

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 1.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1884.

NO. 21.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Albert Coye & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated January 16, 1884.
ALBERT COYE,
CHARLES A. COYE.
We have this day entered into co-partnership under the firm name of
ALBERT COYE & SONS,
For the purpose of continuing the TENT AND AWNING BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 73 Canal Street.
ALBERT COYE,
CHARLES A. COYE,
JAMES A. COYE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—About March 1st, a situation as book-keeper, by a thoroughly competent and reliable man. Satisfactory references. Address B. Care of W. A. Severson, Druggist, Buchanan, Mich.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. The F. D. Caulkins stock and business at Fife Lake. Address H. B. Fairchild, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE in Grand Rapids, for \$2,500 or invoice. Owner has other business. Address Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE at Otsego, Mich. \$2,000. Address Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

D. DARWIN HUGHES—WALTER H. HUGHES.

D. D. & W. H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Ledyard Block, Ottawa St., Grand Rapids.

Special attention given to the COLLECTION of Claims and Commercial Litigation in the City and throughout Northwestern Michigan. Also, Proofs of Claims in Assignment Cases.

R. J. KIRKLAND, M. D.,

SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE

Ear, Eye and Throat

WITH DR. JOHNSON & BOISE,

72 Ottawa Street, Corner of Monroe Street.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p. m.

JOHN MOHRHARD,

—WHOLESALE—

Fresh & Salt Meats

109 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

SEEDS

—FOR THE—

FIELD AND GARDEN,

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT THE—

SEED STORE,

91 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. T. LAMOREAUX, Agent.

C. P. BIGELOW,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

—AND—

APPLIANCES,

NO. 8 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

PECK BROTHERS,

129 and 131 Monroe Street,

—WHOLESALE—

DRUGGISTS

Prices in No Instances Higher than those Quoted

in this Paper. Write us for Special Quotations.

F. J. DETTENTHALER

Successor to H. M. Bliven,

—WHOLESALE—

OYSTERS

AND CANNED GOODS.

Agent for Farren's Celebrated "F" Brand

Raw Oysters.

117 MONROE STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Grocery Business

FOR SALE.

A well-selected stock of groceries situated

in a growing town of 1,500 population is offered

for sale. The stock will inventory \$3,000 to

\$3,500, and the cash sales last year amounted

to \$20,800. The store is located in the best part

of the town, the building is of brick, and the

rent but \$200 per annum, with a lease having

three years yet to run. Best of reasons for

selling. Address XXX, care THE TRADESMAN,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ask for prices on Boralumine.

AMERICAN SARDINES.

How Small Herring are Made to Resemble Sardines.

From the Portland Argus.
Nine-tenths of the sardines consumed in the United States come from Maine. Very few of the real French fish are imported now. These Yankee sardines are nothing but small herring put up in boxes with gaudy labels and French inscriptions. In Eastport there are nineteen places where they turn out sardines, besides three at Lubec, two at Jonesport, and one each at Millbridge, Lamaine and Robinson. In 1876 a firm did a lucrative business packing "Russian sardines" at Eastport. These were little herring packed in small wooden kegs preserved with spices of different kinds. It occurred to one member of the firm that these little fish might be utilized to better advantage by cooking them and packing them in olive oil, like the French sardines. The experiment had been tried several years before without success. The difficulty was to eradicate the taste of the herring. It was easy to cook the herring, pack them in olive oil and seal them airtight, but when they were opened they had not the rich, spicy flavor of the regular French sardines. After a great many experiments one of the manufacturers succeeded in producing a mixture of oils and spices which removed the disagreeable taste. The herring used for making sardines are about four inches long, and are taken in great quantities along the Maine and New Brunswick coast. They can be bought of the fishermen for about \$5 a hog-head, although when the fish are scarce, as they often are in the spring, they bring as much as \$15 a hog-head. After being captured the fish are taken immediately to the factory and laid in heaps upon long tables. The first thing is to decapitate and clean the fish. The dexterity with which the operation is performed by the children who are employed is remarkable. On an average seventy-five fish are cleaned and decapitated every minute by each child. Both operations are performed with one stroke of a sharp knife. A box holding about a bushel lies at the feet of each operator, and as the cleaning is completed the fish slide into the box. The pay for this work is ten cents per box, and some of the children make \$1.50 per day.

After being washed the herring are pickled for half an hour, and then laid upon trays and placed in a large drying room heated by steam. After the fish are dry they are thrown into large shallow pans of boiling oil and thoroughly cooked. They are then packed in tin boxes by girls and women, and in each box is poured a quantity of the patent mixture of oils and spices. Covers are then fitted to the boxes and then sealed on by men. As air must be excluded, the cans, when sealed, are placed in a tank of boiling water where they remain half an hour, and are then removed and placed on an inclined plane, so that the air rushes to one corner of the box. This corner is punctured with an awl, the hot air escapes, and the can is made airtight by a drop of solder. The boxes are then ornamented with attractive French labels, stating that the enclosed are "Sardines a la Francaise," some are labeled "a l'huile d'olive." The oil used is cottonseed oil, such as is made in South Carolina. It is not always the best quality of oil. The best oil is used, however, for the fish sold as "prime."

There are prepared at these factories other varieties of fish known as "mustard," "marmalade" and "sea trout." The mustards are prepared like the sardines until they are put in the cans. They are packed in a preparation made of mustard, vinegar and oil, with a soupcon of spice. The mustards are larger fish than the sardines. The marmalades are packed in a sauce made of vinegar, spices, lemon and sugar, and the sea trout are large herring put up in oval boxes with still another sauce.

Almost the entire product of these factories is shipped to New York, whence it is sold to retailers all through the country. One of the Lubec houses prepared about 4,500 boxes a day. The actual cost per box, including all expenses, is about five cents. The profit made by the packers is from five to seven cents. The difference between these prices, and what the consumer pays for the fish at the grocery goes into the pockets of the groceryman.

Michigan Wants a Flavored Cigar.

From the Syracuse Standard.

The veteran cigar manufacturer, Joseph Barton said, in regard to the color of tobacco: "Sweating or curing tobacco is done to take the vegetable taste out of it. It is a slow process of cooking. The tobacco having gone through the process of sweating, is sometimes light, sometimes dark. It is not necessarily stronger for being dark, or milder for being light. We color our cigars to suit our trade. We can give them any shade of brown they want. We flavor only our cheaper grades, though many manufacturers flavor their best, ten-cent cigars. In some parts of the West, Michigan, for instance, the trade demands a flavored cigar. In regard to ash, gray is the best color. A black ash is always bad. A white ash is not necessarily good; neither is it necessarily bad. It may be either. Men, New Yorkers especially, accustomed to smoke the best imported cigars, are suspicious of a very white ash. Our American seed cigars burn, as a rule, a whiter ash than imported Havanas of the poorer grades. Most of our domestic cigars are superior to the cheaper class of Havana cigars imported into this country.

Bad Investments.

A banker was playing the devoted to a handsome widow who had buried three husbands. Last week he concluded to call for a settlement.

"My dear madam," he began, "you may have noticed that I have felt more than an ordinary interest in you; such an interest, madam, as might be termed usury in business circles. In fact, madam, I want to go into copartnership with you; marry you, in other words."

"I'm very sorry, indeed sir, but I'm promised to another. I am sure I feel highly honored, and I—"

"Don't mention it, madam, don't mention it. If you have issued fourth mortgage bonds on yourself, I haven't a word to say. I was willing to take the risk in your case, but let me give you a pointer; I don't grab up promiscuous stock with fourth mortgage on it, as a business. It's a bad practice, and I know men who have been ruined by it. Good-day."

NO WONDER SHE WAS JEALOUS.

Disadvantage of the Names Used in the Cigar Trade.

"The fact is, boys," remarked a well-known traveling man, "it will never do to carry a letter when you are fooling around dimity."
"Did you ever get caught?" spoke up a man with a rent in his breeches.
"Yes. I used to call on a young lady in Hopkinsville, and—now this must not go any further."
"By no means!" and all spoke in chorus. "Go on."
"Well, I thought considerable of the girl and I afterwards became satisfied that she was considerably 'gone' on me. Trip before last I made it a point to remain in the town over night, and about 19:30 o'clock I called at the residence, having previously sent a boy around to inform her. I was met at the door by as pretty a girl as Kentucky ever produced, and was greeted with a pair of as bright and dancing eyes as any hour ever possessed. We had hardly been seated before she began going through my pockets in a mischievous manner. I had several letters which I did not want her to see, that I had left in my sample case, knowing her curiosity and pick-pocket proclivities from former occasions. I had received a letter from the house regarding my line of goods by the late mail, and fearing nothing I had put it in my pocket. She found it. I told her it was a business letter and would not interest her."

"Did it?" inquired one of his hearers.

"Didn't it? Here is the letter:"

DEAR JIM—You don't seem to think enough of "Jessie." Keep her "away up," for I tell you she is straight goods. I don't go much on your "Little Pride," for even the "Lovely Lass" is far superior, and you know I always thought the aforesaid Lass is a fraud. You may also push "My Beauty" and "My Sweet Lips." You are not doing enough with either though you are continually freezing to your "Little Pride." The "Southern Belle" is taking among traveling men, but she is hardly light enough for the old timers. Business is good at home. Chew "Bright Eyes" and then tell me what you think.

Yours in haste, HARRY.

"She glanced over the letter, screamed—they all scream—and then she cried—they all cry. As soon as she could catch her breath, with suppressed anger and disappointment, mixed in equal quantities, she addressed me, who was in entire ignorance of the cause:

"You base wretch! You deceiver! You professed affection for me and at the same time have a troop of female admirers, and whose affection, no doubt, you return! Your 'Jessies,' 'Little Prides' and 'Lovely Lassies!' I do not know who Harry is, nor I don't want to know, but he must be a nice gentleman, truly, when he wants you to push his 'Sweet Lips.' Oh! you horrid dissembler. But I could stand all but the last line: 'Chew Bright Eyes and tell me what you think.' Oh!"

"She flopped in the center of the parlor," continued the cigar man, "and the fall aroused the family. The old lady came running in in her night clothes, and the old man had nothing on to speak of except a shot gun and a load of astonishment which changed to vengeance when he saw his daughter in hysterics on the carpet. There were no two horns to my dilemma, and I grabbed the only one and my hat at the same time and I left the town on a midnight freight, and have not visited the place since."

Corners and Syndicates.

The tendency of the age seems to be to divert business from legitimate channels into speculative schemes, through the operation of combinations—so-called syndicates. Prices of commodities are no longer regulated according to the law of supply and demand, but are raised and lowered through the influence of combined capital acting in harmony for the accomplishment of a common end. Trade organizations, under the name of Exchanges, are often made instruments in the hands of operators schooled in "corners," whereby legitimate traders are "squeezed" and fleeced when engaged in transactions which are not supposed to largely involve the element of speculation or risk. Transactions that for years were confined to railway shares, grain, pork, and a few staple commodities, have come to be common in very many channels of trade; in fact, in the department of groceries, the legitimate trader finds his calculations set at naught at almost every turn, and sees not only the profits due to a judicious investment of capital and a conservative system of business turned into the pool, but too often a portion of the original investment as well.

Patents Issued to Michigan Inventors.

The following patents have lately been issued to Michigan inventors:

James Austin, Detroit, finishing mill.

A. Freschel, Detroit, application of fabrics to moulins and other articles.

H. Hurlburt, Millbrook, spoke cutting machine.

Wm. Hunter, Grindstone Center, car coupling.

Jas. Jewell, Grandville, pipe wrench.

Chas. J. Leach, Hartford, traction engine.

Jas. Lynch, New Haven, safety guard for railway frogs.

Butler R. Platt, Plainwell, spring bed cot.

A. Schaeffer, Detroit, wheelbarrow.

The Judicious Saleswoman.

From the New York Evening Post.

The really fashionable saleswoman is judicious. Time was when she was indelicate or pert, but now she is judicious, and when asked for anything she always informs herself as to the customer's intention before making the smallest movement to find the goods desired. "Chenille!" she says gravely; "you mean chenille cord?" "Yes." "Red chenille cord?" "Yes." "Bright red?" "Yes." "Well, we haven't it." "Black crocheted buttons?" "Yes." "What color?" "Black." "Yes. Large or small?" "Large." "There's the card," she murmurs gently. "Yellow-dotted-net? Yellow?" "Don't mention it, madam, don't mention it. If you have issued fourth mortgage bonds on yourself, I haven't a word to say. I was willing to take the risk in your case, but let me give you a pointer; I don't grab up promiscuous stock with fourth mortgage on it, as a business. It's a bad practice, and I know men who have been ruined by it. Good-day."

An Indiana family that uses black tea because they are in mourning are probably as sincere mourners as though they wore crape on their hats.—Peck's Sun.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Digests of Commercial Decisions Recently Handed Down.

The rule that a lease for more than a year is void unless in writing has nothing to do with a case where a man makes an oral agreement to take the premises for a year from some future date. The agreement and the lease are two different things. (Campbell, J.) Whiting vs. Ohlert.

If a man by word of mouth orders a \$60 overcoat from Mr. Rasch and asks that it be made according to a specified sample, and when it has been delivered sends it back to be altered, and finally concludes that he does not want it, he cannot, at that late stage, claim that his order was one of the kind that would have to be in writing to be worth anything, because the goods have already been delivered, and if returned to the tailor are held at the customer's commands. (Sherwood, J.) Rasch vs. Bissell.

One Scotchman forwarded a lot of lumber by rail to another at St. Ignace. It was to be inspected by a railway official, but the purchaser would not wait, and not only used a great deal that the inspector passed, but some that he rejected. Of course there arose a dispute about payment, and the first one had to bring suit. When he came to prove quantity he told how much he had shipped but the other objected that this was no proof of the amount delivered. It bore upon it, however, and one who had taken away most of the stuff, and thereby made the facts hard to prove, could not object to such items of evidence as were accessible. The judge strained his discretion, however, in letting the plaintiff change his election of counts from common to special after the proofs were in; but as in this particular case the evidence would have been the same under both, the error was of little consequence. (Cooley, J.) McLennan vs. McDermid.

Clerk as Agent or Partner.

When a clerk or agent is by agreement to receive a fixed portion of profits as compensation for his time or labor, he does so as clerk or agent and not as partner. But where one advances money under an agreement that the principal is to be refunded, but for compensation he is to share in the net profits of the adventure, this makes him a partner, for he shares in the profits as a principal and not as a clerk or agent.—Cathran vs. Marmaduke, Supreme Court of Texas.

Larceny and Embezzlement.

The felonious appropriation of goods by a servant or agent who has merely the custody of them, is larceny. Where he has the manual possession of the goods, his felonious appropriation of them is embezzlement. Generally, when the agent has received goods or money to carry, deliver, control or manage for his principal, unless he parts with the manual possession of the property to his principal, or to another for him, or places it in some depository, such as a drawer or safe provided for the purpose and to which the principal or superior agent has access, or over which they have control, he cannot be convicted of larceny for felonious appropriation of the goods or money. The offense is embezzlement.—Warrmouth vs. the Commonwealth, Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Killed the Measure It Endorsed.

From the Merchants' Review.
As the Merchants' Review predicted, the convention of representatives of mercantile bodies called at Washington, last week, to "voice the sentiment of the business world" on bankruptcy legislation, amounted to little. It found the sentiment of congressmen, especially from the West and South, decidedly against any legislation—especially against the Lovell bill. This acted as a wet blanket to the convention. Then the convention was of a one-sided representation. Only the creditor class of the large cities were represented, and the bulk of these were from the East. The country banks, the small jobbers and retailers of the West, the distributors of merchandise and the last collectors from consumers, in short, all representatives of the debtor class were absent. Legislation in the interest—or even according to the views of a one-sided convention like this, is impossible. It would frame a law in a spirit necessarily hostile to the class most interested in fair adjustments; against the class in whose prosperity and solvency the country is far more interested than in those of the big capitalists. The Washington convention, therefore, practically killed the measure it endorsed, if it did not prevent all bankruptcy legislation for the present. When the intelligent, public-spirited and fair-minded business men of this country want to secure national bankruptcy legislation, they must begin at the circumference to create public sentiment and work in towards the various hubs of trade. When they want such laws they must interest the distributors and debtor classes to start the movement. Every move of this kind that begins at the center will be damned in advance.

Preparation of Camphor.

Camphor is made in Japan in this way: After a tree is felled to the earth it is cut up into chips, which are laid in a tub on a large iron pot partially filled with water and placed over a slow fire. Through holes in the bottom of the tub steam slowly rises, and heating the chips, generates oil and camphor. Of course the tub with the chips has a closely fitting cover. From this cover a bamboo pipe leads to a succession of other tubs with bamboo connections, and the last of these tubs is divided into two compartments, one above the other, the dividing floor being perforated with small holes to allow water and oil to pass to the lower compartment. The upper compartment is supplied with a straw layer which catches and holds the camphor in crystal in deposit as it passes to the cooling process. The camphor is then separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs, and is ready for the market. The oil is used by the natives for illuminating and other purposes.

Man at Telephone—"Confound you! Can't you hear? I hear you easy enough." And there came through the instrument these remarkable words: "Should think you might. You've got a big advantage over me. Just think of the size of your ear!" The man then down the receiver with a jerk, and vowed that the telephone was a blankety blank humbug, and he'd have the darned thing taken out to-morrow.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Shoe and Leather Trade of Michigan.

The following table, compiled from the annual report of the *Shoe and Leather Review*, shows the number of cases of boots and shoes shipped direct from the Boston market to the various Michigan cities during 1883:

Grand Rapids	12,452
Detroit	36,941
Kalamazoo	574
East Saginaw	1,736
Bay City	831
Flint	1,214
Battle Creek	510
Big Rapids	197
Port Huron	1,359
Jackson	485
Ionia	388
Hillsdale	452
Cadillac	171
Ann Arbor	429
Charlotte	340
Eaton Rapids	183
Monroe	239
Muskegon	1,238
Marshall	194
Lowell	214
Lansing	675
Holland	170
Hastings	151
Niles	151
Owosso	253
Pontiac	1,238
Portland	190
Saginaw	724
Tecumseh	194
Three Rivers	257
Traverse City	387
Union City	101
West Bay City	216

The total receipts from this source by Michigan merchants was 67,678 cases, while the total receipts for the whole country was 2,568,033 cases.

SHOE MANUFACTURES.

The last census shows the number of shoe factories in the State to be 10, employing a capital of \$343,500, furnishing employment to 783 men, the total annual wages of which are \$340,172. The total value of the materials consumed is \$736,184, which includes 62,002 sides of sew leather, 167,172 sides of upper leather, and 57,645 pounds of other materials. The total production is valued at \$1,216,255, which includes 153,969 pairs of boots, valued at \$421,900, and 596,344 pairs of shoes valued at \$782,355.

LEATHER TANNED.

There are 66 tanneries in the State, employing an aggregate capital of \$1,081,489, employing 461 hands, the annual wages of which are \$232,228. Of hemlock bark, 21,139 tons are used, and 1,205 tons of oak bark, besides \$1,474 worth of sumac and other materials, 184,001 hides and 341,793 skins, the total value being \$1,450,559. The total value of the products is \$2,029,653, which comprises 368,022 hides and 351,793 skins.

LEATHER CURRIED.

There are 44 currying establishments in the State, employing \$356,311 capital, employing 116 men, the annual wages of which are \$51,950. Of materials, 101,308 sides, 62,351 skins, and 33,226 gallons of oil are used, the total value of which is \$82,065. The total value of the product is \$996,932, which comprises 161,208 sides and 63,351 skins.

Wanted a Partnership.

"So you want a partnership in my house?" said a merchant to a gentleman just introduced to him.

"Yes sir, that's what I am looking for."

"What qualifications have you?"

"Well, I went into business for myself five years ago with not a cent of capital and failed three months ago for \$300,000 even."

"Good Heavens! do you call that a recommendation?"

"Rather."

"Of course, I might have done better if I had been a little more experienced, but you see it was this way: I had nothing to start with and when I settled I paid twenty cents on the dollar, deducting bad debts, rent, clerk hire, etc, it left me just \$150,000 for my five years' labor and enterprise. It ought to have been \$200,000, I know; but a man can't always hit it the first time. Rest assured, sir, I will never be caught that way again."

"Ahem, ahem," hesitated the merchant, "come around to-morrow, and we'll talk the matter over at our leisure."

Small Laths.

Some dealers are arguing in favor of lath of smaller dimensions. The old size of $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches has given away to some extent to $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, but less width is wanted, say $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. The latter size would permit the loading of 60,000 lath in a car of 24,000 pounds, while but 50,000 can be loaded of the present size. Less plastering is required for the thin lath, and they are preferred by many on that account.

Adding Insult to Injury.

"Madam, you have destroyed five dollars' worth of merchandise," angrily remarked a dude to a lady, as she seated herself in a chair in which he had deposited a new Derby hat. "Serves you right," she replied, slowly rising from the ruin; "you had no business to buy a five dollar hat for a fifty cent head."

The boy who was caught laughing after his teacher had thrashed him because the master had licked the wrong boy, had better send his congratulations to Charles Godfrey, of Middleton, New York, whose daughter of 13 years was recently married by her mother, contrary to her father's wish, to a man much older than herself. Godfrey hired two burly negroes to thrash the venerable bridegroom, he himself mounting a flight of stairs where the new husband's rooms were situated, whence he intended to throw him to the colored men below. But instead of meeting his son-in-law, he met his own wife, Mrs. Godfrey, who pushed him down stairs in the dark. The colored men, supposing that he was the man whom they had been hired to thrash, proceeded to earn their money so honestly as to leave their employer half dead in the hallway.

American ideas run so largely in the direction of creation, invention, and device, it is not at all surprising to hear that a Yankee has proposed to the Italian Government to construct a tunnel in the side of Mt. Vesuvius for the purpose of letting the superfluous lava into the sea instead of spouting out at the top to the constant terror of the

Pen Portraits of Grand Rapids Travelers.

A new feature will be inaugurated next week in the shape of brief biographical sketches of the leading commercial travelers who go out from this market. It is intended to make the articles as unlike the traditional biography as possible, giving little attention to the generally uninteresting facts surrounding the date and place of nativity, and other minor matters to the general reader. By refraining from giving undue prominence to purely personal affairs, the articles can be enlivened by anecdotes, episodes and characteristics of the subject treated, and made to be of universal interest. The identity of each subject will be disclosed a week or two in advance, and as the native modesty of each will preclude the bringing out of many essential features, the editor will be under obligations for pointers and contributions in any way bearing on the topic under discussion.

The opening sketch will relate the principal events and a few of the many experiences in the life of Alonzo Seymour—the pioneer grip-carrier out of Grand Rapids.

A Clean-Cut Steal.

From the Allegan Gazette.

Investigation by the assignee shows a peculiar and

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of the State.

E. A. STOWE, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms \$1 a year in advance, postage paid.
Advertising rates made known on application.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1884.

Subscribers and others, when writing
to advertisers, will confer a favor on the pub-
lisher by mentioning that they saw the adver-
tisement in the columns of this paper.

The financial situation throughout Europe
inspires the gloomiest forebodings.

Four months ago THE TRADESMAN de-
clared the new State assignment law to be a
"pernicious piece of legislation." And the
experience of the past five months amply
corroborates the statement.

By furnishing her rooms at Windsor with
Irish poplin, the Queen expects to make that
material fashionable and set the looms of
Ireland humming again. Unfortunately,
however, the Queen is no longer the leader of
the fashions. Mr. Worth is the individual
to give Irish poplin a boom.

"The standard of commercial integrity is
low," says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. "Many
things pass for sharp and shrewd which are
simply disreputable. The man who robs by
deception is no better than a sneak thief,
and is far more dangerous. 'Business is
business' is a phrase that covers more sins
than charity."

The decision of the Supreme Court, an-
nulling the insolvency law of 1883, is hailed
with satisfaction by the business men of
Michigan, as the new statute had few friends
from the first and was rapidly disgusting
everyone who had occasion to acquaint him-
self with its workings. The new law con-
tained some commendable features, notably
the non-preference clause, but its pernicious
provisions more than overbalanced the for-
mer. The old law contains many objection-
able features, but it has the advantage of be-
ing thoroughly understood, and will undoubt-
edly give more general satisfaction.

The strike of the Fall River cotton opera-
tives, by which 30,000 hands are thrown out
of employment, is one of the most significant
industrial events which have occurred in the
present period of depression. It is said the
shut-down at Fall River is to be followed by a
curtailment of production throughout Massa-
chusetts. The reasons are twofold for this
New England depression and strike—over-
production and inability to compete with the
mills of the South, which have their raw ma-
terial at their doors. Southern mills make
no complaint, and are credited with being
quite prosperous.

The differences between the window-
glass workers and their employers, which
have lasted for seven months, have been ac-
commodated and the laborers, to the number
of twenty-five hundred, have returned to
work. Both parties, we are told, have made
concessions. This was almost a matter of
course. Such variances are nearly always
determined by compromise. The hardship
of this strike, as usual, has fallen mainly on
the workmen. The shut-down enabled the
manufacturers to keep up the price of glass.
They have worked off their stocks at their
accustomed profits. A half million dollars
in wages have been lost, and no point gained,
except to compel the people of the country
to pay more for their window-glass than it
was worth. Wages, we are informed, are to be
adjusted on a sliding scale, governed by the
card rate on glass. This is a restrictive, un-
wise system. Its purpose and effect are to
curtail production and consumption. The
profits of employers and workmen ought
rather to lie in the direction of increased pro-
duction and consumption. The same princi-
ple applied to all the industries would pro-
duce utter stagnation.

KALAMAZOO CAPITALISTS.

A Classified List of the Rich People of That
Place.

A Kalamazoo correspondent writes:
A recent count of the noses of the people
residing here worth \$100,000 and over places
the number at 50. In making up the list,
hair-splitting accuracy is impossible, much
of the data being gathered from general rep-
utation and commercial ratings. The list
may be assumed, however, to be reliable in
the main, the exceptions being four persons,
whom a majority of those supposed to
know, place in the list, and whose disability
would be cured by substituting \$75,000 for
\$100,000. Grouping the names, the showing
is about as follows:
Col. Frank B. Stockbridge, L. B. Kendall,
and J. P. Woodbury, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000;
many rate Mr. Stockbridge at from \$1,000,
000 to \$2,000,000; Mrs. T. Israel, Nehemiah
Chase and Latham Hull, \$300,000; Mrs. G.
C. Burnham, Leroy Cahill and H. M. Peck,
\$250,000; Henry Allen Potter, T. P. Shel-
don, Henry Brees, Alexander Buell, Bush
& Paterson, O. A. Allen, Sr., W. G. Dewing
& Sons, Bradley S. Williams and Frank M.
Clark, from \$150,000 to \$200,000; R. S.
Babcock, N. Baumann, John Bassett estate,
S. M. Berry, S. A. Browne, Hon. S. S. Cobb,
E. A. Carder, B. Desenberg & Co., C. H.
Dickenson, L. Egglestone, S. S. Hubbard, E.
O. Humphrey, Andrew Krom, R. Kellogg,
C. Kellogg, W. G. Kirby, Mrs. D. May, J. B.
Millard, D. B. Merrill, Jacob Mitchell, Hon.
C. D. Nelson, W. G. Pattison, Hon. J. Par-
sons, Hon. Peyton Ranney, J. L. Sebring,
F. S. Stone, Pelick Stevens estate, J. B.
Trowbridge, L. J. Talbot, Dr. E. H. Van
Deusen, W. A. Wood estate and M. D.
Woodford, from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Negotiations are pending and probably
will be closed, whereby B. S. Tibbitt's cigar
factory at Coldwater will be sold to the
American Cigar Co., L. M. Wing manager.

Good Words Unsolicited.

Geo. W. Bevins, general dealer, Tustin:
"Success to you and best wishes."

C. W. Peters, groceries and provisions,
Bangor: "Could not get along without it."

John D. Merritt, general dealer, Olive
Center: "Just what I have been looking
for."

F. M. Hentig, wholesale produce, Casno-
via: "I can only say, I would not do with-
out THE TRADESMAN if it cost \$1 per
month."

C. F. Stout, grocer, Cedar Springs: "Your
paper is a long-felt want, and is worth dou-
ble the amount of the subscription price to
any merchant."

A. Young & Sons, general dealers, Ionia:
"Your paper is the best of the kind we have
ever seen. We have tried different ones, but
none suited us before."

Spalding & Thayer, drugs and groceries,
Lyons: "We value the paper highly and
would not do without it. The market re-
ports are alone worth the price of the paper."

J. Vanderburg, buyer for Wyman Bros.,
Wyman: "After reading your paper for two
or three months, I couldn't get along with-
out it. It is a great help to me in buying,
as you quote prices correctly."

S. D. Thompson, groceries and produce,
Newaygo: "I like the paper well, and always
have. See you have given me a send-off
with laurels equal to Julia A. Moore as a
poet. You have my best wishes for your
success."

J. McKelvey, general dealer, Maple Grove:
"There is only one thing needed to make
your paper perfect, and that is a dead-beat
list on the back of the supplement of those
persons who leave a place without paying
all their store bills."

From Brady's Late Stamping Ground.

From the Luther Lance.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN is a wel-
come visitor to our exchange table. It is
reliable and enterprising, and every mer-
chant should take it.

Looks Like Success.

From the Charlevoix Journal.

The advertising patronage of the Grand
Rapids TRADESMAN has increased so that a
full page supplement is necessary. That
looks like success.

Most of Them Do.

From the Howard Record.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, published
at Grand Rapids, is just what every business
man ought to take.

Any wholesale house will fill your orders
for Boralumine.

MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOC'N.

Incorporated Dec. 10, 1877—Charter in Force for
Thirty Years.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

President—RANSOM W. HAWLEY, of Detroit.
Vice-Presidents—CHAS. E. SNEDEKER, Detroit;
L. W. ATKINS, Grand Rapids; L. N. ALEXAN-
DER, Lansing; U. S. LORD, Kalamazoo; H. E.
MEYER, Bay City.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. N. MEREDITH,
Detroit.
Board of Trustees, For One Year—J. C. PON-
TIES, Chairman, S. A. MURGER, H. K. WHITE,
For Two Years—D. MORRIS, A. W. CULVER.

TIME TABLES.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Michigan Central—Grand Rapids Division.

DEPART.
*Detroit Express..... 6:05 a m
*Day Express..... 12:20 p m
*New York Fast Line..... 3:25 p m
*Atlantic Express..... 9:20 p m

ARRIVE.
*Pacific Express..... 6:45 a m
*Local Passenger..... 11:20 a m
*Mail..... 3:55 p m
*Grand Rapids Express..... 10:25 p m

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.
The New York Fast Line runs daily, arriving
at Detroit at 12:35 a. m., and New York at 10 p.
m., the next evening.
Direct and prompt connection made with
Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada
Southern trains in same depot at Detroit, thus
avoiding transfers.
The Detroit Express leaving at 6:05 a. m. has
Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit,
reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30
a. m., and Boston 7:40 p. m., next day.
A train leaves Detroit at 4 p. m., daily except
Sunday with drawing room car attached, arriv-
ing at Grand Rapids at 10:25 p. m.
J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST. Arrives. Leaves.
*Steamboat Express..... 6:15 a m
*Through Mail..... 10:10 a m
*Evening Express..... 3:20 p m
*Atlantic Express..... 10:45 p m
*Mixed, with coach..... 10:00 a m

GOING WEST. Leaves. Arrives.
*Morning Express..... 12:40 p m
*Through Mail..... 4:45 p m
*Steamboat Express..... 10:30 p m
*Mixed..... 8:00 a m
*Night Express..... 5:10 a m
*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily.
Passengers taking the 6:15 a. m. Express
make close connections at Owosso for Lansing
and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at
10:00 a. m. the following morning.
Parlor Cars on Mail Trains, both East and
West.
Limited Express has Wagner Sleeping Car
through to Suspension Bridge and the mail has
a Parlor Car to Detroit. The Night Express
has a through Wagner Car and local Sleeping
Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.
D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.
THOMAS TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Detroit.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH. Arrives. Leaves.
Cincinnati & G. Rapids Ex. 9:02 p m
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex. 9:22 a m
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex. 3:57 p m
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac. 7:15 a m

GOING SOUTH. Leaves. Arrives.
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex. 6:32 a m
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex. 4:05 p m
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex. 10:25 a m
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac. 7:40 p m
All trains daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
North—Train leaving at 4:45 o'clock p. m.
via Woodruff Sleeping Cars for Petoskey and
Mackinac City. Train leaving at 9:50 a. m. has
combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Mackinac
City.
South—Train leaving at 4:32 p. m. has Wood-
ruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.
C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Chicago & West Michigan.

Leaves. Arrives.
*Mail..... 9:35 a m
*Day Express..... 12:50 p m
*Night Express..... 8:35 p m
*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
Through parlor car in charge of careful at-
tendants without extra charge to Chicago on
12:50 p. m., and through coach on 9:35 a. m. and
8:35 p. m. trains.

NEWAYGO DIVISION. Leaves. Arrives.
Mixed..... 5:30 a m
Express..... 4:00 p m
Express..... 8:30 a m
Express..... 12:42 p m
The Northern terminus of this Division is at
Baldwin, where close connection is made with
P. & P. M. trains to and from Ludington and
Manistee.

J. H. PALMER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

SPRING & COMPANY

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FANCY AND

STAPLE DRY GOODS

CARPETS,

MAT INGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids, - - - Michigan.

A. B. KNOWLSON,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

AKRON SEWER PIPE,

Fire Brick and Clay, Cemen & Stucco!

LIME, HAIR, COAL and WOOD.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Office—7 Canal Street. Sweet's Hotel Block. Yards—Goodrich Street, Near Michigan
Central Freight House.

OFFICE OF

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY

To the Distributors Of Blackwell's Durham Smoking Tobacco throughout the United States:

DURHAM, N. C., August 20, 1883.

GREETING:—It has been our aim for some time to supply you with an article that would not only advertise our brand of W. T. Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco, but also be useful to you and an ornament to your place of business; just what to select has been our difficulty. Chromos, and articles of that nature soon lose their novelty, and we regretted to expend such an enormous sum on anything that would not last and be of some value. The novel idea finally struck us of producing a bale of Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, containing "Works" instead of the original well-known article, guaranteed to furnish you with Correct Time and be a pleasing reminder when your orders should be sent in for the "Bull."

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.

THE WAY TO GET THEM!

You can get One of these Novel Clocks FREE by ordering from your Jobber Fifty Pounds of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham smoking Tobacco. The Fifty Pounds can be made up of assorted sizes if you wish, and the goods will be charged at LOWEST PRICES.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1883.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY, DURHAM, N. C.

GENTLEMEN—The Clock which we supply you contains a good lever movement, which, with the usual handling, will make a very excellent time-keeper.

Yours truly, ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY.

The Clock you will get will be over 16 times the size of the accompanying diagram; that is, 12 inches high and 8 inches wide.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO

Dealers in Crockery and Glassware

Having finished our inventory, we have resolved to offer a large amount of our Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Trimmings and Miscellaneous Goods at a Great Sacrifice to close out patterns and lines of goods that we do not intend to buy hereafter.

Here are positive bargains.

H. LEONARD & SONS,

JOBBERS OF

Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware,

Lamps, Chandeliers and Pendants.

Buy "Our Own" Brand of Lamp Chimneys, if good ones are wanted. Note the Special Prices we quote in another column.

16 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THE DEAREST TOBACCO

Is a Poor, Common or Low-Priced Article,
As It Gives Neither Pleasure
Nor Satisfaction.

THE PUBLIC IS NOT SLOW TO LEARN THIS FACT

WHENEVER IT DISCOVERS AN ARTICLE THAT COMMENDS ITSELF
TO THE TASTE AND OTHER SENSES.

—THE REMARKABLE SALE OF—

LORILLARD'S PLUG TOBACCOS

Is Ample Evidence of This. This Concern will Sell over 20,000,000 Pounds of their
Favorite Brands this Year; or About

One-Fourth of All the Plug Tobacco Used in this Country!

AND AS THERE ARE BETWEEN 800 AND 900 OTHER FACTORIES IN
THE U. S., IT FOLLOWS THAT THEIR GOODS MUST GIVE

Better Satisfaction or Represent Better Value for the Money

THAN THE BRANDS OF OTHER MAKERS.

"CLIMAX," with Red Tin Tag, is their Best Brand.



MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE IN EAGLE BUILDING, 3d FLOOR.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Grand Rapids as Second-class Matter.]

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1884.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

M. B. Church is home again from Mobile. Wm. G. Herpolsheimer is spending a fortnight duck hunting on the Kankakee marshes.

Apker & Brittain, dealer in agricultural implements, have dissolved, John B. Brittain continuing.

A grocery jobbing house received an order yesterday from a Northern customer for 100 pounds of "scorched" coffee.

Geo. J. Shackleton, of this city, has engaged in the grocery business at Lisbon, purchasing his stock of Hawkins & Perry.

John J. Ely has resumed business at Rockford in a barn improvised for use as a store. He purchased his dry goods stock of Spring & Co.

Jas. Fox, of Fox, Musselman & Loveridge, is spending the week among the Northern trade, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones.

Luther Lanco: We understand that the Eagle Clothing house of Grand Rapids has rented a room in this village, and will put in a large stock of clothing soon.

C. S. Robinson and C. L. Bradford recently participated in a mask ball of Newaygo. Robinson masqueraded as Aek, the emuck, and Bradford personated an equally noted Turkish character.

The accounts and notes of Jas. E. Furman were sold Saturday by Assignee Fletcher to Frank Furman for \$236. E. E. Winsor bi \$200, and Wm. Thontas \$230, but both refused to go higher.

C. E. Coloney, with T. J. Keveney & Co., carpets, New York, and W. E. Lapsley, manager of the Chicago branch of D. Powers & Sons, oil cloths, New York, were in town last week interviewing the carpet trade.

In New York City, 100 boxes of lemons are considered a large truck load, but one of Putnam & Brooks' teamsters recently trucked an even 150 boxes, the gross weight of which was 14,250 pounds. This is the largest load of fruit ever trucked in this city.

Winegar & Peck, the Alba dealers, have not yet made any advances to their Grand Rapids creditors, indicating what they propose to do toward liquidating their debts. Mr. Wm. Winegar, father of Will, states that every cent of indebtedness will be paid in full as soon as he can get his affairs in shape. It is stated that the firm owes about \$7,000.

When THE TRADESMAN interviewed a score or more of business men on the new assignment law last October, L. J. Rindge was the only one who ventured the opinion that the measure was unconstitutional. The late action of the Supreme Court confirms his opinion, and it is now in order for Mr. Rindge to establish his reputation as a weather prognosticator.

Secretary Jesson, of Muskegon, sends THE TRADESMAN a neatly printed pamphlet of 67 pages, exclusive of advertisements and cover, containing the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, which was held at Lansing last November. The volume also contains the constitution and by-laws, list of members, etc. Mr. Jesson is mailing a copy to each member of the Association.

A certain jobbing house in this city was recently asked by a northern customer to quote lowest prices on an order for patent medicines aggregating about \$300, and put the estimate down to hard pan. Before placing the order, however, a drummer for a Chicago house happened along and offered \$7 cash for the order, which was accepted. The result will be that the Chicago house will pay an expense account which includes an item for \$7 for livery hire or some other "extra."

AROUND THE STATE.

Dr. W. Davis has opened a general store in Mattawan.

The Michigan Overall Co., at Ionia, is making 100 dozen of overalls per week.

Cook & West, dealers in groceries and produce at Howell, have dissolved, Cook continuing.

L. W. Herrick, an Edmore jeweler, has made an assignment to Henry Blair, of that place.

J. W. French, meat dealer at Ovid, has admitted a partner, and the firm name will be French & Wort.

F. N. Latimer has started a branch drug store at Ludington under the firm name of E. V. Roussin & Co.

L. M. Jennings' grocery store at Edmore, was burned on the 7th, involving a loss of \$3,500. Insurance \$2,000.

D. P. Ashland, formerly proprietor of the Novelty Chair Works, at Lansing, has bought out the variety store of W. H. Marple, at Portland.

M. Freehling has purchased the Oppenheim stock at Whitehall, and will carry on both stores, adding a line of clothing to the Oppenheim stock.

Levi Redden, one of the grocery firm of Treat & Redden, at Buchanan, will erect a hotel building, with two stores on the first floor, in the spring.

The drug firm of Hathaway & Bullock, at Howard City, was dissolved on the 5th, Sid V. Bullock retiring. Dr. J. R. Hathaway will continue the business.

Broas & Collins, Howard City, have dissolved, J. C. Collins purchasing Chas. Broas' interest. Mr. Collins will rebuild with brick at the old stand early in the spring. Vanderhoof & Palmer, boot and shoe dealers at Coldwater, have sold out to A. Vanderhoof, who also runs a grocery and is controlling partner in an agricultural warehouse. Consideration, \$6,000.

L. F. Mamford, of Kalamazoo, whose insolvency case recently attracted attention through a decision sustaining the new State law, has been held for trial in the Circuit Court on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Osborne & Co., the Auburn harvesting machine firm.

Wagner Bros., dry goods and clothing dealers at Plainwell, have bought the dry goods stock of the late E. Sherman, thus securing one of the best locations in the place. The dry goods stocks have been consolidated in the Sherman block, and the clothing business will be carried on at the old location.

STRAY FACTS.

The Saranac Local clamors for a wagon factory.

Capitalists are prospecting for salt near Moorestown.

A. J. Phelps, of Trenton, has made 25,000 snow shovels this year.

Morley, Macosta county, will ship 15,000 cords of hardwood this season.

Hartel Bros. contemplate erecting a roller grist mill at Wayland the coming season.

The St. Paul Knitting Works has been organized at Detroit with capital stock of \$15,000.

The Mancelona butter plate factory employs 40 hands and turns out 80,000 plates per day.

Some fine cherry logs were got into Bear lake, Benzie county, that measured 32 inches at the small end.

Canfield & Wheeler, of Manistee, are fortunately situated for salt making, and their net profit is 50 cents per barrel. The daily output is 250 barrels.

The banking business of Fairman & Newton, at Big Rapids, is being wound up as fast as possible, the firm having determined to cease banking operation.

The prisoners in the Ionia prison have cut this season 300,000 feet of logs for Vosper Brothers, at 75 cents per thousand. They have also cut 2,800 cords of wood, 285 men and 12 teams having been employed.

The Dailey Preserving Co., at Detroit, report a capital stock of \$25,000, all paid in, and have debts amounting to \$5,379.30. The Mackinaw Canning Co.'s stock is \$11,000, of which \$5,500 is paid in, and debts \$1,222.

At a recent meeting of the Newaygo Brick Co., S. K. Riblet was re-elected president for another year, and he and D. P. Clay were authorized to secure the services of a competent superintendent. It was resolved to manufacture 5,000,000 brick during 1884, and begin active operations as soon as spring opens.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Lee & Son, grocers, Allegan, liabilities \$2,414.95, assets \$2,235.72.

Late Furniture Gossip.

The bedstead factory at Potterville has shut down for a short time.

Ferry & Butts, East Saginaw undertakers, are about to locate in Lansing.

Chesire & Hartman, retail furniture dealers at Stanton, are succeeded by John J. Hartman.

A patent iron coffin dealer advertises that any one who uses his invention once will never use any other.

A. L. Ruffe, of the M. B. Church Bedette Co., is off on a fortnight's tour of the trade in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

Max. N. Meyer, of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Co., is on the Pacific Coast, R. W. Corson is in the East, and Mr. Ayers is in the South.

A. H. Fowle is furnishing complete the interior decoration, carpets, furniture, etc., for two fine residences at Walla Walla, Washington Ter.

Spencer & Barnes, furniture manufacturers at Buchanan, will erect a three-story brick building for their finishing department the coming season.

Knapp & Stoddard, the Chicago representatives for Nelson, Matter & Co., have arranged to handle the goods of the Widdicomb Furniture Co.

Ruggles & Weston, the retail furniture dealers at Charlotte, who recently made an assignment, claim that their assets are more than sufficient to meet all liabilities.

Mr. Elder, of King & Elder, Indianapolis, and Mr. Robert Keith, of the Robert Keith Furniture Co., Kansas City, were the only large buyers at this market last week.

Stow & Haight have lately gotten out two new extension tables, which will be designated as Nos. 27 and 29. The firm has lately received an enormous order from Fort Scott, Kansas.

Mr. Chas. W. Jones, of the Widdicomb Furniture Co., leaves for an extended Eastern tour shortly. Mr. Jas. Robinson, of the Phoenix Furniture Co., is doing the New Orleans trade.

The Casket, which is published in the interest of undertakers, complains of depression in the coffin industry. Overproduction is not the trouble in this case. What is needed is more consumption.

The Berkey & Gay Furniture Co. has lately made to order, and will perhaps keep in stock, a suit consisting of six pieces, bed, dresser, wash stand, chiffonier, shaving stand and pier glass. It is in imitation mahogany, very dark, and half antique in style.

Business has been ordinarily brisk during the past two weeks, and there is every reason to think that it will continue so for some time to come. Indeed, it is not unreasonable to expect that the year as a whole will be a fairly prosperous one, and in the event of good crops the latter part of the season may be marked by a rush such as characterized the entire year of 1882.

The Oriel Cabinet Co., which is about the poorest furniture property in the city, so far as dividends are concerned, has been re-organized, Mr. Geo. G. Clay retiring from the position of manager, to be succeeded by Mr. Chas. Black, late of Cincinnati. The old stock is being closed out as rapidly as possible, one order for \$6,000 worth of goods having lately been received from an Eastern house. The factory was started up on the 11th, after having been idle for several months, and a complete new line of fancy goods is to be gotten out in time for the early fall-trade. It is hoped that under the new management the company can be put in a prosperous condition, and the stock made to pay a dividend—something it has never done since the inauguration of the establishment three years ago.

Rare Opportunity.

I offer for Sale my Entire Stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., together with the Good Will of a Thriving Business, and will Lease my Store to the purchaser of the Stock at a reasonable price—the best location in the village.

I also offer my Grain Elevator, size 20x44,—with Steam Power and Cleaner, with a capacity of 4,000 bushels, all in good condition and doing a paying business.

My reasons for selling are entirely satisfactory, and this offer presents a rare opportunity for an energetic man with moderate capital to invest in a well-established business.

M. A. HANCE, Bellevue, Mich.

□ We are aware that many men think that to do business it is necessary to resort to sharp practices of various kinds. The sharper and more dishonest these practices, the greater they think are the business qualifications.—Grocers' Critterion.

HAZELTINE, PERKINS & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

42 and 44 Ottawa St., and 89, 91, 93 and 95 Louis St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glassware,

And Druggists' Sundries. Also Manufacturers of

Fine Pharmaceutical & Chemical Preparations.

PUTNAM & BROOKS.

Candy

We keep a large force of hands constantly employed, manufacture all our stock, and can at all times give you the BEST GOODS, and in any quantity.

Oranges

We buy ORANGES in LARGE LOTS from FIRST HANDS and ship in FULL CARLOADS which enables us to compete with any market in the country.

Lemons

We buy LEMONS in LARGE LOTS from FIRST HANDS and ship in FULL CARLOADS, which enables us to compete with any market in the country.

Nuts

We always carry a HEAVY STOCK of ALMONDS, BRAZILS, FILBERTS, WALNUTS, PACANS, and COCOA-NUTS, and can fill the LARGEST ORDERS at the LOWEST PRICES


Peanuts

We have lately bought a lot of EIGHT CARLOADS of the very best RECLEANED and HANDPICKED TENNESSEE and VIRGINIA NUTS, and can fill the largest orders, either from here, or for direct shipment.

These are our MAIN SPECIALTIES, and for which we solicit your orders, fully believing that we can serve you to your entire satisfaction.

WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS.

PUTNAM & BROOKS.



YALE BAKING POWDER

C. S. YALE & BRO.,

Manufacturers of—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,

BLUINGS, ETC.,

40 and 42 South Division St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



YALE BAKING POWDER

BARLOW BROTHERS,

BOOK BINDERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers

PAPER BOX MAKERS,

91 Pearl St., Houseman Block.

Send for Catalogue and Prices First Class Work Always.

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,



WHOLESALE GROCERS,

44, 46 and 48 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

—WE ARE FACTORY AGENTS FOR—
Nimrod, Acorn, Chief, Crescent & Red Seal Plug Tobaccos.

Our stock of Teas, Coffees and Syrups is Always Complete.

—WE MAKE SPECIAL CLAIM FOR OUR—
Tobaccos, Vinegars and Spices!
OUR MOTTO: "SQUARE DEALING BETWEEN MAN AND MAN."

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WHOLESALE

Hat and Cap Store

PRICES GUARANTEED

AS LOW AS CHICAGO AND NEW YORK!

GOOD FUR CAPS, \$22.50 PER DOZEN. — WOOL HATS, \$4.50 AND UPWARDS
GENUINE FUR HATS, \$13.50 AND UPWARDS.

—LARGE LINE OF—

Imported Scotch Caps, Lumbermen's Goods, Mackinaw Shirts & Drawres.

—AGENCY FOR THE—

Pontiac Filled Mitts, Socks and Boots!

EVERY ONE WARRANTED.

—LARGE LINE OF—

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

DUCK OVERALLS, THREE POCKETS, \$3.50 PER DOZEN.

Terms—7 per cent. off in 10 days; 5 per cent. in 30 days; net in 60 days.

I. C. LEVI,

36, 38, 40 and 42 CANAL STREET, — GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Fruit & Produce at Wholesale

Choice Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Mince Meat, Maple Syrup, Jellies, Buckwheat Flour, and Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Vegetables.

Careful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

M. C. Russell, 48 Ottawa St., G'd Rapids.

F. J. LAMB & COMPANY,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Butter, Cheese, Eggs,

Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Etc.

NO. 9 IONIA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.