

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 1.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1884.

NO. 27.

Reader,

Have you paid for this paper, or are you enjoying it at the expense of others? Please bear in mind that no copies are sent out by the houses whose advertisements appear in these columns, and that every non-subscriber is shouldering the expense on the publishers. Honestly, don't you think THE TRADESMAN too good a paper to receive without paying for?

YOU CAN BUY

Withers Dade & Co's

Old Fashioned, Hand Made,
Sour Mash

WHISKEY

—ONLY OF—

**Hazeltine, Perkins
& CO.**

The finest brand of goods in the market,
and specially selected for the Drug Trade.
Their

Druggists' Favorite Rye

Also has a very large sale and gives universal satisfaction. Send for Sample and Prices.



HEADQUARTERS!

—FOR—

Sporting Goods

—AND—

OUT DOOR GAMES.

Base Ball Goods,

Marbles, Tops,

Fishing Tackle,

Croquet, Lawn Tennis,

Indian Clubs,

Dumb Bells,

Boxing Gloves.

We wish the Trade to notice the fact that we are

Headquarters on these Goods

And are not to be undersold by any house in the United States.

Our Trade Mark Bats

—ARE THE—

BEST AND CHEAPEST

In the Market.

Send for our New Price List for 1884.

Order a Sample Lot Before Placing a Large Order.

EATON, LYON & ALLEN,

20 and 22 Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

A COMMERCIAL EPISODE.

A sound of revelry, but not by night. The clock has just struck 12, and the sun is shining vertically upon the pretentious roof that houses Mr. Humphrey Davison and family. Beneath that roof are now complete the extensive preparations for the marriage ceremony that is to make the only daughter of the house Mrs. Thomas Winfield. The parlor is full of guests; the perfume of an elaborate floral decoration pervades everything; and from certain quarters of the establishment proceed the savory odors of a spread feast; for the wedding is to be an event.

Upstairs, in the downy environment of her own apartment, stands the pivot of the occasion in bridal array. The toilet is a marvel in its way; a frail embodiment of monumental expense and labor, as such things are apt to be, but petite Miss Alice is so beautiful in it that only a churl could bewail either expense or labor in the presence of such a result. She is surrounded by a bevy of admiring friends of the same sex, who chatter incessantly, and manifest their anxious interest by sundry little touches here and there upon veil or drapery, for the groom has not yet arrived.

Presently it is a quarter past the hour and he has not come yet, but no account is taken of this circumstance, for whoever heard of a wedding being celebrated with anything like precision with regard to time?

Uncle Peyton pauses at the door to remark in a jocular vein that this "seems to be one of the occasions when we 'linger shivering on the brink and fear to launch away,'" and to deliver himself of numerous malign prophecies that are flatly contradicted by the look of affectionate interest and unqualified admiration in his eyes.

Another quarter slips away. It is now half past 12 and still the delinquent does not appear. Up the broad stairway comes the murmur of impatient expectancy, and the face under the filmy white veil wears a shade of vexation. When it is nearly 1 o'clock Mr. Davison comes to the door and softly calls his wife. In the hall outside they hold a consultation, and Alice, with alert eyes upon their faces, divines that something is wrong. In a moment she has separated the crowd about her like an arrow, and is before them demanding the latest intelligence, whatever it may be. "It is postponed, my dear," says her mother, choking.

"That's it, my dear—postponed," echoes her father as he stands absently twirling a crumpled note around his finger.

Alice sees the note, and, before he can prevent her, has taken it. She opens it with breathless eagerness. It is soon read, and runs thus:

"I can't do it, uncle—not for twice your fortune. I have seen her, and I wonder that you could ever ask it of me. Do as you please with the money. I'm off. Your affectionate nephew, T.W."

It is malicious, inhuman, crushing. Why did he wait until this moment? She turns back to the room with a white face, throws herself upon the lounge in reckless disregard of flowers and perishable confections, and lies there with her face buried in the pillow in an agony of humiliation.

By-and-by the situation is communicated to the assembled friends, who take their leave marveling greatly, and go home to speculate for days with greater or less accuracy upon all that has not been given them to know.

Where a few hours ago there was laughter, congratulation and anticipation, all is now sorrow, indignation and resentment. There is mockery in the flowers scattered everywhere, and bitter, intolerable remembrance in the odor of baked meats.

The afternoon passes, and still Alice lies with her face among the pillows, thinking how it must all come out finally; how everybody will know about that brutal note, and how they will pity her. She wishes she might die now, so that the time would never come for her to lift up her head and face the world, with its knowledge of this dreadful affair and its soul-sickening commiseration. One thought is always uppermost—to fly from the scene of her humiliation and the officious sympathy of her friends. Filial ties, luxurious surroundings, the perils and hardships of flight, every consideration whatsoever dwindles into invisibility in the presence of this great indignity. Her mother comes and sits by her, and after several hours of remonstrance and persuasion induces her to go to bed, but when she comes in the morning hoping to see her somewhat soothed she finds only an empty room and a hasty note.

It is 7 a.m. and the mammoth retail dry goods house of Gray & Gordon begins to show signs of life without and within. For the last half hour a continuous stream of salesmen, shop girls, and cash boys have been pouring into the great building like so many swallows into a chimney, but that it is the wrong time in the day. Shades are raised, covers are taken off, and simultaneously in every part of the house begins a vigorous dusting and putting to rights.

The new cashier, a young man with fine eyes and a pleasant manner, who has been some three weeks in the establishment,

comes in and goes behind his desk. As he does so he notices that there is a new girl at the glove counter just opposite. Only her head is visible above the pile of boxes she is dusting. It is crowned with red-gold hair, and the face is very beautiful in spite of the hopeless depression it expresses.

Presently the business of the day begins. Whenever there comes a pause in his monotonous labor of stamping bills and making change, and he looks out over the green wire network that incloses his desk, his eyes rest naturally upon the blonde head and delicate figure, because they are directly in front of him, and in the course of the day he learns without making any inquiries that she is No. 47.

As for the girl herself she is thinking of nothing but that terrible day and wondering if she will live through it. Her face is flushed, her eyes glistening and feverish, the joint result of bad ventilation and bewildering transactions.

To her this first day behind the counter seems like a shoreless eternity. She can scarcely remember when it began, and has almost lost faith in its possible ending. Two hours of this new and trying ordeal are enough to make her unutterably weary; before the day is half over she is aching miserably in every limb and joint. After this, standing is the purest agony. And all day long the feminine division of humanity bears down upon them *en masse*. The proprietors, wedded to quick sales and the largest possible profit, are positively ubiquitous in their efforts to enforce the strictest attention to duty; obsequious salesmen, with an eye to premiums and percentage, step briskly about; cash boys scurry hither and thither, and errand boys find no rest for the soles of their feet. The silk man spreads his stocks upon the counter and displays the popular shades by daylight, by gaslight, singly and in combinations. He gathers them up into soft rich folds, spreads them, gathers them up again, talking glibly all the while, and is borne to the utmost limit of deferential patience before the exact shade is found and the final decision made. The lace man, on the alert for whom he may beguile, is bland and courteous, while the girls at this same glove counter dive among the boxes and become breathless in the attempt to convince some dubious customer that a pearl gray glove is an exact match for the pale blue sample she has brought, or vice versa, smiling, dropping words of honey all the time, and wishing in their inmost consciousness that perdition may ultimately collect all womankind.

But it does end at last. The customers are gone; the curtains are up, the counters are again shrouded in white canvas, making the long aisles look like so many wards in a hospital, and these human swallows begin to pour out of their great chimney.

The cashier on his way to the cloak room sees No. 47 crouching on the ledge behind her counter. She is thinking of the long, dark streets that lie before her, and of the aching feet that protest against further service.

When he comes back she is still there. He stops, and says kindly: "If you don't hurry out they will lock the doors. Everybody else is gone now."

"How will I ever get home," she moans, rising wearily, her eyes still red from crying.

"I'll go with you if you are afraid. Is it far?"

"Oh, yes, it's far, and then I'm so tired." He is the only person who has spoken to her to-day, excepting the customers she has waited upon. He has such a graceful, easy way, that by the time he has helped her to put on her cloak he seems like an old acquaintance. They hurry out together, and are just in time, for the doors close behind them with a bang, and the bolts are drawn.

It happens that they are domiciled in two dreary boarding houses not more than half a square apart, and after this they go home together every evening, and speedily come to be very good friends indeed.

The season known to retail traffic as "busy" waxes and wanes. Summer comes, and August, sweltering and intolerable, settles upon the deserted town. The houses are like ovens, the streets like blast furnaces, and everything that remains behind the migratory population is undergoing a lingering process of cremation. The proprietors have fled the heat, one salesman to a department is found to be sufficient, and the rest are away taking their summer vacation. Those who remain behind have little to do, for there are hours together when there is not a penny's worth sold.

It happens that "47" is reigning alone in the glove department, and she is a refreshing object for contemplation this sultry afternoon in her dress of blue organdy, with pale blue ribbons fluttering at throat and waist.

Above her head her wares are most effectively displayed in a complete canopy of long-wristed gloves in every conceivable color and shade of color, and there being nothing else to do, she sits upon the ledge below the shelving and wields a monstrous palm leaf.

When nothing is selling there is no change

to be made, and the cashier steps out of his narrow stifling enclosure and wanders in search of a breeze. The long lace mitts that fringe the canopy over the glove-counter are stirred as if by a zephyr, and the airy freshness of "47" is attractive. He goes behind the counter and sits down behind the ledge.

"You look awfully gloomy to-day. What is the matter?" she asks.

"Well, I have reason to look gloomy. I have made an unpleasant discovery; or, perhaps I should say I have been unpleasantly discovered."

"Tell me about it."

"Oh, it is a long story," he says, more than half persuaded.

"This is a very long afternoon."

"Well, I have a very rich and very crochety old uncle, and about seven months ago I received a letter from him telling me that if I would come and take charge of his business and marry a girl that he had picked out for me he would leave me his fortune. He said the girl was pretty, and I knew the fortune was ample, and as I was not getting on any too well where I was, you will infer that I did not hesitate long before accepting the proposition. It was all arranged with the girl, who seemed to be quite fascinated with the romance of the affair, and I started for the town in which she and my uncle lived. But on the way I got to thinking about it, and it struck me that I would like to see her at least once before the die was irrevocably cast, so when I reached the town I hunted up a cousin of mine who knew her, and told him that he must arrange for me to call on her incognito. He assented very readily, and, as I only reached there the day before the wedding was to take place, we called the night of my arrival. She came in directly, and I was introduced as Mr. Falkner.

"And such a girl! The moment I laid eyes on her I grew rigid with indignation to think that my uncle dared impose upon me in such a way. He had led me to believe she was everything a man could want in a wife. I found her painted like an Indian, dressed in horrid taste, talking at the top of her voice, and altogether the most ill-bred creature I had ever seen. I could not stand it, so I wrote a note to my uncle, left the town that night, and have never been back since. I learned to-day for the first time that the girl I saw was not the one I was to have married, but a friend of my cousin's, whom he had taken into his confidence, and that her horrid curls and her vulgarity were assumed for the occasion, all a part of Dick's little ploys; and my fiancée, who Dick says is the prettiest woman he ever saw, was so cut up by my brutal behavior and the note I left that she ran away, and for a long time they thought she had drowned herself. Of course there was a big sensation, and everybody denounced me. Dick, a cowardly knave, hadn't the nerve to tell the truth about it and acknowledge his part in the affair, but the girl who abetted his fiendish deception went straight to my uncle and told him everything as soon as she heard I was gone.

"When he saw how it was he swore that we should both be found, dead or alive, and if we were alive the marriage should be consummated. They started detectives after us and advertised us everywhere, and at last they got on the track of the girl and they've traced her to this very town. Think of it! Dick says they are sure she is here, and he was here looking for her when he accidentally stumbled upon me. They'll find her, of course, it is only a question of a few hours, and then I must be dragged up, like a school boy that has been playing hooky, and married to a wife of some other man's choice, or leave her between two days and give up a good position."

He turns toward her, but she manages the palm-leaf so that he does not see her face, and asks presently in a hesitating way:

"But if she is as pretty as they say she is and—you would get the money besides, why do you object?"

"Because I am in love with somebody else, and I'm done with matrimonial negotiations by proxy. I will attend to my own love affairs hereafter."

He proceeded to carry out this resolution by insinuating an arm between the shelving and the slight figure that is resting against it.

"I've been in love with somebody else ever since I found her crying in a corner not a thousand miles from here, and if you can only say the same of me I'll whistle the fortune down the winds and defy all the detectives in Christendom."

He draws his arm a little closer about the yielding figure, and, screened from view by the swaying fringe of gloves, he feels safe in bringing the other arm into position, so forming a complete circuit. The accommodating palm leaf is quite large enough to conceal two heads, and a sound like a half audible osculation issues from behind.

A long, low whisper breaks the silence. Proceedings are immediately adjourned, and haunted by visions of presuming and prying cash boys, they both start up and confront—Dick.

"Have you found her?" asked the cashier dejectedly.

"Oh yes, I've found her," says Dick, leaning heavily upon the counter, as he wiped the moisture from his brow.

"Miss Davidson, allow me to introduce my cousin, Tom Winfield; Tom, Miss Alice Davidson. The introduction seems to be a little subsequent, but we have done the best we could."

So another wedding feast was spread beneath the hospitable roof of Mr. Humphrey Davison, and this time to some purpose; for a marriage was solemnized, at which ceremony Dick, his sins forgiven, officiated as best man, and his perfidious accomplice, minus paint, curls and all objectionable features, made a charming bridesmaid.

How to Have Good Credit.

For a merchant young in business it is of the greatest importance to him that he should possess a good credit, and this can always be had by the observance of certain lines of action. And first and greatest of all must be learned the importance of keeping all promises and engagements. A young merchant, for instance, buys a bill of goods on thirty days' time. Although there may be nothing said in particular about the matter, the bill comes to him as a thirty-day bill, according to an accustomed usage of trade. When the time is up he may think that a few days' delay will be of no account, and so he delays sending the pay for a week or more. In the meantime the wholesaler from whom he purchased finds the thirty days gone and no remittance made. He at once notes the fact down and perhaps sends a statement calling the attention of the merchant to the non-fulfillment of his agreement, for that is what it really is.

Now the retailer, though his intentions are good, and while he may be perfectly responsible, makes a bad impression on the wholesaler, and his credit and standing are injured. The wholesaler reflects that here is a man behind in his payments. It may be because he is hard up, and it may be otherwise, and the wholesaler says that caution must be exercised in selling to such a merchant, and, as the payment is not prompt and risks are taken, the profit on which he sells him must be greater to cover all these deficiencies. Thus the retailer not only hurts his credit but he is hurting himself financially.

Promptness in meeting payments is a prime requisite to a good business standing, and one should learn that ten days means ten days, and not twelve or fifteen. It is natural for a retailer to think that it makes no difference if he don't pay his bill just on time, for it is not very large, and "I guess the wholesaler can stand it for a few days longer." But when it happens that 4,999 other retailers are of the same opinion, it will be seen at once that the wholesale dealer cannot stand it very easily, and sharp duns from him may become a necessity. It is the same with the retailer and his customers. He may not feel "it much if one customer is behind in his pay, but when fifty are in arrears he feels himself on the ragged edge. The prompt payer, whether consumer or retailer, is the one that gets the best treatment.

Dried Apricots.

California fruit growers have discovered that apricots bleached with sulphur fumes and then dried in the sun are superior to those dried in any other manner, or that are canned. They regard this of very great importance to the whole State. It enables every fruit culturist, however limited his means, and however small the product of his orchards, to dry his own fruit for the market, and makes him independent of the canning factories. It is also stated that fruit can be prepared in this manner more cheaply than in any other, that its weight is better preserved, and that it is of superior flavor.

Large dealers in dried fruit say that the market for such products of California orchards will always be greater than the supply can possibly be. The United States alone will readily take all the fruit of the kind and quality now being produced by the sun-drying process that California can ever raise. Many thousands of apricot trees have been planted within a recent date in orchard form in Southern California. Sun dried apricots are being sold to California dealers at double the price paid for the best raisins.

As an evidence of the vast increase in the consumption of opium in this country, Eastern journals state that 448,938 lbs. were imported into this country during the ten months ending October 31, 1883, as against 196,804 lbs for the corresponding period in 1882. In October last, 50,015 lbs. of the crude was imported, while the whole amount in the same month of the previous year was only 23,543 lbs. The large importations mentioned were no doubt to a considerable extent due to the increased duties, but that the opium habit is growing in this country, is generally acknowledged.

A new kind of cloth is being made in Lyons from a down of hens, ducks and geese. Seven hundred and fifty grains of feathers make one square meter of a light and very warm water-proof cloth which can be dyed in all shades.

The Grocer and His Customers.

From the New York Tribune.

"There are samplers and samplers," said a down-town grocer, as he carefully covered up a barrel of cut loaf sugar with a wire protector, and took a seat on a soap box. "Talk about mean people; I don't believe there's anybody in this world meaner than a full fledged sampler. There are two general classes of samplers—those who are honest and ask for samples for testing the desired article, and, if satisfactory, of purchasing quantities of the same afterward, and those who are dishonest, and get samples simply for the purpose of sponging their supplies out of the grocer. I have had considerable experience with both classes, as I have been in business for twenty years, and have had plenty of opportunities for studying human nature. When I first became the proprietor of a store, I was comparatively ignorant of the tricks respectably dressed people were capable of playing on an innocent grocer. I learned by experience that there is oftentimes as much iniquity stowed away under a seal skin cloak as there is under a faded shawl," and the man of business gave the reporter a wink which spoke volumes.

"At the end of the first year I found that, although my business had been brisk and the books showed large receipts, my profits were small. I could not understand it for some time. I was quite certain that my clerks were honest and that there was no leak in my money drawer. I began to watch my business more closely than ever, and soon found out the cause of my losses. On inquiry, I ascertained that there were several families in the vicinity who had succeeded in getting enough tea and coffee from my clerks, as samples, to keep them well supplied with these luxuries for the entire year.

"I will give you an illustration of the way in which some of these samplers conduct their little game. A richly dressed lady one day entered my store, and asked to look at some of my best grades of coffee. The clerk showed her samples. She examined them with much care, and at length turned to the young man and said, 'Would you be kind enough to give me samples of this coffee to take home?' My husband is particular about his coffee, and so I would like to try these three kinds before purchasing.' She looked sweet and innocent as she said this, and her face lit up with a gratified smile as the obliging clerk reluctantly complied with her request. I had been watching the transaction from behind my desk, and feeling somewhat suspicious of the lady, called one of my boys aside, and told him to follow her when she left the store. In the course of an hour he returned, and reported that the woman had visited four other stores, and had obtained from each samples in the same way as from us. I made enquiries, and found that she was the wife of a well-to-do merchant down town. She tried to play the game on us afterward, but didn't succeed.

"There's another set of people who give us trouble," remarked the grocer, as he bit off the end of a cigar and passed another to the reporter. "I mean petty thieves. A woman wearing a shawl, or loose cloak, can grab a handful of sugar, or a potato, or something of that sort, and conceal it quickly, when no one is watching her. I caught an old woman trying to get away with a cabbage which she had deftly slipped into her basket when the clerk's back was turned. There are some people, too, who have no idea it is stealing to appropriate things in this way. How hard it seems to be for folks to learn that honesty is the best policy, especially when dealing with the grocer. When I catch any of my substantial customers trying to confiscate a codfish or something else of value, I say nothing about it, but charge it on the books. I never knew one of them to object when he saw the items in his bill. I tell you confidentially that I never have any scruples in charging such persons a double price for the articles they have stolen. 'Tis a sort of reminder, you know, that 'The way of the transgressor is hard.'" and the grocer laughed till the tears rolled off the end of his nose and a clerk shouted "cash."

Owing to the large number of mutual benefit and co-operative insurance societies doing business in Canada at present, the government has decided to introduce a bill during the coming session which will place all Canadian associations of this character immediately under the supervision of a government superintendent of insurance, while all United States companies will be totally excluded from transacting any business in the Dominion.

Wm. F. Clark, a prominent grocer of Rochester, N. Y., has been taken violently insane, and imagines himself at one time Rip Van Winkle, calls his wife Gretchen, and says he has been asleep 100 years. At another time he imagines himself Macbeth, and another, Hamlet, and thinks the house dog is his father's ghost and accosts him in a dramatic manner.

Persons who are of the opinion that there is oil under Lake Huron contemplate sinking a test well there.

The Michigan Tradesman.

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

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1884.

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.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS--THE LAW.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office--whether directed to his name or another's, and whether he has subscribed or not--is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

EIGHT PAGES.

THE TRADESMAN appears this week as an eight-page paper, a form that will be continued until another enlargement becomes necessary. The cordial support accorded the journal at the beginning, and increasing with each successive issue, has rendered the present change unavoidable, and affords ground for the belief that the time is not far distant when a twelve or sixteen-page paper will be an actual reality. For the present, however, THE TRADESMAN will appear in the same form as it is seen to-day, and the subscription price will remain the same as before, \$1 per year in advance. The enlargement will enable us to carry out several valuable features that have necessarily been omitted heretofore, a number of which appear with this issue. The same business and editorial policy that has made the paper so popular in the past will characterize its conduct in the future, and the knowledge that comes with added experience and a more thorough acquaintance with the wants of the trade, will enable us to furnish our patrons with a paper more in accordance with their ideas of a representative trade journal.

We give considerable space on another page to a reproduction of the agreement known as the "Campion System"--so called from the man who originated the plan--which has already gone into effect in New York, the object being to prevent the sale of proprietary medicines at less than the schedule prices. The object of the plan is to secure the co-operation of manufacturers, by getting them to refuse to supply jobbers who sell to scalping druggists, and to dealers outside the drug business, and to make every buyer, wholesale and retail, sign an agreement not to sell under the regular prices. Whether the system will prove to be workable, is yet to be determined. The jobbers stand ready to further the scheme by any effort that lies in their power.

Sale of the Kendall Stock.

Assignee Baker has finally effected a sale of the J. C. Kendall millinery stock to Geo. D. Conger, who buys it in the interest of John Kendall. The purchase price was \$4,650--about \$1,500 more than the creditors expected the assignee would realize on the stock. There were several bidders in the field, and the names of each and amounts bid are as follows: J. J. Van Leuven, \$3,000; Marsh, Kenyon & Gill, Chicago, \$3,527; Geo. D. Conger, \$3,625; N. A. Fletcher, in behalf of Chicago parties, \$4,000; Van Leuven, \$4,100; Wm. Hardman, \$4,150; Conger, \$4,200; Hardman, \$4,250; Van Leuven, \$4,300; Hardman, \$4,350; Conger, \$4,400; Hardman, \$4,450; Van Leuven, \$4,475. Mr. Baker then stated that he would allow each bidder to put his highest offer in a sealed envelope, and allow that bid to be final. Van Leuven repeated his last offer--\$4,475--and Conger bid \$4,650, and took the stock. The accounts, which amount to about \$2,000, will now be sold in a similar manner, although it is not probable that more than \$500 will be realized from them. As the total liabilities are \$17,266.47, creditors will not receive to exceed 20 per cent. All they get over 15 per cent. will be due to the vigilance of Mr. Baker, who has performed his duties with unusual fidelity.

Fruit and Nuts.

Oranges have taken another "boom" and prices have advanced about \$1 on boxes and \$2 on cases, with prospects of case fruit being very scarce from this on. Lemons, although yet low, and a very little higher and show a good deal of firmness, and with a few warm days we expect to see a sharper advance. Peanuts are firmly held and stocks are said to be not large.

Figs are a little higher. Dates are the cheapest thing in the market, and are selling freely at the low prices.

Green coffees are off 1/4c, and Arbuckle's and similar brands are down 1 1/2c from the highest point.

The estate of the late Fred H. Spring inventories \$11,050.

Burbank seed potatoes, choice quality, for sale by M. C. Russell at 50 cents per bushel.

Boralumine--handsome, cheap and durable.

Decorate your houses with Boralumine.

The best wall finish is Boralumine.

Boralumine. Buy in and try it.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

H. Leonard & Sons have in preparation a new catalogue for the trade.

W. J. Jones, of Kemink, Jones & Co., has returned from a successful northern trip.

H. E. Richardson, Southwestern traveling representative of the O. E. Brown Manufacturing Co., has located in St. Louis.

Wm. B. Collins now sees the trade formerly visited by Fred Leonard, of H. Leonard & Sons, which includes all available towns south on the G. R. & I. and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and north on the G. R. & I.

Sam. Beecher, formerly with Rice & Moore, and later in the employ of another jobbing house, has engaged to travel for Clark, Jewell & Co., covering the towns south on the G. R. & I. and C. & W. M., and east on the D., G. H. & M.

Kortlander & Grady were creditors of Curtiss & Son, of the Sherman House bar room, Charlotte, to a considerable amount, as were also several other liquor houses here. In company with Peter Doren, their attorney, Mr. Grady recently raided the town, secured a transfer of the stock and fixtures to his firm, and subsequently sold the same to B. F. Hall, thus securing their entire claim, and leaving the other creditors "out in the cold." Hall has obtained a lease of the premises, and will continue the business.

A report has been industrially circulated throughout Northern Michigan, and has found its way into most of the State papers, to the effect that the Grand Rapids Felt Boot Co., recently burned out, would remove the plant and business to Reed City. The officers of the corporation state that such a thing has not been as much as thought of, to say nothing of being considered seriously. The canard probably originated in the fertile brain of one Holden, who does not hesitate to spread abroad any falsehood, so long as it tends to increase the sale of real estate at Reed City.

The Shattuck matter at Sand Lake has taken another turn. A writ of replevin was issued from the Circuit Court Saturday at the instance of John Caulfield, and placed in the hands of Officer Platte, who was given peaceable possession by the parties having the stock in charge for Chas. Root & Co. A sale was to have taken place that day, but the new turn of affairs has necessitated an indefinite postponement. Caulfield claims precedence by reason of a first mortgage on the stock, which the Detroit house claims is invalid, owing to the existence of certain irregularities at the time the paper was executed. While not recognizing the mortgage, the Detroit firm is now secure, in case the mortgage is declared void, as the officer is then responsible for the amount of Caulfield's claim, the latter having given him indemnity bonds. Caulfield is very positive that his mortgage will be sustained.

AROUND THE STATE.

J. L. Alger, grocer at Petosky, has removed to a larger store.

Fred S. Kildsen, the Cadillac grocer, is putting in an iron vault.

John G. Albert, meat dealer at Muskegon, is succeeded by Albert & Thorp.

Morton & Fair, cigar makers at Cadillac, have dissolved, John C. Fair succeeding.

Deuel & Adams, general dealers at Bradley, have dissolved, Lee Deuel succeeding.

Wm. L. Heazlit, general dealer at Wayland, has added a line of crockery and glassware.

Ocobock & Thompson, dry goods dealers at Whitehall, are succeeded by John Van-kuren.

T. C. Gardner, dealer in dry goods at Remus, is succeeded by Mr. Holmes, late of Horton.

J. J. Adams contemplates purchasing Allen Nixon's interest in Nixon Bros' store at Bellaire.

Wm. D. Hardy & Co. succeed Corwin, Hardy & Co. in the dry goods business at Muskegon.

Hawkins Bros., grocers at Reed City, have opened a branch store at Ashton, with Harvey Hawkins in charge.

Furber & Kidder, the genial general dealers at Hopkins Station, recently received a call for "consecrated lie."

Emmet Hagadorn, general dealer at Fife Lake, has purchased the general stock of John Reiland & Co., at that place.

F. B. Watkins, of Monterey, who was recently burned out, has rented the lower floor of the Grange hall, and resumed business.

Alex. Robertson has retired from the firm of Wylie, Robertson & Co., at Martin.

The new firm name is John R. Wylie & Bro. Castile Scoville, formerly engaged in the hotel business at Austerlitz, has removed to Edgerton, and contemplates going into the grocery business there.

Dr. C. Low Fastier, a French druggist who has been doing business at Muskegon and Twin Lakes, has purchased Ruggles' drug store, in Whitehall.

C. E. Ramsey has sold his interest in the grocery firm of Selkirk, Ramsey & Morrell, at Kalkaska, and the firm will hereafter be known as Selkirk & Morrell.

S. P. Roller, general dealer at Gresham, has sold out to G. A. & L. L. Williams, who will continue the business under the firm name of Williams Bros. Mr. Roller will remove to California.

Wm. Quick and Jas. Morton, of Howard City, have formed a co-partnership beginning May 1, and will put in a complete line of groceries and provisions. They may also add a general stock, but are as yet undecided as to the latter.

STRAY FACTS.

East Jordan is to have a shingle mill. Prospects of a willow basket factory at Adrian.

It is said that St. Ignace is to lose the Martel furnace.

Saginaw's population has increased 50 per cent. since 1880.

A woman is foreman at the Harbor Springs Tooth Pick Factory.

The Ontonagon Match Company will erect seven new double houses.

An organization has been formed to boom Decatur in a business way.

Levi Stuck has engaged in the manufacture of broom handles at Hart.

Lansing will have a new manufactory, the Oriental Stained Glass Works.

S. W. Webber and M. F. Hatch have established a banking office at Newaygo.

The Stronach Lumber Co., at Manistee, has suspended operations on their salt well for a time.

Montague business men will invest in a \$30,000 tannery, \$10,000 of the stock being already subscribed.

H. Harrington, assignee for Aaron Wesels, of St. Louis, has commenced the sale of his goods by auction.

Swigart Bros. have purchased the hardware stock of O. F. Peck, at Maple Rapids, over which there has lately been such a contest.

A Saranac correspondent writes: New maple sugar and syrup are now in the market, and arrangements are being made to ship large quantities.

There is stored in the warehouse of the Midland bromine factory probably the largest amount of bromine ever seen at one time in Michigan, viz., 21,600 pounds.

J. E. Montgomery of the firm of Montgomery and Vanderwerp, Muskegon, will shortly begin the erection of a three-story brick block, 25 foot front, on Western avenue.

A raft of walnut logs, each four feet through, which sunk about forty years ago in the St. Joseph river, is being raised. The logs are water-cured and worth about \$74 per thousand.

L. B. Strickland, of Chicago, is endeavoring to organize a stock company at Reed City for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of wheelbarrows, butter tubs and clothes pins.

Saranac Local: Fred Cahoon will remove his stock of goods from Bonanza to this village and enter into partnership with S. A. Watt. He will make the change as soon as the new store building is completed.

Harbor Springs Independent: A. T. Long has purchased a boiler and engine, and the machinery, for a heading factory, which business he will go into, and is negotiating for a lot upon which to erect the building. He expects to start the machinery some time in June.

Pentwater News: Wm. Lewis, who moved to this place from Shelby some four months ago and engaged in the harness making business in company with H. M. Burrill, has skipped for parts unknown. He is supposed to have gone to Nebraska. He leaves a wife and one child in destitute circumstances, and his partner some \$50 poorer by his acquaintance.

E. H. Stone, one of Portland's largest dry goods dealers, put a mortgage of \$6,000 on his stock to his father-in-law, and a mortgage of \$4,000 to Charles Root & Co., on the 18th, and later in the day made an assignment to George W. Porter for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are estimated at from \$15,000 to \$17,000. The stock January 1 was invoiced at \$18,000, probably too high. Careful estimates place it at \$12,000.

From a hamlet of 75 people 18 months ago, Alba has grown to a village of 500 inhabitants, with a large and handsome church, a fine brick school building, four groceries, two dry goods stores, one drug store, one millinery store, one hotel, two boarding houses, one bowl factory, two broom handle factories, one broom factory, one shingle mill, two saw mills, one planing mill, one cant hook handle factory, one very poor excuse for a newspaper, the Record, one doctor and one lawyer, two wagon makers, two blacksmiths.

As Others See Us.

Hon. W. D. Fuller, editor of the Newaygo Tribune, and an excellent judge of newspaper work withal, writes as follows of THE TRADESMAN:

Newaygo, March 19, 1884.

E. A. Stowe, DEAR SIR:--THE TRADESMAN is a regular visitor at the Tribune office, and I cannot refrain from congratulating you, as also the business community, and dealers of the State, upon the publication of so reliable a journal. THE TRADESMAN occupies a place, all its own, and while particularly devoted to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the State, is of general interest to all classes of readers. In fact, the interests mentioned are so inseparably interwoven with those of every citizen, no matter what his calling may be, that THE TRADESMAN becomes in fact a family necessity. May you succeed in your chosen field of labor, fully and completely.

Yours truly,

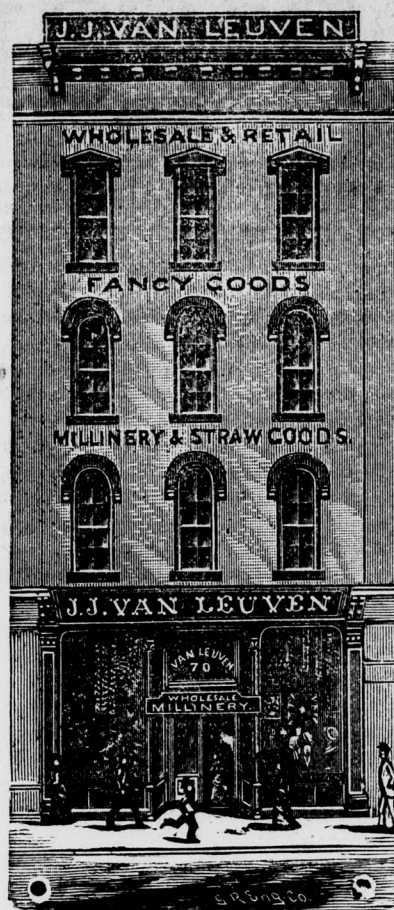
W. D. FULLER.

Good Words Unsolicited.

Merrille & Hopper, general dealers, Fremont: "We value THE TRADESMAN highly, and could not do without it."

John W. Davis & Son, general merchandise, Mackinaw Island: "We are in receipt of many trade journals, but think yours the best of all."

S. P. Roller, general dealer, Gresham: "I have saved enough since I signed for your paper to pay for five years. May your subscriptions increase every day. Every dealer ought to be a subscriber for your paper."



J. J. VAN LEUVEN,

WHOLESALE

Millinery

—AND—

FANCY GOODS

LACES,

Real Laces a Specialty.

Gloves, Corsets, Ribbons, Fans, Hand Bags,

Pocket Books, Ruchings, Yarns,

Silks, Satins, Velvets,

Embroidery Materials, Plumes, Flowers,

Feathers & Ornaments, Stamped Goods.

STAMPING PATTERNS

70 MONROE STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE.

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

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

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE to purchase a first-class Livery Stock including one of Cunningham's best horses. Will take as part payment good improved farm property. Will sell or rent barn and grounds. The best location in the best livery town in the State. Address, P. O. Box 318, Big Rapids, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD SECOND-HAND SAFE wanted at this size and price. Must be cheap. Address, stating size and price.

50 CHROMO CARDS 10 cts. Address W. D. Hollister, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Stock of drugs and hardware located at New Troy, Mich. For particulars enquire of Jennings & Smith, 20 Lyon street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DELINQUENT DEBTORS.

Benefits Derived from Publishing the Lists of Bad Accounts.

Dr. John Leeson, of Cadillac, who has adopted an ingenious method of publishing the names of bad-pay customers in the local papers, under the caption of "Assignments of Accounts," thus expresses his opinion relative to the benefits derived from such publication:

Cadillac, March 18, 1884.

EDITOR TRADESMAN: I have been to Ontario to look after my Tiger Oil interests and just returned to find a request from you by letter and paper for my opinion in regard to the financial success of my present assignments of accounts; and in answer would state as follows:

Nearly all the names and accounts placed in the paper are very old and many of the parties are not living here at present, while others have forgotten their accounts and I have been unable to reach them by letter. Now to its effects:

1. It hastens along other debtors who do intend to pay their accounts, but are careless.

2. It causes those who have yet a little shame left to settle their accounts with me before publication.

3. It causes a few to pay their accounts because their names did appear in the paper as debtors who from all appearance would never have paid from any other mode of request or dun.

On the whole, it has well paid me thus far and I intend to continue until I have passed through all my very old and slow accounts.

If there is any part or whole of this you can use to your benefit or the benefit of anyone else you are at liberty to do so.

Sand Lake.

E. Pangborn reports the following delinquent debtors:

L. W. Pierce, lives at Ensley.....\$16 00

Geo. Negus, moved to Alma.....7 00

H. Dillide, lives at Cedar Springs.....3 00

Hiram Howard, lives at Ensley.....14 00

Spring and Summer Hats and Caps

—I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS TO MY—

Spring Styles of Fine Hats,
Spring Styles of Wool Hats,
Spring Styles of Stiff Hats,
Spring Styles of Soft Hats,
Wool Hats \$4.50 to \$12 per Dozen,
Fine Hats 13.50 to \$36 per Dozen,
Straw Hats for Men,
Straw Hats for Boys,
Straw Hats for Ladies,
Straw Hats for Misses.

Hammocks Sold by the Dozen at New York Prices!!

—LARGE LINE OF—

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Cottonade Pants and Hosiery.

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

Call and get our prices and see how they will compare with those of firms in larger cities.

I. C. LEVI,

36, 38, 40 and 42 CANAL STREET, - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Groceries and Provisions,

83, 85 and 87 PEARL STREET and 114, 116, 118 and 120 OTTAWA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICHIGAN.

JENNINGS & SMITH,

—PROPRIETORS OF THE—

ARCTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

—AND MANUFACTURERS OF—

Jennings' Flavoring Extracts

Arctic Baking Powders,

Arctic Bluing and Inks,

Arctic Kid Dressing,

Arctic Mucilage,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

20 Lyon Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Fruit & Produce at Wholesale

Choice Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Buckwheat Flour,
Maple Syrup, Jellies, Foreign and Domestic Fruits
and Vegetables, and Sand Refined Cider.

Careful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

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

Castor Machine Oil or "Castorine."

The Castor Machine Oil contains a fair percentage of Castor Oil and is in all respects superior as a lubricator to No. 2 or No. 3 Castor Oil. The

OHIO OIL COMPANY

Is the only firm in the United States that has succeeded in making a combination of Vegetable and Mineral Oils, possessing the qualities of a Pure Castor Oil. It is rapidly coming into popular favor. We Solicit a Trial Order.

Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Grand Rapids.

WALL PAPER & 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.

Drugs & Medicines

THE CAMPAIGN PLAN.

Articles of Agreement for the Purpose of Enforcing the Maintenance of Retail Prices of Proprietary Articles.

The undersigned, manufacturers of such articles, each respectively agrees to conform to and abide by the following stipulations in the conduct of his business.

I.—Those of us who are now adhering to the Rebate System, will apply the conditions of the said system to the fullest extent we legally can, not only to parties who quote or sell our goods, either directly or indirectly, at wholesale, at less than Proprietors' limit of prices, but to those also who sell said goods to Retail Dealers, or others, who persistently undersell specified retail prices.

II.—Those of us who are not operating under the Rebate System, will make it a condition of sales of our goods, that the future orders of any purchaser will be declined, who sells the same either directly or indirectly to Retail Dealers, or others, persistently underselling, or who himself sells at retail at less than our limit prices. In all sales to Brokers, sold on his individual account except for export, the latter must furnish the names of their principals or guarantee that the same shall be sold at full wholesale and owners' prices.

III.—Believing that all persons who sell our articles at less than our Schedule of Prices, either directly or indirectly, or who sell to others who do so, should not be permitted to purchase our manufactures, we pledge ourselves to do all we legally can to carry out any action that may be determined upon in the premises.

IV.—Additional parties may be admitted to this Agreement by the obtained consent of two-thirds of the existing signers in writing, after recommendation of the Executive Committee hereafter appointed. A Party to this Agreement failing to conform to its provisions, will forfeit his connection therewith, and may be excluded from all participation, if two-thirds of the signers deem such exclusion advisable.

V.—Keeping in view that the result sought to be accomplished by this Agreement, is one in which the interests of the Retailer, the Wholesaler and the Manufacturer are mutually involved, we agree to co-operate with the National Wholesale Drug Association and the National Retail Drug Association, in organizing a Protective Association, the exclusive object of which shall be to promote the purposes of this Agreement, and make the same effectively operative, in accordance with methods herein-after specified.

VI.—Representatives of the Signers of this Agreement, the National Wholesale Drug Association, and the National Retail Drug Association, three from each body, shall meet as soon as possible after their appointment, and organize a body to be known as the Protective Association, adopting such Rules and Regulations for the governance of the same as to them may seem best adapted to promote the objects of the organization, who shall also appoint an executive officer, to be named by the signers of this Agreement, to be styled a Superintendent. They shall also take such steps as they may deem necessary to pay, equip and assist the Superintendent—provided, that the aggregate expense incurred by them shall not exceed \$6,000.00 per annum. They shall also provide for the effective co-operation, within the scope hereinafter specified, of the Wholesale and Retail Druggists through their respective Associations.

FIRST.—The co-operation to be asked for from the Wholesale Trade is to the extent that the National Wholesale Drug Association shall appoint, as often as may be hereafter determined, three members of said Association, to serve as representatives of their branch of the Trade in the Protective Association, and, furthermore, whenever any Wholesale Dealer becomes cognizant of an infraction of the Terms adopted by the respective signers by a dealer, he shall report the case to the Chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Articles of his Association, who, after verifying the same, shall notify the Superintendent of the Protective Association, giving the name and address of the party offending.

SECOND.—The co-operation to be asked for from the National Retail Association, is to the effect that they shall appoint, as often as may be hereafter determined, three members of their Association, to serve as representatives of their branch of the Trade in the Protective Association; and furthermore, when any member of the Trade becomes cognizant of a Dealer selling our Articles at less than our specified retail prices, he may report the case to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of his Association, who, on receipt of such a report, shall, with the assistance of a Committee of his organization, or otherwise, verify the same, and if the charge be substantiated, notify the Superintendent of the Protective Association of the fact, in addition to furnishing the Superintendent, if possible, with the name of the Jobber from whom the offending party obtains his supplies.

VII.—The Signers hereto, in consideration of the services rendered them, agree to pay the salary and expenses of the Superintendent of the Protective Association.

The Burning Question.

From the St. Louis Drug-Market Reporter. The organization of Retail Druggists in cities to maintain prices on proprietary articles, which was first inaugurated in Cleveland and has been successfully maintained there over two years and here in St. Louis

for more than one year, is still spreading. Recently New York City and Brooklyn have formed themselves into "Druggists' Unions," and the trade journals are teeming with accounts of the meetings which have recently been held for the purpose of bringing about these organizations.

In New York City the agreement to maintain the regular retail prices went into effect on the 1st instant. They are very similar to those in this city, and if the same works as well there as it has here, the druggists will reap a great benefit, and yet they will only get what they are justly entitled to.

Looking at the matter in an intelligent and proper light, it is nearly strange that any one should be so near-sighted as to cut prices on this class of goods; it is absolutely contrary to common sense and justice—every manufacturer or proprietor establishes per se a retail and a wholesale price for his preparations. The selling price is not based on its intrinsic value or cost, and the sales are not dependent on the high or low price.

No one buys a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant or Prickly Ash Bitters because he can buy them less than one dollar per bottle, but he buys it because he thinks he needs it, and if a dealer reduces the prices of that class of goods in order to "draw trade and out do his neighbor he simply shows that he lacks in judgment and experience—to use a vulgar expression, he simply "cuts his own throat." But human nature seems to be hard to control, and what seems foolish for one man, seems to be wisdom for another. Hence, artificial means must be resorted to, and these organizations are such artificial means; but as some people will not join or always prefer to be opposed to a majority, some even considering that their personal liberties are being jeopardized, still stronger measures must be held in reserve.

As the Rebate plan compels the jobber, if he wants to handle that class of goods, to sign an agreement that he will sustain the established prices, so now the so-called "Campaign plan" will prevent the cutters or "scalpers," as they are now generally called, from being able to buy such goods from either jobber or manufacturer. While we regret that such measures must be adopted, we see no other way in making it effective.

We submitted a very similar plan to the Proprietary Association several months since, and we think it is about all that can be done. It will be said by some that these rules will be broken by dishonest men, the same as is said of jobbers that they do not all live up to the prescribed prices; but this cuts no figure in the matter. If a person agrees to something and does not live up to it in the spirit of the same, he cannot have the good opinion of his customers, and they will suspect him of other tricks, and well they may.

Pharmacy From a Business Standpoint.

We are permitted to make the following extract from an address by Hugo Thum, Ph. C., before the Association of Pharmaceutical Alumni of the University of Michigan, in 1881. The excerpt has a direct bearing upon the question of pharmaceutical education and legislation, and is consequently of interest to the druggists of Michigan, who now have that subject under consideration. Mr. Thum has promised to supplement this expression of opinion with an article setting forth his views on the proposed legislation as soon as he can find time to prepare the same. Both discussions of the question will be welcomed by the profession, as they come from one well qualified by education and experience to speak on the subject:

We are not only called upon to foster pharmaceutical education everywhere, and to contribute towards the advance of Pharmacy as a science, but to aid by our example and influence in its recognition by the public as such, and to aid in the protection of society against dangerous abuses. To present to those of our number who are about entering upon the duties of our chosen profession those questions which are occupying the minds of all friends of pharmacy in America, as well as in other countries, is one of my objects at this time.

It has become a recognized fact by those who have given the subject their attention that Pharmacy in the United States, from a business point of view, has been in certain particulars retrograded for the last twenty years. All measures to the contrary have not been able to perceptibly change this unfavorable tendency, and bring the profession to that high position to which it is entitled. This state of affairs is in a large measure attributable to the fact, that it has become too easy a matter for the average business man to carry on the larger portion of what is called the retail drug business.

The pharmacist has, in the course of time appropriated many branches of trade which are not in his domain, and to deal in which requires no special education. For instance, toilet articles, fancy goods, soda water, cigars, holiday goods, paints, oils, etc. The trade thus being enlarged has offered business to a larger number, than had drugs and medicines remained the only articles handled, until at present a district, which would support one pharmacy proper, furnishes a livelihood to quite a number of retail drug stores.

Patent medicines are constantly increasing in sale, and the greater portion are still sold by druggists. The advertisements of the makers acquaint the public with their supposed qualities, and all that is to be done is to take the desired article from the shelf, wrap it up and hand it to the customer. This requires no knowledge of pharmacy in one disposed to sell them.

Another class of goods which may be classed with patent medicines, are introduced

into the drug business mainly through the agency of physicians; among them are the various bottled elixirs of bark, syrup of hypophosphites, emulsions of cod liver oil, extracts of malt, bromidia, white pine expectorant, etc. These articles, having once been prescribed by the physician, are called for by the patients, should they think it desirable to continue their use and to sell these goods requires no special training.

The manufacturing chemist also aids the ignorant in the dispensing department by putting up his remedies in proper doses in the shape of pills, tablets, etc., by making all his preparations for him, even large quantities of the most simple tinctures. Indeed the waters, and simple syrups, are furnished by the manufacturing chemist.

Under these circumstances many take up the business without the least knowledge of it, attracted by the popular, exaggerated idea of its profits. Patronage is sought by cutting prices, sometimes so much as to be below the cost of prime goods, especially with articles which cannot be judged by the purchaser. However, there is another factor already at work to counteract the unfavorable changes under consideration. Those branches of our trade which can be conducted without special education are being taken up by other tradesmen.

To protect the public and to prevent competition by unqualified persons, the pharmacists of many states have induced their respective legislatures to enact laws for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy. In many cases, these laws, if enacted as drafted, would go far towards attaining their objects, while in fact they have been so far altered by amendment after amendment, that their value has become quite questionable.

That the pharmacists of Michigan have not secured the enactment of legislation in the interests of the profession is the subject of some comment in the pharmaceutical journals at the present time. At our previous meetings we have deliberated on the advisability of undertaking some movement in this direction, and one year ago the following report was accepted, as representing the views of the association:

WHEREAS, It is evident that the public ought to be protected by law against the practice of incompetent pharmacists, and WHEREAS, it is seen that incompetent pharmacists are being excluded by law from the two states next on the west of Michigan, while legislation is now actively urged for the exclusion of unqualified pharmacy in the states next on the south and southeast, as indeed in most states of the Union, therefore

Resolved, That as a body of active pharmacists, pledged by our education to the support of good progress in our profession, we recognize the need of a law for the regulation of pharmacy in Michigan, to be enacted before the State shall become an asylum for pharmaceutical refugees from just examinations in the northwest; and we pledge ourselves to the support of all suitable efforts in a movement for a pharmacy law in Michigan, whenever such a movement shall be instituted; and

WHEREAS, It is enough for schools of pharmacy to meet a spontaneous demand for due professional preparation, and this demand always brings to our Alma Mater numbers fully as large as are favorable to its interests, therefore

Resolved, That any movement for a pharmacy law in this State, must be and may be known to be an effort of the profession of pharmacy for the protection of the public, and not an effort for the support of pharmaceutical education, and we submit to the elder members of the profession, those not specially related to the schools, that they should move first and foremost whenever a movement is undertaken. And

Resolved, That we have no solicitude as to the bearing of pharmaceutical laws upon the interests of professional education in pharmacy, having nothing to ask in the matter of release of college graduates [from State examinations and we would leave the consideration of the provisions of legislation to the care and responsibility of our more numerous associates among the practical pharmacists of Michigan.

By advocating, as alumni, measures which will necessarily bar some from entering the profession, although we try to place a barrier between the public and dangerous incompetence, we will be charged unjustly with interested motives, which will deprive our advocacy of much strength. Unjustly, because our alumni will always receive due recognition by the physician and the community, and will scarcely find their interests to be bettered by the enactment of laws which would tend to bring a greater number of trained men into the profession. Our aims in this direction can only be for the benefit of the public, and, since it derives the benefit, from it should come the demand, to check charlatanism. It may be in the province of our association to draw the attention of the public to existing abuses, and to the dangers to which it is exposed through the agency of incompetent persons. It may be suggested, that perhaps it would be advisable to request a number of alumni to devote a portion of their time to the collection and examination of important drugs, obtained from various drug stores of the state.

Druggists are cordially invited to make this department of THE TRADESMAN their mouthpiece, and use the space allotted to them in discussing the merits or demerits of the Pharmacy bill, the question of cutting on patents, and any of the hundred and one subjects that are of interest to the trade. Communications on all such questions are respectfully solicited.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Declined—Alcohol, Glassware, Cantharides, Gum Gamboge, Gum Opium.	
Hazeltine, Perkins & Co. quote as follows for quantities usually wanted—for larger amounts write them for quotations:	
ACIDS.	
Acetic, No. 8.	9 @ 10
Alum. C. P. (Sp. Grav. 1.040).	30 @ 35
Carbolic.	57
Citric.	57
Muriatic 18 deg.	3 @ 5
Nitric 30 deg.	11 @ 12
Oxalic 30 deg.	14 1/2 @ 15
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered.	48
Benzoic, English.	20
Benzoic, German.	12 @ 15
Tannic.	15 @ 17
AMMONIA.	
Carbonate.	17 @ 20
Muriate (Powd. 220).	15
Extra Yellow do.	6 @ 8
Ammonia 18 deg or 4f.	7 @ 8
BAISAMS.	
Copaiba.	40
Pir.	2.00
Peru.	2.00
Tolu.	60
BARKS.	
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c).	12
Cinchona, yellow.	12
Elm, select.	13
Elm, ground, pure.	15
Elm, powdered, pure.	13
Sassafras, of root.	10
Willa Cherry, select.	12
Bayberry powdered.	18
Hemlock powdered.	18
Wahoo.	12
Soap ground.	12
Cubeb, prime (Powd \$1.20).	21 @ 100
Juniper.	6 @ 7
Prickly Ash.	1.00 @ 1.11
EXTRACTS.	
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27 1/2
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37 1/2
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	12
Logwood, 1s (25 lb boxes).	12
Logwood, 1/2s do.	12
Logwood, 1/4s do.	14
Logwood, ass'd do.	15
Fluid Extracts—25¢ cent. off list.	
FLOWERS.	
Arnica.	10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman.	25
Chamomile, German.	25
GUMS.	
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 24c).	18
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c).	50
Ammoniac.	20 @ 30
Arabic, extra select.	60
Arabic, powdered, select.	60
Arabic, 1st picked.	55
Arabic, 2d picked.	45
Arabic, 3d picked.	40
Arabic, sifted.	35
Arabic, sifted, prime (Powd 30c).	40
Benzoin.	55 @ 60
Camphor.	25 @ 30
Catechu, 1s (4 & 1/2 lb boxes).	35 @ 40
Catechu, powdered, 30c.	35 @ 40
Galbanum strained.	80
Gamboge.	90 @ 100
Guaiac, prime (Powd 45c).	35
Swet Majorana, 30c.	35
Mastic.	1.10
Myrrh, Turkish (Powd 40c).	4.00
Opium, pure (Powd \$5.50).	4.00
Dover's Powder.	40
Shallac, English.	28
Shallac, native.	28
Shallac bleached.	30 @ 31
Tragacanth.	30 @ 31
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.	
Hoarhound.	25
Jobelia.	25
Peppermint.	25
Rue.	40
Sage.	40
Sage, natural.	40
Senna, Alex. sifted and garbled.	22
Senna, powdered.	22
Senna tinnivelli.	10
Uva Ursi.	10
Beladonna.	10
Foxglove.	30
Henna.	35
Henbane.	35
Rose, red.	2.35
LIFORS.	
W. D. & Co's Sour Mash Whisky.	2.00 @ 2.25
Druggists' Favorite Rye.	1.75 @ 2.00
Whisky, other brands.	1.10 @ 1.50
Gin, Old Tom.	1.00 @ 1.25
Gin, Holland.	2.00 @ 2.50
Brandy.	1.75 @ 2.50
Catawba Wines.	1.25 @ 2.00
Port Wines.	1.35 @ 2.50
MAGNESIA.	
Carbonate, Pattison's.	23
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	37
Citrate, H. P. & Co's solution.	2.25
Calcined.	70
OILS.	
Almond, sweet.	45 @ 50
Amber, rectified.	45
Anise.	2.10
Bay oz.	50
Bergamot.	2.00
Croton.	75
Castor.	2.00
Cassia.	1.35
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c).	40
Citronella.	1.25
Cloves.	8.00
Cubeb, P. & W.	1.00
Erigeron.	1.00
Fireweed.	75
Geranium.	1.00
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).	40
Juniper wood.	2.50
Juniper berries.	2.40
Lavender flowers.	1.00
Lavender garden do.	1.00
Lavender spike do.	90
Lemon, new crop.	2.00
Sand. Sanders.	2.00
Lemongrass.	80
Origanum, red flowers, French.	1.25
Origanum, No. 1.	2.00
Pennyroyal.	2.25
Peppermint, white.	9.75
Rose oz.	9.75
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$5).	9.75
Sandal Wood, German.	8.00
Sandal Wood, Turkish Dark.	8.00
Sassafras.	3.75
Tansy.	10 @ 25
Tar (by gal 60c).	10 @ 25
Wintergreen.	4.50
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$5.50).	1.00
Savin.	2.50
Wormseed.	2.50
Cod Liver, filtered.	4.00
Cod Liver, best.	6.00
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co's, 16.	6.00
Olive, Malaga.	61 @ 20
Olive, "Sublime Italian".	65 @ 75
Rose, Him'sen's.	9 @ 75
POTASSIUM.	
Bicromate.	15
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	35
Chloride, cryst. (Powd 23c).	1.00
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	1.00
Prussiate yellow.	1.00
ROOTS.	
Alkanet.	25
Althae, cut.	27
Arrow, St. Vincent's.	17
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/4s and 1/2s.	12
Blood (Powd 18c).	12
Calamus, peeled.	18
Calamus, German white, peeled.	18
Elecampane, powdered.	13 @ 14
Ginger, African (Powd 16c).	13 @ 14
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	20
Golden Seal (Powd 40c).	20
Heliochryse, white, powdered.	20
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.	1.10
Jalap, powdered.	37 1/2
Licorice, select (Powd 12 1/2).	15
Licorice, extra select.	15
Liquor, true.	35
Rhei, from select to choice.	1.00 @ 1.50
Rhei, powdered E. I.	1.10 @ 1.20
Rhei, choice cut cubes.	2.25
Rhei, choice cut, gran. bulk.	2.25
Serpentina.	65
Seneka.	65
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.	40

Sarsaparilla, Mexican.	18
Scilla, white (Powd 35c).	18
Valerian, English (Powd 30c).	20
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 28c).	20
SEEDS.	
Anise, Italian (Powd 20c).	13
Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages.	5 @ 6
Canary, Smyrna.	11 @ 12
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 15c).	2.00
Cardamom, Aleppoe.	2.50
Cardamom, Malabar.	2.50
Celery.	12
Coriander, best East India.	12
Fennel.	15
Flax, clean.	3 1/2 @ 4
Flax, pure grd (bbl 3 1/2).	4 @ 4 1/2
Foenugreek, powdered.	8 @ 9
Hemp, Russian.	5 1/2 @ 6
Mustard, white, Black 10c.	1.00
Quince.	7 1/2 @ 8
Rape, English.	14
Worm, Levant.	14
SPONGES.	
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2.25 @ 2.50
Nassau do.	2.00
Velvet Extra do.	1.10
Extra Yellow do.	1.00
Grass do.	65
Hard head, for slate use.	75
Yellow Reef, do.	1.40
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.27) gal.	2.35
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref.	1.50
Anodyne, German.	3 @ 4
Arsenic, Donovan's solution.	27
Arsenic, Fowler's solution.	12
Annatto 1 lb rolls.	30
Blue Soluble.	2.75
Bay Rum, imported, best.	2.25
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co's.	2.25
Alum.	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Alum, ground (Powd 9c).	3 @ 4
Annatto, 5 lbs.	32
Antimony, powdered, com'l.	4 1/2 @ 5
Arsenic, white, powdered.	6 @ 7
Balm Gilead Buds.	2.40
Beans, Tonka.	7.00 @ 7.50
Beans, Vanilla.	7.00 @ 7.50
Bismuth, sub nitrate.	2.30
Blue Pill (Powd 70c).	45
Blue Vitrol.	7 1/2 @ 8
Borax, refined (Powd 15c).	9
Borax, refined (Powd 15c).	13
Cantharides, Russian powdered.	2.75
Capsicum Pods, African pow.	18
Capsicum Pods, American do.	18
Carmin.	4.00
Cassia Buds.	19
Calomel, American.	17 1/2 @ 19
Castor Oil.	17 1/2 @ 19
Chalk, prepared drop.	12
Chalk, precipitate English.	8
Chalk, red fingers.	8
Chloroform, English.	1.60
Chloroform, Squibb's.	1.60
Colocynth apples.	1.60
Chloral hydrate, German crusts.	1.60
Chloral do do do do.	1.60
Chloral do do do do.	1.60
Chloral do do do do.	1.60
Chloroform.	1.15 @ 1.20
Cinchonidia, P. & W.	60 @ 65
Cinchonidia, other brands.	60 @ 65
Cloves (Powd 28c).	20 @ 22
Cocaine.	20 @ 22
Cocoa Butter.	45
Cornstarch (bbl 10c).	45
Corrosive Sublimat.	65
Corks, X and XX—35¢ off list.	38 @ 40
Cream Tartar, pure powdered.	38 @ 40
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box.	38 @ 40
Creosote.	24
Cudbear, prime.	24
Cuttle Fish Bone.	23
Dextrose.	12 @ 13
Dover's Powder.	1.20
Dragon's Blood Mass.	50
Ergot powdered.	45
Ether Sulfuric.	1.10
Emery, Turkish, No. 1.	2 1/2 @ 3
Epsom Salts.	2 1/2 @ 3
Ergot, fresh.	40
Ether, sulphuric, U. S. P.	60
Flake white.	14
Grains Paradise.	35
Gelatin, Cooper's.	90
Gelatin, French.	45 @ 70
Glassware, flint, 65¢ by box 55¢ off.	
Glassware, green, 60¢ and 10¢ dis.	
Glue, cabinet.	12 @ 17
Glue, white.	17 @ 23
Glycerine, pure.	23 @ 25
Hops 1/4 and 1/2s.	35 @ 40
Iodoform 99 oz.	35
Indigo.	35 @ 40
Insect Powder, best Dalmatian.	32 @ 34
Iodine, resublimed.	32 @ 34
Jalap, American.	1.50
Jalap, Mexican.	9
Lead, acetate.	15
Lead, chloride, (1/2s 25c 10c 1/4s 11c).	1.00
Lapulling.	35
Lycopodium.	35
Mace.	60
Madder, best Dutch.	12 1/2 @ 13
Manna, S. F.	1.25
Mercury.	50
Morphia, sulph. P. & W.	3.50 @ 3.75
Musk, Canton, H. P. & Co's.	10
Moss, Irish.	12
Mustard, English.	30
Mustard, grocer's, 10 lb cans.	20
Nutgalls.	18
Opium, No. 1.	75
Nux Vomica.	10
Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2d.	40
Pecher, Black Berry.	3.00
Peppermint, Burgundy.	6 @ 7
Quassia.	6 @ 7
Quinia, Sulph. P. & W.	1.40 @ 1.45
Quinine, other brands.	1.4

The Michigan Tradesman.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE & BRO., Proprietors.

OFFICE IN EAGLE BUILDING, 3d FLOOR.

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1884.

A FAR-SEEING DRUGGIST.

She had promised that she would mend the lining of his overcoat, if he would wear another and leave that at home. And as he had left it, she took it from the hall rack and carried it into her sewing room.

She was Mrs. Wilton, and had been married five years, and never, never, never in all that time had had one unhappy moment. Mr. Wilton had been very kind and generous and never made her jealous. She often said she was the happiest woman living.

Now, as she looked at the lining and compared the silk with which she was about to mend the torn portion, she was thinking these thoughts.

They had never had any children, but to people who are all in all to each other that is no very great grief. All her care was for him, his for her.

"And he is just the dearest, best, truest fellow in the world," said Eve Wilton to herself. "I'm not half good enough for him."

I wonder what this is in his pocket; it bulges it all out of shape."

She put her hand into his breast pocket as she spoke, and drew out a little package wrapped in silver paper and tied with a blue ribbon.

"Something he has brought home for me, I expect," said Eve. "I think I won't open it until he comes home." Then she laid the silk on the coat, cut it and sewed it down. "I wonder what it is," said she. "It is perhaps lace wound on a card, real lace."

She took up the package again. "I wonder what it really is." Then she took up the coat. "There was not much to mend, after all," she said, "I thought the tear much longer." Then she laid it on a chair.

"Tom wouldn't mind; I'm sure its for me, and I'll just take a peep."

Then she undid the ribbon, unfolded the paper and saw letters.

"Dear Tom," said she, "he must keep my old letters yet, and he never told me."

The writing, however, was not hers: she saw that.

"His mother's letters," she said; "he loved his mother so."

Then she began to tremble a little. They did not begin, "My dear son." She cast her eyes over them. They were love letters.

"Tom has loved some other woman before he met me," she said. "Oh, what shall I do?" Then she cried out, "O, foolish creature that I am! Of course she died; and he only loves me now. It was all over before we met. I must not mind,"—but there she paused and threw the letter away as though it was a serpent and had bitten her. It was dated the past week; it was not four days old. "Oh! dear!" cried Eve, "oh! what shall I do? Oh! where shall I go?" At every cry a thought pierced her breast like an actual stab. "Tom! my Tom! he is false! Oh! I have gone mad! No; there they are—those letters! Why do I not die? Do people live through such things as these?"

Then she knelt down on the floor and gathered up the letters, and steadily read them through. There were ten of them—such love letters; they were absurd love letters, such as are sometimes read in cases of "breach of promise;" calling him "love-dovey," "darling parling," "possy-wopsy," terms used by those who have the complaint "really bad."

"It's all true," said poor Eve, wringing her hands. "I trusted him so; I believed in him so. Oh, Tom! my Tom, false!"

Then she wiped her eyes, gathered up the letters, made them up just as they were before, and returned them to the breast pocket, and hung it on the hall rack again.

"Tom shall never know," she said. "I will not reproach him. I will never see him again; when he comes home, I shall be dead. I will not live to bear this."

Then she sat down and thought of the best means of suicide; she could hang herself with the window cord to the chandelier, and then she would be black in the face; she would drown herself, but drowned people looked even worse than strangled ones; she was too much afraid of firearms to shoot herself. Happy thought, she would take poison! Yes, that would be best; would not alter her appearance, and Tom would see her after death, and he might experience remorse.

Eve took a miserable comfort in the thought that Tom would kneel beside her coffin and burst into tears and passionate exclamations of regret, which she, perhaps, might see from some spiritual post of observation. So, having put on a hat and thick veil, Eve betook herself down the street to a drug store, the only one in the street, and kept by a German.

The druggist was an old man, with red cheeks and a smiling mouth; and when she asked him for "poison for rats," he said "Just so," and beamed knowingly upon her.

"I want it very strong," said Eve.

"Just so," said the druggist.

"But not to give more pain than is necessary," said she.

"To the rats?" asked the druggist. "Yes," said Eve; "of course; and it must be quick, and not make one black in the face."

With a grave countenance he compounded a powder and handed it to Eve. She took it, handed him all the coppers she had in her hand, and walked off.

Once home, she retired to bed, taking the powder with her, hoping it would not be very disagreeable to take, but finding it sweet she bravely swallowed it.

"It is over," she said. "Heaven forgive me and forgive Tom!" and then she laid herself down.

Just as she did so the familiar sound of a latch key startled her. Tom never came home at noon, but there he was now; no one else could walk in that cool way, and now he was calling her.

"Eve! Eve! Eve! Where are you?" Never before had she refused to answer that voice. Why had he come to torture her dying moments! Hark! now he was bounding up stairs; now he was even in the room.

"Oh, dear!" said Eve.

"What is the matter? Are you ill, Eve?" he exclaimed.

"No," she said faintly, "only tired."

"Ah! you look tired, little one," said he.

"I came home to get that overcoat. I suppose you found out before this that that in the hall is not mine. I wore Johnson's overcoat from the office by mistake last night, and he is anxious about it. He asked me if there was any one in the house who would be apt to meddle with papers in the pocket. I said I thought not. I hadn't a jealous wife—eh? What's the matter, Eve?"

"Oh, Tom," cried Eve, hysterically. "Oh, Tom, say it again. It was not your coat?"

"My coat? No. Why?"

"Oh, Tom! Oh, Tom!"

"Why, what is the matter, Eve! You must be ill!" cried out Tom.

"Oh, I am a wicked woman," she cried.

"There were letters in the pocket—love letters. I read them. I thought you were false to me. I took poison, Tom. I'm going to die, and I do so long to live. Oh, Tom, save me!"

"Yes, yes," cried Tom. "Oh, good Heaven, what poison?"

"Mr. Hoffman will know. I bought it of him. Perhaps he can save me," cried Eve.

And away went Tom, as white as death to the old druggist's shop.

He burst into the shop like a whirlwind.

"The lady!" he gasped. "The lady who bought poison here an hour ago! She took it by mistake! Can you save her? Is there no antidote? She is dying!"

"No, no!" said the German. "Be calm! Be at rest! No! no! she cannot die of that."

When a lady asks me for poison dat will not turn de rats black in de face, I say to myself, 'So, I smell something!' and I gave her in de paper just a little sugar and something. She could take a pound. Go home and tell her so. I never sell poison to vomen dat cry, and do not vish de rat to become black in de face. So be calm."

So Tom flew home again, and Eve rejoiced; and hearing that Johnson was a single man, who admitted himself engaged, she did not rip the patch off the coat, as she at first intended; as she kissed Tom, she mentally determined not to let her curiosity lead her in the future into a predicament in which she had so nearly, as she thought, lost her life, as well as her temper.

Lagging Habits in Business.

To have a business run as smoothly and successfully as it should, it is quite necessary to have the work done "up to date."

Then the merchant knows just where he stands, knows what he can do and what he can not do. There is a great tendency among people to let their business accumulate on them, and they are always just about so far behind-hand. Such people as these we hear complaining of how they are rushed with work, and they find it impossible to catch up. And yet if some good fairy were to help them out, they would soon be in arrears as badly as before.

It is not that these men have too much work to do that they lag behind, but it is the result of a bad habit. By a little decision of character the habit could be broken, and when the man leaves his desk, or office, or store for the night he would feel no incubus of "unfinished business" hanging over him. Not only is it annoying, but it is a losing plan to have unfinished work constantly on hand that should have been done before.

When a head bookkeeper, for instance, is back in his accounts a few weeks or months, it puts a merchant in a bad plight. He can not tell whether he is losing or making money; he cannot tell if the accounts are being paid as they should. In fact, he is about going it blind, and serious consequences are often the result of such a condition of affairs.

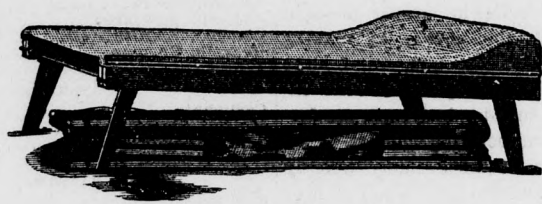
We would urge upon all young men the importance of learning to finish each day's business as it comes along. Such a habit once formed, will prove of incalculable benefit to whoever adopts it, and, once adopted, it will not be abandoned. A systematic method of working, combined with industry, will finish a vast amount of work in a day, and finish it with ease. Without system and perseverance, along with a determination to do in time what is to be done, one may rush ever so much and yet accomplish but little. The great thing in starting in a business career is to start right, and fortunate is the young man who has an employer who will teach him aright. But even otherwise, a young man of the proper grit can train himself up in the way he should go.

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A CRAZY QUILT.

The Horse Reporter's Advice to the Merry Maiden.

"Is this where they edit?"
"Yes, ma'am," replied the horse reporter as he looked up and discovered a timidly-built young lady standing in the doorway. "This is the very spot where right, envied on every side by intellect, deals telling blows against wrong and injustice, clad though they be in garments of might and oppression. Armed with the lances of thought that glisten brightly in the sunlight of reason, the editor stands ever ready, a helmeted knight in the holy cause of justice, full panoplied, and with weapon in constant poise."

"That wasn't exactly what I wanted to find out about," said the young lady. "I am going to make a crazy quilt, and mamma said that an editor could probably tell me all about it"—and a bewitching smile illuminated the features of the fair visitor.

"Our insane bed-clothes editor," said the horse reporter, "is not here at present, and the rest of us naturally feel somewhat diffident about intruding upon the domain of quilts which are suffering from temporary aberration of mind and pillow-shams concerning whose mental condition there is doubt."

"I hardly think you understand me, sir," continued the young lady. "A crazy-quilt isn't really and truly crazy, you know—it is simply called so because, being made of silk of different colors, it presents an *outré* appearance."

"Presents a what?"

"An *outré* appearance—looks rather strange, you know."

"O yes; sort of dizzy looking you mean."

"That probably expresses the idea, sir, although not perhaps in the most choice language. I should be very glad, though, if you could give me some information about this matter, because it is necessary that I should begin the work at once."

"Making this demented quilt for yourself?"

"No, sir—that is, not exactly," and a vivid blush suffused the young lady's features. "But I want to have it done before the 1st of January, because we won't have room for the frame in the other house."

"Which other house?"

"Why, the one I—that is, we—oh, I think you're awful," and more blushes ensued.

"The 1st of January is not generally considered the most auspicious season of the year for moving," said the horse reporter. "The blithe carol of the plumber and the low, sad wail of the man who is trying to thaw out the water pipes with a two-inch candle and a jug of hot water, with which he eventually inundate himself are about the only features of prominence connected with domestic life in Chicago at that season of the year. Why don't you wait until May—joyous, happy May—when the buds are bursting and the robins tuneful harbingers of the sweet June days so soon to come, are twittering on every bough?"

"That's just what I have said all along," replied the young lady, "but Charlie declares he will never live in the same house with mamma, and—now I shan't say another word," and more blushing ensued.

"Oh," said the horse reporter, "you're going to be married, are you?"

"Yes, sir. That is, Charlie said—"

"I know what he said. He leaned you up confidentially against his suspender and, speaking in low, tremulous tones, asked you if you felt that you could leave parents, brothers, sisters, fish-balls on Sunday, and all that makes home at once the altar of our affections and the joy of our lives, and live forevermore with him. And you yanked him out of the realm of doubt so quick that it made his head swim. Isn't that about it?"

"Why, yes, sir—that is, I said—"

"Certainly. You said that when a girl, standing on the threshold of Womanhood and watching with wistful eyes for the lists of futurity to lift, sees advancing the one man to whom she can give her heart, all her doubts and fears disappear as if by magic, and she knows only that a great happiness and holy content enshroud her being. Charlie then kissed you warmly about an inch below your nose, and broke himself the next day buying an engagement ring. He calls at the house every night now, and when he says to you: 'Myrtle, do you love me as much this evening as you did last Thursday afternoon?' you look at—"

"He doesn't call me Myrtle at all," interrupted the young lady. "My name is Edith."

"It's the same thing. A rose by any name would have as many thorns. When he asks you if you love him as much as you did last Thursday, you climb up a little higher on his neck and want to know how he can ever doubt you. It's all right, though. Be a true and loving wife and perhaps some day Charley will give you a quarter to spend without requiring an itemized account sworn to before a notary, as to where such a vast sum has gone. Cherish his love as you would a tender plant with the rude blasts of winter would destroy. Make your whole life a constant endeavor to promote his welfare, but do not finish the quilt."

"Why not, sir?"

"Because," was the reply, "it would recall to him the happy past."—Chicago Tribune.

A CONSERVATIVE young man has wound up his life before it was unredeemed. We expect old men to be conservative, but when a nation's young men are so, its funeral bell is already rung.—Beecher.

Li Po Tai, San Francisco's Chinese doctor, makes \$70,000 a year.

Great Railroad.

The United States has three distinct "transcontinental" lines, reaching from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast. Of the three lines, however, the Northern Pacific is the only one which is, along its whole length, under the ownership and management of one corporation.

It is also, if we are not much mistaken, the longest main line owned by any railway corporation in the world. Many other companies owning "systems" of road have a larger mileage, but the Northern Pacific is chiefly a main line, with a few branches. From Superior, Wisconsin, to Portland, Oregon, it is nineteen hundred and nine miles.

But it is one of the great roads of the country as a "system." It has, with branches, more than twenty-five hundred miles of road which it owns and already operates. It surpasses in mileage every railroad in Great Britain, and is surpassed by only four others in the country.

The most extensive railway in the country is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which owned forty-five hundred and twenty miles of road at the end of 1882. The next is the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, with three thousand one hundred and twenty miles at the same time. Third stands the Chicago and Northwestern, with almost twenty-eight hundred miles; and fourth is the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, with twenty-seven hundred and ten miles.

In earnings, however, each is exceeded by scores of roads. The greatest earnings are those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which owns less than five hundred, but operates more than twelve hundred, miles of railroad; and close to it comes the New York Central, which owns seven hundred and fifty miles, and operates less than a thousand. These roads earn each nearly or quite thirty million dollars a year.

The largest railway corporation in Great Britain, as regards mileage, is the Great Western, with twenty-two hundred and fifty-seven miles of road open. Next to it is the London and North-western, with seventeen hundred and seventy miles. The latter road has the largest earnings of any English line. It receives an average of more than two hundred thousand pounds sterling, or one million dollars, a week.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific during the year 1882 were less than six million dollars. Its aggregate mileage was greater than that of the London and North-western, but its earnings were only about one-ninth of those of the English company.

The extent of the railroad business in our day is something startling. The gross receipts of all the railroads in the United States during the year 1882 amounted to more than seven hundred and seventy million of dollars. Taking the population at five-five millions, this implied an average expenditure of just fourteen dollars for every man, woman and child.

It has been estimated that the gross earnings of our whole population in a year are ten thousand million dollars. If so, we spent eight dollars, nearly, in every hundred in railroad transportation of some kind.

We have now in the United States fully one hundred and twenty thousand miles of railroad. This is more than the length of all the railroads of Europe combined; and at the present rate of construction, it is estimated in Poor's Manual, by the end of the year 1887 our mileage will be as great as that of all the rest of the world put together.

But our roads are constructed far more cheaply than those of the old world, and the rates charged are lower than they usually are elsewhere. Consequently the earnings of our roads will not be equal to those of all other lines.

Still, it must be borne in mind that we gain greatly by cheap construction and low rates. For our roads are quite as durable as others, and the people get on the whole a larger service for the same money.—Youth's Companion.

Wanted a Better Room.

"The day of Alexander Stephen's funeral," said a Georgia statesman to the Washington Republican, "everybody in Georgia went to Atlanta, and the town was crowded full of people. Of course the hotels were packed and jammed. There was a little Hungarian traveling salesman who had come in the morning and stopped at the old Kimball House. His rooms didn't suit him, and he kept badgering Ed. Calloway, the clerk, about them all day. Calloway would have thirty or forty people around him asking questions and demanding attention, when the little Hungarian would crush through, seize Calloway's arm, and shout 'Vot about schangin' dose rooms?' Calloway would tell him to wait until the funeral was over and the crowd had gone away and he would suit him with almost any rooms in the house. The little drummer would go away, and come back again in ten minutes to go through the same performance. During the funeral ceremonies Calloway was standing with the immense throng at the grave, deeply interested. Bishop Beckwith stood there with the open prayer-book in his hand, repeating with his magnificent voice and in a tone that thrilled every soul, 'I am the resurrection and the life, Calloway, like thousands of others, was moved by the solemnity of the occasion, by the voice and words of the Bishop. The tears came to his eyes and began to run down his cheeks, when he felt somebody seize his arm. Thinking it was some sympathetic friend, as he tells it, he turned to put his arm around him, and faced the excited little Hungarian, who caught him by the coat with both hands and demanded: 'Vot about schangin' dose rooms?'"

PITH AND POINT.

[From the Fort Wayne Hoosier.]

THE favorite song of the base-ballist while trying to tally—"There's no place like home."

A MAN who is a fool and knows it sometimes knows more than many a man who thinks he is wise.

"A RICH man hath many crosses," says an old proverb. This is only another way of stating that he has many an X.

In China parents feel it their duty to make matches for their children before they are really old enough to be trusted with matches.

We are in favor of dealing with the Indians on the peace plan. That is, cut them to pieces first and then argue with them afterwards.

APPEARANCES are often deceitful. Many a man who cannot say the alphabet backwards still may know enough to go in when it rains.

"WITNESS, did you say that after the quarrel you have just related, the defendant went off in a huff?" "No, your Honor, I said he went off in a wagon."

THE literary ingenuity of the patent-medicine fiend has made it both popular and safe to read newspaper articles as many people read novels—the last end first.

A BLUFFTON man went to Chicago, stayed over night at a hotel and blew out the gas. As he didn't die it can still be said that "the fools are not all dead yet."

"RESIDUUM? What an odd name for a horse! What on earth made you call him that?" said Duffix to Fink. "Because I got left on him," said Fink, laconically, as he walked away.

[From Peck's Sun.]

A PETRIFIED oyster has been found by a Charleston (S. C.) man. He expects to make a fortune by renting it out for church-sociable stews.

A FASHION paper says "kittens' heads are to take the place of birds' heads on the coming bonnet." The first thing we know some woman will be carried to the hospital with a fractured skull. Some absent-minded husband will sling a boot-jack at the kitten's head.

A GERMAN accosted a broad-brimmed specimen from Texas, on Wisconsin street. "Who vos you, I don't know?" Looking the inquisitive German in the face he replied, "I am a cow-boy." "Dot's good," replied our German friend, "Shake; I vos a bully boy doo?" They shook.

A MONTANA cabin on the Northern Pacific railroad hung out the following sign written with charcoal: "Only nine miles to water and twenty miles from wood. No grub in the house. God bless our home." A man in such a predicament must have more than ordinary faith to hold out long.

A NORTH CAROLINA woman recently dislocated her jaw by yelling at a camp-meeting. It would be better for the managers of a camp meeting to put in a steam boiler, and fog horn, where so much noise is needed, and not dislocate a woman's jaw by over-working it. To be sure, a woman's jaw is calculated to stand a good deal of wear and tear, but there are times when the requirements exceed the capacity.

[From the Norristown Herald.]

AN exchange says "there are two moons this month," but it is safe to wager that the man who sees two moons is not a member of a temperance society.

A SCIENTIST says that in the moon a hickory nut falling from a bough would crash through a man like a minnie ball. That settles it. We shall never go to the moon to gather hickory nuts.

A YOUNG man while out riding one Sunday was thrown from his carriage and had one of his legs broken. The punishment was visited upon him for breaking the Sabbath. He should have gone out and played base ball.

MAJOR DANIEL SIMPSON, "the veteran drummer of Boston," celebrated his 93d birthday a few days ago. It is supposed that he always went a few miles out in the country when he wished to beat his drum. His great longevity is evidence that he never played on the aggravating thing "withing hearing of his neighbors."

A PRYING sort of an individual has discovered that the oyster has a trunk. Such a receptacle may be necessary, from the fact that the oyster spends the summer by the seashore; but if the bivalve wants to put on as many airs as the fashionable young lady at the seaside, it must also have a big band-box and a little pug dog.

Is Water Power Disappearing in New England?

The steam engine is the coming power, for the long-vaunted water power of New England is giving out. Various causes have appeared to make the water power less, and these causes have been working all the time and increasing in practical effect, so that now it is giving out almost in every place of any account, with some very few exceptions, where the timber has not yet been cut off back in the sources of supply on the hills or mountains. Let us look, therefore, to steam with a clearer eye, and learn more of it, and how to handle it, so that we can keep up the busy wheels of the million of cotton spindles and thousands of sets of woolen machinery. Water power in the Eastern States is doomed, and it will not be long until we are a steam spinning section of the country.—Springfield Republican.

THEY who do speak ill of themselves, do so mostly as the surest way of proving how modest and candid they are.—Sterne.

YOUR HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

What Sort of a Position They Ought to Bear to Each Other.

[From the Buffalo Commercial.]

"You ask a very practical question: 'How much should a person of given height weigh? Is there a standard between height and weight?' A healthy child, male or female, grows in length by more than one-half its size during the first two years; it increases from 50 per cent (19.685 inches) to about 79 per cent (31.10). It triples or quadruples its weight; that is to say, it weighs 3 to 4 kil. at birth (equals 7½ to 10 pounds); 10 kil. at birth (25 pounds) in the first year 12 kil. (30 pounds) in the second. On the average, a child from 6 months to eight years grows in length about 6 per cent. each year (equal 2.4622 inches); the weight of the body goes on increasing to the 8th year, rising in boys to 20 kil. (50 pounds) and in girls to 19 kil. (47½ pounds). From this age (8 years) until puberty boys increase in height 55 per cent (2.165 feet) each year, reaching at the age of 12 years a height of 138 per cent. (over 4.52 feet) and girls 135 per cent. (4.421 feet) on an average. Boys gain about 2 kil. (5 pounds) in weight per year, girls a little more, so that in the 12 year children of both sexes weigh, on an average, about 30 kil. (75 pounds). From 13 to 20 years youths grow some 30 per cent (11.8), girls 20 per cent (1.8 inches). The increase of weight is even more rapid than before, reaching 58 kil. (145 pounds) in boys 18 years old, and in girls of the same age 51 kil. (127½ pounds). In the 25th year the man is 168 per cent (over 5½ feet in height), and weighs 53 kil. (157½ pounds), while the woman is 157 per cent (5.15 feet in height), and weighs 53 kil. (127½ pounds). Man in the 40th year attains his maximum weight, 63.6 kil. (159 pounds), and then begins the loss of flesh. Women continue to grow heavier, reaching about 56 kil. (140 pounds), until the 50th year. Between 45 and 60 men become more corpulent and women rapidly grow older; in both the sizes of the body diminishes."—Wagner.

It is desirable for all persons, whether suffering in health or otherwise, to know as near as possible what the normal weight should be. We are indebted to the late Dr. Hutchinson for weighing alone 2,600 men of various ages. There is, indeed, an obvious relation between the height and weight so particularly weighed and measured. Starting with the lowest men in the tables, it will be found that the increased weight was as nearly as possible five pounds for every inch in height beyond sixty-one inches.

The following figures show the relative height and weight of individuals measuring five feet and upward:

Weight, lbs.	Height, inches
120	Five feet one inch should be.....
126	Five feet two inches should be.....
132	Five feet three inches should be.....
138	Five feet four inches should be.....
144	Five feet five inches should be.....
150	Five feet six inches should be.....
156	Five feet seven inches should be.....
162	Five feet eight inches should be.....
168	Five feet nine inches should be.....
174	Five feet ten inches should be.....
180	Five feet eleven inches should be.....
186	Six feet should be.....

One Can't Excel in Everything.

Ideals of excellences, if not excellences themselves, are so graduated as to fit the different orders of mind in which they take their rise. Greatness is not a positive quality; it is simply a relative attribute.

The man who has never succeeded in ensuring a single "speckled beauty" from some "tortuous stream" may truthfully boast of his eminent success in catching sculpins.

The man who cannot sing may yet have a voice peculiarly adapted to crying claims, oranges or charcoal.

He who is no dancer may be good at hitch-and-kick or shinny.

The man who was not born to command, to set a squadron in the field, may surpass all his acquaintances in the untiring devotion he evinces in the coloring of the meerschaum.

The boy who is ever at the foot of his class may still be an expert on the formation and propulsion of spitballs.

The lad who is not a pronounced success at arithmetic may be simply excellent at mumble-peg and taw.

The woman who cannot make a loaf of bread may excel in the making of frills and furbelows.

She who cannot play the simplest air on the washboard may execute the most difficult themes upon the pianoforte.

She who cannot darn a stocking may be the envy of her circle for her skill and taste in worsted work, in marrying sky-blue dogs to pink background.

The mother who cannot command the respect of her children may yet be fawned upon by half a score of male bipeds without a spot on their dainty linen or an idea in their heads.

The son who never does a stroke of work at home may be superlatively active in the bowling alley or billiard room.

The daughter who is too feeble to wash the dishes may dance till the small hours of the night after having been shopping all day.

The girl who cannot sew may chew gum with tireless jaw.

A great singer may not be able to smoke the mildest of cigars without turning pale.

A general who has led armies on to victory may be surpassed in profanity by the raggedest street boy in the city.

The hand that has penned the divinest poetry may be clownishly awkward with the billiard cue.

The man who is capable of organizing and carrying forward gigantic business enterprises may be easily outdone at canons management by the shabbiest politician of his ward.

The artist who gives birth to such exquisite creations may not be able to tie his neck-cloth nearly so well as Augustus, who in his turn can do nothing.—Boston Transcript.

Hunting the Buffalo.

In going down the Yellowstone, in Montana, and across the vast region lying between Glendive and Mandan, one is struck with the evident scarcity of grass. This famous region, where two or three years ago herds of buffalo, antelope and deer were to be seen on every side, is now to all appearances stripped of its game. The fact is, the slaughter of buffalo and deer has been immense for the past two years, and particularly of the former. It is estimated that during the past winter there have been a thousand hunters engaged in the business of slaughtering buffalo along the line of the Northern Pacific, between Mandan and Livingston. An eagle-eyed hunter gave me the following interesting details as to the modus operandi in slaughtering herds of buffalo. In the first place, the experienced hunter uses the Sharpe rifle, 40-90 calibre. With this he can kill over 1,000 yards. When he sees a herd of buffalo, he usually slips up to within convenient range, from 300 to 500 yards, and always selects a cow for his first victim. He does this for the reason that the cow is followed by both her yearling and two-year-old calves, and they will usually stand by her to the last. But under no circumstances will the experienced hunter kill his buffalo outright. If he does, the herd will stampede at once. The policy is to wound fatally, but so that the animal will dash around in a circle before falling. This it always does when mortally wounded, and after a few moments lies down.

The remainder of the herd are not alarmed at this, but continue to gaze, or look on dazed spectators of the tragedy being enacted. After his first shot the hunter pauses until quiet is restored, and again fires at another cow, with the same results. He always aims to put his ball just behind the fore shoulder which will cause death in five minutes at the furthest. When the cows have all been slain he then turns his attention to the calves, and lastly to the bulls. The experienced hunter generally bags the entire herd unless he is so unfortunate as to drop his game immediately, when all the survivors stampede at once. The buffalo does not scare at the crack of a gun. He has decidedly more courage than discretion. It is only when the crack is followed by an immediate fall that he realizes its deadly nature and takes alarm. The policy of killing the cows first and then the calves has resulted in the almost entire extinction of the female buffalo. Herds of melancholy bulls can still occasionally be seen, sometimes in bands of twenty or thirty, and often without a single cow.

As I have said, the bulls are about all that are now left of the buffalo. They largely owe their safety to the fact that their hides are less valuable than those of the cows, while at the same time they are more difficult to kill. The hide of the bull is only worth to the hunter from \$1.80 to \$2, while that of the cow brings \$3.25, and that of the 2-year-old calf is worth from \$1 to \$1.50. But of late there has sprung up quite a demand throughout the East for the head of a buffalo bull. The well preserved head of an aged bull decked out with glass eyes and horns intact will readily sell for \$25 in the Eastern markets. Consequently the buffalo hunter of the future will wage a destructive war upon the bull tribe, and these venerable relics of a bygone era will also pass swiftly away.—Helena (M. T.) Independent.

Queer Notices.

Chamber's Journal mentions the following whimsical notices that have appeared from time to time.

The following perspicuous notice to engine-drivers was exhibited at a railway station:

"Hereafter, when trains moving in opposite direction are approaching each other on separate lines, conductors and engineers will be required to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the point of meeting, and be very careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other."

Equally lucid was the placard announcing a pleasure-trip to Warkworth one day during the summer of 1881, in which was the following passage which implies that the crew adopted the light and airy costume of our primitive ancestors.

"The Gleaner is one of the finest and fastest boats on the Tyne; her accommodation is in every respect good and comfortable, her crew skillful, steady, and obliging, being newly-painted and decorated for pleasure trips."

We are assured of the genuineness of the following curious notice, addressed, quite recently, to the members of the Friendly Society which need not fear a "run" upon it, if the procedure therein described be rigidly adhered to:

"In the event of your death, you are requested to bring your book policy and certificate at once to the agent, Mr. —, when your claims will have immediate attention."

A few days previous to the beginning of a session, this brief notice was affixed to the notice-board at the entrance of one of the class-rooms of Edinburg University:

"Professor — will meet his classes on the 4th inst."

On the opening day, a student erased the letter c of the word "classes."

A group of youths remained in the vicinity of the entrance to observe how the professor would receive the intimation, which now set forth that he would "meet his lasses on the 4th inst."

As the professor approached he observed the change that had been made, and quietly taking out his pencil, made some further modification, and passed on, a quiet smile overspreading his features. The notice now finally stood:

"Professor — will meet his asses on the 4th inst."

H. LEONARD & SONS,

JOBBER OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND SILVER WARE,

Headquarters for Akron Stone Butter Crocks, Jugs and Crocks, by the Carload or from Stock.

English White Granite Ware, English Decorated Ware, Chandeliers and Library Lamps.

Carefully Note the Specialties Below, which We Quote for Your Benefit This Week:

SELECTED ENGLISH WHITE GRANITE WARE.

Diamond X.

Edward Clark's

4 doz Plates.....5 inch

4 doz Plates.....6 inch

11 doz Plates.....7 inch

3 doz Plates.....8 inch

1 doz Plates.....7 inch, deep

6 doz Fruit Sauces.....4 inch

6 sets Handled Teas.....45

18 sets Unhand Teas.....36

1 only Dish.....7 inch

2 only Dishes.....8 inch

3 only Dishes.....9 inch

3 only Dishes.....10 inch

3 only Dishes.....11 inch

3 only Dishes.....12 inch

4 only Bakers.....5 inch

4 only Bakers.....6 inch

4 only Bakers.....7 inch

4 only Bakers.....8 inch

6 only Scooploos.....5 inch

6 only Scooploos.....6 inch

6 only Scooploos.....7 inch

6 only Scooploos.....8 inch

2 only Covered Dishes.....7 inch

2 only Covered Dishes.....8 inch

1 only Sauce Boat.....45

2 only Pickles.....11

4 only Cov'd Butters and Dr's 5 in 34

2 only Teapots.....No. 24

6 only Sugars.....No. 24

6 only Creams.....No. 24

3 only Bowls.....No. 24

6 only Bowls.....No. 30

6 only Bowls.....No. 36

4 only Jugs.....No. 6

6 only Jugs.....No. 12

6 only Jugs.....No. 24

4 only Jugs.....No. 30

4 prs Ewers and Basing No. 9

6 Covered Chambers.....No. 9

6 Soap Slabs.....No. 9

6 Mugs.....No. 9

Crate \$2 50

ONE CRATE WHITE GRANITE WARE.

Knowles, Taylor & Knowles—Cable Shape—Diamond C.

6 doz Plates.....5 inch

6 doz Plates.....6 inch

6 doz Plates.....7 inch

6 doz Plates.....8 inch

6 doz Plates.....9 inch

6 doz Plates.....10 inch

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BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

Authority to Collect.

The Supreme Court of Kansas, in the case of Ryan vs. Tudor et al, recently decided, held that authority to collect implies and includes authority to use all the ordinary means for collection, and among these are the employment of counsel and the institution of suits.

Lien.

The lien of a judgment on land situated in a county other than that in which the judgment is rendered commences from the time the judgment is rendered, and not from the time it is registered, in the county where the land is located.—Supreme Court of Tennessee.

No Bar to Another Suit.

A decree of a State Court for the removal of a cloud from the title of land within the State rendered against a citizen of another State, who has been cited by publication only, as directed by the local statutes, is no bar to an action by him in the Circuit Court of the United States, to recover the land against the plaintiff in the former suit.—United States Supreme Court.

Action of One Partner Binding.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee, in the case of Taylor vs. Parkreider, held that where a note signed by two partners and a third person is afterward altered so as to become payable at an earlier date than that fixed in the note as at present executed, the consent of one partner to the change is sufficient to bind both, provided the note is changed while the partnership relation exists.

Fire Insurance—False Statements.

False statements knowingly made touching questions of title and interests are material and work a forfeiture. It makes no difference whether the company is actually prejudiced or not, or whether the deception is made without intent to prejudice the company. The law will presume an intention to deceive where false statements are knowingly made about material or relevant matters of inquiry.—Supreme Court of United States.

Glidden Reissue Invalid.

In his decision just rendered in the case of the Washburn & Moen Wire Co. vs. Rhodes et al., Circuit Judge McCrary has reached the same conclusion arrived at by Judge Treat, of St. Louis, in his decisions rendered in June last in certain cases involving the same point. The suits decided by Judge McCrary, as well as those decided by Judge Treat, were brought for the alleged infringement of the reissued Glidden and Kelley barbed-wire patents. Judge McCrary declares the Glidden reissued patent invalid and of no effect, because it is upon the same invention described in the original patent; because the claim of the reissued patent was unlawfully expanded, and because there was undue delay in applying for the reissue.—Bradstreet's.

Assignment of Life Insurance.

A person having no interest in the life assured can not, for the purpose of speculation only, acquire by assignment or otherwise such title to the policy as the law will enforce.—Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Commenting upon the above decision the Chicago Legal News says: It is well that courts have placed this construction upon the contract of life insurance. Were it otherwise and life policies could be taken out by any one human life would be unsafe. The learned judge in delivering this opinion says: "If, however, the question were one of first impression, and to be settled upon the ground of public morality and judicial policy, we could hardly fail to reach the same conclusion. So fraught with dishonesty and disaster, and so dangerous even to human life has this life insurance gambling become, that its toleration in a court of justice ought not for one moment to be thought of."

Privileged Conversation.

B. was charged by F., his employer, with stealing money from him, and took L. F., an old friend, to see F. about the matter and the payment of his wages, and in his presence he said to F., "You do not want a man who steals your money, and I do not want to work for a man who charges me with it." and F. replied, "I know you took the money, and there is another person who knows it also." An action for slander was then brought—Billings vs. Fairbanks—and the only evidence offered was of this conversation. The plaintiff had a verdict and the defendant excepted. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in sustaining the exceptions, through Judge Colburn said: "Under the circumstances these words were privileged, and the jury should have been so instructed. It is of no importance whether the interview between Foster and the defendant had ended or not. If Foster had not been present the words were clearly privileged. The plaintiff commenced the conversation, and introduced the subject of the charge of larceny made against him. The words used by the defendant were spoken in this conversation, and the mere fact that the words were spoken in presence of Foster, who as a friend of the plaintiff had been investigating the charge, and had been fully informed of the facts and circumstances, did not defeat the privilege."

Order Boralumine of your jobber.

Wouldn't Take Greenbacks, and Dropped \$5,000 in Consequence.

"Speculations in quinine and opium are all well enough in their way," said a Canal street wheat merchant, "but did you ever hear how 'Jockey' Brown dropped several thousand dollars on a wheat deal?"

The reporter admitted that he had heard a good many hard stories about the man referred to, but was not informed concerning his experience with wheat, and the merchant continued:

"During the war, 'Jockey' was a rampant 'copperhead,' and he declared that he would never take any of the 'd—d greenbacks.' So when the farmers came to him to pay their interest, he refused to accept 'Yankee money,' and compelled them to pay him either in gold or wheat. In the course of a few months he accumulated about 8,000 bushels of wheat in one of Martin L. Sweet's elevators, and kept it for some time, in expectation of an advance. In the meantime, however, it began to get musty, and he was compelled to mill it out to save it. He sold the flour in small quantities wherever he could find a purchaser, and made a considerable shipment to New York. In those days, every business house was compelled to have a license, and 'Jockey' was arraigned for doing business without first procuring the necessary permit. The litigation attending the prosecution cost him about \$300, and when he got his returns from New York they were in greenbacks, and amounted to about 50 per cent. of the cost of the wheat. His refusal to take to money current at that time must have cost him pretty near an even \$5,000.

He Saw It, but Didn't Get It.

At a certain hotel in Detroit, where the meals were not always what they should be, a Grand Rapids drummer one day sat down to the table. He put a dollar under the tumbler, and calling a waiter said:

"Do you see that dollar, Jim?"

"Yes, sah," replied Jim with a grin.

"Well, now, Jim, I want you to get me a real good, first-class dinner. You understand?"

"Yes, sah," and Jim set out about furnishing a feast fit for a king. He had no time to see to anything else. He hunted up new dishes, put extra touches on everything, and kept his eye on the dollar. Finally the merchant traveler finished, and wiping his mouth, he winked at Jim:

"Yes, sah," grinned the darkey, in anticipation.

"Jim, do you see that dollar?" putting his hand on it in a generous way.

"Yes, sah."

"Well, you will never see it again," and it went into his pocket and out of the dining-room, while Jim indignantly remarked, "Fo' de Lawd, who turn dat hog loose in heah?"

No Overcoats for Them.

"I see," said a Muskegon merchant at breakfast at the Occidental the other morning, "that there are two members of Congress who never wear overcoats."

"So?" inquiringly observed John McIntyre, who sat at the same table.

"They must find it very chilly sometimes," he continued. "I shouldn't think they would like it, unless for the notoriety."

"Pooh!" interrupted Johnny, with his characteristic bluster. "That's nothing. I know of thousands of men who never wear overcoats, from one year's end to the other."

"What?" exclaimed the merchant.

"Yes. They live in the Fiji Islands," and McIntyre rose from his seat and made his escape before the nearest boarder could reach the vinegar cruet to hurl at him."

Just What Made Him Sick.

"Look here, Tobbs," said the grocery man, as the former filled his pockets with fresh raisins, "can't you come into this store without lugging off my stock in installments, or shall I give you a mortgage on the establishment?"

Tobbs was more surprised than affronted. Looking at the groceryman squarely, he said with dignity:

"You do not give me credit, sir, for having bought groceries of you for the last six months?"

"That's just what grinds me. If I hadn't given you credit for it I wouldn't kick."

Every retail merchant should possess a stencil plate, that he may mark, plainly on all bags and other property his name and address. He should also have a branding iron with which he can burn in his name etc., upon all barrels, boxes and like packages; also upon his tools. Then, if he is blessed with a borrowing neighbor, the sight of the name may remind the borrower to return the bag, barrel, box or tool before he has worn it out. At least, there will be less danger of his thinking he owns them because he has had them so long that he has forgotten how he came by them.

"I called for my money," said a miserable creditor to his tough debtor. "All right," responded the other, cheerfully, "If there is any of your money here you had better look it up and take it away with you, for if happened to find it I should be tempted to keep it. I haven't got a cent."

The Beacon is the name of Boston's new weekly paper. Several numbers are on our table, and bear the imprint of success. In tone it is clean and pure, with much valuable reading, and typographically, it is a handsome paper. It is richly deserving of success, and we should be sorry if it proved otherwise.

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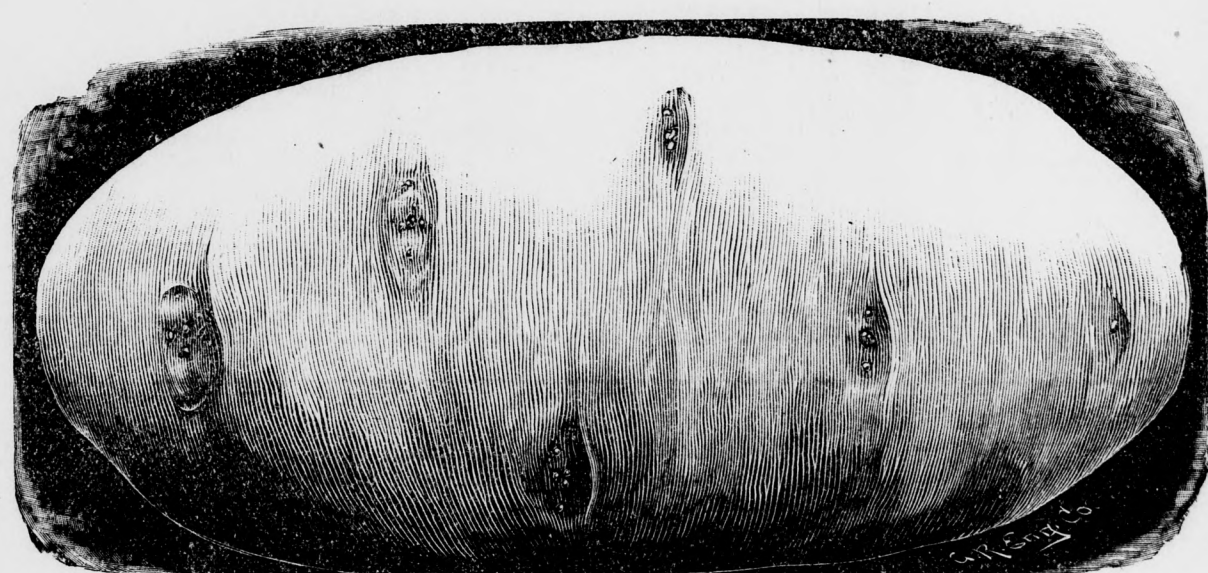
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THE "WHITE STAR"



POTATO.

To Gardeners and Farmers.

About two years ago, Mr. Marshall Buchanan, Postmaster at Ensley, Newaygo County, Michigan, sent to D. M. Ferry & Co., the well known seed firm of Detroit, for one-half bushel of the celebrated White Star potatoes, for seed purposes. The potatoes were procured, and planted by the undersigned, and the result was one gratifying beyond measure. The second planting yielded 7,000 bushels of as fine potatoes, for size, color and quality, as were ever seen in the State. They were pronounced by all who tried them of the very finest flavor.

YIELDING FAR BETTER THAN ANY OTHER VARIETY KNOWN

to this section of the country, never troubled with blight, and very seldom showing a bug of any sort. Such is the universal testimony as to the merits of the White Star Potato, all agreeing that they have never met its equal for endurance, productiveness, and fine eating qualities. All farmers and gardeners are interested in these facts, and all who have seen the White Star Potato, and tested it, are united in its praise, and others will find it to their profit to make inquiries.

We are now making a specialty of handling this splendid potato, and are prepared to supply patrons at a price which, a reference to all seed catalogues and the regular price lists, will show to be a great reduction from the ruling prices. We make this liberal offer to all patrons:

We will furnish the White Star Potatoes at the rate of \$1.00 per bushel, and will allow a liberal discount to dealers. We will also furnish, at cost prices, all barrels sacks or bags, or patrons may send their own, addressed to Ensley & Son, Maple Hill, Mich. Orders may be sent to either Ensley & Son, Ensley Postoffice, Mich., or to O. W. Blain, General Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich. All addresses should be written out plainly, to prevent mistakes. Patrons should also furnish us with their names and postoffice addresses, and state to what railroad station they wish to have their shipments made. Orders will be filled promptly, and must be accompanied by the money, New York draft, money order, or registered letter.

Readers are cordially invited to refer to Marshall Buchanan, Postmaster at Ensley, Mich.; C. J. Burtch, Postmaster, and N. W. Mither, Banker, Howard City, Mich., for the truth of all of the above statements regarding the superior quality and extraordinary yield of the White Star Potatoes. We warrant these potatoes, all that has been represented, and true to name.

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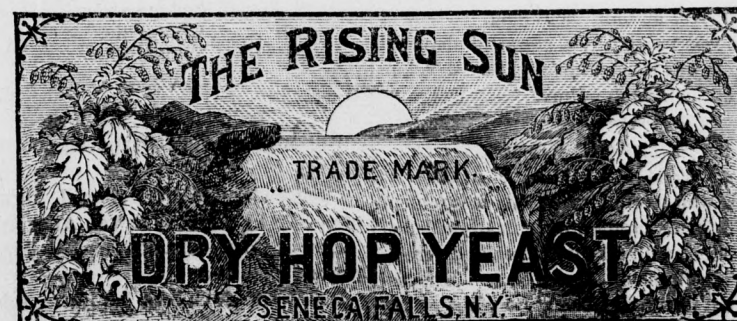
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