wet, and warns planters against relying wholly on cotton. Such warnings have been made before this, but always without effect.

They are beginning to use Indian corn in England instead of barley to make malt. If the experiment proves to be practical it will cause an increased demand for American corn, and farmers will always have a place to put their surplus grain.

A lady who raised a large number of hens says that, after vainly trying the recommended remedies for lice, she has hit upon the plan of giving them once or twice a week a large loaf made of Graham flour in which a handful of sulphur has been mixed. The hens like it, and are freed from lice and kept healthy through the season.

Unless seed corn has been selected with care, it is useless to look for large yields. It is not a very costly matter for each farmer to procure a half dozen varieties of corn which in other places he knows to have yielded heavily. These may be planted on small plots 33x33 feet square (one-fortieth of an acre), on different parts of the farm, and the most prolific kinds thus determined for future guidance.

A recent writer says it is advisable to feed calves in winter with something besides skim milk, and suggests the use of "hay tea," made by placing a quantity of hay in a small tub, then pouring boiling water upon it, and allowing the mixture to stand until cold enough for the calf to drink. Mix this tea with skim milk and it will not only give a nutritious drink, but a desirable change in feeding.

A correspondent, S. C. Fitch, writing from Shellmouth, Tenn., in relation to an article published in our issue of December 10, 1880, in which we said cheap pastures are a necessity in sheep raising for profit, says that the mountains of North Alabama and North Georgia, for sheep pasturage, are hard to beat, that the climate is cool in the summer, and not vigorous in winter. He further says there are thousands upon thousands of well watered, uncultivated, coal and Government lands where cattle and sheep roam at will from the 20th of March till Christmas.—Con't Advertiser.

When an orchard requires fertilizing it is best to do this all over the ground, and not to apply manure only near the trees. This produces a large growth of roots close to the trees, for roots grow where the soil is richest, and prevents the growth at a distance from the tree. Manure tends to encourage the growth of wood rather than fruit. Instead of manure it is better to cultivate the soil and leave it fallow, or to seed it to clover and plow it in, giving a liberal dressing of lime or wood ashes. The clover is then plowed under. Orchards need lime and ashes more than manure, and these soon produce healthy, smooth bark.

Attention to Grading.

A man of very ordinary means can in a few years have a flock of sheep equal to the best if he uses ordinary good judgment in his selections of ewes for breeding, and constantly keeps at the head of his fold a thoroughbred male. Secure a few good common ewes at first, and buy a purely bred ram every year or two to couple with the best ewes in the flock, and fatten for market the inferior ones. Thus, by using none but thoroughbred rams, and selecting each year the best ewes in the flock for reproduction, sheep growing may be made more profitable.

Value of Clover as Manure

"One ton of green clover," says Dr. Harlan, "contains 12 pounds of nitrogen, 2 1/2 pounds of phosphoric acid, 9 pounds of potash and 1,600 pounds of water. Say that 15 tons by the middle of June are ready to cut down or plough in for wheat. If left on the surface as a green dressing a second crop will grow up and the two together will amount in tops and roots by the middle of August to 25 tons per acre. That will be 500 tons on a field of 20 acres, an amount of green manure which will contain 6,000 pounds of nitrogen. One peck of seed to the acre, at \$10 per bushel, will make the nitrogen cost less than one cent per pound, and the green clover ten cents per ton. For 500 tons of barnyard manure then you pay \$50. The doctor asserts that it will take 600 tons of barnyard manure to furnish the amount of nitrogen equivalent to this, for which we should give \$900. He quotes Professor Johnson to show that the soil is constantly parting with its nitric acid, it being swept away by rains and by water courses. The Rhine, the Seine, and the Nile carry away from their adjacent countries "as much nitrogen every year as there is in 174,000,000 bushels of wheat or Indian corn." The careful farmer will find that the best collector of this last treasure, which is going from every farm, is red clover. It "stands in the highest rank." This plant, according to George Geddes, is the basis of agriculture. "It is used," he says, "for pasture, for hay, and for manure. Strike it out of existence, and a revolution would follow that would make it necessary for us to learn everything anew in regard to cultivating our lands."

Breeds of Animals for Meat.

Now that our exports of meat to England are so large it will pay to know what a Scotch butcher says in regard to his shipments: Farmers should send to Great Britain 3 year-old fatted animals, weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 lbs. (live weight), and yearling sheep that will weigh from 70 to 80 lbs. (dressed). These should be well fattened, with plenty of lean meat in the carcass, nicely covered with fat. He says our sheep are generally fat enough, but have a great lack of lean meat. He condemns the Leicester and Cotswold breeds, and says no first-class English butcher would have either, as they are too coarse in the grain, carry too much fat and too little lean meat. He thinks the breeds best suited to our use are Oxford, Shropshire, and South-down, in the order they are given, and recommends farmers to improve their stock by using the best purebred males. He discourages sending rams to England, but says the more good wethers the better. These gentlemen speak highly of Short-horns and Angus Polls, but under no circumstances should grade males be used for stock purposes. Among the hogs, Mr. Hill gave preference to the middle-bred Yorkshire and the Berkshire; thought the best quality of pork was obtained from the Berkshires; did not think they grew as fast as the Yorkshires.

Sanitary Science on the Farm.

President Orton, of the Ohio State University, delivered a very interesting address on this important topic at the late Ohio Agricultural Convention, of which we obtained the following abstract. The remarks are of general interest:

The object of sanitary science is to prevent disease. The principal subjects with which it deals are sewerage, drainage and water supply. When these are regulated in accordance with the laws of health, malaria, typhoid, and consumption grow less prevalent and disappear, reducing the death rate of communities, and lengthening the average age of the race. So far this has been confined to towns. The country offers best opportunity for protection in these matters. The country has naturally the advantages, yet the country home too often shows a state of affairs rendering it far more fatal to health than the dwelling of a family in the same circumstances in the town.

Defective drainage and polluted water are the two chief causes of disease. The first, generally, is neglected entirely in choosing and preparing a site for farm buildings. Convenience too often is the cause of choice of position. Springs of water determine the place of the older residences. Springs break out in low grounds. It is only as the country grows older that the residences move toward the high grounds. Water drains to low places. In Ohio are extensive tracts of plain land so near one level that water can scarcely choose which way to flow. Here are natural difficulties. A tract from which water cannot be drained away to the depth of four feet from the surface, is not fit for residence. We have in this State the best and the worst of building soils. Gravel ridges and gravelly clays are the best; the worst is the stone-like and stubborn boulder clay. The one insures dry, the other damp, foundations forever.

The drainage of many farm houses is bad from utter neglect to make provision for it, even when it could be secured at small outlay. The climate of Ohio is variable, its lowest limit, say 20 degrees below zero. This necessitates a cellar which prevents its contents from freezing, dug six or more feet below the water level. Few of these have any drainage.

Mr. Orton introduced Judge Field's picture of the old-time cellar. He then considered the condition of the cellar, where vegetables lie and decay, rats and mice abound, and cats are permitted to prow and hunt their prey. The poisonous vapors are constantly rising, drawn up by current of air. The farmer and his sons may escape, by the aid of fresh air in which they spend their days, but the wife and daughters, shut up to their tasks in the house, soon lose bloom and elasticity, suffer from neuralgia and often die before they grow old. A few dollars in labor and drain tile would remedy this state of affairs.

The character of the water which we drink is the most important subject which we can be called to consider. Typhoid fever is largely distributed by poisoned drinking water. Where it appears the water supply is to be suspected. In Massachusetts, where towns are under sanitary supervision, typhoid fever is a disease of the country alone. The farmer's well is not certain to be contaminated, as is that of the dweller in towns, but it is subject to many dangers. It is so situated, often, that the draft of the water is from the direction of the barnyard. Often it serves the barn as well as the house. It may be poisoned by the surface washing; or by the leaking through the porous soil, and the green clover ten cents per ton. For 500 tons of barnyard manure then you pay \$50. The doctor asserts that it will take 600 tons of barnyard manure to furnish the amount of nitrogen equivalent to this, for which we should give \$900. He quotes Professor Johnson to show that the soil is constantly parting with its nitric acid, it being swept away by rains and by water courses. The Rhine, the Seine, and the Nile carry away from their adjacent countries "as much nitrogen every year as there is in 174,000,000 bushels of wheat or Indian corn." The careful farmer will find that the best collector of this last treasure, which is going from every farm, is red clover. It "stands in the highest rank." This plant, according to George Geddes, is the basis of agriculture. "It is used," he says, "for pasture, for hay, and for manure. Strike it out of existence, and a revolution would follow that would make it necessary for us to learn everything anew in regard to cultivating our lands."

A simple pit, without a drain reeking with abomination, left to find its own outlet, near the house, for convenience, flooded by rains, draining into all these channels for which the well is a deep drain—what wonder that it in some instances draws supply from these localities! It may be well enough when rain is plenty and springs full, but in times of drouth a well that is bad should be condemned at once; the sources of its supply are accessible to pollution from the causes named. The farmer needs better knowledge of, and more respect for natural law. More than any other man, he can control the arrangement of his own affairs. So cheaply and so perfectly is he able to do this, that it is culpable negligence when he does not. He ought by this time to know that a sick wife and a doctor's bill costs more than proper drainage of his premises.—Ohio Farmer.

A Curious Calculation.

The New York Journal of Commerce takes up an utterance of the Rev. Adirondack Murray, who said in a recent lecture:

Now the population of the earth is 1,000,000,000, and a generation dies every 30 years. In every 30 years, then, 1,000,000,000 human beings go out of the world and 1,000,000,000 come in. Forty years ago the church taught that the world was 6,000 years old. She don't do that now. She pretends to guess within 100,000 years how old the world is. Very well. What has been the population of the world since the race began? Who can estimate the number? By what arithmetic shall you compute the swarming millions? Take the globe and flatten it into a vast plain, 24,000 by 24, and would it accommodate but a fraction of the human beings that have lived upon its surface? Where is the locality of the judgment to be then? Can it have a locality?

To this the Journal replies:

Now make the widest conceivable estimates. Suppose that the human race has existed on this earth 100,000 years, and that the population has never from the first day been smaller than this estimate for the present time—namely, 1,000,000,000. For the sake of an easy calculation, instead of 30 years to a generation, make it three generations to a century. There will then appear to have been 3,000 generations of 1,000,000,000 each, who, being assembled, require standing room. For a crowded meeting of men, women and children, it will be an ample estimate to give each two square feet of room. A square mile contains, in round numbers, 25,000,000 square feet, and 12,500,000 persons could stand on it. Therefore 80 square miles would hold a generation, and 3,000 times that space would hold the population 100,000. That is to say, 240,000 square miles would contain them, and, gathered in a parallelogram, they would stand in a space 600 miles long by 400 broad. They could be easily accommodated in one or two of our states.

Dead and buried side by side they would require only five times their standing space, or (say) 1,200,000 square miles, and the United States of America has ample wild lands as yet unoccupied and unoccupied to give them a cemetery. If any one wishes he may estimate how many thousand years of generations could find graves in this country without crowding each other. Whoever will may imagine the population assembled in a circle, or in a vast theater with floor above floor, each floor diminishing the surface area of the building. It will do people of vivid imaginations the good to reduce such imaginations to the facts of figures, and any school girl can do it.

But it is not satisfied with this computation, and proceeds to argue that there is no evidence that man has existed for 100,000 years, and that the Mosaic records are correct in ascribing his first appearance to a period about 6,000 years ago. It is not necessary to reproduce the grounds adduced for this belief. We have seen what the status would be on a calculation of the longer period. Here are the figures for the shorter: In 6,000 years there are 180 generations, and as we know something by historic evidence of the sparse population of former times in some parts of the world, and must make allowance for the deluge (which all nations believe to have occurred), we shall be more than safe in estimating one-half of the present population as the average in all past generations. The 180 generations each of 500,000,000 give us 90,000,000,000 for the whole human race. Graves of ten square feet for each would be easily found in each of quite a number of the states in the Union, and this assembly of all the generations of mankind would stand in a circle round Mount Blanc, Mount Washington, or Mount Sinai, so that every eye could see the summit 50 miles distant.

We cannot quite see why the victims of the deluge should be excepted from the ordinary count, for in the event of a general judgment they must be supposed to rise, as do all the other dead, and we are not vouching for any of the Journal's figures. It is sufficient to remark, however, that it has made its estimates with every appearance of sincerity and reverence, and its action shows that the modern editor, like Terence's hero, is of the opinion that everything that concerns humanity lies within his province.

"Say Mister," said a small boy to one of the assistants at the public library, recently, "I can't find the books I want in these here catalogue. I wish yer'd draw them for me." "What work do you wish to draw?" patiently inquired the official. "Well, have you got Mulligan the Masher, or the Gory Galoot of the Galoots?" The man shook his head. "Well, I'd like 'Red Headed Ralph, the Ranger of the Roaring Rialto.' " "We don't keep any of that kind of trash, my boy." "What sort of a library is this, anyway?" retorted the gamin. "Why, it's just like everythin' else in this country—run for the rich, and the poor workin' man gits no show at all."

Bargains! Bargains! Now is the Time to Secure Bargains in Winter Goods!

—To make Room for our— Spring Purchases.

—AN ELEGANT LINE OF—

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Germantown Yarns, Domestic Yarns, Ladies and Gents Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.

EVERYTHING CHEAP.

Don't fail to get our Prices! We will not be Undersold!

Collar & Weekes.

Unimpeachable Testimony.

In presenting the following letters to the public we will only say, that they are selected from a large number which we are constantly receiving from all sections. They speak for themselves and should satisfy the most skeptical of the value of Lawson's Curative:

NEURALGIA 4 YEARS.

BRUSA, O., Dec. 1876. Gentlemen—Having suffered with Neuralgia of the muscles for four years, and used the various remedies which are advertised, with little or no relief, I was induced to try your Curative. Using one bottle I am entirely cured of pain, but shall apply still another to completely eradicate the disease from the system, which I have every confidence to believe your remedy will do.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 26th, 1876. Gentlemen—I desire to make a statement regarding the effect of your Curative. I suffered intensely for two months with Sciatic Rheumatism, and naturally tried all the remedies I could hear of, but to no purpose. I was finally cured by your Curative. I was cured by one who had been cured. I began to feel better after the first bottle, and after the second I was free from pain and well. I firmly believe every case of Rheumatism will yield to Lawson's Curative, but it must be used freely and in the manner directed. JAMES H. BROWN.

SORE THROAT.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22d, 1876. The Lawson Chemical Co. Gentlemen—I was suffering terribly with Sore Throat the evening I called upon you, as you will recollect. After using the Curative frequently during the night, as per direction, I found that by morning I was almost entirely relieved. As the Curative proved so effective in my case, I have taken pleasure in recommending it to my friends, and shall continue to do so. I was free from pain and well. WILL H. BEARDSLEY.

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 8th, 1876. Gentlemen—My wife has used your Curative for Nervous Headache, and the result was most gratifying. We would not be without it. Very respectfully, L. C. HECKMAN, Sec. M. R. & Co.

DYSPEPSIA.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27th, 1876. Gentlemen—I wish to express my thanks for the relief your Curative gave my daughter. She suffered Dyspepsia for two years. A very few doses taken as you directed cured her pain and gave her a good appetite. Her food does not distress her now, neither is she troubled with nausea. We have every reason to feel that she is cured. J. W. MADRIGAN.

WARNER'S BILE BEGETTERS.

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases. In eliminating the impurities of the blood, the natural and necessary result is the cure of all diseases and other skin eruptions and diseases, including Cancer, Ulcers and other Sores. It cures all the diseases of the Stomach, including Dyspepsia, General Debility, etc., and is cured by the Bile Begetters. It is unequalled as an appetizer and restorative. It is a medicine which should be in every family. It is a safe and reliable medicine, and will save the payment of many doctors' bills. Bottles of two sizes; price, 50 cents and \$1.00.

Warner's Safe Bile Begetters are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y. Send for Family and Testimonials.

DR. PIERCE'S LIVER PAD.

Positively and permanently cures every form of Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Fatty Torpid and Inactive Liver, Inflammation and all Derangements of the Liver; in fact all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Worn without inconvenience; does away with all nauseous medicines. Highest testimonials from people of all classes, habits and avocations. Swears affidavits by the hundred. Dr. Pierce's Liver Pad has cured hundreds of cases given up by physicians as incurable. There were 180,000 sold the past year. Nothing in the history of specific medicine has ever equaled it. Always helps; nearly always cures. Cheap, speedy, effective. For sale at \$1.00 each by the leading druggists in every town in the United States and Canada. If your druggist do not keep Dr. Pierce's Pad, send one dollar in a registered letter to the Pierce Pad Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive one by return mail. Sold by Hunt & Hunter.

LANDS FOR SALE.

Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, and a 1/4 of a w 3/4 Sec. 5, and E. fraction of Sec. 6, Town 7, north Range 8 west 27 1/2 acres, on Flat River, about 7 miles above Lowell will be sold together or in 3 parcels. Persons desiring to purchase will please call upon the undersigned or send per mail for diagrams, prices and terms of sale. FREDERICK HALL, Ionia, Mich., Dec. 18, 1880.

Subscribe Now For HINE'S DOLLAR WEEKLY

Lowell Journal. "The Cheapest and Best."

PRICE REDUCED To \$1.00 a Year! 50 Cents for Six Months!

Trial Subscriptions (to new subscribers only) three months for 25 cents. Every Subscriber paying one year in advance will receive a valuable Horse Book Free.

THE JOURNAL IS FULL OF General News, Of Local Correspondence from many towns, Of Farm News and Items, News for the Ladies, Of Local News, Of Choice Literature, Of Wit and Humor, Of Best reading in every department.

It is All Printed at Home. Newsy, Spicy and Handsome. Worth Twice its Cost.

READ A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS:

It is one of the brightest weeklies in the State.—Detroit News.

The Lowell JOURNAL, under the management of James W. Hine, is one of the newest and liveliest of our State exchanges. Every page is stamped with Mr. Hine's originality and humor. Moreover, the price is reduced to a dollar a year, and is announced in the new title—"Hine's Dollar Weekly Lowell JOURNAL," with a striking fac-simile of the "dollar of our days." The JOURNAL is an admirable weekly, with an individuality of its own, and it deserves the success which it is sure to receive.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

All published at home and full of lively items.—Lansing Republican. As full of interesting matter as an egg is of meat.—Balding News.

The JOURNAL is spicy enough for a metropolitan weekly.—Charlotte Leader. We don't know what kind of a town Lowell is, but we do know "Jim" Hine gives the Lowell people the spiciest local paper in this part of the State.—Portland Observer.

The JOURNAL deserves a general circulation. The "Jinocraxisms" are alone worth the subscription price.—Ovid Register. Hine can manufacture more and better newspaper paragraphs than any man we know of. His paper is worth twice what he asks it.—Cadillac News.

The Lowell JOURNAL is without an exception the best weekly in the State.—Howard Record. The Lowell JOURNAL, the best and spiciest paper in Michigan, has been changed from old to new. It is all—spice.—Cedar Springs Clipper.

It is the smartest, cutest, liveliest, cheekiest, newest paper printed in Michigan.—Greenville Daily News. These are only a few of the many complimentary notices received from our exchanges.

All Subscriptions to be sent to Publisher Journal, LOWELL, MICHIGAN.

Usual Great Slaughter Sale!

WE TAKE A BIG LOSS THIS YEAR.

Cash Buyers only invited. The Credit System Means High Prices.

Always after New Year we mark down Stock remaining on hand and convert it into cash, instead of doing as most firms do, carry it over until another season. Listen to the loss we take. Choice Fast Color Prints 5 cts. A large lot of Best Prints thrown in at 6c. worth 8 cents.

Entire Stock of Merrimack, Pacific, Manchester, Cocheo and Hamilton Prints, Down to 7c's. Handsome Dress goods 10 cts. Plain Alpaca, all colors, 12 1/2 cts. worth 10 cts. All winter dress goods at reduced prices.

Black and colored All Wool Cashmeres at less than present wholesale prices. Blankets slaughtered. Cloaks slaughtered. All winter shawls slaughtered. All dolmans slaughtered.

Good White Blankets \$2 a pair. Large sized Bed Comfortables down to \$1.10 each. \$2 Beaver Cloaks for 1.50. \$10 Beaver cloaks for 7.50. \$15 Beaver Cloaks for \$12 00.

All Wool double Shawls marked down to \$3. Large Sized Shawls from \$1 up. Never before such an opportunity to buy Woolen Shawls at such low Prices as we are now giving.

50c Balmoral Skirts for 40c. 60c Felt Skirts for 45c. Other and finer Skirts marked down as cheap in proportion. Heavy Canton Flannels 7c. good Plaid Flannels 12c Heavy Twilled Flannels 20c.

Good Waterproof 60c. All Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans at reduced prices. Good fast color gingham 10c. Bleached and unbleached muslins at less than present New York wholesale prices.

Carpets, Oil cloths, Black Silks, Black Alpaca, all kinds of Dress goods Shawls, Ladies' and Misses' Knit Woolen Jackets, Nubias, gloves, Table Linen, Ticking, Towels and Towelling, Blue and Brown Denims, all kinds of Shirting, etc. etc. are included. Nothing held back in this great mark down Sale. Come at once and get first choice as the low prices cannot last long.

JOHN FITZGERALD & CO., New York City Store, No. 72 Mouroe Street (CORNER OTTAWA.) GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

JOHN KOPE. ORTON HILL.

UNDERTAKING.

We keep two Heares and reliable horses and drivers which are furnished FREE

Mr. John Kopf and Mr. Will Lally, two experienced Undertakers, will respond to all call.

Our stock embraces all the various classes of goods to be found in the first class undertaking establishments of the cities.

Kopf & Hill, Bank Block