

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 3. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886. NO. 149.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Kent, State of Michigan in favor of John N. Compton and William R. Compton against the goods and chatties and real estate of Mrs. J. M. Lane, in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 6th day of May, 1886, levy upon, and take all the right, title and interest of the said Mrs. J. M. Lane in and to the following described real estate, that is to say: The north-east quarter (3/4) and the north-west quarter (3/4) of the north-west quarter (3/4) of section twenty-five (25) town five (5) north of range twelve west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the south front door of the court block (so called) that being the place of holding the circuit court of said county of Kent, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
Dated this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1886.
LYMAN T. KINNEY, Sheriff.
By Henry Pulver, Deputy Sheriff.
FRANK A. RODGERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

TYROTOXICON.

Its Presence in Poisonous Ice Cream; Its Development in Milk; and its Probable Relation to Cholera Infantum and Kindred Diseases.*

About one year ago and after two years close investigation, the writer succeeded in isolating from some samples of cheese, which had produced alarming symptoms in many persons, a highly poisonous ptomaine, to which the name tyrotoxinon (cheese poison) was given. The effects of this poison were demonstrated repeatedly upon some of my students, who kindly offered themselves as subjects for experimentation, and upon myself. These are found to agree closely with those observed by the physicians who treated the persons made sick by eating the cheese. There were reported to the Michigan State Board of Health about 300 cases. The most prominent features were dryness and constriction of the fauces, nausea, retching, vomiting and purging. The vomited matter was frothy and the stools watery. In some there were evidences of marked nervous depression. Although in many the condition seemed alarming, all finally recovered.

A report of the discovery of tyrotoxinon in cheese will be found in *Zeitschrift für physiologische Chemie*, B. X, Heft 2; also in the report of the Michigan State Board of Health, for the year 1885.

Last November a student brought to me a four ounce bottle partly filled with milk which had stood tightly closed with a glass stopper for about six months. From this I succeeded in isolating the same poison. It was recognized by its crystalline appearance and by its effect upon myself. It was presumed that this milk was normal in composition when first obtained; but of this we could not be certain.

I then put several gallons of normal milk in perfectly clean bottles with glass stoppers and allowed them to stand in my work room. From time to time a bottle was opened and the test for tyrotoxinon was made. These tests were followed by negative results, until about three months after the experiment was begun. I then succeeded in getting the poison from one of the bottles. The method of testing for it was as follows: The coagulated milk was filtered through heavy Swedish filter paper. The filtrate was colorless and decidedly acid in reaction. It was rendered feebly alkaline by the addition of potassium hydrate; then agitated with ether. After separation the ethereal layer was removed with a pipette allowed to run through dry filter paper to remove a flocculent, white substance which floated in it, and then allowed to evaporate spontaneously. If necessary this residue was dissolved in water and again extracted with ether. On the evaporation of the ether the tyrotoxinon was recognized by its crystalline appearance, by its odor, and by placing a small bit on the tongue. As the ether takes up some water, there is usually enough of the latter left after the spontaneous evaporation of the ether to hold the poison in solution, and in order to obtain the crystals this aqueous solution must be allowed to stand for some hours in vacuo over sulphuric acid.

From one-half gallon of milk there was obtained quite a concentrated aqueous solution of the poison after the spontaneous evaporation of the ether. Ten drops of this solution placed in the mouth of a small dog three weeks old caused, within a few minutes, frothing at the mouth, retching, the vomiting of frothy fluid, muscular spasm over the abdomen, and after some hours watery stools. The next day the dog seemed to have partially recovered, but was unable to retain any food. This condition continuing for two or three days, the animal was killed with chloroform. No examination of the stomach was made.

It may be remarked here that I have elsewhere pointed out the necessity of using pure ether for these extractions, as some samples of ether contain an irritating, ptomaine-like substance.

June 13, 1886, I received from Dr. Henry B. Baker, Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health, a pint bottle about two-thirds full of melted ice cream, with the request that I analyze it, as some 18 persons had been seriously affected by eating of it. Dr. Baker also sent some of the vanilla which had been used as flavoring. It was thought that the poison would be found in the vanilla, because some lemon ice cream furnished at the same gathering had not affected those who ate of it. As the readiest means of deciding this, my assistant, Mr. Novie, and myself took at first 30 drops each of the vanilla extract. No ill effects following this, Mr. Novie took two teaspoonsful more, with no results. This settled the question of the poisonous nature of the vanilla more satisfactorily than could have been done by a chemical analysis.

We then added some distilled water to the cream and, after thorough agitation, filtered it. The filtrate was tested for tyrotoxinon by the method already given. The aqueous solution, after the spontaneous evaporation of the ether, was given to a cat. Within

ten minutes the cat began to retch, and soon it vomited. This retching and vomiting continued for two hours, during which time the animal was under observation, and the next morning it was observed that it had passed several watery stools. After this, although the cat could walk about the room, it was unable to retain any food. Several times it was observed to lap a little milk, but on doing so it would immediately begin to retch and vomit. Even cold water produced this effect. This condition continuing, after three days the animal was placed under ether and its abdominal organs examined. We certainly expected to find marked inflammation of the stomach. But we really did find the stomach and small intestines filled with a frothy, serous fluid, such as had formed the vomited matter, and the mucous membrane very white and soft. There was not the slightest redness anywhere. The liver and other abdominal organs seemed to be normal.

It should be remarked that this cat was about two months old. Attention is called to this, because young animals are affected by this poison much more readily than older ones. It requires a comparatively large amount of the poison to cause any marked symptoms in an old cat.

After having made these experiments I received from Dr. R. C. Moffitt, of Lawton, the following letter:

LAWTON, June 21, 1886.

DEAR DOCTOR—I understand from Prof. Chas. Lawton, of this place, that the cream sent to Lansing for examination has been forwarded to you, so I write to give you the particulars. About two hours after eating the cream every one was taken with severe vomiting, and after from one to six hours later with purging. The vomiting was of a soapy character, and the stools watery and frothy. There was some griping of the stomach and abdomen, with severe occipital headache, excruciating backache and bone pains all over, especially marked in the extremities. The vomiting lasted from two to three hours, then gradually subsided, and everybody felt stretchy, and yawned in spite of all resistance. The throats of all were edematous. One or two were stupified; others were cold and experienced some muscular spasms. A numb feeling, with dizziness and momentary loss of consciousness, was complained of by some. Temperature was normal and pulse from 90 to 120. Tongue dry and chapped. All were thirsty after the vomiting subsided, and called for cold water, which was allowed in small quantities with no bad results. After getting out no one of the victims was able to be in the hot sun for several days, and even yet (about ten days after the poisoning) the heat affects myself. I attended twelve persons besides being sick myself, and all were affected in pretty much the same way. Several complain yet of inability to retain food on the stomach without distressing them. The man who made the cream took a teaspoonful of it, and he vomited the same as those who ate a whole dish, but not so often nor for so long a time. All are affected with an irresistible desire to sleep, which can scarcely be overcome. Even yet, some of us feel that drowsy condition with occasional occipital headache. Yours fraternally,
R. C. MOFFITT, M. D.

It will be seen from the above that the symptoms produced in the persons agree closely with those observed in the cat. Cases of poisoning from ice cream are by no means rare, and I hope that those who have the opportunity will not fail to test for tyrotoxinon. In the report of the Brooklyn Board of Health for 1885, an instance is given of the poisoning of more than 100 persons from ice cream sent out from one restaurant. The chemist was unable to detect any mineral poison. The injurious results were attributed to the use of decomposed gelatin; but no gelatin of any kind was used in the Lawton cream. Other cases occurring in New York and Brooklyn have been attributed to the employment of artificially prepared vanilla for flavoring; but the vanilla extract used in the Lawton cream was not poisonous, as has been shown.

As I write this I notice in the daily papers, the report of the fearful poisoning from ice cream, near Leamington, N. J. The papers state that the poisonous substance is arsenic, but how this has been determined is not given. I suppose that arsenic has been named from the symptoms. If it be true that the cream was made from milk brought in by the quart or gallon, by those participating in the festivities, the chance of mixing some milk containing the germ, which must produce the poison, with the good and thus contaminating the whole, was as favorable as it could well be. Of course, if a chemical analysis shows the presence of arsenic, the question is settled; but in all similar instances chemical analysis has demonstrated the absence of mineral poisons.

The circumstances under which tyrotoxinon develops require further study. As has been shown above it may develop in normal milk, kept in a clean bottle for three months; but it is evident that in some instances it appears much earlier. The production of the ptomaine is, in all probability, due either directly or indirectly, to the growth of some micro-organism. In the cheese Dr. Sternberg found a new micrococcus; but whether or not there is any relation between this organism and the poison remains to be determined. In the cheese, milk and cream, in all of which I have found the poison, there was present more or less butyric acid, and it may be that there is some intimate relation between butyric acid

fermentation and the production of the poison. Some years ago Selmi obtained a ptomaine which resembles coniline, and pointed out that it might be formed by the action of butyric acid on ammonia.

In like manner other fatty acids may react with decomposing nitrogenous substances, forming alkaloidal bodies. Tyrotoxinon has no special resemblance, so far as is known, with coniline, but the possibility of these alkaloidal substances being formed in this way is worthy of mention. T. Lauder Brunton, in referring to the writer's discovery of tyrotoxinon, states that from the action of the substance he would infer the presence of two poisons. This is altogether possible. The writer has not been able to obtain the poison, as yet, in quantities sufficient to enable him to make an ultimate analysis of it. But that it is a chemical body produced by fermentation there can be no doubt.

If there be any doubt about the poison being produced by fermentation, the following experiment would seem to clear it up.

June 26, I took two samples, of one pint each, from a bottle of milk which had already undergone the lactic acid fermentation. These samples were placed in clean glass graduates. To one a piece of the solid portion of the poisonous custard, about the size of a filbert, and which had been washed with distilled water, was added. To the other no addition was made. These samples stood side by side for forty-eight hours. Both were then tested for tyrotoxinon. The one to which no addition was made gave no crystals, no odor, and when given to a cat produced no effect. The one to which the addition had been made yielded crystals which had the odor of tyrotoxinon, and which, when given to a very large old cat, produced frothing at the mouth and retching, but no vomiting or diarrhea, and the next day the animal was able to eat food and seemed to have recovered. I am quite certain that had this been administered to a young animal the result would have been more marked.

It is well known that milk, while undergoing the lactic acid fermentation, does not possess any such poisonous properties as those belonging to tyrotoxinon. There is no evidence, then, that the poison is connected in any way with the ordinary decomposition of milk. The following extracts from a letter just received from the maker of the Lawton cream shows that the attention given to the milk and vessels was all that could be desired:

The milk of which the cream was made was fresh and sweet morning's milk, only reserving with it the cream of the night before from the same cows. The milk is kept in a cool, clean milk cellar. The custard was made about noon that day and immediately afterward the process of freezing was begun. The vessels were all thoroughly cleaned. There is no possibility of any impurities adhering to them, for they were scalded, wiped and dried before being used. The only ingredients used were the milk, cream, eggs, sugar (best granulated) and the flavoring.

The lemon cream was frozen first, then taken out, put into the packers, and packed solid with ice and salt. Then the vanilla cream was frozen in the same manner. I used the best Jennings' extract, about the usual quantity, not in excess. The cream was eaten in the evening by many people of the village. All of those who ate the vanilla cream were made sick, and none of those who ate of the lemon cream suffered any inconvenience.

Now, the milk was the same in both, milked from the same cows the same morning that the cream was made, so that there was no difference in the custard used in making the vanilla cream and the lemon cream, but it turned out that the one made people sick and the other did not.

We have continued making cream since in the same manner without the least change of the ingredients or the apparatus, except that we have not used vanilla extract, but lemon and pine-apple, and it has been freely eaten and no one has been made sick by it.

Clearly in my mind the milk does not account for the trouble. One thing further; of course the cream which you examined had been made since the ninth day of June, and may have undergone changes which would result in generating the poison referred to in the papers (certain newspaper accounts of the finding of the poison), and which would not have been found in the cream had it been examined when fresh.

If there is anything further that I can furnish you in regard to facts or circumstances in connection with this ice cream, I will be willing at any and all times to give the fullest information possible. Hoping to receive the correct answer soon, I remain, yours respectfully,
J. W. JOHNSON.

That the poison which I found in the cream was the same as that which affected the people can not be doubted after comparing the symptoms produced in the cat with those observed by Dr. Moffitt, and as has been stated the experiment on the cat was made before I received the letter from Dr. Moffitt. The cream was made on the 9th of June, and the poison separated on the 14th.

I wrote to Mr. Johnson asking several questions which he has kindly and fully answered. As the nature of the questions is shown in the answers, I will simply give the answers:

1. The milk from all the cows was mixed together in the making of the custard.
2. The custard for the lemon and vanilla was all one custard; made and mixed before the extracts were put in.
3. We had previously used the same brands of extracts (Jennings' best), both lemon and vanilla, with no bad results.
4. The food of the cows in the morning

and evening consists of oats and corn, ground together and fed dry, with clover hay. I have never seen anything suspicious in the pasture or food. There is a running stream of water, coming from a spring, in the pasture. There is plenty of shade. At evening the cows are driven from the pasture and placed in the stable or yard, according to the season. The stable and yard are open for inspection at any time. My residence is in the center of the village, and the board of health would not allow me to stable and yard my cows there if there were any bad odors during the summer.

5. The teats are thoroughly washed before each milking.

After receiving the above details concerning the making of the cream, the following experiment was made:

July 8. To one quart of night's milk a piece of the solid portion of the Lawton cream, about the size of a filbert, was added. This residue had been left in the filter paper ever since the analysis of the poisonous cream, June 14, and it was on June 8 that the first milk for the preparation of the Lawton cream was collected. This dried and hardened lump was crumbled into the milk, which was placed in a clean tin pan and set in a cool cellar. July 9, to a quart of morning's milk, another small bit of the infected material was added, and this milk was also placed in the cellar. At 1 p. m. both portions of milk were poured into a clean earthenware jar, four fresh eggs were beaten, and one pint of granulated sugar was added. The whole was thoroughly agitated, then allowed to stand at the temperature of the room until 4 p. m., when it was placed in the ice box of a refrigerator, surrounded by ice, and here kept until 7 a. m., the next morning, July 10. Then three ounces of the custard was stirred up with distilled water, filtered, the filtrate rendered alkaline and agitated with ether. The residue on the evaporation of the ether was dissolved in a little water and given to a kitten about two months old. Immediately the kitten manifested the symptoms of poisoning by tyrotoxinon, which have already been described. I began the analysis of this custard in the morning before having my breakfast, and getting a little on my finger in carrying the jar, I tasted of it. Within a very few minutes I was nauseated, and ten minutes after taking it I vomited. The prompt action of so small a quantity was probably due to the condition of my stomach. At 2 p. m., of the same day I took one teaspoonful of the custard. Within thirty minutes there was marked nausea and some violent retching, but no vomiting. At 3 p. m. the symptoms having abated, I took a tablespoonful more of the custard. At about 3:30 I began to vomit freely. The nausea continued for about an hour. After this there would be passing sensations of sickness. At 8 p. m., while visiting a patient, I was taken very suddenly with nausea and griping pains in the abdomen. I again vomited and had one watery stool. After this there was no farther trouble. The occipital headache, mentioned by Dr. Moffitt in his letter, was very marked for some hours after taking the custard. It consisted of sharp, lancinating pains which were confined wholly to the occiput. The nausea was peculiar. I cannot say that there was pain in the stomach. A sickening taste would be felt in the mouth and a peculiar, very sickening odor, which I recognized as that of the isolated poison, would intensify the nausea. The throat and mouth seemed filled with a sticky, tenacious mucus. In short the effects on these parts resembled those which I have experienced from an over dose of atropia.

I think that this experiment explains the poisonous nature of the vanilla cream. The fermentation going on in the custard and probably begun in the milk, was arrested in that part flavored with lemon by the freezing which was begun immediately. But while the lemon cream was being frozen that part of the custard which was made into vanilla cream continued to ferment, and before the freezing process was begun enough of the poison was generated to seriously affect those eating of it.

It should be remarked that in the custard which I made there was nothing peculiar in the taste. It was sweet and pleasant. But while it was not at all acid to the taste, it gave a decidedly acid reaction as tested by litmus, and was not amphoteric in reaction, as cow's milk frequently is.

It is possible that the presence of the large amount of albumen in the custard, from the eggs, hastened the fermentation. I believe that makers of cheese have found by experience that a large amount of albumen in cheese renders decomposition more easy.

How the special germ which produces the poison found its way into the Lawton cream I cannot say; but that it was either present in the milk or was contained in the eggs used, I think cannot now be doubted.

TYROTOXICON, AND CHOLERA INFANTUM.

I desire to call attention to the great similarity between symptoms of poisoning by tyrotoxinon, and those of cholera infantum. I am aware of the fact that the term "cholera infantum" is used by many in referring to almost any summer diarrhea of children; but restricting the term to the violent choleraic diarrhea, as is done by Smith and other best authorities on the subject, we shall find

its similarity to poisoning by tyrotoxinon very marked.

The suddenness and violence of the attack, the nausea and vomiting without marked tenderness of the abdomen, the character of the stools, the great thirst, the severe pain in the back of the head, the nervous prostration, and the tendency to deep sleep, are all observed in both. Again, the white, soggy appearance of the mucous membrane of the stomach of the cat corresponds exactly with observations in children after death from cholera infantum. Cholera infantum, as is stated by Smith, "is a disease of the summer months; and, with exceptional cases, of the cities." Thus, the disease occurs at a time when decomposition of milk takes place most readily. It occurs at places where absolutely fresh milk often cannot be obtained. It is most prevalent among classes of people whose surroundings are most favorable to fermentation changes. It is most certainly fatal at an age when there is the greatest dependence upon milk as a food, and when, on account of the rapid development of intestinal follicles, there is the greatest susceptibility to the action of an irritant poison, and when irritative and nervous fevers are most easily induced. If all these facts be taken into consideration, along with the experiments which have been detailed, and which show the readiness with which the poison can be generated, it will certainly seem at least probable to any one that tyrotoxinon may be a cause of cholera infantum. A little dried milk formed along the seam of a tin pail, or a rubber nipple, tube or nursing bottle not thoroughly cleaned, may be the means of generating, in a large quantity of milk, enough of the poison to render it highly harmful to children. The high temperature observed in children with cholera infantum, and which has not been observed in adults poisoned by tyrotoxinon, may be caused by the continued production of the poison in the child's intestine, by the continued administration of milk, and by the greater susceptibility of the sympathetic nervous system in children.

If this causal relation does exist between tyrotoxinon and cholera infantum, a knowledge of it will aid us, not only in the preventive, but in the curative, treatment of the disease. The first thing to do in the treatment of the disease is to absolutely prohibit the further administration of milk, either good or bad, because the fermentation going on in the intestine would simply be fed by the giving of more milk, even if that milk be of unquestionable purity. I would suggest that some peptone preparation be used for food, though experience will soon give us valuable information on this point.

A germ which forms a poisonous ptomaine by its growth in milk may be wholly harmless when placed in a peptone solution.

Secondly, mild antacids should be administered, because the poison, so far as our information goes, is produced only in acid solutions. The great value of the chalk mixture in the treatment of the disease is well known.

Thirdly, theoretically at least, the employment of small doses of some disinfectant would be of benefit. I find that there is considerable difference of opinion in the profession as to the use of small doses of calomel in this disease.

Fourthly, the use of opium in some form is consistent with the theory.

And lastly, the administration of stimulants, brandy and ammonia, to counteract the depressing effects of the poison, already formed and absorbed, should be practiced.

All of these, save the first recommendation, have been practiced in the treatment of the disease empirically; but the first—absolute discontinuance of the use of milk—I regard as of prime importance. Of course, it will be understood that attention to securing fresh air, and to other hygienic measures, is also desirable.

It is altogether probable that an amount of the poison which would escape chemical detection, might be sufficient to produce poisonous effects in children.

An Ancient Snow-Shovel.

A boy who was carrying a tea store chemo under his arm was halted by a pedestrian who examined the treasure and asked: "Bub, is this a genuine Rubens?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply, "but we've got a snow-shovel at home which he made and it has lasted two winters."

A new building material called asbestine is to be put on the British market, for which remarkable fire-resisting qualities are claimed, as well as superior hardness and adhesiveness and applicability at all temperatures. It is proposed to make it a substitute for plaster as at present mixed, because it requires no hair, and it is represented not to crack under the influence of fire as ordinary plaster does, and will therefore prove a check to the spread of flames. Another advantage claimed is in dispensing with wooden laths, as the new material will be applied to thin sheets of corrugated iron, which alone will afford considerable protection. Asbestine is also represented to be of superior value for purposes where cement and mortar are ordinarily used.

The Michigan Tradesman.

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

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886.

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Vice-President—S. A. Sears.
Secretary and Treasurer—Geo. H. Seymour.
Board of Directors—H. S. Robertson, Geo. F. Owen, J. N. Bradford, A. B. Cole and Wm. Logie.

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Vice-President—F. E. Fickett.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Stowe.
Market days—Every Monday afternoon at 1 p. m.

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Sturgis Business Men's Association.

Temporary officers: Chairman, Henry S. Church; Secretary, Wm. Jörn.

Ovid Business Men's Association.

President, C. H. Hunter; Secretary, Lester Cooley.

Subscribers and others, when writing to advertisers, will confer a favor on the publisher by mentioning that they saw the advertisement in the columns of this paper.

SELLING THE CONSUMER AT WHOLESALE.

A. Conklin, general dealer at Carson City, writes THE TRADESMAN as follows under date of July 24:

Will you please give us your opinion, in your valuable paper, on what the jobbers and retailers or general dealers are going to do, if this wholesale peddling scheme continues throughout the State, as it is carried on in this vicinity? It will not be long that we shall need any jobbers or traveling men, for this is the way these peddlers do their business: They go to all of our best farmers and those who have the cash, or can get it when goods are delivered at a railway station, as well as small dealers. Is not the tendency to demoralize trade and will it continue indefinitely? It is a mystery where they get their goods. I have talked with several traveling men, and they claim that they cannot find out where they get them. The agents take orders for goods, and set the day that they will deliver them and take the cash. Their prices are wholesale and their goods, or most of them that I saw, were first-class, and as cheap, with the exception of machine oil, as I have ever bought of any jobber in Grand Rapids. Of course, they are taking all of our best trade, or, in other words, they are taking the cream and leaving us the skim milk, for there are a good many customers who do not have cash to pay for their goods, and to such they do not sell.

Now, Mr. Stowe, will you kindly make inquiry of your jobbers and of the traveling fraternity, and let us hear from you on the subject.

The dilemma presented by Mr. Conklin is certainly an annoying one, but THE TRADESMAN is inclined to the opinion that the situation is not so grave as Mr. Conklin pictures it. Nearly every locality in the State has, at various times, been raided by agents similar to those described by the writer, but THE TRADESMAN has yet to learn of a locality which has been visited a second time by the enisseries of the same house. The reason for such a policy finds an explanation in the quality of the goods sold. Staples, such as sugars, soaps and starches, are sold at cost or less, but articles capable of adulteration are made to pay an enormous profit. Especially is this the case with spices, on which the houses pursuing such a business profess to make a profit of 300 per cent! Teas and coffees are also articles of which the average farmer is not capable of judging correctly and on them the transient house realizes a handsome profit. The worst class of seconds are palmed off as first-class canned goods, and the same is true of every article in which deception is possible. The honest farmer is lured into giving an order by the baits offered in the way of staples, but when he comes to realize that he has been made a victim by means of short weights and adulterated goods he turns his trade back to legitimate channels—into the hands of the retail dealer.

Regarding the houses which are pursuing this abominable business, THE TRADESMAN has not extended knowledge. Wentworth & Cannon tried to establish such a method of trade here, but failed to succeed, owing to the "lack of facilities for adulterating the goods enough." A concern in Detroit also failed to succeed from the same cause. Harper Bros., who do business on State street, Chicago, are understood to have grown rich out of this illegitimate traffic,

and the same is true of a Cincinnati house. THE TRADESMAN would esteem it an especial favor to have its patrons make it acquainted with the names of houses operating in their respective neighborhoods and will agree to investigate the character and standing of every house so reported.

WHAT ORGANIZATION DOES.

As an illustration of the advantages which may be accomplished by concerted action on the part of the business men of any town, THE TRADESMAN has but to refer to the recent achievement of the Ionia Business Men's Association in securing a considerable reduction in the freight tariff to and from Ionia and Eastern points. The existence of a pool between the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee and Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railways has extorted from the business men of Ionia a series of freight rates altogether out of proportion to the rates charged neighboring towns. For instance, first-class freight from New York was scheduled at 95 cents per hundred, while Grand Rapids paid but 75 cents and Big Rapids but 80 cents. Several attempts have been made to secure a reduction in the tariff, but it remained for the Business Men's Association to take the matter in hand and push the agitation on to a successful issue. A regularly constituted committee, duly fortified with charts and schedules affording ample comparison and sufficient evidence of the injustice accorded Ionia in the matter, recently called on the proper authorities at Detroit, presented proofs of the discrimination used against their town and demanded a re-arrangement of the present system on an entirely different basis—a demand which was complied with. Ionia is now in the enjoyment of "Grand Rapids rates" on west-bound freight which is a reduction from the previous schedule ranging from 20 to 40 per cent. This means a saving of from \$10 to \$200 a year to every merchant of Ionia—a very respectable showing for an Association which has not yet passed its first birthday.

The Ionia Association now boasts a membership of eighty-two and is making a strong effort to secure the location of a large manufacturing establishment. The matter of offering a bonus was brought up at a recent meeting, when four members of the Association promptly subscribed \$500 apiece. This sum was increased to \$5,000 within the next two days and it is expected that at least as much more will be forthcoming. Ten thousand dollars ought to prove a tempting bait to some reputable manufacturer to make a change of base.

THE TRADESMAN's recent reference to the injustice of having merchandise carried by the Post Office without regard to distance finds an illustration in the complaints made by New York merchants in the matter of the charges by the railroads for carrying the cheaper classes of textiles. It seems that these goods are carried to Chicago from the New England factories at nearly if not quite as low a charge as is made for taking them to New York. As a consequence, the trade is fast passing out of the hands of the New York jobbers to those of Chicago and other Western centers of distribution. The former ask that the railroads alter their rates of freight to conform to the distance which the goods are carried. It is to be hoped that they will not resist the demands made by the Western retail dealers, that the Post Office shall either go out of the business of carrying merchandise, or shall regulate its charges according to the distance which it is carried.

A Pittsburg dispatch notes the following happening in that city:

The Merchant Tailors' Exchange has created a sensation by publishing the names of delinquent debtors. The list includes some well-known men. Opinions differ as to whether such a publication is libel.

If judgment were first obtained against the parties whose names were published as delinquents, no prosecution can be lodged against anyone connected with the transaction. If, on the other hand, the names were given such publicity on the mere statement of creditors, somebody can be made to pay damages if any mistake is made in reporting a name wrongfully. Such is the law in Michigan and the probability is that the law on that point does not differ materially in Pennsylvania.

THE TRADESMAN surrenders no inconsiderable portion of its space this week to the entire reproduction of Prof. Vaughan's exhaustive paper on the subject of his recent discoveries in the line of milk decomposition. The paper is well worth the careful perusal of any one who desires to keep abreast of the times.

In behalf of the Retail Grocers' Association of Grand Rapids, THE TRADESMAN extends a cordial invitation to the outside trade to meet with the Association whenever they are in the city on the date of the meetings, which are held on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Judging from the number of new peppermint growers who have embarked in the business this season and the number of stills which have been put in at various places in the Western part of the State, Michigan will soon take rank with New York in the production of peppermint oil.

Anyone who is aware of THE TRADESMAN going into hands of other than the regular trade will confer a favor by acquainting the office of the fact without delay.

AMONG THE TRADE.

GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

Graham Roys has engaged in the manufacture of whip lashes.

The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. boasts a customer at Cape Coast, on the west coast of Africa.

Phil. Graham, the South Division street grocer, has added a line of confectionery. Putnam & Brooks furnished the stock.

The Alabastine Co.'s office is being removed from its old location on South Ionia street to 39 and 41 North Division street.

Veldman & Olthoff have engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Hilton street and Fourth avenue. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the stock.

E. E. Dalton has gotten out a sixty-four page illustrated catalogue of poultry supplies, which is the largest and most complete publication of the kind ever issued. It is from the press of the Fuller & Stowe Company.

DETROIT DOINGS.

Warren P. Reed, dry goods dealer, has sold out.

The Michigan Confectionery Co., heretofore a copartnership, has been merged into a stock company.

AROUND THE STATE.

B. W. Pinch, general dealer at Olivet, has sold out.

J. S. Fowle, grocer at Terry Station, has been burned out.

Hueber & Eggert, grocers at East Saginaw, have sold out.

J. W. Eno & Co., grocers at Cass City, are selling out at auction.

W. C. Page has sold his boot and shoe stock at Ionia to E. E. Gates.

Geo. Brown succeeds Newman Lester in the grocery business at Vassar.

O. S. Chapman succeeds J. C. Sampson in the grocery business at Albion.

Templer & West succeed Templer & Co. in the grocery business at St. Louis.

Smith & Burns succeed W. J. Beattie in the grocery business at White Cloud.

Franklin C. Wheeler succeeds C. C. Holland in the drug business at Ypsilanti.

Thomas Walsh succeeds Walsh Bros. in the grocery business at West Bay City.

E. C. Brower has closed out his grocery stock at Fife Lake and retired from business.

E. M. Comstock & Co. succeed Comstock & Ebling in the dry goods business at Ypsilanti.

The druggists of Oceana county met at Shelby last Friday and formed a county organization.

Zunder Bros. & Co., general dealers at Bangor, have dissolved, August Oppenheimer succeeding.

Button & Munsell, dealers in groceries and crockery at Jonesville, have dissolved, each continuing.

Geo. Eastman, Jr., has sold his general stock at Robinson to John Oliver, who will continue the business.

Geo. D. Barden has sold his drug stock at Woodland to Dr. L. E. Benson & Co., who will continue the business.

W. H. Hine, of Chicago, has purchased the grocery stock of Jas. N. Hill, at Plainwell, and will continue the business.

G. J. Charles, of Mason, has purchased Sickels & Co.'s grocery store at Petersburg, and will add a large stock of dry goods.

Vic. Vollmer, who engaged in the grocery business at Reed City about a year ago, is closing out his stock and will seek new pastures.

Dr. Zerach Mizner, who has been engaged in the drug business at Muskegon several years, died suddenly on the 23d. The funeral was held on Sunday.

Frank Richmond has retired from the firm of Richmond & Ferree, sawmill operators near Saranac. The business will be continued by McLain M. Ferree.

J. I. Zerkle, formerly engaged in the drug business here, is now the proprietor of a large cattle ranch near Richfield, Morton county, Kansas. He is rapidly recovering his health.

Leroy C. Hunter, assignee for L. M. Lester, the Saranac general dealer, informs THE TRADESMAN that the assets will amount to about \$5,000 and the liabilities to about \$6,500.

Mancelona Herald: E. O. Watkins has disposed of his stock of boots and shoes and gent's furnishing goods to J. L. Farnham, of this place, who will continue the business at the old stand.

H. E. Shotts, assignee of John S. Moon, the Ypsilanti druggist, writes THE TRADESMAN that the assets of the estate are \$2,440.62 and the liabilities—including chattel mortgages to the amount of \$1,000—are \$3,350.12.

Aaron Zunder, formerly with Jacob Barth, but for the past year a member of the firm of Zunder Bros. & Co., general dealers at Bangor, has formed a copartnership with Henry Rosenfield and engaged in the boot and shoe business at Omaha under the firm name of Resenfield & Zunder.

S. M. Crawford, of the firm of Benson & Crawford, hardware dealers at Saranac, has invented and applied for a patent on a portable, vertical, sectional fence, which is pivotally supported and pivotally hung. The fence is to be constructed of iron, wood and wire in lengths of sixteen feet each and it is claimed by the inventor that the cost of the material for each length will not exceed 50 cents.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Joseph Bertrand succeeds C. W. Marvin in the manufacture of boots and shoes at Owosso.

Hilton & VanZandt succeed Hilton & Potter in the manufacture of carriages at Dundee.

The Aspinwall Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of potato planters at Three Rivers, has been attached.

STRAY FACTS.

J. W. Fenn, news dealer at St. Louis, has sold out.

Geo. W. Gell, lumber dealer at Ypsilanti, has sold out.

Entwistle & Karr succeed T. J. Entwistle in the meat business at Dundee.

C. E. Eaton succeeds C. E. Eaton & Co. in the produce business at Mason.

Daniel Hartnett, saloon keeper at Trufant, has been closed under chattel mortgage.

F. L. Spencer, the Smyrna general dealer, was in town Saturday and purchased a sawmill.

D. S. Ingraham is putting in a still for extracting oil from peppermint at Plainwell.

Geo. Seamon, confectioner at Battle Creek, has been closed on chattel mortgage.

St. John's business men have subscribed \$1,400 as a bonus for Faxon & Richmond, the evaporator works men, but unless \$600 more is raised the scheme will fall through.

The iron ore shipments from the Upper Peninsula for the season have been 950,192 tons, of which Marquette has shipped 344,246 tons; Escanaba, 584,168; St. Ignace 21,778.

M. J. Key, a Hastings merchant tailor, disappeared recently and neglected to return when expected. Thereupon \$300 worth of creditors seized Key's stock and found there were enough to pay all the merchant's debts.

W. D. Wing & Co., of Wingleton, have erected a dry kiln at their mill, and also a freight house. They are also putting new machinery into their planing mill for box making and moulding work. The same firm is saving lumber for shipment to England.

Cobbs & Mitchell, at Cadillac, have begun the construction of a logging railroad to extend into the pine recently purchased by them. The new line leaves the old one near Mosser's brick yard. The Thayer Lumber Co. will extend its West Branch road, in Missaukee county, two miles further, work on which will begin immediately.

Purely Personal.

Jas. Fox and Cass Bradford spent Sunday with their wives at Macatawa Park.

Heman G. Barlow and family are spending a fortnight at the Black Lake resorts.

Robert Hunting will resume his position with the Merchants' Despatch September 1.

Henry Idema, local manager for the Bradstreet Co., went North Monday, on a brief business trip.

C. Dogger, of the firm of Dogger & Nyburg, was married Sunday evening to an estimable young lady.

John Reed, Fred. Temple and Billy Woodworth are spending a week in camp on the banks of Grand River near Ada.

S. J. Henry, of the firm of S. J. Henry & Co., is expected home from his Southern trip the latter part of the present week.

A. E. Gregory, late time-keeper for the G. R. & I. Railway, has taken the position of city shipping clerk for Cody, Ball & Co.

D. C. Steketee, book-keeper for P. Steketee & Sons, is taking a fortnight's vacation through the Northwest. He is now at Minneapolis.

Ludwig Winternitz and wife have returned from Chicago, where they spend a week with friends. They also put in a couple of days at the Milwaukee Sangerfest.

C. N. Harrington, of the Cleveland Baking Co., of Cleveland, was in the city last week and placed the wholesale agency of their goods with F. J. Dettenthaler.

Myron Hester, of the firm of Hester & Eox, is spending a week at the various Northern resorts. He is accompanied by Chas. Barton, of Champion binder fame.

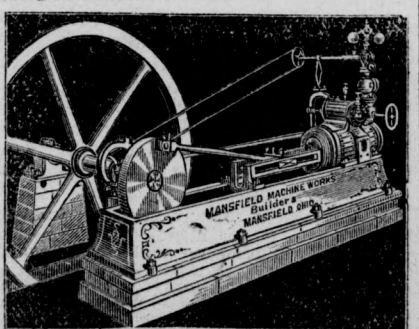
Geo. R. Mayhew and family are in the East. Mr. Mayhew is hovering around the shoe manufacturing centers, while his family are enjoying themselves at the popular resorts.

S. E. Parkill, of Owosso, Secretary of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, was in town a couple of days last week, leaving Saturday for a tour of the Northern resorts.

This report that H. F. Hastings will engage in the shoe blacking business as soon as he obtains a box and camp chair lacks confirmation. However, the Grand Rapids Bursh Co. contributed the brush and Bulkley, Lemon & Hoops the blacking.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES

From 2 to 150 Horse-Power, Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Wood Working Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Boxes. Contracts made for Complete Outfits.



W. C. Denison,
88, 90 and 92 South Division Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

J. T. BELL & CO.,
Saginaw Valley Fruit House
And COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in all kinds Country Produce & Foreign Fruits.
Reference: Banks of East Saginaw. **East Saginaw, Mich.**
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

K OF L
SMOKING TOBACCO,

Manufactured by the
National K. of L. Co-operative Tobacco Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Arthur Meigs & Co.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,

Wholesale agents for the
STATE OF MICHIGAN.

This is the only authorized K. of L. Smoking Tobacco on the market. The stock of this corporation is all owned by the K. of L. Assemblies in the U. S., and every member will not only buy it himself, but do his utmost to make it popular. Dealers will therefore see the advisability of putting it in stock at once. We will fill orders for any quantity at following prices, usual terms:

2 oz. 46; 4 oz. 44; 8 oz. 43; 16 oz. 42.

ARTHUR MEIGS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,

77, 79, 81 and 83 South Division St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

S. J. HENRY.
S. J. HENRY & CO.

Fruit, Produce AND Commission,

16 Crescent Avenue,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

TELEPHONE NO. 780.

POTATOES.

We make the handling of POTATOES, APPLES and BEANS in car lots a special feature of our business. If you have any of these goods to ship, or anything in the produce line, let us hear from you, and will keep you posted on market price and prospects. Liberal cash advances made on car lots when desired.

Agents for Walker's Patent Butter Worker.
EARL BROS., Commission Merchants.
157 S. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
Reference: FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

HESTER & FOX,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR
SAW AND CRIST MILL MACHINERY,

Send for Catalogue and Prices.
ATLAS ENGINE WORKS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
Carry Engines and Boilers in Stock for immediate delivery.

Planers, Matchers, Moulders and all kinds of Wood-Working Machinery, Saws, Belting and Oils.

And Dodge's Patent Wood Split Pulley. Large stock kept on hand. Send for sample Pulley and become convinced of their superiority.
Write for Prices. 130 OAKS ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

'ACME' Baking Powder In 1 lb. cans, 50 cans in a case, price 35c per lb. or \$17.50 per case. With every case we give 50 Elegant presents of Mosaic Table ware. Send for sample case. Bulkley, Lemon & Hoops.

Drugs & Medicines

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.
One Year—F. H. J. VanEmster, Bay City.
Two Years—Jacob Jenson, Muskegon.
Three Years—James Vernon, Detroit.
Four Years—Otmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
Five Years—Geo. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
President—Otmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jenson.
Treasurer—Jas. Vernon.
Next meeting—At Lansing, November 2.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.
OFFICERS.
President—H. J. Brown, Ann Arbor.
First Vice-President—Frank J. Wurzburg, Grand Rapids.
Second Vice-President—A. B. Stevens, Detroit.
Third Vice-President—Frank Inglis, Detroit.
Secretary—S. E. Parker, Grand Rapids.
Treasurer—Wm. Dupont, Detroit.
Executive Committee—Jacob Jenson, Geo. Gundrum, Frank Wells, F. W. H. Perry and John E. Peck.
Local Secretary—Will L. White, Grand Rapids.
Next place of meeting—At Grand Rapids, Tuesday, October 12, 1886.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.
ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.
OFFICERS.
President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.
Secretary—Henry B. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—President, Vice-President and Secretary.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.
Committee on Pharmacy—M. B. Kimm, H. E. Locher and Wm. E. White.
Committee on Trade Matters—John E. Peck, H. B. Fairchild and Wm. H. Van Leeuwen.
Committee on Legislation—Jas. D. Lacey, Isaac Watts and A. C. Bauer.
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.
Annual Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, Aug. 5, at "The Tradesman" office.

Detroit Pharmaceutical Society.
Organized October, 1883.

OFFICERS.
President—A. F. Parker.
First Vice-President—Frank Inglis.
Second Vice-President—J. C. Mueller.
Secretary and Treasurer—A. W. Allen.
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—H. McRae.
Annual Meeting—First Wednesday in June.
Regular Meetings—First Wednesday in each month.

Jackson County Pharmaceutical Association.
OFFICERS.
President—R. F. Latimer.
Vice-President—C. D. Colwell.
Secretary—F. A. King.
Treasurer—H. E. Humphrey.
Board of Censors—Z. W. Waldron, C. E. Foot and C. H. Haskins.
Annual Meeting—First Thursday in November.
Regular Meetings—First Thursday of each month.

Saginaw County Pharmaceutical Society.
President—Jay Smith.
First Vice-President—W. H. Yarnall.
Second Vice-President—R. Bruske.
Secretary—D. E. Prall.
Treasurer—H. Melchers.
Committee on Trade Matters—W. B. Moore, H. G. Hamilton, H. Melchers, W. H. Keeler and R. J. Birney.
Regular Meeting—Second Wednesday afternoon of each month.

Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association.
OFFICERS.
President—Fred Heath.
Vice-President—C. C. Terry.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. B. Glover.
Regular Meetings—Second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
Next Meeting—Wednesday evening, July 14.

Oceana County Pharmaceutical Society.
Temporary officers: Chairman, G. W. Fincher; Secretary, G. F. Cady.

Growth and Distillation of Peppermint.
In many places throughout St. Joseph, Branch and Kalamazoo counties, may be seen at this season of the year large fields of green colored plants about eight inches in height extending over an extensive area. To a botanist *mentha peperita* is the name by which it is known, but to the world in general it is peppermint. The low, mucky land is plowed in the spring. It is then laid out in furrows eighteen inches apart, and sets, portions of old plants, are planted closely together in the row. This is done early in April. The roots that are planted this year after the crop is gathered, will be transplanted in every other row for next year's crop. The first year's crop is always the best, because the plants are then the freest from weeds. Usually they are allowed to run only two years, after which the ground is plowed under. When the plants have grown to about two and one-half feet in height they ripen.

The harvest begins usually in the last of August. It is cut like clover, with a cradle, and raked into cocks, when it is allowed to wilt a little before it is taken to the distillery. The process of distillation continues to the last of October. The plant is brought from the field in large wagons and tightly packed in steam-tight vats. The steam is let in to the bottom of the vat, and oil from the plants thus volatilizes. The oily vapor and steam pass through a condensing worm into a receiver, where the oil, being lighter than water, is dipped off and is then put up in tin cans holding twenty pounds and taken to the refinery, where it is refined and put into twenty-one-ounce bottles in a case, labeled and shipped to all parts of the civilized world.

Join the Association.
The Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association deserves the co-operation of every druggist in the State. It has already accomplished much good for the trade at large and is destined to further advance the business and professional interests of every one connected with the sale of drugs. In view of these facts, it is in order to suggest that every druggist who has not yet identified himself with the Association should do so without further delay. Blank applications may be obtained of any officer of the Association, at any wholesale drug-house in the State or at THE TRADESMAN office.

The Drug Market.
Trade is quiet and collections are fair. Lined oil has advanced. Other articles in the drug line are without change.

The Michigan Peppermint Crop.

From the Mendon Globe.
Inasmuch as Mendon is situated in the midst of the heaviest mint-growing section in Michigan, and thinking that to enlighten the growers of peppermint as to the present prospects of this great industry, would be performing for them an appreciated service, we have taken special pains to inform ourselves of the present outlook. We are informed by most reliable men from all over the country that the terrible heat and severe drought, the severest ever experienced in this section as far as our knowledge extends, has ruined the peppermint crop. The drought, coupled with the fact that the roots were poor, not up to the usual standard in the spring, has cut the prospect of an average crop at least 50 per cent. short. Rain will not if we should get it within a few days, help much, as it is too late to stool. From Nottawa, Park, Leonidas, Brady and other places the report is that the crops never looked so poor. In Brady many fields will not yield three pounds to the acre. Some fields are entirely abandoned. In Park and Mendon there are some few pieces that look tolerably fair. So also does it on marsh lands, even the leaves are dropping badly on lowland mint. The acreage this season planted is about 30 per cent. more than last season, but all agree that the yield will fall short of last season. Growers look for good prices next season. J. A. Canine, who is not a mint grower, has just returned from a two months' visit in Wayne and Ontario counties, N. Y., and reports that growers as well as dealers agree that the present peppermint crop in those counties will fall short at least 50 per cent. of an average crop. He says he never saw the mint crop look so poor as in the state of New York.

Doctors' Mistakes in Writing Prescriptions.

From the San Francisco Post.
Appropos to the recent poisoning of an infant by a clash in the understanding of doctor and druggist of the meaning of "spl," a prominent medicine maker tells the following story:
"It was about three months ago when I got a prescription from a well-known doctor which called for five grains of opium, to be taken in a mixture as directed. For fear of accidents, I put the stuff in a poison bottle, and told the nurse who came for it to be sure and use it for outward application only. She went off and presently I got a strong note from the doctor ordering me to put up the prescription as directed and not interfere with his instructions, which were table-spoonful doses every three hours. As I had no wish to kill a patient and ruin the doctor, I changed the five-grain dose to one-tenth of a grain and sent off the medicine. Presently the doctor came in, white with anger.
"Damme, sir! when I send a prescription, don't you dare to interfere with it," he roared.
"But suppose you had made a mistake?" I said. "I suppose you did not want to kill the woman." Then I showed him his order for five-grain doses and called his attention to the fact that a fifth of that amount would kill.
"Did you send up the stuff?" he asked, pale with fright.
"Indeed I did," I answered. "What could I do after your peremptory order?"
"Then, the only thing for me to do is get up to the undertaker's and claim commission. I guess I'll need all the money I can get now," he said, and he dashed off at full speed."

Additions and Omissions.

The following traveling men were unintentionally omitted from the alphabetical list published last week:
Chapman, A. V., S. A. Welling.
Crawford, C., Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.
Hester, Myron, Hester & Fox.
McVean, D. E., Arthur Meigs & Co.
Pike, Ed., S. A. Welling.
Smith, W. A., Eaton & Christenson.
Quist, Anthony J., Clark, Jewell & Co.
Worden, Will J., Powers & Walker-Casket Co.
B. A. Beneker is with Spring & Company, instead of John Benjamin.
Alby L. Braisted should have been set opposite the Voigt Milling Co., instead of C. G. A. Voigt & Co.
John Palen has given up his outside trips for Rindge Bertsch & Co.
Ed. G. Krekel has severed his connection with Rindge, Bertsch & Co. and has engaged at Milwaukee with his brother-in-law under the firm name of Abert & Krekel.
Marley D. Jones is now on the road for Bulkley, Lemon & Hoops, instead of John Caulfield.

"The Tradesman" as an Advertising Medium.

GRAND RAPIDS, July 24, 1886.
Editor MICHIGAN TRADESMAN:
DEAR SIR—If I ever had any doubts regarding the value of your paper as an advertising medium, the recent publication of the Grand Republic Cigarros advertisement in THE TRADESMAN dissipated my doubts completely. I have received over 200 letters of enquiry and fully 100 volunteer orders in response to the advertisement. As soon as I can complete arrangements to get the cigars fast enough to fill orders, I shall again avail myself of the use of your columns, publishing a complete list of the dealers who are handling the goods.
Yours truly,
MORRIS H. TREUSCH.

The first edition of the British Pharmacopoeia consisted of two thousand copies.

CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER



Catarrhal Headache
Almost Instantly Relieved by Using Cushman's Menthol Inhaler.

It increases the watery discharge from the nose and relieves the pressure from the nerves. A few inhalations will convince you of its efficiency. Try it and be convinced that it will do even more than is claimed for it. Price 50 cents and it is fast becoming a popular favorite.

CINSENC ROOT.
We pay the highest price for it. Address Peck Bros., Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

JUDD & CO.,
JOBBER OF SADDLERY HARDWARE
And Full Line Winter Goods.
102 CANAL STREET.

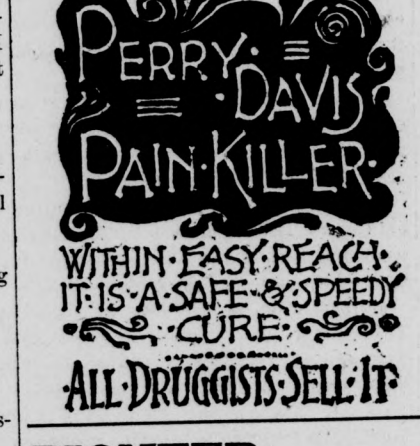
Michigan Drug Exchange.
Mills & Goodman, Props.

WANTED—Registered drug clerks, either honest, industrious and willing to work on moderate salary.
WANTED—To exchange house and lot and physicians' practice in good, live town for drug store in some good location. Also good improved farms and village property for stock of from \$3,000 to \$6,000.
FOR SALE—Fine stock of drugs and groceries of about \$4,000 in town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Good location and terms reasonable.
FOR SALE—Neat and paying little stock of about \$500 in small town. Reason for selling, other business.
FOR SALE—Stock of about \$1,700 in one of the best towns in Michigan. Doing fine business. Terms easy.
FOR SALE—Very desirable stock of about \$1,800 in growing town doing business of \$20 per day. Can be bought at liberal discount.
FOR SALE—Stock of about \$4,000 in town of 4,000 inhabitants. Will sell either at estimate or inventory.
FOR SALE—Very desirable stock of about \$2,000 in midst of finest farming section of the State. Doing good paying business which would be considerably increased.
FOR SALE—Stock of about \$700 on lake shore and railroad. Can be bought at liberal discount.
FOR SALE—Three fine stocks of \$4,000, \$6,000 and \$7,000, well located in Grand Rapids.
ALSO—Many other stocks, the particulars of which we will furnish on application. We will furnish the address and full particulars of those on our list free.

Never to our knowledge has any medicine met with the success as has Golden Seal Bitters. It comprises the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom so as to derive the greatest medicinal effect, and is making wonderful cures.

CRAMPS CHOLERA-MORBUS OR DIARRHÆA

EVERYBODY IS SUBJECT TO COMPLAINTS OF THIS KIND, AND NO FAMILY IS SAFE WITHOUT HAVING A BOTTLE OF



PERRY'S DAI'S PAIN-KILLER
WITHIN EASY REACH. IT IS A SAFE & SPEEDY CURE.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

PIONEER PREPARED PAINTS.

Order your stock now. Having a large stock of the above celebrated brand MIXED PAINTS, we are prepared to fill all orders. We give the following

Guarantee:
When our Pioneer Prepared Paint is put on any building, and if within three years it should crack or peel off, and thus fail to give the full satisfaction guaranteed, we agree to repaint the building at our expense, with the best White Lead or such other paint as the owner may select.

Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Tower of Strength.
Golden Seal Bitters, a perfect renovator of the system, carrying away all poisonous deposits, enriching, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. Easy of administration, prompt in action, certain in results. Safe and reliable in all forms of liver, stomach, kidney and blood diseases. It is not a vile, fancy drink, but is entirely vegetable. This medicine has a magic effect in liver complaints and every form of disease where the stomach fails to do its work. It is a tonic. It will cure dyspepsia. It is an alterative and the best remedy known to our Materia Medica for diseases of the blood. It will cure kidney diseases, nervousness, headache, sleeplessness and enfeebled condition of the system. The formula of Golden Seal Bitters is a prescription of a most successful German physician, and thousands can testify to their curative powers. Sold by the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Lined oil. Declined—Nothing.			
ACIDS.			
Acetic, No. 8.	9	@	10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040).	30	@	38
Carbonic.	75	@	80
Citric.	35	@	40
Muriatic 18 deg.	3	@	5
Nitric 36 deg.	11	@	12
Oxalic.	10	@	12
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3	@	4
Tartaric powdered.	50	@	53
Benzoic, English.	12	@	15
Benzoic, German.	12	@	15
Tannic.	12	@	15
AMMONIA.			
Carbonate.	12	@	14
Muriate (Powd. 20c).	14	@	15
Aqua 16 deg or 3f.	3	@	5
Aqua 18 deg or 4f.	4	@	6
BALSAMS.			
Copaiba.	38	@	42
Flr.	1	@	90
Tolu.	45	@	50
BARKS.			
Cassia, in yallow (Powd 20c).	11	@	12
Cinchona, yellow.	13	@	14
Elm, select.	14	@	15
Elm, powdered, pure.	15	@	16
Sassafras, of root.	10	@	12
Wild Cherry, select.	20	@	22
Barberry powdered.	18	@	20
Hemlock powdered.	30	@	32
Wahoo.	12	@	14
Soap ground.	12	@	14
BERRIES.			
Cubeb prime (Powd 1 20c).	6	@	7
Juniper.	50	@	60
Prickly Ash.	50	@	60
EXTRACTS.			
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27	@	30
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37	@	40
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	9	@	10
Logwood, 18 (25 lb boxes).	11	@	12
Pecora, 1/2 lb.	13	@	14
Logwood, 1/2 lb.	13	@	14
Logwood, ass'd.	14	@	15
Fluid Extracts—25¢ cent. off list.			
ARNICA.	13	@	15
Arnica, Roman.	25	@	30
Chamomile, German.	30	@	35
GUMS.			
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60	@	75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 20c).	15	@	18
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c).	25	@	30
Ammoniac.	30	@	35
Arabic, powdered, select.	85	@	90
Arabic, 1st picked.	70	@	75
Arabic, 2d picked.	55	@	60
Assafetida, prime (Powd 20c).	15	@	18
Benzoic.	50	@	55
Camphor.	25	@	30
Cassia, in yallow.	13	@	15
Galbanum powdered.	35	@	40
Galbanum strained.	80	@	85
Gamboge.	35	@	40
Guaiac, prime (Powd 40c).	30	@	35
Guaiac, (Powd 30c).	1	@	2
Mastic.	1	@	2
Myrrh, Turkish (Powd 40c).	3	@	4
Opium, pure (Powd \$4.40).	25	@	30
Opium, sifted sort.	25	@	30
Shellac, English.	25	@	30
Shellac, native.	30	@	35
Shellac bleached.	30	@	35
Tragacanth.	30	@	35
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.			
Hoarhound.	25	@	30
Lobelia.	25	@	30
Peppermint.	25	@	30
Rue.	24	@	25
Spearmint.	25	@	30
Sweet Majoram.	25	@	30
Tansy.	25	@	30
Thyme.	25	@	30
Wormwood.	25	@	30
IRON.			
Citrate and Quinine.	4	@	5
Solution mur., for tinctures.	20	@	25
Sulphate, pure crystal.	30	@	35
Citrate.	65	@	70
Phosphate.	65	@	70
LEAVES.			
Buchu, short (Powd 25c).	13	@	14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 1/4 lb).	33	@	35
Senna, Alex, natural.	30	@	35
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled.	25	@	30
Senna, powdered.	30	@	35
Senega, sifted.	30	@	35
Uva Ursi.	75	@	80
Belledonna.	25	@	30
Foxglove.	25	@	30
Honolulu.	25	@	30
Rose, red.	25	@	30
LIQUORS.			
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky.	2	@	50
Druggists' Favorite Rye.	1	@	50
Whisky, other brands.	1	@	50
Gin, Old Tom.	1	@	50
Gin, Holland.	2	@	50
Brandy.	1	@	50
Catawba Wines.	1	@	50
Port Wines.	1	@	50
MAGNESIA.			
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.	25	@	30
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	25	@	30
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.	65	@	70
Calcined.	65	@	70
OILS.			
Almond, sweet.	45	@	50
Anise, rectified.	1	@	50
Anise, 1/2 oz.	50	@	55
Bergamot.	1	@	50
Castor.	1	@	50
Cayenne.	1	@	50
Cajuput.	1	@	50
Cassia.	1	@	50
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c).	1	@	50
Cloves.	1	@	50
Cod Liver, N. F.	1	@	50
Cod Liver, best.	1	@	50
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 1 lb.	1	@	50
Cubebs, P. & W.	1	@	50
Erigeron.	1	@	50
Fireweed.	1	@	50
Geranium.	1	@	50
Helonck, commercial (Pure 75c).	1	@	50
Juniper berries.	1	@	50
Lavender flowers, French.	1	@	50
Lavender spike do.	1	@	50
Lemon, new crop.	1	@	50
Lemon, Sanderson's.	1	@	50
Lemongrass.	1	@	50
Olive, Malaga.	1	@	50
Olive, "Sublime Italian."	1	@	50
Origanum, red flowers, French.	1	@	50
Origanum, No. 1.	1	@	50
Pennyroyal.	1	@	50
Peppermint, white.	1	@	50
Rose 1/2 oz.	1	@	50
Rosemary, (Flowers \$1.50).	1	@	50
Salad, 1/2 gal.	1	@	50
Savin.	1	@	50
Sassafras.	1	@	50
Sassafras, 1/2 lb.	1	@	50
Spearmint.	1	@	50
Tansy.	1	@	50
Tar (by gal 50c).	1	@	50
Tea, green.	1	@	50
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00).	1	@	50
Wormseed.	1	@	50
POTASSIUM.			
Bicromate.	12	@	14
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	25	@	30
Chlorate, cryst. (Powd 25c).	3	@	5
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	3	@	5
Prussiate yellow.	28	@	30
ROOTS.			
Alkanet.	20	@	25
Althea, cut.	25	@	30
Arrow, St. Vincent's.	17	@	20
Blood (Powd 18c).	12	@	15
Calamus, peeled.	12	@	15
Calamus, German white, peeled.	12	@	15
Gentian (Powd 15c).	10	@	12
Ginger, African (Powd 14c).	11	@	12
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	11	@	12
Golden Seal (Powd 25c).	11	@	12
Helioleba, white, powdered.	20	@	25
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.	1	@	2
Jalap, powdered.	18	@	20
Licorice, select (Powd 10c).	20	@	25
Licorice, extra select.	20	@	25
Pink, true.	1	@	2
Rhei, from select to choice.	1	@	2
Rhei, powdered, 1 lb.	1	@	2
Rhei, choice cut cubes.	1	@	2
Rhei, choice cut fingers.	1	@	2
Serpentaria.	1	@	2
Seneca.	1	@	2
Sassafras, Mexican.	1	@	2
Sassafras, Mexican.	1	@	2

Valerian, English (Powd 30c).....	25	@	30
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 28c).....	20	@	25
SEEDS.			
Anise, Italian (Powd 20c).....	5	@	6
Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages.....	4	@	5
Canary, Smyrna.....	15	@	18
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 20c).....	15	@	18
Cardamom, Alleppee.....	1	@	2
Cardamom, Malabar.....	1	@	2
Celery.....	15	@	18
Coriander, best English.....	10	@	12
Fennel.....	10	@	12
Flax, clear.....	3	@	4
Flax, pure grd (bbl 3/4).....	4	@	5
Foenugreek, powdered.....	7	@	8
Hemp, Russian.....	4	@	5
Mustard, white (Black 10c).....	12	@	15
Quince.....	75	@	80
Rape, English.....	6	@	7
Worm, Levant.....	14	@	17
FLORIDA SHEETS' WOOL, carriage.....			
Nassau do do.....	2	@	25
Veivet Ert do do.....	2	@	25
Extra Yf do do.....	1	@	10
Grass do do.....	65	@	70
Hard do do.....	75	@	80
Yellow Reef do do.....	1	@	10
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Cochol, grain (bbl \$2.15).....	2	@	25
Cochol, wool, 95 per cent ex. ref.....	1	@	10
Sedney Hoffman's.....	50	@	55
Sedney, Donovan's solution.....	27	@	30
Sedney, Zoy's solution.....	27	@	30
Unanatto 1 lb rolls.....	35	@	40
Unanatto.....	2 1/2	@	3 1/4
Unan, ground (Powd 9c).....	3	@	4
Unan, ground.....	4 1/2	@	5
Unan, ground.....	4 1/2	@	5
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The Michigan Tradesman.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

CONVEYANCE TO PARTNERSHIP—EFFECT OF.

A conveyance or mortgage of real estate, in which a partnership is designated by its name as grantee or mortgagee, operates in law only in favor of partners whose names are in the firm name, and not in favor of any whose names are not contained in the firm name, according to the decision of the Supreme court of Minnesota in the case of Gille vs. Hunt et al.

BANK CHECK—COLLECTION—NEGLIGENCE.

In the case of Drovers' National Bank vs. Anglo-American Packing and Provision Co., the Supreme Court of Illinois held that where a bank took for collection a demand upon another bank in another state, to send the same by mail directly to the debtor bank for payment was such negligence as would render it liable for a loss of the debt caused thereby.

PARTNER DEALING AGAINST OBJECTIONS OF COPARTNERS.

According to the decision of the Maryland Court of Appeals a mere protest or objection by the members of the firm against further dealings with a particular customer is not such an absolute prohibition as will render a member of the firm who hereafter continues such dealings personally liable therefor to his copartners. In the same case the court held that a promise by the partner who continues dealings with the customer to individually assume the loss resulting to his firm therefrom it coupled with conditions not accepted by the firm and based upon no consideration moving from the members thereof cannot be enforced against him.

GOODS LOST IN TRANSIT.

A manufacturer of leather being at Lowell, Mass., sent by mail to a leather merchant at Brighthouse, England, an order for certain leather goods, together with some shipping instructions directing the latter to ship to a firm of Liverpool shipping merchants "for their next steamer." The instructions were carried out, and the Lowell manufacturer in inclosing drafts in payment for the goods shipped ordered certain other goods, directing that they be shipped "in like manner" as the first. The goods were sent by the Brighthouse merchant to the Liverpool shipping firm, who wrote asking him whether they should keep the goods until one of their steamers were ready to sail, or ship them by a vessel of another line for which they were not agents. The Brighthouse man ordered them to send by whichever steamer should arrive first. They shipped them upon a vessel of another line, which foundered in mid-ocean. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that the vendor in instructions to the Liverpool shipping firm departed from the orders of the purchaser in Lowell, and that in consequence the goods being lost in transit, the vendor could not recover their value from the purchaser.

STOCK PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL.

Stock was pledged as collateral security for notes given in consideration of a pre-existing indebtedness with the understanding that the pledgee should not sue for the debt until the maturity of the notes. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that the acceptance of the stock did not constitute the pledgee such a purchaser for value as to preclude the owners of the stock from reclaiming it, the stock having been procured from them by the fraud of the pledgor. The court said: "The main question in this case therefore seems to be: is a certificate of stock to be classed with land, with chattels and with choses in action, or does it come under the head of negotiable instruments? If it comes under the latter the defendant is entitled as a purchaser for value; if under the former he has no such claim, and must stand or fall by the title of his grantor. There can apparently be but one reply: a stock certificate is not a contract, nor does it purport to be negotiable, but is simply evidence that the holder is entitled to a definite share in the capital of some corporate or unincorporated company or association. * * * One claiming under the transfer of such an instrument may therefore acquire the title of the transferor, but will acquire no more, and if that is vitiated by fraud he cannot rely on his own good faith or the payment of value as a defense against the injured party."

A man in London proposes for a paltry sixpence to furnish a miraculous preparation that will enable any one to turn pennies into sovereigns. The writer recollects in his boyish days that he tried to convert pennies into silver quarters with a solution of nitrate of mercury, and the trouble he experienced was not merely that he could not pass the transmuted coin for 25 cents, but the storekeeper was reluctant to receive it for its true value, one cent.



FOX & BRADFORD, WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS!

Full Line Key West Goods in Stock.
Full Line of all Staple Plugs Kept in Stock.

Sole Agents for Celebrated

L. C. B., American Field, Pantilla, Our Nickle, The Rats, Fox's Clipper.

76 South Division St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.
ORDER SAMPLE M BY MAIL.

TIME TABLES.

Chicago & West Michigan.

Leaves. Arrives.
*Mail Express..... 9:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.
*Day Express..... 12:50 p.m. 8:55 p.m.
*Night Express..... 11:00 p.m. 5:45 a.m.
Muskegon Express..... 4:45 p.m. 11:00 a.m.
*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 1:00 p.m., and through coach on 9:15 a.m. and 10:40 p.m. trains.

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

Express. Leaves. Arrives.
Express..... 3:50 p.m. 5:20 p.m.
Express..... 8:00 a.m. 10:50 a.m.
All trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.
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. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. B. MULLIKEN, General Manager.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.

Leaves. Arrives.
Traverse City and Mack. Ex. 8:45 a.m. 9:05 a.m.
Traverse City and Mack. Ex. 11:45 a.m. 11:45 a.m.
Traverse City and Mack. Ex. 7:40 p.m. 11:10 p.m.
Cadillac Express..... 3:40 p.m. 5:05 p.m.
9:05 a.m. and 11:45 a.m. trains have chair cars for Mackinaw and Traverse City.
11:10 p.m. train has a sleeping car for Traverse City and Mackinaw.

GOING SOUTH.

Cincinnati Express..... 5:40 a.m. 7:15 a.m.
Port Wayne Express..... 10:25 a.m. 11:45 a.m.
Cincinnati Express..... 5:05 p.m. 5:30 p.m.
Trav. City and Mack. Ex. 10:40 p.m. 7:15 a.m. train has parlor chair car for Cincinnati.
5:30 p.m. train has Woodruff sleeper for Cincinnati.

C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

(KALAMAZOO DIVISION.)

Leaves. Arrives.
Ex. and N. Y. N. Y. N. Y.
Mail. Mail. Mail. Ex.
p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m.
5:00 7:45 Dp. Grand Rapids..Ar 9:07 7:25
6:10 9:02..... Allegan..... 7:55 6:10
7:05 10:05..... Kalamazoo..... 8:30 5:00
8:40 11:40..... White Pigeon..... 5:50 3:25
a.m. p.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m.
2:30 5:10..... Toledo..... 11:15 10:40
8:25 9:40..... Cleveland..... 6:40 6:30
p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m.
2:45 3:30..... Buffalo..... 11:55 11:55
a.m. p.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m.
5:40 8:00..... Chicago..... Lv 11:30 8:50
A local freight leaves Grand Rapids at 1 p.m., carrying passengers as far as Allegan.
All trains daily except Sunday.
J. W. MCKENNEY, General Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST.

Leaves. Arrives.
*Steamboat Express..... 6:20 a.m. 6:25 a.m.
*Through Mail..... 10:15 a.m. 10:50 a.m.
*Evening Express..... 3:15 p.m. 3:50 p.m.
*Limited Express..... 6:25 p.m. 6:30 p.m.
*Mixed, with coach..... 11:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

GOING WEST.

*Morning Express..... 1:05 p.m. 1:10 p.m.
*Through Mail..... 5:10 p.m. 5:10 p.m.
*Steamboat Express..... 10:40 p.m. 10:45 p.m.
*Mixed..... 7:45 a.m. 7:45 a.m.
*Night Express..... 5:10 a.m. 5:35 a.m.
*Daily. Sundays excepted. *Daily.

Passengers taking the 6:25 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.
The Night Express has a through Wagner Car and local Sleeping Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.

D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.
GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Michigan Central.

DEPART.

Detroit Express..... 6:15 a.m. 6:15 a.m.
Day Express..... 1:10 p.m. 1:10 p.m.
*Atlantic Express..... 10:10 p.m. 10:10 p.m.
Mixed..... 6:50 a.m. 6:50 a.m.

ARRIVE.

*Pacific Express..... 6:00 a.m. 6:00 a.m.
Mail..... 3:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m.
Grand Rapids Express..... 10:15 p.m. 10:15 p.m.
Mixed..... 5:15 p.m. 5:15 p.m.
*Daily. All others daily except Sunday.

Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express trains to and from Detroit.
Parlor cars run on Day Express and Grand Rapids Express to and from Detroit.
Direct connections made at Detroit with all through trains East over M. C. R. R. (Canada Southern Div.)
CHAS. H. NORRIS, Gen'l Agent

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette.

Going West. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m.
10:30 6:50..... St. Ignace..... 8:30 6:00
7:55 9:40..... Seney..... 8:15 5:45
7:00 12:40..... Marquette..... 2:15 9:30
8:00 12:50..... Marquette..... 2:00 6:10
8:35 1:40..... Negaunee..... 1:25 5:32
8:50 1:55..... Ishpeming..... 12:58 5:30
10:30 3:05..... Republic..... 11:50 4:10
10:00 3:10..... Michigamme..... 11:50 4:10
4:10..... L'Anse..... 10:40 4:10
5:30..... Houghton..... 9:20 4:10
5:50..... Hancock..... 9:01 4:10
6:35..... Calumet..... 8:15 4:10

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7 a.m., arrives Marquette 5:30 p.m.; leaves Marquette 7 a.m., arrives St. Ignace at 5:55 p.m.
E. W. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Marquette.

See Our Wholesale Quotations elsewhere in this issue and write for

Special Prices in Car Lots.

We are prepared to make Bottom Prices on anything we handle.

A. B. KNOWLSON,

3 Canal Street, Basement, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ORDER

Our Leader Smoking 15c per pound. Our Leader Fine Cut 33c per pound.

Our Leader Shorts, 16c per pound. Our Leader Cigars, \$30 per M.

The Best in the World.

Clark, Jewell & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Dwinell, Hayward & Co.'s Royal Java Coffee.



Every can wrapped in colored tissue paper with signature and stamp on each can.

PERKINS & HESS,

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUIS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

WE CARRY A STOCK OF CAKE TALLOW FOR MILL USE.

E. FALLAS,

Makes a Specialty of

Butter and Eggs, Lemons and Oranges,

Cold Storage in Connection. All Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

No. 1 Egg Crates for Sale. Stevens' No. 1 patent fillers used. 50 cents each.

97 and 99 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan

P. STEKETEE & SONS,

JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS,

AND NOTIONS,

88 Monroe St..

AND 10, 12, 14, 16 AND 18 FOUNTAIN STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Peerless Carpet Warps and Geese Feathers
American and Stark A Bags

A Specialty.

BINDERS' TWINE.

We have a basement full.

Curtiss, Dunton & Co.

BULKLEY, LEMON & HOOPS,

Importers and

Wholesale Grocers.

Sole Agents for

"Jolly Tar" Plug Tobacco.

Daniel Scotten & Co.'s "HIAWATHA" Plug Tobacco.

Lautz. Bros. & Co.'s SOAPS.

Niagara STARCH.

Dwinell, Howard & Co.'s Royal Mocha and Java. Royal Java. Golden Santos.

Thompson & Taylor Spice Co.'s "Magnolia" Package Coffee.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

"JOLLY TIME" Fine Cut.

Dark and sweet, with plug flavor, the best goods on the market.

In addition to a full line of staple groceries, we are the only house in Michigan which carries a complete assortment of fancy groceries and table delicacies.

Mail orders are especially solicited, which invariably secure the lowest prices and prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

25, 27 and 29 Ionia St. and 51, 53, 55, 57 and 59 Island Sts.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

PUTNAM & BROOKS

Wholesale Manufacturers of

PURE CANDY!

ORANGES, LEMONS,

BANANAS, FIGS, DATES,

Nuts, Etc.

NEAL'S CARRIAGE PAINTS,

Seven beautiful shades. Just the thing for repainting old buggies. Varnishing not necessary. One coat for old work. Dries with a beautiful gloss. An old buggy can be repainted at a cost not to exceed one dollar. A rapid seller. Packed in assorted cases. Every case has accompanying it ample advertising matter.

Acme White Lead & Color Works,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS. Detroit, Mich.

F. J. LAMB & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fruits, Vegetables,

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Etc.

Wholesale Agents for the Lima Egg Crates and Fillers.

8 and 10 Ionia St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

L. M. CARY.

L. L. LOVERIDGE.

CARY & LOVERIDGE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES

Combination and Time Locks,

11 Ionia Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.



The Michigan Tradesman.

Maxims for Merchants.
From the Dry Goods Chronicle.

The desirable medium is one which merchants have not often now to hit. Mercantile character is that which abides the test of years and close examination. A thousand innocent people are the victims of one man's immoderate pursuit of wealth.

Trade is a noble thing when conducted by a noble man in a noble way and for noble ends.

To transact mercantile business is one thing, but to do business as a merchant is quite another.

By some merchants the right of cheating and adulteration is held to be an essential attribute of competition.

A skillful, accomplished commercial traveler is cheap at any price, while a feeble, half-trained, half-educated one is dear at any figure.

The secret of finding good partners is training them and letting them have a large share of the management while you are on the spot.

The golden calf of covetousness has in some merchants portentously grown into an inexhaustible milch cow for adroit unscrupulousness.

The skilled labor of the merchant may as reasonably challenge a high rate of remuneration as that of the artisan, the artist or the professional man.

The average gains in a trade in which large fortunes may be made are probably lower than those in which gains are slow, though comparatively sure.

It is more than probable that, in the aggregate, as much property is lost and sacrificed in the United States by the abuse of credit as is gained by its legitimate use.

The productiveness of capital, like every other mortal thing, has its law and its limits, the transgression of which is vested by penalties as severe as they are sure.

As the system of borrowing and lending, which forms the internal machinery of commerce, becomes more complete, the inherent riskiness of trade becomes more apparent.

Doubtless, within certain limits, business may be honorably, because safely carried on with borrowed money, but in justice to his creditors, the merchant's own capital ought to be sufficient to insure the capital of his creditors.

Persistence and perseverance are qualities of the first importance to a merchant. The tendency among young business men is to too great fickleness in regard to business engagement. They weary of business soon if everything is not smooth.

Taking in a thoroughly good partner affords incalculable relief. It also prevents the sudden and complete bankruptcy of a business in the event of death. To take a partner with power of dismissal is a duty some merchants owe their families, for if death were to overtake them their business would be closed.

An Incident in the Life of an Old Merchant.

The following story is told of Jonathan Sturges and Robert Lenox. Jonathan, a rustic lad from Cape Cod, arrived on a vessel in New York on Saturday night, a stranger and penniless. On Sunday morning he looked around for a church. He found the old Wall street house of worship near Broadway. He stood on the steps while the gay throng passed in. The grandeur of the place appalled him. Robert Lenox, a prominent member of the church, was always on the lookout for young men. He saw the rustic lad and went up and spoke to him.

"Are you a stranger in the city?"

"Yes, sir; I arrived last night."

"So you came at once to the house of God?"

"Yes, sir. My mother told me not to forsake the God of my fathers."

"Would you like a seat?"

"I would."

The bashful lad was ushered into Mr. Lenox's own pew. Sturges thanked his courteous friend, went back to the vessel and passed the night. The next morning he sought out a dealer in sailcloth. He wanted credit for a little canvass.

"Did I not see you in Mr. Lenox's pew yesterday?" said the merchant.

"I don't know whose pew I sat in, but a kind gentleman gave me a seat."

"Well, lad, that was Mr. Lenox, and it is no common honor to be asked to sit in his pew. I will trust any boy with goods who has had that honor conferred upon him."

To the day of his death Mr. Sturges said that his success dated from that Sunday.

Breaches of Trust.

It is said that more business men are ruined by breaches of trust than by downright dishonesty. It is the stepping stone to embezzlement and crime. It is a snare set in sight of the bird. Men who would not steal a dollar or put wrongfully a shilling into their pockets will betray their trust. The old story: "We have got the best thing out; we want a few thousands; you have the money lying idle; you may as well turn it; you shall fare as well as the rest of us; the security is ample; the payment certain; the gain large," generally fetches the majority of the custodians of other people's money.

Why is the Wayland cheese better than any other? Because the maker does not use a whey tank, but a cistern.

"Silver King" coffee is all the rage. One silver present given with every 1 pound package.

L. Winternitz sells the best and cheapest vinegar ever handled at this market.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.



Order a case from your Jobber. See Quotations in Price-Current.

SUPERFINE IN QUALITY.

Q U A N ' S

Celebrated Package Costa Rica Coffee,

A COMBINATION OF THE

Finest Mexican and Rio Coffees.

This Coffee is especially adapted to the Michigan trade. We guarantee this Coffee to be superior in quality to many brands sold for higher prices.

For a limited time, there will be packed in each 100 pound case 25 Fancy Fans for distribution among customers. Prices: 100 lb. Cases Costa Rica, 13 3-8c per lb. 60 lb. Cases Costa Rica, 13 1-2c per lb. 36 lb. Cases Costa Rica, 13 5-8c per lb. Terms, 60 days.

W. J. QUAN & CO.
CHICAGO, ILLS.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AGENTS FOR THE

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

14 and 16 Pearl Street, - Grand Rapids, Mich.

Order a sample case of

HONEY BEE COFFEE.

PRINCESS BAKING POWDER,

Equal to the Best in the market.

J. H. Thompson & Co., Wholesale Grocers,
59 Jefferson ave., Detroit, Mich.

Dry Goods.

The following quotations are given to show relative values, but they may be considered, to some extent, "outside prices," and are not as low as buyers of reasonable quantities can, in most instances, obtain them at. It will pay every merchant to make frequent visits to market, not only in respect to prices, but to keep posted on the ever-changing styles and fashions, many of which are never shown "on the road."

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.

Androscoogin, 9-4, 17	Pepperell, 10-4, 19
Androscoogin, 7-4, 13 1/2	Pepperell, 11-4, 22
Pepperell, 7-4, 13	Pequot, 7-4, 14 1/2
Pepperell, 8-4, 15	Pequot, 8-4, 16
Pepperell, 9-4, 17	Pequot, 9-4, 18

CHEEKS.

Economy, oz.	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Park Mills, No. 50, 10	Prodigy, oz.
Park Mills, No. 60, 11	Otis Apron,
Park Mills, No. 70, 12	Otis Furniture,
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	York, 1 oz.,
Park Mills, No. 90, 14	York, A.A., extra oz. 12 1/2

OSNABURGS.

Alabama, Plain,	Alabama, Plaid,
Georgia,	Augusta,
Jewell,	Georgia,
Kentucky,	Louisiana,
Lane,	Toledo,
Santee,	7 1/2

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Avondale, 38,	Gilded Age,
Art cambrics, 38,	Greene, G. 4-4,
Androscoogin, 4-4, 7 1/2	Langdon, 4-4,
Androscoogin, 5-4, 12 1/2	Hill, 7-8,
Ballou, 4-4,	Hope, 4-4,
Ballou, 5-4,	King Phillip cambric, 4-4,
Boott, O. 4-4,	Peric, 4-4,
Boott, E. 5-5,	Linwood, 4-4,
Boott, AGC, 4-4,	Lonsdale, 4-4,
Boott, R. 3-4,	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Blackstone, A.A. 4-4, 6 1/2	Langdon, G.B., 4-4,
Chapman, A., 4-4,	Langdon, 4-4,
Conway, 4-4,	Masonville, 4-4,
Cabot, 4-4,	New York Mill, 4-4, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8,	New Jersey, 4-4,
Canoe, 3-4,	Pocasset, P. M. C., 7 1/2
Domestic, 36,	Pride of the West, 10 1/2
Dwight Anchor, 4-4, 8 1/2	Pocahontas, 4-4,
Davol, 4-4,	Slaterville, 7-8,
Fruit of Loom, 4-4, 8 1/2	Woodbury, 4-4,
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 6 1/2	Whitinsville, 4-4,
Fruit of Loom, cambric, 4-4, 11	Whitinsville, 7-8,
Gold Medal, 4-4,	Wamsutta, 4-4,
Gold Medal, 7-8,	Williamsville, 38,

SILKES.

Crown,	Masonville S.,
No. 10,	Lonsdale,
Crown,	Lonsdale A.,
Anchor,	Victory O.,
Blackburn,	Victory J.,
Davol,	Victory D.,
London,	Victory,
Pacifica,	Phoenix,
Red Cross,	Phoenix B.,
Masonville TS.,	Phoenix XX,

PRINTS.

Albion, solid,	Gloucester,
Albion, grey,	Gloucestermourning, 6 1/2
Allen's checks,	Hamilton fancy,
Allen's fancy,	Hartel fancy,
Allen's pink,	Merriman D.,
Allen's purple,	Manchester,
American, fancy,	Oriental fancy,
Arnold fancy,	Oriental robes,
Berlin solid,	Pacific robes,
Cocheco fancy,	Richmond,
Cocheco robes,	Steel River,
Conestoga fancy,	Simpson's,
Eddystone,	Washington fancy,
Eagle fancy,	Washington blues,
Garner pink,	5 1/2

FINE BROWN COTTONS.

Appleton A., 4-4,	Indian Orchard, 40, 7
Boott M., 4-4,	Indian Orchard, 36, 6
Boston F., 4-4,	Laconia B., 7-4,
Continental C., 4-4,	Lyman B., 40-in., 9
Continental D., 40-in, 7 1/2	Mass. BB., 4-4,
Conestoga W., 4-4,	Nashua B., 40-in., 6 1/2
Conestoga D., 7-8,	Nashua R., 4-4,
Conestoga G., 30-in, 5 1/2	Nashua O., 7-8,
Dwight X., 3-4,	Newmarket N.,
Dwight Y., 8-8,	Pepperell B., 40-in., 6 1/2
Dwight Z., 4-4,	Pepperell R., 4-4,
Dwight Star, 4-4,	Pepperell O., 7-8,
Dwight Star, 40-in, 7 1/2	Pepperell N., 3-4,
Enterprise EE, 36,	Pocasset C., 4-4,
Great Falls E., 4-4,	Pequot, 8-4,
Farmers' A., 4-4,	Pequot, 9-4,
Amoskeag,	Saranac E.,
Amoskeag, Persian styles,	Johnson Manfg Co., 12 1/2
Bates,	Johnson Manfg Co., dress styles, 10 1/2
Berkshire,	Slaterville, dress styles, 6
Glasgow, fancy,	White Mfg Co, fanc 7 1/2
Glasgow, royal, 6 1/2	White Mfg Co, fanc 7 1/2
Gloucester, new standard,	White Manfg Co, 7 1/2
Punkett,	Earlston,
Lancaster,	Gordons,
Langdown,	Greylock, dress styles, 10 1/2
Renfrew, dress,	7

WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.

Androscoogin, 7-4, 15	Pepperell, 10-4, 22
Androscoogin, 8-4, 16	Pepperell, 11-4, 24
Pepperell, 7-4, 13	Pequot, 7-4, 14 1/2
Pepperell, 8-4, 15	Pequot, 8-4, 16
Pepperell, 9-4, 17	Pequot, 9-4, 18

HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A., 4-4,	Lawrence XX, 4-4, 6 1/2
Atlantic H., 4-4,	Lawrence XXX, 40, 7 1/2
Atlantic D., 4-4,	Lawrence LL, 4-4,
Atlantic P., 4-4,	Newmarket N.,
Atlantic LL, 4-4,	Mystic River, 4-4,
Adriatic, 36,	Pequot A., 4-4,
Augusta, 4-4,	Piedmont, 36,
Boott M., 4-4,	Shark A., 4-4,
Boott FF, 4-4,	Tremont CC, 4-4,
Graniteville, 4-4,	Utica, 4-4,
Indian Head, 4-4,	Wachusett, 4-4,
Indiana Head 45-in, 11 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in, 5 1/2

TICKINGS.

Amoskeag, ACA, 17	Falls, XXX,
Amoskeag, A., 11 1/2	Falls, BB,
Amoskeag, B., 11	Falls, BCC, 36,
Amoskeag, C., 10 1/2	Falls, awning,
Amoskeag, D., 10	Hamilton, BT, 32,
Amoskeag, E., 9 1/2	Hamilton, H.,
Amoskeag, F., 9	Hamilton fancy,
Premium A., 4-4, 17	Methuen AA,
Premium B., 16	Methuen ASA,
Extra 4-4,	Methuen, 7-8,
Extra 7-8,	Methuen, 8-4,
CCA 7-8,	Methuen, 9-4,
CT 4-4,	Methuen, 10-4,
BC 7-8,	Methuen, 11-4,
BF 7-8,	Methuen, 12-4,
AF 4-4,	Methuen, 13-4,
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Methuen, 14-4,
Cordis ACA, 32, 14	Methuen, 15-4,
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15	Methuen, 16-4,
Cordis No. 2, 32, 15	Methuen, 17-4,
Cordis No. 3, 32, 15	Methuen, 18-4,
Cordis No. 4, 32, 15	Methuen, 19-4,
Falls, XXX,	18 1/2

SOFT CAMBRICS.

Washington, 4 1/2	Royal Globe,
S. S. & Sons,	4 1/2
American A.,	4 1/2
Stark A.,	14 1/2

DENIMS.

Boston,	6 1/2
Everett blue,	Warren AX,
Everett brown,	Warren BB,
Otis AXA,	Warren CC,
Otis BB,	York, blue,

PAPER CAMBRICS.

Manville,	4 1/2
Masonville,	5 1/2

WIGANS.

Red Cross,	Thistle Mills,
Berlin,	Rose,
Garner,	6 1/2

SPUOL COTTON.

Brooks,	50
Clark's O. N. T.,	55
J. & P. Coats,	55
Williamite 6 cord,	55
Williamite 3 cord, 40	55
Charleson ball sew	55
ing thread, 30	55
Merrick,	55

CORSET JEANS.

Armory,	7
Androscoogin,	7 1/2
Canoe River,	5 1/2
Clarendon,	5 1/2
Hallowell Imp.,	5 1/2
Ind. Ore. Imp.,	5 1/2
Laconia,	7

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of Cough Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Peto's 35-cent Cough Cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of Coughs, Colds and Consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason, we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

BUY Fresh Roasted Coffees AND INCREASE YOUR TRADE.

We have the following varieties in stock from which to select:
Javas, Carracas, Mochas, Maracaibos, Ceylons, Costa Ricas, Guatemalas, Santos, Mexicans, and Rios.

All bought for their fine roasting and drinking qualities.

Give me a trial order.

ED. TELFER,
46 OTTAWA ST.

ABSOLUTE SPICES.

Groceries.

Retail Grocers' Association of Grand Rapids.

President—Erwin J. Herick.
First Vice-President—E. E. Walker.
Second Vice-President—Jas. A. Coye.
Secretary—Cornelius A. Johnson.
Treasurer—B. S. Harris.
Regular meetings—First and Third Tuesday evenings of each month.
Next meeting—Tuesday evening, Aug. 3.

Grocers' Association of the City of Muskegon.

President—H. B. Fargo.
First Vice-President—Wm. B. Keft.
Second Vice-President—A. Towl.
Secretary—John DeHaas.
Treasurer—John DeHaas.
Regular meetings—First and third Wednesday evenings of each month.
Next meeting—Wednesday evening, Aug. 4.

Kalamazoo Retail Grocers' Association.

President—P. Ranney.
First Vice-President—O. K. Buckhout.
Second Vice-President—Hugh Beggs.
Secretary—M. S. Scoville.
Treasurer—Julius Schuster.
Regular Meetings—Second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

KNIGHTS OF THE SCOOP.

Interesting Meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association, held on the 20th, about thirty members were in attendance. In the absence of Secretary Johnson, Walter Meech officiated as scribe.

Applications for membership were received from H. Timmer, J. H. DeLaney and Bartel Jonker, all of whom were elected members of the Association.

President Herick then laid before the meeting his project relative to the introduction of an "open board" at the meetings, for the transaction of business between the jobber and retailer—a project which has already been fully described in THE TRADESMAN.

E. E. Walker said he thought the scheme a good one, and one which would be very beneficial to both the jobber and retailer. From the nature of the interviews published in THE TRADESMAN, however, he inferred that the jobbing trade was not very much in favor of the measure.

J. Geo. Lehman expressed himself as favorably disposed toward the project.

Some member having referred to the apparent disinclination of the jobbers to meet each other in friendly competition, on the ground that such a course would have a tendency to depress prices, President Herick remarked that the retailers had not associated together to cut their own throats and that they did not hold meetings for the purpose of devising means to hurt themselves. To him, it looked as though the jobbers were more afraid of each other than they were of the retailers.

Mr. Walker moved that the jobbers be invited to be present at the next meeting and present any specialties or bargains they wish to introduce to the trade. The question was thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, when the motion was unanimously adopted.

President Herick bespoke for the project the co-operation of the members of the Association and predicted that it would be preferable to buying by telephone.

A committee consisting of President Herick, E. E. Walker, J. Geo. Lehman and E. A. Stowe was appointed to wait on the jobbers and apprise them of the action of the Association.

President Herick suggested that Mr. Stowe be asked to extend a cordial invitation through THE TRADESMAN to all outside merchants to meet with the Association whenever they are in the city and participate in the proceedings. On motion of Mr. Walker, the invitation was so extended.

Collector Cooper reported the collection of \$146.09 since the last meeting, all of which has been turned over to the owners except \$17.07. He also read a list of the delinquents reported since the last meeting.

A member remarked that it was plain to be seen that too few of the members were availing themselves of the benefits of the collection department.

Cornelius J. Van Halteren said that he was \$26 better off than he ever expected to be—that the Collector had managed to squeeze that amount out of a number of bills which had been reported as worthless by a constable and two lawyers.

Geo. Dunaven moved that the Association hire a man to enforce the ordinance relative to peddlers. He said the city employed a man for that purpose, but that his only work seemed to consist in drawing his pay.

Mr. Cooper said that Mayor Dikeman was heartily in favor of the enforcement of the ordinance and that he had expressed himself as willing to take any which would tend to curtail the "abominable traffic," as he termed it.

On motion of Mr. Dunaven, Mr. Cooper was employed at a salary of \$5 a day to prosecute the peddlers who are doing business without a license and Messrs. Walker and Brooks were appointed a committee to confer with the Mayor in regard to the matter.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday evening, August 3.

Lenawee County Dairy Notes.

Rufus Baker paid patrons for May milk \$8.17 per thousand pounds.

The drought continues and cows have fallen off in quantity of milk from one-fourth to one-third, and still going down. Cheese makers say that milk is deficient in quality, but that those who slop cows freely get a better grade.

Cheese seems to be advancing a little in price, which is an encouraging feature, as it compensates in a measure the decrease in the quantity.

Special Meeting of the Ionia Association.

A special meeting of the Ionia Business Men's Association was held on the 20th for purpose of discussing the question of manufacturing and to see what could be done toward inducing manufacturers to locate at Ionia.

The meeting was called to order by President Kelsey, Fred Cutler acting as Secretary.

Thad. H. Preston, chairman of the Freight Committee, reported the reduction of freights on the railroads at the request of the Association, putting Ionia on an equal footing with Grand Rapids and other manufacturing towns. Moved and supported that an effort be made to spread this fact through the county, that farmers and all shippers of produce might understand it.

At this point the manufacturing question was taken up, and the different status of the case and work of the committee were brought before the meeting. Mr. Rose, of Fentonville, who is here in the interest of the Fanning wagon, was introduced, and gave the good points of his wagon and road cart, stating that he wished to form a stock company of Ionia citizens for the purpose of manufacturing these vehicles.

Mayor Doyle said he was anxious to see Ionia a manufacturing town and whatever course of action the citizens and business men decided upon he knew that the Council and city officials would second it.

A general discussion followed, which was taken part in by G. W. Webber, L. B. Townsend, Thad. H. Preston and others. It was thought best to circulate the subscription paper and see what could be done in shape of a bonus. On motion, Mr. Steele was appointed as a member of the Manufacturing Committee, and afterward Messrs. Webber and Townsend were added. The Committee was instructed to make a private canvass and see what the business men and capitalists were willing to do.

The Grocery Market.

Sugars weakened considerably last week, but are very firm at present. It is the general opinion among jobbers and brokers that the present is an excellent time for the retail trade to take in round stocks, as the canning season is likely to bring about higher prices. Salmon still continue to advance. Pickles are about 50 cents per barrel higher. Oatmeal and rolled oats are somewhat higher and cheese is firmer. Canned goods men are slow to make contracts for future delivery, owing to the liability of sharp advances and the same is true of refiners of corn syrups. Taken as a whole, the grocery market is on an upward tendency—a condition no one has reason to regret.

Grenoble walnuts and Brazils are a shade higher. Oranges are out of market. Lemons are firm. Candy is steady, with fair demand. Bananas are plenty and prices are steady.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

Hides are scarce and high, but the market is somewhat stagnant, owing to the refusal of the Eastern tanners to buy in any considerable quantities. The price of leather continues to rule low and the tanners are generally refusing to concede the advance demanded by their striking workmen, as they claim there would be no margin left for them, under the present condition of the market. Pelts are active. Tallow is firm at the prevailing low price. Wool is quiet at the Eastern markets, fine wool being relatively cheaper than it was a few days ago.

Kingsley Preparing to Organize.

Geo. W. Chaufy, general dealer at Kingsley, writes THE TRADESMAN as follows:

We held a meeting here on the 20th to see about forming a protective association among our business men and found all in favor except one. Will you please write me if there is as yet a State lodge? Do we have to get a charter? If so, will you please send me a copy of the by-laws and regulations of the Grand Rapids Association. Please give us all the information you can.



EATON & CHRISTENSON,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

In this State for the

American Cigar Co.'s CIGARS,

Having Handled the Goods for Fifteen Years with Entire Satisfaction to Themselves and the Trade at Large.

Dealers should remember that the

American Cigar Co.'s

Goods can be obtained only through the Authorized Factory Agents.

Eaton & Christenson

77 CANAL STREET.

SEEDS

We carry a full line of Seeds of every variety, both for field and garden. Parties in want should write to or see the

GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO.

71 CANAL STREET.

Our Special Plug Tobaccos.

SPRING CHICKEN .38 .36
MOXIE .35 .33
ECLIPSE .30 .30

Above brands for sale only by

OLNEY, SHIELDS & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

STEAM LAUNDRY

43 and 45 Kent Street.

STANLEY N. ALLEN, Proprietor.

WE DO ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AND USE NO CHEMICALS.

Orders by Mail and Express promptly attended to.

FOX & BRADFORD,

Agents for a full line of

S. W. Venable & Co.'s

PETERSBURG, VA.

PLUG TOBACCOS,

NIMROD, BLUE REITER, SPREAD EAGLE, BIG FIVE CENTER.

COFFEES—FRESH MEATS.

John Mohrhard quotes the trade selling prices as follows:
Fresh Beef, sides . . . 5 @ 6 1/2
Fresh Beef, hind quarters . . . 7 1/2 @ 8
Dressed Hogs . . . 6 @ 6 1/2
Mutton, carcasses . . . 6 @ 6 1/2
Spring Lamb . . . 9 @ 10
Pork Sausage . . . 7 @ 8
Bologna . . . 6 @ 6 1/2
Fowls . . . 11 @ 12
Spring Chickens . . . 12 @ 13
Turkeys . . . 18 @ 20

Wheat Germicelli

Contains the Germ and Gluten of Selected Winter Wheat. Will cook in FIVE minutes as thoroughly as Oat Meal will in Two Hours.

IT IS NOURISHING.
IT IS HEALTHFUL.
IT IS ECONOMICAL.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN CAULFIELD
AND
CODY, BALL & CO.

Wall Paper AND Window Shades

At Manufacturers' Prices.

SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

House and Store Shades Made to Order.

68 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

Nelson Bros. & Co.

"JOLLY TAR" PLUG TOBACCO. BILKLEY

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

These prices are for cash buyers, who pay promptly and buy in full packages.

AXLE GREASE.

Challenge . . . 80 Paragon . . . 2 10
Fraser's . . . 80 Paragon 25 b pails . . . 1 20
Diamond . . . 80 Paragon 25 b pails . . . 1 25
Modoc, 4 doz. . . 2 50

BAKING POWDER.

Princess, 1/2 lb . . . 1 25
Princess, 1 lb . . . 2 25
Princess, 2 lb . . . 4 25
Princess, 4 lb . . . 8 25
Princess, 8 lb . . . 16 25
Princess, 16 lb . . . 32 25
Princess, 32 lb . . . 64 25
Princess, 64 lb . . . 128 25
Princess, 128 lb . . . 256 25
Princess, 256 lb . . . 512 25
Princess, 512 lb . . . 1024 25
Princess, 1024 lb . . . 2048 25
Princess, 2048 lb . . . 4096 25
Princess, 4096 lb . . . 8192 25
Princess, 8192 lb . . . 16384 25
Princess, 16384 lb . . . 32768 25
Princess, 32768 lb . . . 65536 25
Princess, 65536 lb . . . 131072 25
Princess, 131072 lb . . . 262144 25
Princess, 262144 lb . . . 524288 25
Princess, 524288 lb . . . 1048576 25
Princess, 1048576 lb . . . 2097152 25
Princess, 2097152 lb . . . 4194304 25
Princess, 4194304 lb . . . 8388608 25
Princess, 8388608 lb . . . 16777216 25
Princess, 16777216 lb . . . 33554432 25
Princess, 33554432 lb . . . 67108864 25
Princess, 67108864 lb . . . 134217728 25
Princess, 134217728 lb . . . 268435456 25
Princess, 268435456 lb . . . 536870912 25
Princess, 536870912 lb . . . 1073741824 25
Princess, 1073741824 lb . . . 2147483648 25
Princess, 2147483648 lb . . . 4294967296 25
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Princess, 2251799813685248 lb . . . 4503599627370496 25
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Princess, 9007199254740992 lb . . . 18014398509481984 25
Princess, 18014398509481984 lb . . . 36028797018963968 25
Princess, 36028797018963968 lb . . . 72057594037927936 25
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Princess, 288230376151711744 lb . . . 576460752303423488 25
Princess, 576460752303423488 lb . . . 1152921504606846976 25
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Princess, 4611686018427387904 lb . . . 9223372036854775808 25
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Princess, 590295810358705651712 lb . . . 1180591620717411303424 25
Princess, 1180591620717411303424 lb . . . 2361183241434822606848 25
Princess, 2361183241434822606848 lb . . . 4722366482869645213696 25
Princess, 4722366482869645213696 lb . . . 9444732965739290427392 25
Princess, 9444732965739290427392 lb . . . 18889465931478580854784 25
Princess, 18889465931478580854784 lb . . . 37778931862957161709568 25
Princess, 37778931862957161709568 lb . . . 75557863725914323419136 25
Princess, 75557863725914323419136 lb . . . 151115727451828646838272 25
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Princess, 9671406556917033397649408 lb . . . 19342813113834066795298816 25
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Princess, 38685626227668133590597632 lb . . . 77371252455336267181195264 25
Princess, 77371252455336267181195264 lb . . . 154742504910672534362390528 25
Princess, 154742504910672534362390528 lb . . . 309485009821345068724781056 25
Princess, 309485009821345068724781056 lb . . . 618970019642690137449562112 25
Princess, 618970019642690137449562112 lb . . . 1237940039285380274899124224 25
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Princess, 40564819207303340847894502572032 lb . . . 81129638414606681695789005144064 25
Princess, 81129638414606681695789005144064 lb . . . 162259276829213363391578010288128 25
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Princess, 5192296858534827628530496329220096 lb . . . 10384593717069655257060992658440192 25
Princess, 10384593717069655257060992658440192 lb . . . 20769187434139310514121985316880384 25
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Princess, 166153499473114484112975882535043072 lb . . . 332306998946228968225951765070086144 25
Princess, 332306998946228968225951765070086144 lb . . . 664613997892457936451903530140172288 25
Princess, 664613997892457936451903530140172288 lb . . . 1329227995784915872903807060280344576 25
Princess, 132922

WHOLESALE CROCKERY, H. LEONARD & SONS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PRICE LIST. CROCKERY DEPARTMENT. PART 12.

Terms 60 days; 2 per cent. discount for cash in ten days on approved credit. To enable our customers to depend on our stock of English White Granite Ware, we print for this week the assortment of crates which we carry in stock and can ship on receipt of order. Prices in first column are for Wedgwood or Johnson Bros.' best White Granite in Original Crates, and in the second column for Wedgwood & Co.'s same grade repacked to order in any quantities. Mail orders solicited and given prompt personal attention.

67	68	69	70	71	72
Net Price List English White Granite	List of Assorted Crates in Wedgwood & Co.'s White Granite Ware. Assortment No. 220.	Wedgwood & Co.'s Square Pattern. Assortment No. 305.	Wedgwood & Co.'s White Granite Ware. Assortment No. 144.	Johnson Bros.' English White Granite Ware. Diamond E Assortment.	Ass'd Crate Burgess & Goddard Diamond X English White Granite Ware.
Original Pe-pack- ing Crates. Prices. ing per doz. per doz.	28 doz. Plates, 6, 5; 3, 6; 14, 7; 3, 8 flat; 2, 7 deep. 6 " 4 inch Round Fruit Saucers. 10 Dishes, 4, 4; 12; 2, 14, square. 18 Bakers, 3, 5; 6, 6; 7, 3, 8, square. 30 Scoops, 6, 5; 6, 6; 12, 7; 6, 8 square. 4 Covered Dishes, 2, 7; 2, 8. 2 Sauce Boats. 3 Pickles. 6 Sugars. 18 Bowls, 3, 24; 12, 30; 3, 36. 36 Sets Teas, 18 handled; 18 unhandled. 3 " handled Coffees. 18 Pitchers, 6, 12; 3, 23; 9, 36. 3 Pairs 9 Ewers and Basins. 6 Covered Chambers. 6 Mugs 36. £13.0.0 For prices original crates see 1st column. Assortment No. 65 Oval. 26 doz. Plates, 5, 4; 4, 6; 12, 7; 3, 8, flat; 2, 7, deep. 6 " Fruit Saucers 4 inch. 24 sets Teas, 9 handled, 15 unhandled. 3 " Handled Coffees. 15 Dishes, 3, 8; 3, 9; 3, 10; 3, 11; 3, 12. 20 Bakers, 6, 6; 4, 7; 6, 8; 4, 9. 24 Scoops, 6, 5; 6, 6; 6, 7; 6, 8. 1 Sauce Tureen Complete. 6 Covered Dishes, 3, 7; 3, 8 2 Sauce Boats. 2 Pickles. 4 Cov'd Butters. 3 Tea Pots. 6 Sugars. 6 Creams, 24. 24 Bowls, 6, 24; 12, 30; 4, 24; 6, 30; 6, 36. 24 Pitchers, 4, 6; 4, 12; 4, 24; 6, 30; 6, 36. 6 Pairs 9 Ewers and Basins. 6 Covered Chambers, 9s. 6 Soap Slabs. 6 Mugs 30 £14.11.0 For prices original crates see 1st column. Assortment No. 139. 24 Pairs No. 9 Ewers and Basins. 18 Covered Chambers 9. 18 Uncovered Chambers 9. 54 Bowls, 15, 24; 30, 30; 12, 36. 23 doz. Plates, 5, 5; 20, 7. 36 Sets Teas, 9 handled; 27 unhandled. £14.13.7 For prices original crates see 1st column.	20 doz. Plates, 5, 5; 2, 6; 12, 7; 1, 8. 6 " 4 in. Fruit Saucers. 3 " square Individual Saucers. 21 Platters, 3, 8; 3, 9; 6, 10; 6, 11; 6, 12. 18 Bakers, 3, 6; 6, 7; 6, 8; 3, 9. 48 Scoops, 12, 3; 6, 5; 6, 6; 12, 7; 12, 8, square. 4 Covered Dishes, 2, 7; 2, 8. 2 " Butters, 5 inch. 2 Sauce Boats. 3 Pickles. 2 Tea Pots. 4 Sugars 24. 4 Casseroles, 2, 7; 2, 8. 24 Pitchers, 3, 6; 6, 12; 3, 24; 6, 30; 6, 36. 33 sets St. Denis Teas, 18 handled; 15 unhand. 9 " Minton Hand Teas. 24 Bowls, 6, 24; 12, 30; 6, 36. 6 Mugs 36. 24 Oyster Bowls, 30. 12 Chambers, 6 open; 6 covered, No. 9. 6 pairs No. 9 Ewers and Basins. £15.5.9 For prices Original Crates see first column. ASSORTMENT NO. 275. Wedgwood & Co. 30 doz. Plates, 6, 5; 20, 7; 4, 8. 24 Bakers, 6, 6; 12, 7; 6, 8. 30 Bowls, 6, 24; 12, 30; 12, 36. 17 Chambers, 12 open; 6 covered, No. 9. 36 Scoops, 12, 6; 12, 7; 12, 8, square. 6 doz. 4 inch Fruit Saucers. 45 sets Teas, 21 unhandled; 24 handled. 24 Oyster Bowls, 30 6 pairs 9 Ewers and Basins. 18 Platters, 6, 9; 6, 10; 6, 11. 3 doz. Individual Butters. £14.19.10 For prices Original Crates see 1st column. ASSORTMENT NO. 262. Wedgwood & Co. 60 pairs 9 Ewers and Basins. 45 sets Handled Teas, St. Denis or Minton. For prices Original Crates see first column. £14.0.0	23 doz. Plates, 5, 5; 2, 6; 12, 7; 2, 8 flat; 2, 7 deep. 6 " 4 inch Fruit Saucers. 2 " Ind. Butters. 23 Platters, 3, 8; 3, 9; 6, 10; 6, 11; 3, 12; 2, 14. 18 Bakers, 3, 6; 6, 7; 6, 8; 3, 9. 51 Scoops, 12, 3; 6, 5; 6, 6; 12, 7; 12, 8; 3, 9. 4 Covered Dishes, 2, 7; 2, 8. 2 Sauce Boats. 3 Pickles. 2 Covered B t t rs, 5 inch. 4 Casseroles, 2, 7; 2, 8. 2 Tea Pots, 24. 4 Sugars, 24. 24 Pitchers, 3, 6; 6, 12; 3, 24; 6, 30; 6, 36. 42 sets, 12 hand; 30 unhand. 38 Bowls, 6, 24; 20, 30; 12, 36. 6 Mugs, 30. 6 pairs 9 Ewers and Basins. 18 Chambers, 6 covered; 12 open. £16.1.2 For prices Original Crates see first column. Assortment No. 229. 100 doz. 7 in. Flat Plates. £15.5.0 Assortment No. 266. 70 doz. Square Scoops, 20, 5; 15, 6; 15, 7; 15, 8; 15, 9. £20.0.0 Assortment No. 264. 180 sets Unhand. Teas, St. Denis. £15.0.0 Assortment No. 263. 14 doz. No. 9 Covered Chambers. 45 sets Handled Minton Teas. £17.2.0 Assortment No. 265. 15 doz. No. 9 Open Chambers. 45 " doz. Unhandled St. Denis Teas. £13.7.0 Assortment No. 260. 75 doz. 4 inch Square Fruit Saucers. 50 " Square Ind. Butters. 50 " 3 inch Square Bakers. 50 " 3 " Dishes. 3 " 5 " Covered Butters. 18 sets Hd. St. Denis Coffees. 18 " " Minton " " £31.5.6	30 doz. Plates, 6, 5; 20, 7; 4, 8. 24 Bakers, 6, 6; 12, 7; 6, 8. 30 Bowls, 6, 24; 12, 30; 12, 36, St. Dennis. 18 Chambers, 12 open; 6 covered, 9. 36 Scoops, 12, 6; 12, 7; 12, 8, square. 6 doz. 4 in. Square Fruit Saucers. 34 sets Teas, 24 hand, 21 unhand.; 1/4 St. Dennis and 1/4 Minton. 24 Oyster Bowls, 30. 6 pairs 9 Ewer and Basins. 3 doz. Ind. Butters. 18 Platters, 6, 9; 6, 10; 6, 11. £14.19.10 Johnson Bros.' White Granite Ware. Diamond I Assortment. 21 doz. Plates, 5, 5; 2, 6; 12, 8; 2, 8. 6 " Square 4 inch Fruit Saucers. 3 " Ind. Butters. 21 Platters, 3, 8; 3, 9; 6, 10; 6, 11; 12. 18 " 3, 6; 6, 7; 6, 8; 3, 9. 18 Scoops, 12, 3; 5, 6; 6, 6; 12, 7 8, square. 4 Covered Dishes, 2, 7; 2, 8. 2 " Butters, 5 inch. 2 Sauce Boats. 3 Pickles. 2 Tea Pots. 4 Sugars, 24. 4 Casseroles, 2, 7; 2, 8. 24 Pitchers, 3, 6; 6, 12; 3, 24; 6, 30; 6, 36. 33 sets Teas, 18 handled; 15 Unhandled, St. Dennis. 9 " Handled Teas, Minton. 24 Bowls, 6, 24; 12, 30; 6, 36. 6 Mugs, 36. 24 Oyster Bowls, 30. 12 Chambers, 6 covered; 6 open, 9. 6 Pairs 9 Ewers and Basins. £15.8.6 Johnson Bros.' White Granite Ware. Diamond A Assortment. 42 doz. Plates, 9, 5; 3, 5; 30, 7. 6 " 4 in. Fruit Saucers, square. 36 Bowls, 12, 24; 12, 30; 12, 36. 60 sets Teas, 30 handled, 30 unhandled. 48 Scoops, 6, 5; 12, 6; 12, 7; 12, 8; 6, 9, square. 15 Pitchers, 3, 12; 6, 30; 3, 36. 6 pairs 9 Ewers and Basins. 12 Chambers, 6 covered, 6 open, 9s. £16.12.10	22 doz. Plates, 4, 5; 4, 6; 11, 7; 3, 8. 1 doz. Soup Plates, 7 inch. 6 " 4 inch Fruit Saucers. 24 sets Teas, 6 hand., 18 unhandled. 15 Dishes, 1, 7; 2, 8; 3, 9; 3, 10; 3, 11; 3, 12. 16 Bakers, 4, 5; 4, 6; 4, 7; 4, 8. 24 Scoops, 6, 5; 6, 6; 6, 7; 6, 8. 4 Covered Dishes, 2, 7; 2, 8. 1 Sauce Boat. 2 Pickles. 4 Covered Butters, 5 in. 2 Tea Pots. 6 Sugars. 6 Creams, 24. 15 Bowls, 3, 24; 6, 30; 6, 36. 24 Pitchers, 4, 6; 6, 12; 4, 24; 4, 30; 4, 36. 4 Pairs No. 9 Ewers and Basins. 6 Covered Chambers, 9. 6 Soap Slabs. 6 Mugs, 30. £11.12.0 For prices Original Crates, see first column. Ass'd Package Diamond K Thirds, White Granite Ware. 9 doz. 5 inch Plates..... 36 3 24 20 " 7 " "..... 50 10 00 6 " 8 " "..... 60 3 60 1 " 6 " Bakers..... 75 1 " 7 " "..... 96 1 " 8 " "..... 1 40 1 " No. 36 Bowls..... 50 1 " No. 30 "..... 60 1 " No. 24 "..... 75 1 " No. 9 Covered Chambers..... 4 00 1/2 " " Open "..... 3 00 1 50 6 " 4 in. Fruit Saucers..... 25 1 50 1/2 " 5 in. Covered Butters..... 3 20 1 60 1/2 " 7 in. " Dishes..... 3 20 80 1/2 " 8 in. " "..... 3 60 90 1/2 " pairs No. 9 Ewers and Basins..... 60 2 20 1 " 5 in. Scooped Nappies..... 60 1 " 6 in. " "..... 76 1 " 7 in. " "..... 1 00 1 " 8 in. " "..... 1 40 1/2 " 9 in. Platters..... 1 00 25 1/2 " 10 in. "..... 1 60 40 1/2 " 11 in. "..... 2 14 54 1/2 " 12 in. "..... 2 84 71 24 sets Handled St. Denis Teas..... 34 8 16 18 " Unhandled "..... 26 4 68 Package..... 2 00 \$54 80 Sold by the package only.

Corruption in the Patent Office.

From the American Inventor.

Some interest was excited a few weeks ago over the additional affidavit made by Zenas Fiske Wilbur, a former examiner of the Patent Office, relating to the manner in which the Bell telephone patents were hurried through the Patent Office, by himself, in 1876, while acting in the capacity of examiner. This additional affidavit likewise stated point blank that he had borrowed considerable sums of money from the attorney who prosecuted said cases before the Patent Office, which money he had never paid back; also, that his wife had received a valuable present from parties in interest in getting said patents; also, that Prof. Bell gave him a large sum of money about the same time, and that he showed the Gray caveat to said Bell.

The question has therefore been freely asked, Can not money be used in the Patent Office to-day to hurry cases along, particularly the doubtful ones? Now, we have had some years' experience in business before the Patent Office, and we say positively and absolutely that if the facts stated in Wilbur's said affidavit are at any time proved to be true (of which, in view of the several affidavits from the same source, there may be strong doubts), they merely show that a case or two were hurried along in this way. But, besides this instance, we are also aware that charges have been made, with considerable show of proof, that an examiner once prepared papers for a foreign patent, for which services he received a very large sum of money, paid him solely because of his favorable action in a given case which had come before him; also, in the matter of fire arms patents, there was at one time considerable of a breeze because of the alleged complications of an examiner in a manner that could be very easily understood as not wholly according to law; also, it is said that valuable presents have now and then been given by a successful applicant to the examiner who acted on his case. Also, that not many years ago a chief clerk, who had a careful eye to business, was said to have made more than his salary by prudent speculations in official purchases and disbursements, and a careful watch over the applicants who had no attorney. Also, that there is now and then very considerable complaint that too many invitations to dine, or to lunch, to drive, or to sail, given by applicants to examiners, are accepted and industriously improved. The recital of all such rumors and allegations could be quite considerably spun out. But we have stated fully enough to make clear what we now wish to repeat, most positively and emphatically. If it is true that now and then, in the history of the Patent Office, one has lapsed from a high sense of duty and responsibility, and degraded himself by conduct at once indecent and wrong, ninety-nine of his

fellows have not followed his example, and have taken warning by the exposure or scandal that followed, sooner or later, any attempts at wrong doing.

We do not always agree with all the decisions of every one of the examiners. Sometimes, indeed, because of strange decisions to us, we fail to win a case that we feel ought to be patented, yet we are confident that the examining corps, as a body, is composed of a very able and efficient set of gentlemen and ladies, too—well educated in general, and very well educated in their specialties—persons who, as a rule, are industrious, painstaking, careful and fair minded, and, in matters relating to the honest and unbiased discharge of their duties, beyond reproach or suspicion even. We doubt if the Government in any branch of its service is served by a more efficient, competent, honest and honorable set of employees.

The Haughty Peer.

There's an old yarn about a haughty peer of England's realm who had married. The dignity of his position was such that it did not occur to him that there was anything he ought not to have if he wanted it. Large estates called him lord, and hundreds of tenants, and like many other haughty old peers, he did not want to see them go to his relations. He wanted an heir. A child was born to the haughty union, and he waited anxiously for the result.
" Well, doctor, what is it? What is it?
It is a boy; a boy—of course."
" No, my lord, it is a girl."
" Tut, tut; you must be mistaken."
" No, my lord, it is a girl."
" A girl! Bless me! Bless me! I thought my wife was fully informed of my wishes in this respect."

The Day of Small Things.

From the Chicago Rambler.
Observing Little Girl—Mamma, who is that young man on the other side of the car?
Mamma—I don't know, dear, why?
Observing Little Girl—He looks so queer—he has three eyebrows.
Mamma—How do you make that out?
Observing Little Girl—He has one over each eye and one over his mouth.
The young man had important business to transact in the first barber shop to be seen, and the passengers all wondered why he got on just to ride one block.

" I am just as much opposed to intemperance as anybody," said Smith, " but, nevertheless, liquor rightly used is a blessing to humanity. When I was ill last year, I really believe it saved my life." " Very likely," said Brown, " but how does that prove that liquor is a blessing to humanity?"
Jobbers never have any of the Wayland cheese come back on their hands.

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Warehouse: Lee's Ferry Dock, **MUSKEGON, MICH.**

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