

# The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 4.

GRAND RAPIDS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1887.

NO. 202.

## To Cigar Dealers

Realizing the demand for, and knowing the difficulty in obtaining a FIRST-CLASS FIVE-CENT CIGAR, we have concluded to try and meet this demand with a new Cigar called

## SILVER SPOTS

This Cigar we positively guarantee a clear Havana filler, with a spotted Sumatra Wrapper, and entirely free from any artificial flavor or adulterations.

It will be sold on its merits. Sample orders filled on 60 days approval.

Price \$35 per 1,000 in any quantities. Express prepaid on orders of 500 and more. Handsome advertising matter goes with first order. Secure this Cigar and increase your Cigar Trade. It is sure to do it.

**GEO. T. WARREN & CO.,**  
Flint, Mich.

## FURNITURE TO ORDER.

Anything or everything in the line of Special Furniture, inside finish of house, office or store, Wood Mantels, and contract work of any kind made to order on short notice and in the best manner out of thoroughly dried lumber of any kind. Designs furnished when desired.

**Wolverine Chair Factory,**  
West End Pearl St. Bridge.

## WANTED.

Butter, Eggs, Wool, Potatoes, Beans, Dried Fruit, Apples and all kinds of Produce.

If you have any of the above goods to ship, or anything in the Produce line let us hear from you. Liberal cash advances made when desired.

**Earl Bros., Commission Merchants,**  
157 South Water St., CHICAGO.  
Reference: FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.  
MICHIGAN TRADERMAN, Grand Rapids.

## BELKNAP

**Wagon and Sleigh Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Spring, Freight, Express,  
Lumber and Farm

## WAGONS!

Logging Carts and Trucks  
Mill and Dump Carts,  
Lumbermen's and  
River Tools.

We carry a large stock of material, and have every facility for making first-class Wagons of all kinds.  
Special attention given to Repairing,  
Painting and Lettering.  
Shops on Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## SEEDS

Garden Seeds a Specialty.

The Most Complete Assortment in Michigan. Don't Buy until you get my prices.

**ALFRED J. BROWN**

Representing Jas. Vick, of Rochester.

16-18 N. Division St., Grand Rapids

## HIRTH & KRAUSE,

LEATHER

And Shoe Store Supplies.

SHOE BRUSHES,  
SHOE BUTTONS,  
SHOE POLISH,  
SHOE LACES.

Heelers, Cork Soles, Button Hooks, Dressings, etc. Write for Catalogue.

118 Canal Street, Grand Rapids.

## CINSENG ROOT.

We pay the highest price for it. Address

**Peck Bros.,** Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**JUDD & CO.,**  
JOBBER OF SADDLERY HARDWARE  
And Fall Line Summer Goods.  
102 CANAL STREET.

## WHIPS

ADDRESS  
**GRAHAM ROYS,** - Grand Rapids, Mich.

## SHERWOOD HOUSE.

The Traveling Men's Favorite.

CHARLOTTE, - - MICH.

Re-fitted and Re-furnished.  
Sample Rooms on First Floor.  
First-Class in all its Appointments.

M. F. BELGER, Proprietor.

## EDMUND B. DIKEMAN

THE GREAT

## Watch Maker

AND

## Jeweler,

44 CANAL ST.,

Grand Rapids, - Mich.

## CHARLES A. COYE,

Successor to

A. Coye & Son,

DEALER IN

## AWNINGS AND TENTS

Horse and Wagon Covers,  
Oiled Clothing,  
Feed Bags,

Wide Ducks, etc.

Flags & Banners made to order.

73 CANAL ST. - GRAND RAPIDS.

## H. H. FREEDMAN & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

## CIGARS

Factory No. 26, 4th Dist.

REED CITY, - - MICH.



## EATON & LYON,

Importers,

Jobbers and

Retailers of

## BOOKS,

Stationery & Sundries,

20 and 22 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## STEAM LAUNDRY,

43 and 45 Kent Street.

**STANLEY N. ALLEN, Proprietor.**

WE DO ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AND USE NO

CHEMICALS.

Orders by Mail and Express Promptly Attended to.

## PIONEER PREPARED

PAINT.

We have a full stock of this well-known

brand of

## MIXED PAINT

and having sold it for over SIX YEARS can recommend it to our customers as being a First Class article. We sell it

On the Manufacturers' Guarantee:

When two or more coats of our PIONEER PREPARED PAINT is applied as received in original packages, and if within three years it should crack or peel off, thus failing to give satisfaction, we agree to repaint the building at our expense, with the best White Lead or such other paint as the owner may select. In case of complaint, prompt notice must be given to the dealer.

**T. H. NEVIN & CO.,**  
Mfrs. & Corroders of Pure White Lead.  
Pittsburg, Pa.

Write for prices and Sample Card to

**Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co.**  
Wholesale Agents, Grand Rapids.

Try POLISHINA, best Furniture Finish made.

## THE LITTLE STORE DOWN SOUTH.

Written Especially for THE TRADESMAN.

When he first came to the little town of Portland and opened up a little shop on the main street of the village, the natives of the place were inclined to laugh at him. There was something so ridiculous in the idea of a little, dried-up sort of fellow like Simon Reeves having the temerity to presume that he could get any custom in a place where, for the last fifty years or more, the only stores had been owned successively by the old inhabitants.

At first they were inclined to resent it. But that didn't make any difference to Simon. He went on unpacking his stock, putting the red sticks of candy in the window where their sweetness would attract most attention from the little tow-heads who had a penny to spend, and spreading his calicoes and gingham out on the shelves, so that when the lassies from the surrounding country should come in to sell their eggs and butter, they might see that his wares would be an even exchange, and perhaps more than that.

Simon was a peculiar man, both in appearance and character. He was very short in stature, not over five feet four, and his little dried-up face was crowned with a shock of hair, so red that it seemed almost necessary to use a smoked glass to look at it, so brilliant was it. But notwithstanding his apparent homeliness, he had one redeeming feature. His eyes were of a deep brown, and there was such a pleasant twinkle in them that you forgot, almost, that he was so homely.

Simon was a man with shrewdness and kindness so combined in his nature that, after one or two of the little ragged urchins had been in and got more candy than was good for them, although their stock of ready cash consisted, perhaps, of only a penny tightly clasped in the little brown fingers, his fame got spread about in the little hamlet, and finally some of the old folks dropped in, "just to say howdy," not to buy anything, as they told their neighbors. But, however it was, Simon's stock began to get lower and lower, until finally he had to send out by the stage for more goods, and, strangest of all, he seemed to have quite a little cash laid up, for he paid for them all in gold, and that was a very scarce article in that sparsely settled community.

After this Simon seemed to rise in popular favor, and the two or three benches in front of his store, under the old cottonwood, were always filled with the loungers of the village, sometimes, perhaps, to the detriment of his rivals in trade.

Even old Major Topbottle, who, for the last ten years had sat in front of the one hostelry the town boasted, giving his opinions gratis of the war of 1812, to a crowd of loafers, and drawing maps in the sand with his cane, illustrating his personal glories and their location, could now occasionally be seen in front of Simon's store; for he did not like to air his exploits without an audience, and the audience had moved, therefore, needs be, he must.

At first, the young bloods of the town, who were always ready for any deviltry, would make it a practice, when nothing better offered, to play some very practical jokes on Simon; but he took them all so good-naturedly that they lost their zest, and they dropped them.

Another thing occurred about this time that helped Simon more in popular favor than anything else. The Southerners are chivalrous, to a man; and when one day Bill Jeffs, the biggest bully in the county, got roaring drunk and attempted by force to kiss the pretty school teacher, Annie Laughlin, Simon, without stopping to think how big Bill was, rushed out and fetched the drunken wretch such a blow as made the blood come and laid him out in the sand. Bill didn't get up for a minute, and when he did he was sober; he went up to pretty Annie and humbly begged her pardon.

After this episode all was plain sailing for Simon, and it seemed as though people bought more than they needed. He had so much trade finally that he was forced to hire one of the village boys to help him, but then he had a good deal of spare time, and he would sit out in front and talk politics with the old men and the last races at the county fair with the young sports, until he was almost the village oracle.

There was one thing about Simon that people couldn't understand, and that was his reluctance to talk of his birth-place. But they said that made no difference—he was one of them now and the "likeliest, cutest feller in them thar parts."

The great luxury of Simon's life was to go up to the Major's of a pleasant evening, and sit and chat with the old man. Sometimes Annie Laughlin would come and sit with them. She boarded at the Major's, and although a Northern girl, she was none the less liked. Her pleasant ways with the children, her kindness and charity to the sick and her pretty face won her friends everywhere.

Now Major Topbottle, although an old man, was not in his dotage and could see through a millstone without his spectacles,

and after a while he got in a habit of retiring early, leaving Simon and Annie together. I don't know exactly what got into his head, but he had a way of winking slyly and chuckling softly to himself after he got out of earshot that was simply irresistible.

And matters went on this way until finally people began to nudge each other and say that Simon better look out for young Squire Mangold. They all knew the young Squire had always had a great liking for Annie, and his horse had been seen many a time lazily browsing the brush behind the log school house where Annie taught, although of course no one knew where his master was.

Squire Mangold and Simon had always been the best of friends, although the Squire was always the leader in the tricks played on him. They each knew that the other thought his eyes of the pretty school ma'am, but they had kept a strict guard on their actions and speech when together, as though loath to break the great bond of friendship between them. Simon had saved the Squire's life once—very easily, it is true, but he was none the less grateful to Simon for it, and was ready to make any sacrifice for him.

Matters went on in this way for about a year, and then came that awful storm-cloud of impending war, which hovered upon the horizon, and was none the less terrible for its uncertainty. Rumors came to the little village of Portland that the people of the South needed but a leader, and then would come the great struggle.

It was an anxious time for all. Nothing else was talked of, and when the news came that the Southern States had formed a government of their own and cut loose from tyranny, as they termed it, the enthusiasm rose to fever pitch. Then came the news that war had begun in earnest, and a call went out for troops.

Squire Mangold was foremost amongst those who raised recruits, and had all the young men and a good share of the older ones enrolled in a company, of which, as a matter of course, he was captain. They were encamped in an open field west of the village, and every night mass meetings were held, the older men acting as spokesmen.

Old Major Topbottle was now in the height of his glory. Day after day, as tidings came from the field of battle, he could be seen sitting under the cottonwood, drawing maps of the field of battle, and showing the crowd of gaping admirers how he would crush the Northern army before they had time to load their guns.

Our friend Simon's business was at a total stand-still—so much so, in fact, that his doors were hardly ever darkened by the form of a customer. He never mixed with the villagers and the fact began to be noticed by them that he was not as enthusiastic as he ought to be, and they soon began to make it a subject of conversation.

Finally, one evening, things came to such a pass that a crowd of young recruits, made bold by good corn whisky, decided to call on Simon and force him to declare either for or against, and it was hinted among the few that if he was against the South, a rail and some tar and feathers would be handy.

Going up to Simon's door there was no light to be seen, for the shutters were closed and the door locked. However, a little thing like a locked door could not stop them, and a fence rail was brought and very soon they had free ingress. Going through to the little back room where Simon slept, they found him sitting on the side of his bed reading, by the light of a tallow dip, his bible. This seemed to daunt them somewhat, but finally the leader mustered up courage and told Simon that the time had come when he must either side with them or take the consequences.

Simon rose slowly to his feet, and looking around on the faces of those who had once been his friends, said:

"Gentlemen, I have lived quietly among you for a long time and have always tried to conduct myself as a man and a Christian, and as such I now tell you that I am, heart and soul, in sympathy with my Northern home. I have a gray-haired old mother up in Vermont, who bade me, when a little child, to always uphold the right; and as a guide for my conduct she gave me this bible, and in giving you my answer I but follow its precepts."

At this, the mob seized poor Simon and, binding him hand and foot, were about to treat him to the overcoat mentioned, when Squire Mangold, who had just discovered what they were about, rushed in the back door, and, covering the crowd with his revolver, told them, in no pleasant way, to go back to their quarters, which they sullenly did, muttering that "the Cap'n better look out for his own skin."

The Captain unloosed Simon's bonds and told him his best course was to leave on the next stage, going with him up to the Major's where he knew he would be safe for the night. As they entered the parlor, there was the Major trying to comfort Annie, who had made up her mind to go back to her home at once. She was much attached to her Southern friends, and, perhaps, the thought of leaving Simon there had some-

thing to do with her sorrow, for when she heard of the outrage that had been attempted she burst into tears and rushed out of the room.

Now the Captain had only been waiting for an opportunity to pour out his love for her, and had made up his mind, like a generous man, that if she refused him it could be for no other reason than the fact that she loved Simon, and he would leave the field to him. So, going into the hall, he found Annie leaning against the staircase, sobbing as if her heart would break. "Annie," he said, "though I am against your country in this struggle, you must have seen how I love you. Can you try and love me in return? Will you marry me?"

She turned, and as she raised her tear-stained face to his, he saw his fate only too plainly.

"Captain Mangold," she sobbed, "I would rather you had not asked me this; for even though I loved you, I could not marry a man in the ranks against those of my kin and my country. But, though I cannot love you, I shall always respect and esteem you for your kindness and what you have done for Mr. Reeves to-night."

Captain Mangold saw, without further words, that it was hopeless for him, and he uttered a hoarse "Good-by," and walked sadly away to his camp.

The next morning Simon and Annie got safely away, although there were some angry looks and words sent after them. Nothing more was heard of either for a long time. People were too busy looking after the poor, wounded fellows that came day after day, bringing their sorrowful stories of war, to think of the absent ones. Then came news of disaster after disaster, loss after loss, and the hearts of the people of the South were very sorrowful. Finally came the news that Lee had surrendered, and then all hope departed.

Among a stage-load of veterans that came one day was Captain Mangold. He was minus one arm, but his smile was as bright and his greeting as warm for his old friends and comrades as though nothing had happened, although the loss of the Southern cause bore heavily on him.

What a hero he was! And when sitting around the old tavern door, he told them how, at the battle of Nashville, he was wounded and left alone on the field of battle, with no kind hand to cool his parched lips, and that a brave man came from the Union camp with his head bandaged up and so feeble he could hardly walk, carrying a canteen of water on the chance of finding some poor fellow worse off than himself—how he stooped over him and wet his lips with water—it affected them so that even the old Major was heard to cough suspiciously.

But that was not all. When he told them that brave Union soldier was their old friend, Simon Reeves, and that Simon had carried him, at the risk of his own life, into the Union camp, and with his wife, Annie, who had come to be with him and nurse the wounded, had brought him back to life and strength with their care, such a cheer went up as was never heard before in that quiet town.

Old Major Topbottle said he "knewed Simon was a damned Yankee, but he had a heart in him big as a meetin' house."

In a few years after, when the railroad had pushed its noisy way through the now lively town of Portland, a gentleman with his wife and a bright-haired little girl got off the train and walked up the main street. They stopped under the shade of an old cottonwood, and as they gazed at the little store opposite, an elderly man came across the street, and after looking at them closely for a moment, rushed up and shook hands with them as if he would shake their arms off. It was noticeable that he used his left hand, which is hardly polite; but if you looked closely, you might have seen that the right sleeve was empty.

And so, after many years, the North and South were once more united. RELLUF.

## Salicylic Acid in Meat and Beer.

From the Medical Record.

There is a growing belief among sanitarians that salicylic acid is being used more and more extensively in the preservation of canned foods, milk, wine, beer, and other articles. To such an extent was this done in Paris that the French Government has already twice taken action upon the matter. Dr. E. H. Bartley, chemist to the Brooklyn Health Department, has recently called attention to this matter. He states that in 1885 the chief adulterations which he found in beer were yeast and bicarbonate of soda. Later he has examined several different kinds of bottled beer sold in Brooklyn, the list including some of the Western beers. He has found salicylic acid in them. The amount of salicylic acid required to preserve beer is about twelve to fifteen grains per gallon. Salicylic acid, if taken continuously, tends to injure digestion and irritate the kidneys.

## Business Talent.

Minks—Beats all what infernal fools these women are about business. I gave my wife \$5 this morning to go shopping, and all she had to show for it at noon was a couple of pairs of stockings.

Jinks—Yes, that's the way it goes. I've been there. By the way, these are mighty good cigars, Minks.

"They ought to be; cost me \$12 a hundred."

## The Dead-Beat in High Life.

Written Especially for THE TRADESMAN.

Observer is an ancient citizen of a small village located within fifty miles of the world-famous city of Grand Rapids. He is a constant reader of THE TRADESMAN, and has been highly pleased with the efforts of "Country Merchant" and others to do the dead-beat, but has lamented the fact that a very important branch of that numerous family has apparently been forgotten, at least neglected. I refer to the Merchant and Professional Man dead-beat. I put him in capitals because he is pre-eminently entitled to the place of honor for being the most villainous and inexcusable wretch of them all. He holds the same rank among his fellows that the murderous burglar holds in comparison to the petty thief who steals a loaf of bread for his famishing wife and children. By show, position, and by hypocrisy he robs society of that general esteem and confidence to which it is entitled. By his trickery, which ever keeps distrust and suspicion on the anxious seat, he dispoils the man of honor and integrity of that credit which is his capital. Like the voracious and treacherous hyena, he is constantly on the alert for any confiding victim who may come within his grasp. Every village and city is his abode. He lives in style and plays the counterfeit of an honest man. His imitation of respectability is the cover under which he creeps into the esteem and confidence of the general public, that he may the more successfully plunder. He is the individual who comes to our village with a flourish of trumpets, and is loud-mouthed in proclaiming his virtuous qualities. He attends the most popular church with the greatest regularity for a time and pays his obligations promptly; then, having by his hypocrisy wormed himself into society and into the confidence, and trust of his creditors and secured credit of everybody and everywhere, he swells up like a bladder and collapses. Then his horns become visible. His creditors settle for twenty cents on the dollar, or he skips the country. In either case the gain is wholly on his side. The gullibility of human nature is such that this game is sometimes practiced the second time by the same parties in the same community.

The writer lives in a village of one thousand inhabitants only, in which there is a successful merchant who has failed three times—has done a large business, owned a great deal of property, has almost constantly held office for a score of years, yet who has never paid an honest debt in full, and who has thousands of dollars in judgments hanging over him now; another, who has failed twice and, like the former, hidden behind his wife's name; another, who had the exclusive trade in his line and an extensive business which he abused with extortionate prices and failed, after disposing of his stock as much as possible, and settled at 20 cents on the dollar. Our high-toned landlord left his former home and creditors between two days and neither have seen him since. One of our attorneys has a record in the penitentiary, and the other fled to this village to escape the indignant and outraged populace of a county which he represented as prosecuting attorney. We have a high-toned druggist, whose family consists of himself and wife and whose expenses cannot be less than \$2,000 per year; yet he has never dealt with a firm nor an individual without making it a principle to beat them in the end. Even our banker, upon being sued on an old note, assigned to his wife. And so I might continue, but these are only samples of the dead-beat in high life. We have others, who are equally as much on the dead-beat order, whom we have repeatedly honored with office, but they are high-toned, and through the tendency of people to worship brass gods, they escape the opprobrium which they so richly merit; while the poor half-wit, whose best endeavors can scarcely clothe him with life's necessities, finds universal condemnation for beating his washer-woman.

I have no sympathy for the dead-beat in any position or capacity, yet there is something in the human breast which demands fair play. It is not justice to put the yellow cur on the back while the brindle pup is down—better put water on each at the same time and make it hot enough to annihilate both.

M. J. WRISLEY.

## Are Type-Written Signatures Legal.

The question is coming as to whether type-written signatures are legal. Owing to the vast amount of matter written by type-writing machines, it is not unlikely that an occasional signature to an important document will be found to have been made in this way. A legal authority of note gives it as his opinion that the intention of the law is to regard such signatures as simply evidence that the maker of the document wished it to be valid. The law would not, therefore, bear so much upon how the maker signed it as to whether he signed it at all. A man's name written in his own hand-writing is evidence that it is his signature. A type-written signature is no evidence in itself that it was written by the person whose signature it purports to be. It would seem, in view of these facts, that the signature would be good enough in ordinary cases, but would require evidence to prove that it is what it pretends to be.



# The Michigan Tradesman.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE  
RETAIL TRADE OF THE WOLVERINE STATE.

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1887.

It is a common remark that no law can be framed which cannot be evaded in some way, and the Inter-State Commerce law proves no exception. THE TRADESMAN has lately come into possession of information which satisfies it that evasions of the law have already occurred among the shippers of this city. For instance, a freight solicitor approaches a shipper with a request for business. The rate named is not satisfactory, but the contracting agent agrees to make the matter right by pushing through a previously filed claim for damages which would otherwise remain secluded in the pigeon-hole of the traffic manager's desk. The shipper performs his part of the agreement and in due time receives a check for the amount of his claim. Such violation of the intent of the law is by no means uncommon, and goes far towards convincing people of ordinary intelligence that the attempted enforcement of the law will result in little short of a farce.

When THE TRADESMAN asserted, two months ago, that the order of the Knights of Labor was rapidly disintegrating, a local daily and a pretended organ of the laborer strongly denied the statement. Now, however, comes the positive assertion of an officer of the organization that the order is on the wane and fast approaching its end. When the Knights of Labor first came to public notice, THE TRADESMAN commended their aims and objects, as they set out with a better programme for labor reform than any previous association of the kind. Instead of resorting to co-operation and arbitration, as their tenets demanded, they preferred to test their strength on strikes and lock-outs, and to these mistakes is due their downfall.

Business men generally were never more prosperous than at present. More merchants are discounting their bills than ever before, manufacturers never saw a time when it was so easy to get orders and collections were so free and workingmen have no possible excuse for remaining idle. The next two years will witness a greater increase in the country's resources than has been the case in any similar period in the nation's history and it behooves everyone to make hay while the sun shines, so that when the years of prosperity are succeeded by a period of depression, something tangible has been laid by for a rainy day.

Detroit capitalists have organized a building and loan association with five millions capital and Grand Rapids men are perfecting plans for the formation of a similar institution with three millions capital. Small towns are rapidly coming to the front on this subject, with associations having a capital from \$100,000 upwards. The "new idea" seems to have received deserved stimulus from the recent act of the Legislature and before many more months have elapsed the town without a building and loan association will be behind the times.

There are many more places in Michigan where fruit and vegetable evaporators could be maintained with profit to both owners and farmers. In many cases, cider mills could be operated in connection with the evaporators at little extra expense, but with considerable increase in the profits. THE TRADESMAN commends this idea to its mercantile friends in towns situated in fruit regions and will gladly furnish information relative to the margins involved in such undertakings on application.

Cranberry culture is an industry too little understood in this State. With the best air and water and greater immunity from frost than any other Northern State, there is no reason why Michigan should not take the lead in the cultivation of this staple. There is no more reason why we should draw our supplies of cranberries from Cape Cod and Wisconsin than that we should send abroad for wheat and potatoes.

Grand Rapids luckily escaped a real estate "boom," using the word in the same sense that is meant in connection with the real estate excitement at Sault Ste. Marie and Kansas City. Strong efforts were made by real estate owners and agents to precipitate such a result, but conservative men and the attitude of the newspapers prevented it. Grand Rapids is to be congratulated.

THE TRADESMAN is glad to see the subject of Sunday closing agitated by the druggists of Grand Rapids, and is pleased to learn that such agitation is liable to culminate in an agreement to close a portion of the day. Such action can profitably be followed by the drug trade of other cities and towns in the State.

## AMONG THE TRADE.

### GRAND RAPIDS GOSSIP.

The proposed merging of the Grand Rapids Reed and Rattan Manufacturing Co. into a stock company has been postponed for the present.

The organization of a stock company to engage in the manufacture of wood split pulleys has been abandoned, sufficient encouragement not having been accorded the project.

E. J. Carrel has sold his interest in the grocery business of Arnott & Carrel, corner West Bridge and Scribner streets, to David Arnott, who will continue the business in his own name.

The new firm foreshadowed last week has been formed by John L. Curtiss, Geo. B. Dunton and S. F. Andrews under the style of Curtiss, Dunton & Andrews. The firm starts in with several large roofing contracts and more in prospect.

The contemplated organization of a Sixth National Bank, to conduct business at the intersection of Fulton and South Division streets, has been abandoned. The proposed removal of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank to that locality is the cause for the change.

The present condition of the furniture business, so far as the manufacturers at this market are concerned, is aptly expressed by John Widdicombe, Secretary of the Widdicombe Furniture Co., in the following manner: "We would pay a man a premium who would tell us how to avoid a portion of the orders which are coming in upon us with a rush, and as for collections, we have more money than we know what to do with."

The furniture manufacturers are rejoiced over a reduction of California freights, which will enable them to continue to work that much-coveted territory with profit. Before the Inter-State Commerce law went into effect, the rate was 70 cents per hundred; after which it was raised to about \$3.50. This rate operated as a practical shut-out, a fact the railway managers were not slow in realizing, and the consequence is a reduction to \$1.47 per hundred, which is satisfactory all around and will enable the Grand Rapids manufacturers to continue to control the furniture trade of the Pacific slope.

### AROUND THE STATE.

Islepening—A. A. Anderson, jeweler, is deceased.

Ovid—Jay Hayner has engaged in the restaurant business.

Leutz—Jas. Doan succeeds D. B. Freeman in general trade.

St. Louis—James Henry has bought the Sheffield woolen mill.

Dorr—R. Neuman succeeds Neuman & Esbaugh in general trade.

Hillsdale—Baggett & Bolus, jewelers, have been closed by creditors.

Lansing—C. Goodnow succeeds Goodnow & Field in the grocery business.

Freesoil—John Bennett contemplates engaging in the hardware business.

Saginaw—E. G. Smith succeeds Chas. D. Valentine in the grocery business.

Farwell—The business men will give a bonus for a stove and heading mill.

Mt. Clemens—R. C. Ullrich succeeds Clarence M. Stevens in general trade.

Freeport—Henry Mishler has sold his grocery stock to Geo. Nagler, late of Carlton.

Ithaca—Geo. McDonald has sold his drug stock to Jesse McIntyre, late of Fremont.

Escanaba—McNaughton & Linden succeed Jno. A. McNaughton in the grocery business.

Tyre—Geo. W. Bryant's general stock and store were recently burned, involving a total loss.

Wexford—J. E. Winchcomb succeeds J. A. Dyer & Co. in the grocery and boot and shoe business.

Bellaire—E. J. Childs has commenced the erection of a store building, 18 x 36 feet in dimensions, which he will occupy with a stock of furniture.

Bonanza—Stephen Haight, of Woodland, is building a store, which he will occupy with a furniture stock.

Sturgis—Wilson & Shipman have closed out their branch agricultural implement house at White Pigeon.

Detroit—Beals & Selkirk, late with Martin Maier & Co., have opened a trunk factory at 76 Bagley avenue and a salesroom at 83 Grand River avenue.

Charlotte—N. E. Gibbard has purchased J. Q. Thomas' interest in the boot and shoe business of N. E. Gibbard & Co., and will conduct the business alone hereafter.

Manistee—H. B. Larsen is building a four-story addition to his dry goods and clothing establishment, 20 x 45 feet in dimensions. He will also add a new front to the present building.

Elmira—F. L. Van Tyle recently traded his hardware stock with C. A. Barnum for real estate in Calhoun county, and left town without making any provision for the payment of outstanding accounts.

Allegan—H. M. Dunning, J. Vanderhook and Herman Cook have formed a copartnership under the style of the Dunning Furniture Co., and will engage in the retail furniture business at Sault Ste. Marie.

Hart—Chris. Adams and Chas. Rollins have formed a copartnership under the style of Adams & Rollins and bought the C. M. Kingsley grocery stock. Rollins will keep his place in Wido's clothing store.

Bonanza—Dr. M. Crane has sold his stock of general merchandise and drugs to Dr. W. S. Hart, late of Onondaga. Dr. Crane will devote his attention to the practice of medicine and the sale of real estate.

Bellaire—Geo. J. Noteware has begun the erection of a store building, 25 x 60 feet in dimensions and two stories high, which will be occupied as a hardware store. The building will be completed about Sept. 1.

Nashville—J. B. Messimer has sold his grocery stock to his brother, W. E. Messimer, and will continue the business.

Detroit—J. H. Lynch has retired from the merchant tailoring firm of J. H. Lynch & Bros. The remaining partners will continue the business under the style of Lynch Bros.

East Jordan—John Chamberlain has sold his general stock to D. C. Hurd, of Lansing, and F. E. Boosinger, of this place, who will continue the business at the old stand. Mr. Chamberlain will return to Lansing, which was his former home.

### STRAY FACTS.

Reed City—H. & J. Bittner are erecting a warehouse, 24 x 60 feet in dimensions.

Owosso—A Montreal man is trying to interest the people of Owosso in the desirability of establishing a savings bank.

Kalamazoo—Business men should beware of Daniel Cross and Wm. Young, who have imposed upon the merchants at Scotts.

St. Louis—Business men are cautioned against trusting R. J. Titus, who formerly lived at Kalamazoo and Watervliet, beating merchants at both places.

Detroit—Pollasky Bros. have filed a declaration in their \$25,000 libel suit against R. G. Dun & Co., for publishing the statement that the firm had a \$10,000 mortgage on their stock.

Ovid—The Ovid Fruit Drier has built an addition to its factory, 26x34 feet in dimensions. Another evaporator has been put in, making four in all. The establishment now has a capacity of 500 bushels of apples per day.

Allegan—H. B. Peck has purchased an interest in the firm of J. B. Streeter & Son. The paper will be run under the style of Peck, Streeter & Co. and the insurance and real estate business will be conducted under the firm name of J. B. Streeter, Son & Co.

Shelby—Rankin & Dewey and I. W. Loomis have formed a copartnership under the style of the Shelby Evaporating Co. for the purpose of putting in and operating an evaporator and cider-mill. In addition to preserving fruits, the company will evaporate corn, squash and other vegetables.

### MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Dexter—The basket factory has turned out 140,000 baskets this season.

Ludington—E. W. Elliott & Son succeed C. R. Milton in the hotel business.

Alma—A. W. Wright succeeds Wright & Lumsden in the lath and shingle business.

Alma—The B. M. A. confidently expects to secure the location here of a woolen factory, giving employment to 300 hands the year round.

South Boardman—J. H. Murray and W. W. Peck have formed a co-partnership under the style of Peck & Murray, and will soon put in a handle factory.

Charlotte—The Charlotte Manufacturing Co., which has heretofore confined itself to the manufacture of tables, will get out a line of beds and suits for the fall trade.

Detroit—Geo. Morley has retired from the planing mill firm of Geo. W. Larkins & Co. C. W. Kotcher has been admitted to partnership in the firm, the style remaining the same as before.

Detroit—The Detroit Picture Frame Co. has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are Leonard Laurence, Jacob H. Berry, Alex. T. Gray and W. P. Bowring.

Detroit—The American Stone Co., with \$12,250 paid-up capital stock, has filed articles of incorporation. John Conway, Joseph H. McWilliams, Thomas Conway, John Henley and Jacob Buehrle are the stockholders.

Meredith—The A. W. Wright Lumber Co. has suspended operations for the season, having put in 50,000,000 feet of logs. It is extending its road, and will have twenty-five miles in operation the coming season. Work will be resumed September 1.

Rosecommon—The Rosecommon Lumber Co. has cut all its pine and sold the iron and rolling stock of its logging road to the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railway. The company put in 70,215,000 feet of pine the past season and 175,000,000 since it began operations, five years ago.

Grand Haven—The recent purchase of pine lands by the Cutler & Savage Lumber Co. consisted of 3,000 acres, was obtained from the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway. With the pine the company has in Canada, and which it intends sawing at its Grand Haven mills, it will have a supply sufficient to enable it to cut 50,000,000 annually for ten years.

Menominee—The new mill being built by C. B. Lewis & Son, late of Manistee, will be arranged for the manufacture of both lumber and shingles, cutting of the latter about 300,000 daily. The sawmill will have one circular and two band saws, with lath machinery, edgers, trimmers, etc. The bands will not be put in before winter, but the circular will be in operation by September 15.

Muskegon—The plan of the Thayer Lumber Co., begun as an experiment three years ago, of cross-piling and distributing lumber by rail, instead of sending it to Chicago by cargo, has proved highly satisfactory. The car trade has grown so that the company's shipments for the first half of 1887 have been 16,000,000 feet, or 1,200 cars. The company now employs 375 men, to whom it disburses, in wages, \$6,000 every two weeks. It is noted that other mills on the lake that cut as much lumber employ only about 100 men, and the difference in the methods of handling is said to account for the employment by the Thayer Lumber Co. of a much larger force.

Harrisville—Colwell, McGregor & Co.'s shingle mill has ceased operations for the season.

Manton—A Green & Son, whose planing mill was recently burned, have begun rebuilding.

### Gripsack Brigade.

A. F. Peake, the Jackson soda seller, put in Sunday at Macatawa Park.

Wm. Logie and wife are rusticated at Petoskey and surrounding resorts.

John D. Mangum, traveling representative for Stanton, Sampson & Co., of Detroit, was in town Monday.

The boys are wondering whether Greg. Luce has yet bought that hat for Geo. Townsend, of Baldwin.

M. M. Mallory is on his good behavior this week. Mrs. M. M. is accompanying him on his travels, which include Petoskey, Charlevoix and other pleasant places.

A little son of Dave Haugh was bitten through the arm by a dog at Maple Grove about ten days ago. The wound was cauterized and no serious consequences are apprehended.

John Preston, general traveling representative for the Moseley & Stoddard Manufacturing Co., Putney, Vt., has returned from an extended trip through New York and Pennsylvania.

Cornelius Copaliba Crawford is on the lookout for another horse, suitable for driving in the city. Any merchant on Crawford's rounds having such an animal for sale would do well to communicate with him.

George Halleen, traveling salesman for Barnes Bros., of Detroit, says he has been engaged in selling goods continuously for the past twenty-two years, most of the time traveling with a team, and at present owns a horse which he has driven for fourteen years. He figures that he has driven this horse an average of twenty miles a day during week days all that time, or a distance of over 90,000 miles, and says the horse is good for several years' service yet.

Unless there are heavy rains between now and August 13, it will be impossible for the traveling men to take their contemplated steamboat trip down the river, as there is not water enough in the stream now for the Barrett to run with even a moderate load. Two hundred traveling men and their wives would pin the boat to the bottom of the river and hold it there as tight as the traveling men hold their customers. In this emergency, Landlord Barney, of the Occidental Hotel, extends a cordial invitation to the boys to take a trip to Muskegon and partake of a complimentary dinner at his hostelry. Unless copious showers come in the meantime, it is not unlikely that Mr. Barney's invitation will be accepted.

J. L. Strelitsky was born in London, Eng., Nov. 22, 1847, and emigrated with his parents to New York city about a year later. He attended the common schools of the metropolis, entering the employ of a cigar manufacturer as stripper at the age of 9 years. Three years later he had mastered the business and was making cigars. At the age of 13 he was employed by a manufacturer of wiggins and waddings to sell his products to the retail trade, and later on he gained a livelihood by selling fashion plates and books to milliners and dressmakers. He then went to Norfolk, Va., where he worked at his trade of cigar making for a time, subsequently engaging in the sale of jewelry on his own account among the plantations of the Old Dominion. He next made cigars in Gotham for two or three years, when he opened a factory in Chicago, which he conducted about three years. Receiving a lucrative offer from Henry Welsh, of New York, he returned to that city, and for three years thereafter sold groceries on the road in New York and Pennsylvania. On the death of Mr. Welsh, he returned to Chicago and re-embarked in the manufacture of cigars on his own account. Receiving a good offer from the Roper & Baxter Cigar Co. about three years ago, he identified himself with that house, taking the trade of Michigan in preference to that of any other territory. Realizing the necessity for closer communication with his trade, he removed his family from Chicago to this city about a year ago. Mr. Strelitsky was married on Christmas day of the Centennial year and is the happy father of three bright children. He has a large line of customers, the confidence of his house and a good salary—what else can any man ask for?

### Purely Personal.

John G. Shields and family are summering at Harbor Point.

W. H. Hoops and family are spending a week at St. Joseph and Chicago.

Geo. Williams, shipping clerk for Cody, Ball, Barnhart & Co., is spending a couple of weeks at the Macatawa resorts.

John C. Bonnell, President of the West Michigan Oil Co., has sold his stock in the Kent County Savings Bank to Major A. B. Watson for \$130 per share—an advance of 30 per cent. over par value.

W. N. Ford, formerly of the firm of Robbins & Ford, coffee and spice grinders and jobbers at Indianapolis, but for several years past general agent in Michigan and Indiana for the Bull-Dog Tobacco Works and Jas. G. Butler & Co., respectively, has severed his connection with the latter house and will remove his family from Lafayette, Ind., to this city, where he hopes to interest the jobbing trade of this market in a large coffee and spice establishment, to be organized on a stock company basis, with himself as manager. Mr. Ford was "brought up in a spice mill" and is familiar with every detail of the business. Backed with sufficient capital and the co-operation of the jobbing trade, there is no reason why such an establishment should not succeed here.

Miss Maggie Formby, the Monroe street confectioner, spent last week at Ottawa Beach.

C. H. Cornell, the Petoskey produce dealer, has been called home by the serious illness of a child.

Chas. F. Rood, of the firm of Foster, Stevens & Co., has returned from a fortnight's sojourn on Mackinac Island.

W. T. Hess has returned from Boston, whither he went to feel the pulse of the wool market, which is decidedly feverish.

C. E. Olney has returned to Thompson, Conn., where he will remain until about September 1, when his family will return with him.

Amos S. Musselman went to We-gue-toning Saturday night, to spend Sunday with his wife, who is putting in the heated term at that resort.

James C. Shaw has returned from a two weeks' sojourn at Macatawa Park, greatly improved in health and feelings. Fish too numerous to mention.

Mesdames L. J. Rindge and W. A. Rindge are spending a couple of weeks at Ottawa Beach. L. J. and W. A. hid themselves away to that resort over Sunday.

O. A. Elliott, formerly proprietor of the Elliott House, at Ludington, but for several months past landlord of the Glen House, at Onkama, has returned to the management of the Elliott House.

Los Angeles Tribune, July 23: Ed. Densmore, the patentee of the portable lumber made by the Grand Rapids Portable House Co., has just arrived from the Wolverine State, with the intention of supplying every citizen with a house. Orders in the morning delivered ready for dinner.

Simon Pure Brown, of the Chicago candy manufacturing firm of Wallace & Co., has been spending several days with Homer Eaton. He was accompanied by his wife, and on their return home they took with them their son, Sammy, who has been spending several weeks with the Eaton family.

D. B. Shedd has resigned his position as general book-keeper for Cody, Ball, Barnhart & Co., on account of ill-health, and has been succeeded by Arthur Graham, city book-keeper. The latter is succeeded by E. C. Benedict, billing clerk, who, in turn, has been succeeded by Arthur Fowle.

### VISITING BUYERS.

The following retail dealers have visited the market during the past week and placed orders with the various houses:

Andrew Carlson, Gilbert.

Frank Barry, Rodney.

R. McKinnon, Hopkins.

A. C. Barkley, Crosby.

Den Herder & Tanis, Vriesland.

Jano Broderick, Kingsley.

John, Daunstra, Gitchell.

H. Van Noord, Jamestown.

G. Ten Hoer, Forest Grove.

S. Cooper, Jamestown.

A. M. Church, Alpine.

Spooner & Moore, Cedar Springs.

Jno. Smith, Ada.

Childs & Carper, Child's Mill.

M. J. Howard, Englishville.

Nelson F. Miller, Lisbon.

C. K. Hoyt, Hudsonville.

R. H. Topping, Casnovia.

E. J. Bean, Otis.

H. D. Purdy, Fennville.

Ulke DeVries, Jamestown.

R. T. Parrish, Grandville.

Walling Bros., Lamont.

C. F. Williams, Caledonia.

Spoon & Sinclair, Spoonville.

L. A. Scoville, Caledonia.

A. & E. Bergy, Caledonia.

C. H. Deming, Dutton.

G. C. Koifer, Dutton.

J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.

G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.

L. A. Paine, Englishville.

McMillan, Rockford.

Geo. Carrington, Trent.

R. B. McCulloch, Berlin.

C. Stocking, Grattan.

Barry & Co., Rodney.

L. O. Johnson, Bellevue.

Herman Thompson, Canada Corners.

Adam Newell, Burnips Corners.

Den Herder & Tanis, Vriesland.

D. W. Shattuck, Wayland.

A. L. Power, Kent City.

P. Heers, Muskegon.

C. M. Shaw, Sparta.

Gus. Begman, Bauer.

S. M. Leisure, Spring Grove.

J. S. Stearns, Ludington.

C. B. Field, Rosecommon.

Frank Jenison, Manton.

Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.

John J. Ely, Rockford.

Norris Bros., Moline.

T. J. Knowles, Valley.

Sisson & Liley Lumber Co., Sisson's Mills.

Wm. Vermeulen, Beaver Dam.

John Kampe, Zupphen.

Sidney Stark, Allendale.

John Farrowe, South Blenden.

L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.

L. H. Ransom, Mendon.

A. Lever, Newaygo.

Smith & Bristol, Ada.

John F. Gilmore, Stanwood.

John Gunstra, Lamont.

G. W. Robinson, Edgerton.

C. Bergin, Lowell.

M. Gezon, Jenisonville.

A. W. Blain, Dutton.  
McOmber & Bale, Lakeview.  
Brattigan Bros., No. 1.  
Wm. Karsten, Beaver Dam.  
A. Wagnaar, New Holland.  
L. Cook, Bauer.  
W. H. Strunk, Forest Grove.  
J. Omier, Wright.  
Geo. Cook, Grove.  
L. N. Fisher, Dorr.  
Mrs. Van Rysse, Holland.  
Mary E. Snell, Wayland.  
C. F. Sears, Rockford.  
M. Minderhout, Hanley.

The Kalkaska Leader says that an experimental farm is being started in Excelsior township, Kalkaska county, and that if it proves a success, a considerable tract will be devoted to cranberry culture in the near future.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements will be inserted under this head for one cent a word or two cents a word for three insertions. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Advance payment.

Advertisements directing that answers be sent in care of this office must be accompanied by 25 cents extra, to cover expense of postage.

FOR SALE—New stock of groceries and fixtures situated at 115 Broadway. Call and examine stock or address A. Kenyon, Grand Rapids, Mich. 207

FOR SALE—A good-paying hardware business in a thriving Michigan village. Will sell stock or timber's tools, with or without the building. Will invoice about \$2,000. Good reasons for selling. Address "Tinsmith," care The Tradesman. 207

FOR SALE—23-acre farm, with fine house and other buildings, three miles north of Coopersville. The best orchard in Ottawa county. Price \$7,000 cash. Address, for further particulars, E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids, Mich. 187

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Portable saw mill in good running order. Capacity 25 M pine lumber per day. Gang edger, saw dust carrier, and line rollers. For further particulars inquire of J. P. Clark, Big Rapids, Mich. 197

FOR SALE—Fine residence property on Mount Vernon street, west side, with bath room, closets and all modern conveniences, for sale for \$5,000 cash, or will



IS CRIME ON THE INCREASE?

Written Especially for THE TRADESMAN.

In reading Frank Howig's late communication to THE TRADESMAN, I notice that the writer—as we all do, at times, when the “blue devils” wrestle us down—becomes somewhat panic-stricken and begins to fear that crime will yet gain complete ascendancy over our people, and the dead-beat, in his various phases, rule the world. This is very natural, when we look upon one special part of the phenomenon, as crime takes a sudden start here and there and the telegraph condenses the crimes of a continent committed the day before into a single half column of our morning paper. Could we see all the weekly confagurations as they occur in a single week's time, in the United States, all blazing at once before our eyes, we should certainly be panic-stricken and declare that the whole country was going to burn up. And if all the funerals that occur passed before our eyes, we would declare that a pestilence was raging and our species being destroyed by disease. But it is seen that the building process goes on and repairs the damage of conflagration, and continually re-enforces the capital of the country, and, upon the whole, although particular sections are temporarily ruined, there is solid growth and prosperity. And health restores more than disease destroys; the powers of life are stronger and rule the world to-day as ever.

Crime also breaks loose and seems to run epidemic for a season, but the morally healthy portions of the body social—are always roused by the presence of transgression, and the more the rascality, the stronger becomes the power that throttles it. There is something in the nature of crime that forbids its final triumph over honesty. If it does gain a temporary ascendancy, the villains always quarrel over a division of the spoils which they have robbed from honest men; and if there were no other law but what is within the rascal's heart, that, of itself, would destroy the criminal (in any form down to “respectable hypocrisy”), and make dishonesty its own destroyer. The dishonest elements can, it is true, join together to hunt their prey, as do their more humane fellows of the forest, the hungry pack follow a deer, head him off, run him down and destroy him; but they always fight over the carcass, and are forced to divide and fly apart, or destroy each other, by the very principle which united them to prey upon society.

The dishonest man, in every phase of transgression, deep down in his heart despises and hates every other dishonest man in the world. The criminal cannot help himself—a something is in him that compels him to make war, first or last, upon his own kind; and, though there were no healthy flesh in the body of a nation, crime would, if left alone, destroy itself. If they do these things in the green tree and wrong the honest portion of the community, what will they not do in the dry tree with their own kind, when they fall out, as eventually they must. Hence it is that the honest portion of society often find a strong reinforcement among rascals, who by nature hate all other rascals, when villainy fails to fill their own pockets; and good and bad, moved by the great law that sustains the universe, must ever be found united against the Destroyer and at last purge society of ruling criminal elements. There is something in the nature of crime (every phase of animalism in society, from the profession criminal down to lowest depths of “respectable” Phariseism too cowardly to steal or murder) that prevents its becoming general, for wherever a gang of criminals, from bootlickers up to Bonapartes, succeed, they soon disagree among themselves, and split into factions, and some of them are always made into tools with which the cause of wrong-doing is brought to grief and the evil doers are gathered in by the power of the law of eternal justice represented in the hearts of the morally-developed portion of civilized society.

True enough, often the so-called evil elements generate terrible cyclones of wrath, so that it appears to the ordinary observer that all things, even the very foundation of society will be destroyed and that man will return to barbarism and lose all resemblance to humanity; but as these tempests exhaust their force, the great law is seen still too prevail, good is preserved, and, after all, real progress has been made. There have always been times, as now, when crime seemed to be on the increase and seemed likely to make a conquest of the world, but the Law Almighty—a God or His exact equivalent in righting wrongs—at last says, “Thus far and no farther.” The same amount of truth and virtue exists in proportion to the evil elements abounding in society to-day that has existed throughout all the past, and when “evil” has grown to certain proportions a break comes, and even the devils get so sick of devilment that they join in and wage relentless war against the Kingdom of Darkness. Honesty and virtue, after all, alone can exist permanently on this earth, else why is it that the honest portion of society are the only elements that can really trust one another to the last? The instant that a man or combination of men starts in to swindle society, he declares war against God Almighty, and is certain to rouse up a power in society that is absolutely resistless, and which will as certainly overwhelm all who attempt to resist as the world stands. As the old prophet declared, “Though they climb as high as the stars, I will fetch them down into the depths,” and, “Iniquity shall not prevail.” This law exists to-day in human hearts, as it did in the past and will continue to do forever. So we need not get into a panic and fear that

crime will ever triumph and unrighteousness be the ruling principle of society, although, at times, the evil elements seem to have it all their own way. Again and again it will occur to the critical observer that there is a destructive principle in all selfishness and crime that defeats itself, and the more it seems to triumph, even in its greatest victories over virtue, the more tremendous are the upheaval and downfall prepared for it; and the minions of the powers of evil ever turn against their own and betray them and work with the good in tearing down and annihilating all injustice.

Another remark of Mr. Howig seems to need, not correcting exactly, for he has a form of truth, but sifting a little, although he probably saw this which I attempt to make clear. He says, “In war, familiarity with suffering and death hardens sympathy and kindness to a fearful extent.” Now, the fact is, no man or woman who possessed sympathy and kindness before witnessing war horrors was ever really hardened and made heartless in the presence of great and terrible human suffering. I admit that they often seem to be hardened, but only inherent villains or moral imbeciles are really hardened by the presence of human woe. A surgeon who is naturally kind-hearted (or any other assistant in caring for the wounded or burying the dead on battlefields) is at first stunned and appalled by the concentration of human agony before him. The possessor of strong sympathies, then, is, by the very force of his feelings, nearly or quite palsied with an excess of emotion. It strikes him down, and for a time he is entirely overcome, right where a soulless man feels nothing, unless possibly, animal fear. But the humane man soon rallies; he learns that he will be useless in attempting to relieve human distress, if he allows “nature” to turn on too much steam through the emotions. Hence, he strives to “keep cool,” and as he at last becomes familiar with the spectacle of hosts of torn and mangled men, his feelings, although not so intense as upon the first occurrence of great suffering before his eye, are amply sufficient to impel him to act, and he never can become “hardened” or demoralized in the least, unless he was a moral corpse before. I have seen surgeons as kind at heart as any mother to her children; yet, by getting “used to it” and learning that excess of emotion had as bad a tendency as excess of fear in rescuing the helpless, they worked at amputating limbs and cutting up human flesh, all alive and quivering with agony, as coolly and indifferently as they would cut up pork or beef in a butcher's shop, but their hearts were all in the right place. No possible amount of human woe could paralyze their souls, although the pressure lain upon them by a world of agony around them compelled them to husband their forces and emotions and concentrate all their energies for business-like coolness and quick dispatch.

Many of your readers will be able to recall scenes here hinted at with positive proof that no possible human event can ever occur that will dehumanize a man who possesses inherent sympathy for his species (the base of manhood and soul) and change him into a heartless creature; and, further, that no possible schooling or gift of man or method for taming the wildness out of man, can humanize and reform into genuine manhood the inherently heartless, or prevent him from selling his friend and betraying the trust reposed in him, when he sees a chance to make a profit out of human simplicity or calamity. This brings us around to the dead-beat question again—in fact every question relating to the building up of the kingdom of man or earth must ever center here.

In every disturbance that can occur in society tending to pull it down or disorganize it—from the tramp who “profits” by his neighbor's carelessness in leaving out a line full of clothes over night, down to the fine-haired swindler, bootlicker and fraud who exemplify the lowest possible level of human depravity—it is evil in the form of the dead-beat at work. And, as we see the different cities infested with these human vermin, when that certain limit is reached, rise up in their integrity and throttle the evil elements, and outwit, circumvent and strangle them to death, re-establishing justice, purity of government and truth, so will society at large ever rally against the devil, and by the inherent, resistless force that lies bedded deep in the human heart, ever redeem itself from the thrall of vice and go forward, as in the past, gaining and growing from more and more; and manhood on earth will make a success of its mission, and the powers of hell cannot prevail against it. And at that particular period when rascality seems most firmly seated on its throne and virtue appears just ready to give up the ghost, and the hearts of many begin to fail them and the proud boaster, rising up defiantly, asks, “Where is your God of Justice now?” when hope seems insane folly, and all but the few who are ever deemed cranks and fanatics give up in despair, believing that God or Law Almighty is a myth and fable—at last, all unexpected and unlooked for, “something happens”—a little straw is snapped by the wind or some other apparently trivial incident occurs, and then the break comes, and the longer the current of Justice has been delayed, the higher injustice has reared itself and the more complete its seeming victory over truth and justice, the more overwhelming and destructive the earthquake that ensues. The rascal is ground to powder and cast out to the winds, and a God of Order and Harmony and Peace and Love asserts His authority over the counsels of men. This is the actual history of mankind.

If, then, vice and all forms of hypocrisy and deceit are so hateful in the eyes of the great Originator that he has made devils—even the blackest villains in whitest guise—hate the deceiver and criminal with such an unrelenting hatred that they will often fight to the death in resisting wrong when it bears upon them individually, shall we get discouraged and say that there is danger of the criminal element gaining permanent foothold and ruling society. The world to-day contains the same amount of spiritual backbone that it always has, and every advance in its material interests in the field of invention and every department of human thought and action, makes the triumph of good principles easier and more certain, and the detection of crime more inevitable. There is certainly either a God of Justice or “a natural law of justice” at the core of all creative agencies in this world. If the evil elements seem to gain a temporary ascendancy, it is certain to find its master right on the spot when needed, and even the kingdom of Satan rejoices in the downfall of liars and the triumph of truth. Let us not get discouraged when all things are leagued together in behalf of justice.

C. H. BARLOW.

**The Hardware Market.**  
Nails are firm. Sheet iron is firm and scarce. On account of the glass factories being out of blast, salable sizes are hard to get, although there has been no change in discounts. The file market is active, but no change in prices has occurred.

**Elmira Ready to be “Cemented.”**  
ELMIRA, August 1, 1887.

E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids:  
DEAR SIR—The business men of this place are at last ripe for an organization. We would like to get some one from outside our own town, to talk to us and cement us; but we are too “all-fired” poor to pay any one for a trip from Grand Rapids. Will you be this way soon on other business, so that you can stop off long enough to fix us? If not, can you suggest some one close by here whom we can get?  
I was requested to write to you on this matter.  
Truly yours,  
N. P. BLAKESLEE.

**Hardware.**

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

<b>ANVILS AND BITS.</b>	
Ives', old style.....	60
N. H. C. Co.....	60
Douglases.....	60
Pierces.....	60
Snell's.....	60
Cook's.....	40
Jennings', genuine.....	25
Jennings', imitation.....	25
<b>BALANCES.</b>	
Spring.....	40
Railroad.....	14 00
Garden.....	33 00
<b>BELLS.</b>	
Hand.....	60x10x10
Cow.....	30x15
Call.....	25
Gong.....	60x10
Door, Sargent.....	60x10
<b>STOVE.</b>	
Carriage new list.....	60
Flow.....	70x10
Sleigh Shoe.....	50
Wrought Barrel Bolts.....	60
Cast Barrel Bolts.....	40
Cast Barrel, brass knobs.....	40
Cast Square Spring.....	40
Cast Chain.....	40
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.....	60
Wrought Square.....	60
Wrought Sunk Flush.....	60
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob.....	60x10
Flush.....	60x10
Ives' Door.....	60x10
<b>BRACES.</b>	
Barber.....	40
Backus.....	50
Spoford.....	50
Am. Ball.....	not
<b>BUCKETS.</b>	
Well, plain.....	3 50
Well, swivel.....	4 00
<b>BUTTS, CASES.</b>	
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....	70x10
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed.....	70x10
Cast Loose Joint, genuine bronzed.....	60x10
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....	60x10
Wrought Loose Pin.....	60x10
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip.....	60x5
Wrought Loose Pin, Japanese.....	60x5
Wrought Loose Pin, Japanese.....	60x5
Wrought Table.....	60x5
Wrought Inside Blind.....	60x10
Wrought Brass.....	60x10
Blind, Clark's.....	70
Blind, Parker's.....	80
Blind, Shepard's.....	70
<b>ELI'S L-C.</b>	
Hick's C. F.....	per m \$ 65
G. D.....	60
Musket.....	35
<b>CATRIGES.</b>	
Rim Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list.....	50x10
Rim Fire, United States.....	45x10
Central Fire.....	45x10
<b>CHISELS.</b>	
Socket Firmer.....	dis 70x10
Socket Framing.....	dis 70x10
Socket Corner.....	dis 70x10
Socket Slicks.....	dis 70x10
Butcher's Tanged Firmer.....	dis 40
Barton's Socket Firmer.....	dis 20
Cold.....	net
<b>COMBS.</b>	
Curry, Lawrence's.....	dis 40x10
Hotchkiss.....	dis 25
<b>COCKS.</b>	
Brass, Racking's.....	60
Bibb's.....	60
Beer.....	40x10
Fenn's.....	60
<b>COPPER.</b>	
Planished, 14 oz out to size.....	28
14x22, 14x24, 14x26, 14x28.....	31
Cold Rolled, 14x26 and 14x28.....	25
Cold Rolled, 14x28.....	25
Bottoms.....	23
<b>DRILLS.</b>	
Morse's Bit Stock.....	dis 40
Taper and Straight Shank.....	dis 40
Morse's Taper Shank.....	dis 40
<b>ELBOWS.</b>	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	dis net \$ 30
Corrugated.....	dis 20x10
Adjustable.....	dis \$ 40
<b>EXPANSIVE BITS.</b>	
Clav's, small, \$18 00; large, \$26 00.....	dis 30
Ives', 1, \$18 00; 2, \$24 00; 3, \$30 00.....	dis 35
<b>FILES—NEW LIST.</b>	
American File Association List.....	dis 60x10
Disston's.....	dis 60x10
New American.....	dis 60x10
Nicholson's.....	dis 60x10
Heller's.....	dis 55x10
Heller's Horse Rasps.....	dis 50
<b>GALVANIZED IRON.</b>	
Nos. 16 to 20, 22 and 24, 25 and 26, 27.....	dis 13
List 12.....	dis 13
Discount, Juniata 50x10, Charcoal 60.....	dis 28
<b>GAGES.</b>	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis 50
<b>HAMMERS.</b>	
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis 25
Kip's.....	dis 25
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dis 40x10
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30 c list 50
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....	30 c list 50
<b>HANGERS.</b>	
Barn Door Kicker Mfg. Co., Wood track 50x10.....	dis 60x10
Champion, anti-friction.....	dis 40
Kidder, wood track.....	dis 40
<b>HINGES.</b>	
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dis 60
State.....	per doz, net, 2 50

Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in.	4 1/2	14
and longer.....		
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2.....	net	10 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye 3/4.....	net	8 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye 1.....	net	7 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1 1/2.....	net	7 1/2
Strap and T.....	dis	70
HOLLOW WARE.		
Pots.....		60
Kettles.....		60
Spiders.....		60
Gray enameled.....		50
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.		
Stamped Tin Ware.....	new list	75
Japanned Tin Ware.....		25
Granite Iron Ware.....		25
IRON.		
Grub 1.....	\$11 00, dis	60
Grub 2.....	11 50, dis	60
Grub 3.....	12 00, dis	60
KNIVES—NEW LIST.		
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	dis	55
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	dis	55
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	dis	55
Door, porcelain, trimmings.....	dis	55
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	dis	55
Picture, H. L. Judd & Co.'s.....	40x10	
Hemacite.....	dis	45
LEVELS.		
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....	dis	55
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s.....	dis	55
Brantford's.....	dis	55
Norwalk's.....	dis	55
MATTOKS.		
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis	70
MAULS.		
Adze Eye.....	\$16 00 dis	60
Hunt Eye.....	\$15 00 dis	60
Hunt's.....	\$15 50 dis 20 & 70	
MILLS.		
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled.....	dis	50
MOLASSES GATES.		
Stebbin's Pattern.....	dis	60x10
Stebbin's Genuine.....	dis	60x10
Enterprise, self-measuring.....	dis	25
NAILS—IRON.		
Common, Brad and Fencing.		
10d to 60d.....	per keg \$2	65
8d and 9d adv.....		50
6d and 7d adv.....		50
4d and 5d adv.....		75
3d advance.....		2 25
3d fine advance.....		1 00
Clinch nails, adv.....		1 00
Finishing.....		1 00
Size—inches 1 3/4 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2 5 1/2 6 1/2 7 1/2 8 1/2 9 1/2 10 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2 13 1/2 14 1/2 15 1/2 16 1/2 17 1/2 18 1/2 19 1/2 20 1/2 21 1/2 22 1/2 23 1/2 24 1/2 25 1/2 26 1/2 27 1/2 28 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2 31 1/2 32 1/2 33 1/2 34 1/2 35 1/2 36 1/2 37 1/2 38 1/2 39 1/2 40 1/2 41 1/2 42 1/2 43 1/2 44 1/2 45 1/2 46 1/2 47 1/2 48 1/2 49 1/2 50 1/2 51 1/2 52 1/2 53 1/2 54 1/2 55 1/2 56 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2 59 1/2 60 1/2 61 1/2 62 1/2 63 1/2 64 1/2 65 1/2 66 1/2 67 1/2 68 1/2 69 1/2 70 1/2 71 1/2 72 1/2 73 1/2 74 1/2 75 1/2 76 1/2 77 1/2 78 1/2 79 1/2 80 1/2 81 1/2 82 1/2 83 1/2 84 1/2 85 1/2 86 1/2 87 1/2 88 1/2 89 1/2 90 1/2 91 1/2 92 1/2 93 1/2 94 1/2 95 1/2 96 1/2 97 1/2 98 1/2 99 1/2 100 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2 103 1/2 104 1/2 105 1/2 106 1/2 107 1/2 108 1/2 109 1/2 110 1/2 111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2 114 1/2 115 1/2 116 1/2 117 1/2 118 1/2 119 1/2 120 1/2 121 1/2 122 1/2 123 1/2 124 1/2 125 1/2 126 1/2 127 1/2 128 1/2 129 1/2 130 1/2 131 1/2 132 1/2 133 1/2 134 1/2 135 1/2 136 1/2 137 1/2 138 1/2 139 1/2 140 1/2 141 1/2 142 1/2 143 1/2 144 1/2 145 1/2 146 1/2 147 1/2 148 1/2 149 1/2 150 1/2 151 1/2 152 1/2 153 1/2 154 1/2 155 1/2 156 1/2 157 1/2 158 1/2 159 1/2 160 1/2 161 1/2 162 1/2 163 1/2 164 1/2 165 1/2 166 1/2 167 1/2 168 1/2 169 1/2 170 1/2 171 1/2 172 1/2 173 1/2 174 1/2 175 1/2 176 1/2 177 1/2 178 1/2 179 1/2 180 1/2 181 1/2 182 1/2 183 1/2 184 1/2 185 1/2 186 1/2 187 1/2 188 1/2 189 1/2 190 1/2 191 1/2 192 1/2 193 1/2 194 1/2 195 1/2 196 1/2 197 1/2 198 1/2 199 1/2 200 1/2 201 1/2 202 1/2 203 1/2 204 1/2 205 1/2 206 1/2 207 1/2 208 1/2 209 1/2 210 1/2 211 1/2 212 1/2 213 1/2 214 1/2 215 1/2 216 1/2 217 1/2 218 1/2 219 1/2 220 1/2 221 1/2 222 1/2 223 1/2 224 1/2 225 1/2 226 1/2 227 1/2 228 1/2 229 1/2 230 1/2 231 1/2 232 1/2 233 1/2 234 1/2 235 1/2 236 1/2 237 1/2 238 1/2 239 1/2 240 1/2 241 1/2 242 1/2 243 1/2 244 1/2 245 1/2 246 1/2 247 1/2 248 1/2 249 1/2 250 1/2 251 1/2 252 1/2 253 1/2 254 1/2 255 1/2 256 1/2 257 1/2 258 1/2 259 1/2 260 1/2 261 1/2 262 1/2 263 1/2 264 1/2 265 1/2 266 1/2 267 1/2 268 1/2 269 1/2 270 1/2 271 1/2 272 1/2 273 1/2 274 1/2 275 1/2 276 1/2 277 1/2 278 1/2 279 1/2 280 1/2 281 1/2 282 1/2 283 1/2 284 1/2 285 1/2 286 1/2 287 1/2 288 1/2 289 1/2 290 1/2 291 1/2 292 1/2 293 1/2 294 1/2 295 1/2 296 1/2 297 1/2 298 1/2 299 1/2 300 1/2 301 1/2 302 1/2 303 1/2 304 1/2 305 1/2 306 1/2 307 1/2 308 1/2 309 1/2 310 1/2 311 1/2 312 1/2 313 1/2 314 1/2 315 1/2 316 1/2 317 1/2 318 1/2 319 1/2 320 1/2 321 1/2 322 1/2 323 1/2 324 1/2 325 1/2 326 1/2 327 1/2 328 1/2 329 1/2 330 1/2 331 1/2 332 1/2 333 1/2 334 1/2 335 1/2 336 1/2 337 1/2 338 1/2 339 1/2 340 1/2 341 1/2 342 1/2 343 1/2 344 1/2 345 1/2 346 1/2 347 1/2 348 1/2 349 1/2 350 1/2 351 1/2 352 1/2 353 1/2 354 1/2 355 1/2 356 1/2 357 1/2 358 1/2 359 1/2 360 1/2 361 1/2 362 1/2 363 1/2 364 1/2 365 1/2 366 1/2 367 1/2 368 1/2 369 1/2 370 1/2 371 1/2 372 1/2 373 1/2 374 1/2 375 1/2 376 1/2 377 1/2 378 1/2 379 1/2 380 1/2 381 1/2 382 1/2 383 1/2 384 1/2 385 1/2 386 1/2 387 1/2 388 1/2 389 1/2 390 1/2 391 1/2 392 1/2 393 1/2 394 1/2 395 1/2 396 1/2 397 1/2 398 1/2 399 1/2 400 1/2 401 1/2 402 1/2 403 1/2 404 1/2 405 1/2 406 1/2 407 1/2 408 1/2 409 1/2 410 1/2 411 1/2 412 1/2 413 1/2 414 1/2 415 1/2 416 1/2 417 1/2 418 1/2 419 1/2 420 1/2 421 1/2 422 1/2 423 1/2 424 1/2 425 1/2 426 1/2 427 1/2 428 1/2 429 1/2 430 1/2 431 1/2 432 1/2 433 1/2 434 1/2 435 1/2 436 1/2 437 1/2 438 1/2 439 1/2 440 1/2 441 1/2 442 1/2 443 1/2 444 1/2 445 1/2 446 1/2 447 1/2 448 1/2 449 1/2 450 1/2 451 1/2 452 1/2 453 1/2 454 1/2 455 1/2 456 1/2 457 1/2 458 1/2 459 1/2 460 1/2 461 1/2 462 1/2 463 1/2 464 1/2 465 1/2 466 1/2 467 1/2 468 1/2 469 1/2 470 1/2 471 1/2 472 1/2 473 1/2 474 1/2 475 1/2 476 1/2 477 1/2 478 1/2 479 1/2 480 1/2 481 1/2 482 1/2 483 1/2 484 1/2 485 1/2 486 1/2 487 1/2 488 1/2 489 1/2 490 1/2 491 1/2 492 1/2 493 1/2 494 1/2 495 1/2 496 1/2 497 1/2 498 1/2 499 1/2 500 1/2 501 1/2 502 1/2 503 1/2 504 1/2 505 1/2 506 1/2 507 1/2 508 1/2 509 1/2 510 1/2 511 1/2 512 1/2 513 1/2 514 1/2 515 1/2 516 1/2 517 1/2 518 1/2 519 1/2 520 1/2 521 1/2 522 1/2 523 1/2 524 1/2 525 1/2 526 1/2 527 1/2 528 1/2 529 1/2 530 1/2 531 1/2 532 1/2 533 1/2 534 1/2 535 1/2 536 1/2 537 1/2 538 1/2 539 1/2 540 1/2 541 1/2 542 1/2 543 1/2 544 1/2 545 1/2 546 1/2 547 1/2 548 1/2 549 1/2 550 1/2 551 1/2 552 1/2 553 1/2 554 1/2 555 1/2 556 1/2 557 1/2 558 1/2 559 1/2 560 1/2 561 1/2 562 1/2 563 1/2 564 1/2 565 1/2 566 1/2 567 1/2 568 1/2 569 1/2 570 1/2 571 1/2 572 1/2 573 1/2 574 1/2 575 1/2 576 1/2 577 1/2 578 1/2 579 1/2 580 1/2 581 1/2 582 1/2 583 1/2 584 1/2 585 1/2 586 1/2 587 1/2 588 1/2 589 1/2 590 1/2 591 1/2 592 1/2 593 1/2 594 1/2 595 1/2 596 1/2 597 1/2 598 1/2 599 1/2 600 1/2 601 1/2 602 1/2 603 1/2 604 1/2 605 1/2 606 1/2 607 1/2 608 1/2 609 1/2 610 1/2 611 1/2 612 1/2 613 1/2 614 1/2 615 1/2 616 1/2 617 1/2 618 1/2 619 1/2 620 1/2 621 1/2 622 1/2 623 1/2 624 1/2 625 1/2 626 1/2 627 1/2 628 1/2 629 1/2 630 1/2 631 1/2 632 1/2 633 1/2 634 1/2 635 1/2 636 1/2 637 1/2 638 1/2 639 1/2 640 1/2 641 1/2 642 1/2 643 1/2 644 1/2 645 1/2 646 1/2 647 1/2 648 1/2 649 1/2 650 1/2 651 1/2 652 1/2 653 1/2 654 1/2 655 1/2 656 1/2 657 1/2 658 1/2 659 1/2 660 1/2 661 1/2 662 1/2 663 1/2 664 1/2 665 1/2 666 1/2 667 1/2 668 1/2 669 1/2 670 1/2 671 1/2 672 1/2 673 1/2 674 1/2 675 1/2 676 1/2 677 1/2 678 1/2 679 1/2 680 1/2 681 1/2 682 1/2 683 1/2 684 1/2 685 1/2 686 1/2 687 1/2 688 1/2 689 1/2 690 1/2 691 1/2 692 1/2 693 1/2 694 1/2 695 1/2 696 1/2 697 1/2 698 1/2 699 1/2 700 1/2 701 1/2 702 1/2 703 1/2 704 1/2 705 1/2 706 1/2 707 1/2 708 1/2 709 1/2 710 1/2 711 1/2 712 1/2 713 1/2 714 1/2 715 1/2 716 1/2 717 1/2 718 1/2 719 1/2 720 1/2 721 1/2 722 1/2 723 1/2 724 1/2 725 1/2 726 1/2 727 1/2 728 1/2 729 1/2 730 1/2 731 1/2 732 1/2 733 1/2 734 1/2 735 1/2 736 1/2 737 1/2 738 1/2 739 1/2 740 1/2 741 1/2 742 1/2 743 1/2 744 1/2 745 1/2 746 1/2 747 1/2 748 1/2 749 1/2 750 1/2 751 1/2 752 1/2 753 1/2 754 1/2 755 1/2 756 1/2 757 1/2 758 1/2 759 1/2 760 1/2 761 1/2 762 1/2 763 1/2 764 1/2 765 1/2 766 1/2 767 1/2 768 1/2 769 1/2 770 1/2 771 1/2 772 1/2 773 1/2 774 1/2 775 1/2 776 1/2 777 1/2 778 1/2 779 1/2 780 1/2 781 1/2 782 1/2 783 1/2 784 1/2 785 1/2 786 1/2 787 1/2 788 1/2 789 1/2 790 1/2 791 1/2 792 1/2 793 1/2 794 1/2 795 1/2 796 1/2 797 1/2 798 1/2 799 1/2 800 1/2 801 1/2 802 1/2 803 1/2 804 1/2 805 1/2 806 1/2 807 1/2 808 1/2 809 1/2 810 1/2 811 1/2 812 1/2 813 1/2 814 1/2 815 1/2 816 1/2 817 1/2 818 1/2 819 1/2 820 1/2 821 1/2 822 1/2 823 1/2 824 1/2 825 1/2 826 1/2 827 1/2 828 1/2 829 1/2 830 1/2 831 1/2 832 1/2 833 1/2 834 1/2 835 1/2 836 1/2 837 1/2 838 1/2 839 1/2 840 1/2 841 1/2 842 1/2 843 1/2 844 1/2 845 1/2 846 1/2 847 1/2 848 1/2 849 1/2 850 1/2 851 1/2 852 1/2 853 1/2 854 1/2 855 1/2 856 1/2 857 1/2 858 1/2 859 1/2 860 1/2 861 1/2 862 1/2 863 1/2 864 1/2 865 1/2 866 1/2 867 1/2 868 1/2 869 1/2 870 1/2 871 1/2 872 1/2 873 1/2 874 1/2 875 1/2 876 1/2 877 1/2 878 1/2 879 1/2 880 1/2 881 1/2 882 1/2 883 1/2 884 1/2 885 1/2 886 1/2 887 1/2 888 1/2 889 1/2 890 1/2 891 1/2 892 1/2 893 1/2 894 1/2 895 1/2 896 1/2 897 1/2 898 1/2 899 1/2 900 1/2 901 1/2 902 1/2 903 1/2 904 1/2 905 1/2 906 1/2 907 1/2 908 1/2 909 1/2 910 1/2 911 1/2 912 1/2 913 1/2 914 1/2 915 1/2 916 1/2 917 1/2 918 1/2 919 1/2 920 1/2 921 1/2 922 1/2 923 1/2 924 1/2 925 1/2 926 1/2 927 1/2 928 1/2 929 1/2 930 1/2 931 1/2 932 1/2 933 1/2 934 1/2 935 1/2 936 1/2 937 1/2 938 1/2 939 1/2 940 1/2 941 1/2 942 1/2 943 1/2 944 1/2 945 1/2 946 1/2 947 1/2 948 1/2 949 1/2 950 1/2 951 1/2 952 1/2 953 1/2 954 1/2 955 1/2 956 1/2 957 1/2 958 1/2 959 1/2 960 1/2 961 1/2 962 1/2 963 1/2 964 1/2 965 1/2 966 1/2 967 1/2 968 1/2 969 1/2 970 1/2 971 1/2 972 1/2 973 1/2 974 1/2 975 1/2 976 1/2 977 1/2 978 1/2 979 1/2 980 1/2 981 1/2 982 1/2 983 1/2 984 1/2 985 1/2 986 1/2 987 1/2 988 1/2 989 1/2 990 1/2 991 1/2 992 1/2 993 1/2 994 1/2 995 1/2 996 1/2 997 1/2 998 1/2 999 1/2 1000 1/2		



## The Michigan Tradesman.

### RULES FOR SHOPPING.

Written Especially for THE TRADESMAN.

If you have not already been taught this fact, you will please remember it is conceded that every retail merchant lives and thrives upon the profits of his wares and that those profits are so enormous as to partake of the nature of a "steal."

You have been led to suppose that 200 and even 300 per cent. is about his average, and if he makes a failure of the business—which about ninety per cent. of them do—we know, of course, it is only that we may swindle his creditors and retire with an ample fortune.

Thus his "innate depravity" is established, and the following rules for our guidance are justifiable:

When shopping, you invariably expect to be cheated, whether you are or not, and, of course, the courtesies between yourself and the merchant are not mutual—and it is a condescension on your part to trade with him at all. It is also your right to remind him when his goods are too high in price or poor in quality as, of course, you are a better judge than he is. If at one time you have paid him a certain price for an article (say fifty cents) and six months afterwards you require the same thing, and he asks you fifty-five, give him a freezing look and remind him that you only paid fifty cents before and ask if he intends to deliberately swindle you. His goods should never vary in price, except to drop lower, while the farmer's products may change in value every week in the year.

If you ever ask for a short-time credit on a small bill of goods, and the proprietor insults you by the information that it is impossible, as his limited capital will not admit it, you may naturally infer that he has selected you personally, as unworthy of confidence. It is then the correct thing to let him understand, in words more polite than wise, that his is not the only store in town and that hereafter your money goes where they are not afraid (?) to credit you.

Should he, however, as a personal favor accommodate you for a week or ten days, there will be no harm in allowing the account to remain unpaid for a few months, as the amount is so trifling it can be of little moment to him. Of course, it is not your fault if he is fool enough to have a hundred similar small accounts on his books which may aggregate \$200 or more. Other people ought to pay him as they agree.

When you go shopping, it is a good plan if you are a little short of money (have it all invested for one month at four per cent., you know) to choose your goods, have the parcel tied up, and suddenly discover that you have left your purse on the table at home, but will "hand in" the little amount the first time you are in, or down town. What if the merchant does act embarrassed and is obliged to ask your name and address, and say he will just drop a memorandum in the drawer, if you will be so kind as to see it settled in a day or two?

Suppose you are carrying home his goods at lowest prices without his having either interest or security for the debt? What of that? Are you not honest, whether he is aware of it or not? And is he not a merchant, with a store full of goods, who sells them for two or three times what they cost him, and is he not there on purpose to accommodate the honest, hard-working people?

If he has not the goods you happen to want, ask him to send for them expressly for you, and you will call for them in a few days. Never mind about asking the price of the articles, or handing him a part of the purchase money in advance, as that might oblige you to take the goods when they came. Of course, if in his haste to oblige you, the express charges make the goods a few cents higher, you can refuse to take them altogether, and as it may be something he never keeps in stock, he will be glad to get rid of it at your own price. And it is well to remember that the time of a true merchant is of no value, except to gratify every wish and desire of a customer, even to writing letters expressly for their benefit—paying the postage, etc.

It is pleasant to make a friendly call upon any merchant during business hours, and ask him to listen while you read him an amusing letter just received from your Uncle John, and you will wonder why he doesn't "see the point" and laugh when you do, but looks so restless and uneasy. Then tell him to wait just a moment while you relate an incident in which your little Wm. Henry and his cat were the chief actors this morning. He will appreciate it all. On leaving, cheerfully remind him of the old adage (even if it is a little stale) of "all work and no play, etc."

If at any time you make purchases rather hastily or thoughtlessly or with a desire that your neighbor who is present may notice your display of wealth, and upon arriving home, you conclude you have done a very foolish thing, it is always in order to consult your nearest friend and to carry the goods to other stores and compare prices and you as will usually find you have paid too much for them, you will of course return the goods within a day or two, and coolly tell the merchant you have concluded not to keep them, and will thank him to refund the money.

This decision of yours is no business of his, and should he venture to ask why you do not want the goods, you can briefly inform he is not your father confessor—that your reasons are your own, and it is impertinence to ask.

As few persons can carry patterns, quantity and prices of dry goods in their minds, it is wisdom to make an extensive tour of the stores at times for samples, so as to compare them at your leisure, and with a friendly neighbor or two at your elbow, you are liable to arrive at some grand and definite conclusion, or no conclusion at all. The merchant will only be too obsequiously pleased to cut you ten to twenty samples and mark the price of each upon them. It will only take about two inches in width across the goods for each sample, and what matters it to half a dozen merchants if you do carry home \$1.50 in samples? Its only a few shillings each, anyway, and its all in the way of trade, you know.

It is often good policy to visit stores purposely to "just look over their goods," even if you have no idea when you may purchase. It will please the proprietor, by keeping the clerks out of idleness and dusting off the goods.

If you are shopping at a grocery and are kept waiting a few moments, it is fashionable to occupy your time with nibbles. What is "nibbles"? Why just taking anything eatable, such as raisins, dates, prunes, currants, codfish, crackers, cakes, and even candy, if it is accessible. You can often secure quite a lunch in that manner. Even a small handful of sugar as a dessert at such a time will be excusable. Of course, it won't do to cut off a banana or two, nor carry away two or three early Crawfords from the doorway as you are leaving; unless you know your man pretty well, and have no running account with him, else the item of "nibbles" might appear to you, at some future time. I know merchants so crabbed as to say they would rather a customer would visit their cash drawer and take a few cents each time, than to steal from them by the mouthful and without even saying "thank you?" Human nature is too perverse.

In shopping, much is gained during a year by asking the merchant in your blandest manner if he cannot "throw in" some small article, when you are making purchases, more especially if you buy four or five articles from his five cent counter. A small cup or dipper is nothing to him, you know, as he doubtless has made a clear profit of four cents on each five cent article and can well afford to "throw in" such a trifle.

Notwithstanding our much despised silver dollar will now purchase more than you or I can ever remember it did before, still it is well to continually remind merchants that wages are far too low, and that they are the only ones laying up money.

If you are given credit at a store, cause the proprietor to keep two books—one for himself and a pass book for you. He has nothing else to do, and should you neglect to bring the pass book now and then, it will give you ground for accusing him of dishonesty at the final settlement.

In closing, we beg leave to say to you, gentle reader:

Let the merchant understand that he is nothing but a public servant—a shop keeper;

Resent at once any intimation from him that he knows more about merchandise than you do;

Promptly laugh in his face when he assures you the goods are all wool, linen, or cotton, as the case may be;

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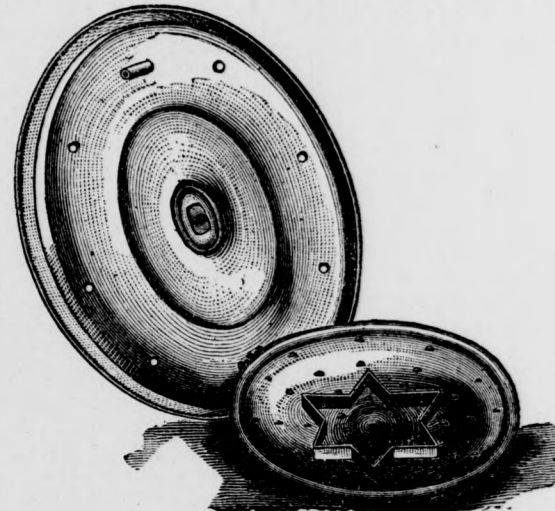
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## The Michigan Tradesman.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE & BROS., Proprietors.

Office in Eagle Building, 49 Lyon St., 3d Floor.  
Telephone No. 95.

(Entered at the Postoffice at Grand Rapids as Second-class Matter.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1887.

LEISURE HOUR JOTTINGS.

BY A COUNTRY MERCHANT.  
Written Especially for THE TRADESMAN.

The dealer who has a goodly roll of steady, prompt-paying, fairly-liberal customers, and has the good fortune to keep his ranks reasonably unbroken, is to be envied. As a rule there is much more pleasure in transacting business with a regular than a transient buyer, and this is more especially the case when the former is a person of intelligence and information. From habit and association he becomes friendly and companionable; gradually acquires a genuine interest in your business affairs, and, occasionally, is of no small service in booming your trade among his neighbors.

Hence I claim that when you feel inclined to indulge in your propensity for cutting prices you should favor the steady customer rather than the transient one, but the practice among tradesmen is usually the reverse. Of course, I appreciate the dollar or two which John Smith pays me semi or tri-annually, but John's erasure from my list of customers wouldn't effect me materially, but I don't want to lose Peter Brown, who visits me fifty-two times a year, and with a pretty generous list of wants on nearly every occasion.

The practice and theory of even those among us who flatter ourselves that we are fairly "level-headed," diverge materially. We theorize on doing only a "git-edge" credit business, and eventually find our books encumbered with a mass of slow and uncertain accounts. We lay out a line of policy that will circumvent the dead-beat, but, nevertheless, the d. b. waylays and plunders us. We form stern resolutions regarding the wiles of the seductive drummer, and get loaded down with unstable merchandise. We solemnly adopt a "one price for every buyer" system, but unforeseen circumstances render it inoperative; and we are constantly developing new schemes and formulating new business rules that perish in feeble infancy from, apparently, unavoidable and irresistible causes.

Gentlemen of the yard stick, the scale and weights, the button-hook, the mortar and pestle, and the various emblems of trade, is not this, to a greater or less extent, substantially true? Let the merchant of years and experience who "denighs of it," step forward and raise his right hand.

And all this is but a sort of prelude to the confession that I have sometimes "cut prices," but I think I can honestly say, less from a desire to catch trade from my competitors, than a wish to retain old and appreciated customers. And here occurs one of the curious phases of trade. There is, perhaps, among the dealers of our community a tacit understanding that a certain article shall be sold for a certain price. Peter Brown comes in and wants to buy it. I mention the terms, but Peter demurs. I insist that I am only charging the regular rate, but Peter assures me that he has been given an inside figure elsewhere, and intimates that an old stand-by like himself should not be turned adrift for a few cents; then I say:

"Peter, I certainly appreciate the trade you have done with me and in your particular case I'll make the price what you say; but please keep it to yourself; this is a matter between you and me."

And Brown solemnly promises that no human being shall ever know of the transaction, and yet, in less than a week, two or three of his neighbors insist that I shall sell them the article in question at the same figure that I did Brown. On almost any matter I consider Peter truthful and trustworthy, but I think it next to an absolute impossibility for a certain class of buyers to avoid dilating on their success as bargain hunters.

And yet, while I mentally anathematize Peter Brown for his folly in giving me needless trouble, I don't doubt but that I'll have the same experience again, for the Peter Browns of trade are none too numerous, and we are very naturally inclined to regard their peculiarities with allowance and toleration.

While the old customer of intelligence, courtesy and a reasonable liberality is a valuable adjunct to your business, and you grow to regard him with friendliness and esteem, there is another sort of an o. c. who never, despite his unceasing efforts, succeeds in winning a single cockle of your heart (whatever that may be). He visits you frequently and occasionally pays in a few cents, but never without darkly hinting that should he withdraw his custom the future opening of your front doors would be labor wasted. He always appears to regard his devotion to the free tobacco box as a personal favor to yourself. He brings you his ragged bills to change, and threatens you with his displeasure because you won't take his punched silver. He frequently comes in with his pocket full of peanuts, and scatters the shells over five hundred square feet of clean floor. He of-

ten informs you that Hadenpyl or Hooley is discounting you in the matter of sales, and it's only his friendship for you that keeps him from patronizing them. When he arrives in town early enough, he gets hold of your morning paper and reads it through to the last word, before you can see it yourself. He whittles your chairs, decorates your floor with tobacco juice, samples your goods liberally, listens to the prices quoted you by the drummer and is mentally pronounced by you a bore and a nuisance, but while you occasionally lose the old customer that you value, the Old Man of the Mountain was not more firmly seated on Sinbad's shoulders than is the unappreciated o. c. on your own.

Unfortunately, the unappreciated old customer is rarely sensitive; he is usually what the lamented A. Ward called "an obtuse;" while the valued one is sometimes abnormally given to "splitting hairs." It is somewhat calculated to flatten your organ of self-conceit, after dealing with an individual for a long period, and after imagining that you understand him thoroughly and that he has an implicit confidence in your honor and integrity, to have him leave you for some easily explained, frivolous mistake or misunderstanding, yet I have had this happen several times, and it adds another chapter to the book of human eccentricities and peculiarities. I remember one customer of years' standing who "shook" me because, as I afterwards learned, I inadvertently passed a twenty cent piece on him for a quarter. Another re-nounced me in consequence of the sudden market advance of an article which he sent a child to purchase. A third paid a small book account without a protest, and has never been in my store since, because he alleges—honestly, perhaps, but untruthfully, I know—that he had settled it before. And by looking back a score of years I could multiply these cases of absurd sensitiveness or "bull headedness" many times.

You may empty your gall on the unappreciated o. c. in unlimited quantities, but like the familiar of Bulwer's misanthrope he is bound to cling to you. He often reminds me of the individual in the old story who observed: "See here, sir! You've twisted my nose! you've cuffed my ears! you've kicked me and spit in my face! Beware! Oh, beware how you rouse the raging lion in my breast!" Figuratively speaking, he has a cuticle like a rhinoceros.

But look out for tender spots on the epidermis of the valued o. c.

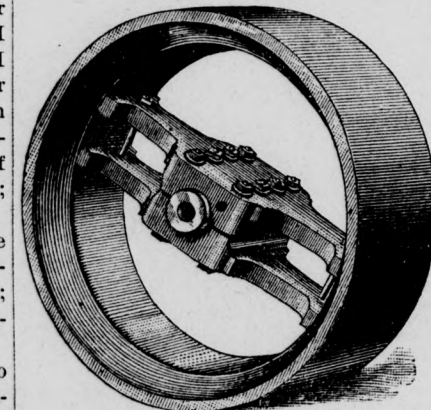
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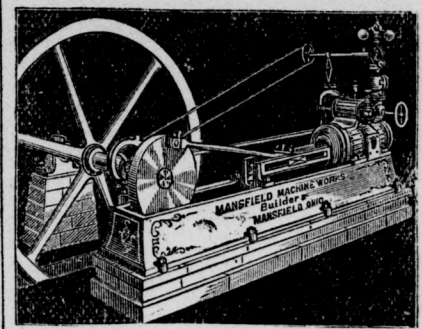
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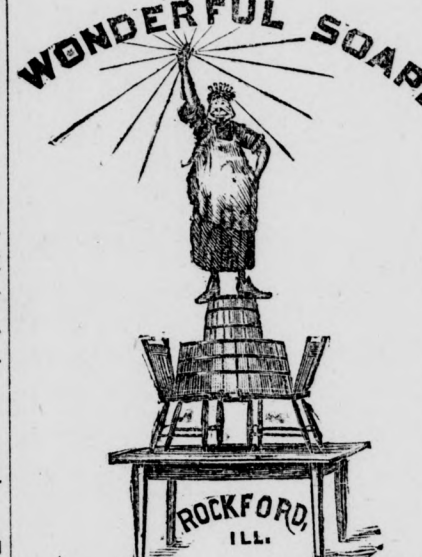
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USED TWO WAYS (By Boiling and No Rubbing. No Boiling Using Warm Water.)

FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE WRAPPER.

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A Vegetable Oil Soap. Contains No Rosin.

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ORANGES

LEMONS

FIGS.

NUTS.



PEANUTS

CANDY

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A. H. Lyman, John E. Peck, E. T. Webb.  
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**Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.**  
ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.  
President—Geo. G. Stoketoe.  
Vice-President—H. E. Locher.  
Secretary—Frank H. Escott.  
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.  
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Committee on Pharmacy—W. L. White, A. C. Bauer and Isaac Watts.  
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.  
Annual Meeting—First Thursday evening in November.  
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, Aug. 4, at the Tradesmen's office.

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First Vice—F. W. B. Perry.  
Second Vice—F. W. B. Perry.  
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Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—A. B. Lee.  
Annual Meeting—First Wednesday in June.  
Regular Meetings—First Wednesday in each month.

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President, J. W. Dunlop; Secretary, R. M. Mussell.

**Berrien County Pharmaceutical Society.**  
President, H. M. Dean; Secretary, Henry Kephart.

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President, E. A. Bullard; Secretary, C. E. Stoddard.

**Tuscola County Pharmaceutical Society.**  
President, E. A. Bullard; Secretary, C. E. Stoddard.

**Manistee County Pharmaceutical Society.**  
President, W. H. Willard; Secretary, A. H. Lyman.

**Pharmaceutical Literature—its Character and Growth.**  
(Concluded from last week.)

Other European cities soon followed in the wake of Nuremberg. The London college was among the last to frame a standard code of medicines. The first Dispensary of the London college of physicians was published in 1618; other editions followed in the years 1650, 1677, 1721, 1746, 1787 and 1809. The Edinburgh Dispensary was first published in 1699, and that of Dublin in 1807. In the edition of the London Dispensary of 1731, a number of ridiculous remedies were omitted. The edition of 1746 was subjected to a still further expurgation, and in that of 1788 all of the extremely compound medicines that had been in use for centuries were omitted. The first Pharmacopoeia published in the United States was printed in Philadelphia in 1778. It was a small work of thirty-two pages, entirely in Latin, and comprising one hundred different preparations. It was printed for the use of the military hospital belonging to the army of the U. S. Its author was Wm. Brown, M. D. The first authorized edition of the U. S. P. was issued in 1820.

To form a fair idea of the crude and embryonic condition of pharmaceutical literature in even the seventeenth century it may be well to take a rapid glance through some of the Pharmacopoeias of that period. The first one we will look into is the third edition of a work entitled, "A Physical Directory, or a Translation of the Dispensary, made by the College of Physicians of London, and by them imposed upon all the Apothecaries of England to make up the Medicines By," by Nich. Culpepper, general student in Physic and Astrology, published in 1651. He informs us that "this Dispensary is borrowed in great part from Arabia, part from Greece, some from France and some from Italy." Prior to the time of Culpepper, the Dispensary had always been published in Latin, so that it was a sealed book to all but the learned, a practice which was continued until so recent a period as 1864, when the British Pharmacopoeia was first published in English. In his "Epistle Dedicatory," the translator soundly berates the college for their action in this regard. He asks: "How will you answer for the lives of those poor people that have been lost by your absurd physic from them in their mother tongue?" His "Catalogue of the Simples Conducting to the Dispensary," or what we would call the primary list, is classified as follows: roots, barks, woods and their chips or raspings, herbs and their leaves, flowers, fruits and their buds, seeds or grains, tears, liquors and rosin, juices, things bred of plants, living creatures, parts of living creatures and excrements, belonging to the sea, metals, minerals and stones. Among the living creatures are millipedes, vipers, land scorpions, eels, oysters and grasshoppers. It is well to note the use to which eels were put. There is probably quite as much need for such a remedy to-day as then. He says: "Eels being put into wine or beer, and suffered to die in it, he that drinks it will never endure that sort of liquor again." Among "parts of living creatures or excrements," are "the head of a coal black cat," "the liver of a frog," "the Unicorn's horn," "the skull of a man that

was never buried," and milk. "Of milk he says: 'Milk is an extremely windy meat, therefore, I am of the opinion of Dioscorides, that it is not profitable in headaches.'

The compounds are classified as compound waters, physical wines, physical vinegars, decoctions, syrups, both simple and compound, robs or saps and juices, lozenges, preserves, conserves and sugars of herbs, leaves, flowers, and fruits, species or powders, electuaries, pills, troches, simple oyls made by expression, compound oyls, ointments, plaisters and cerelaths, chymical oyls, chymical preparations more used, extracts, salts of any kind of vegetables, and concluding with "preparations of certain medicines very necessary for apothecaries."

Robs, or saps and lozenges, or lozenges are preparations unknown to the average pharmacist to-day. I will give you in his own words what Nicholas Culpepper has to say of them. Of robs he says: "Rob is something an uncouth word, and happily formidable to the ignorant country-man in these thieving times; and, therefore, in the first place I will explain the word. Rob or sap is the juice of a fruit made thick by the heat, either of the sun or of the fire, that it is capable of being kept safe from putrefaction. Its use was first invented for diseases in the mouth, (however or for whatsover it is used now, it matters not.) It may be kept about a year, little more or less."

Of lozenges he says: "Because this word is also understood by few, we will first explain what it is. The word lozenge is an Arabic word, called in Latin 'linctus,' and signifies a thing to be licked up. It is in respect of body, something thicker than a cyrup, and not so thick as an electuary. Its use was invented for was against the roughness of the wind-pipe, diseases and inflammations of the lungs, difficulty of breathing, cold, coughs, etc. Its manner of reception is with a liquorist stick, bruised at end, to take up some and retain it in the mouth till it melt of its own accord."

Among the oyls is found "oyl of earthworms," which is directed to be made as follows: "Take of earthworms half a pound, wash them well in wine; then add oyl of olives, two pound; wine, eight ounces; boyl them in a double vessel to the consumption of the wine." He also gives explicit directions for the manufacture of "oyl of bricks" and "oyl of swallows."

Of plaisters he says: "I hope nobody is so simple to eat plaisters. The general way then of application is to the grieved place." Electuaries take up quite a space, and among them are to be found those hydra-headed monsters of polypharmacy known as Confection of Damocritus, consisting of about sixty ingredients, the Treacle of Andromachus, containing over seventy ingredients, and the great antidote of Mathiolus against poison and pestilence, containing over 200 ingredients, embracing the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. Among preparations very necessary for apothecaries, we find the way to make "oespus," which appears to be the prototype of the much vaunted new preparation "lanolin;" also, the way to burn "river crabs," and the way to prepare "wood lice" and other curious things.

The Royal Pharmacopoeia, Galenic and Chymical, according to the practice of the most eminent and learned physicians of France and published by their several approbations, faithfully Englished by Moses Charas, the king's chief operator in his royal garden of plants," published in 1678, twenty-seven years after Culpepper's translation of the London Dispensary, is even more crude and quaint than that work. We here find water, rain, snow, hail, ice and thunderbolts classed as metals. We can perhaps understand why thunderbolts should be placed in this category, as bolts of any kind are suggestive of a metallic origin; but why the others should have been so classed is quite beyond our comprehension. We also learn by this work that the national characteristics of the Frenchman and the Englishman were quite as strongly marked then as now. Thus, while the sturdy and matter-of-fact Englishman was satisfied with plain "vipers," the lively and volatile Frenchman wants "vine vipers, large, fat and vigorous." We also find here a very lucid explanation of the difference between "poison and medicine." "A medicine is anything that is capable to change our nature for the better. Poison differs from medicine in this, that it destroys our nature; but it may pass for medicine in regard that pharmacy is able to correct and tame whatever it has of wild and mischievous, and render it wholesome."

In the early part of the present century there was a work published in London called "A Supplement to Pharmacology." The name of its author I have forgotten. This work contained about everything, simple and compound then known in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and besides describing their properties and mode of manufacture, also gave their price by the ounce, pound, and in the case of some articles, by the hundred weight. A considerable space was taken up by a class of preparations described as "reductions," in other words "adulterations." We derive from this pleasing assurance that the world has not gone backward, and that the stock of integrity possessed by our pharmaceutical brethren of former generations was in no respect superior to our own.

Up to this time medicine and pharmacy were correlative branches of study—the latter subordinate to the former. From this time began the struggle which at last culminated in the emancipation of pharmacy from co-education with, and subordination to, medicine. And the establishment of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, in 1821, may be regarded as about the period at which pharmacy emerged from her swaddling clothes and asserted her existence as an independent entity. The establishment of the Philadelphia college greatly stimulated the desire for a higher pharmaceutical knowledge, and was soon followed by others; that of New York, in 1831; Baltimore, in 1855; Chicago, in 1859; Boston, in 1867, and Ann Arbor, in 1868, and a number of others since. In 1885 there was also established what is known as the "National Institute of Pharmacy," which by its admirable method of giving instruction by mail has proved such a boon to the large number who, through force of circumstances, are unable to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from attending a course of studies at the regular colleges.

The first periodical published in this country devoted to the interests of pharmacy was, I believe, the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, founded in 1825 under the auspices of the Philadelphia college of pharmacy. It was for many years published as a bi-monthly, and for over a quarter of a century seemed to amply fill the demand for a journal of that character. Its pages have always been largely devoted to articles of original research, and the best contributions to the literature of pharmacy in this country have first seen the light in

its pages. Following it in 1857, came the *Druggists' Circular*, a journal which by its better adaptation to the practical wants of the mass of druggists of the country, secured a circulation which its more conservative and scholarly predecessor has never been able to attain. Subsequently numerous pharmaceutical journals came into the field, at frequent intervals as aspirants for public favor, until to-day, scarcely a year passes in which one or more new ones do not make their debut. In accordance with the law of natural selection, the fittest survive, while the weaker ones either fall by the wayside, or are absorbed by their more vigorous contemporaries. This rapid increase in the growth of the journalism of pharmacy must be regarded as the exponent of the increase in investigations in pharmaceutical science. The field for research is practically unlimited, and as the investigators increase in number they require new outlets for giving to the world the results of their experiments. The wonderful growth and improvement in character of pharmaceutical literature during the last fifty years can be best appreciated by an examination of the contents of the periodicals devoted to it during that period, through the "Reports on the Progress of Pharmacy" which have been for many years so valuable a feature of the annual publication of the "Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association," and through other reports of a similar character published in other countries. So vast has it become that in many instances the compilers of these reports find it impossible to give abstracts, and have to confine themselves to merely classifying and indexing it, for the simple purpose of facilitating research. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed by an examination of the "Index Pharmacaceuticus," recently compiled and published by Dr. A. B. Lyon in the *Pharmaceutical Era*, a journal which, although one of the latest candidates for favor, is by no means the least. The literature of pharmacy to-day is not only voluminous, but valuable—valuable not to pharmacy alone, but to other sciences and industries as well. We find that the crude notions, absurd conceits and false theories of other days are passing away, and in their place is being built up a true science, on the only correct basis, that of demonstrated facts and scientific induction.

There are numberless investigators at work every day, some of them living on a crumb in an attic, trying to extort from nature the secret of her methods, and the day may not be far distant when that quinine and morphine have been produced from coal tar.

The universality of the growth of pharmaceutical literature is well exemplified in the fact that since 1881 there has been on foot an effort, which has already made considerable headway, for the production of an International Pharmacopoeia, to serve as a common standard of authority for the leading nations of the world. As a fitting exponent of the exalted condition of the literature of pharmacy to-day, as compared with that of the past, we may be permitted to point with pride to the U. S. P. of 1880, a work which, although it may have its faults, and whose methods may not be acceptable to all, stands in its general character and scope far in advance of anything that has preceded it. The pharmacists of the United States, the youngest child in the family of nations, have to-day the proud distinction of possessing as their standard of authority, a compendium of pharmaceutical literature, which if not superior to, is at least the peer of, any authorized standard of any country.

Let us hope that with our colleges of pharmacy, our National and State associations, and the journals devoted to our literature, the condition of pharmacy to-day is but a faint promise of a more glorious future—the rose-tinted dawn prophetic of the bright effulgence of the noon-day sun.

## The Drug Market.

Acids, citric and carbolic, are very firm and advancing abroad. Higher prices may be looked for soon. Cube berries have advanced and are looking up. Stocks are small. Balsam copaiba is dull and neglected. Oil wormwood is scarce and extreme prices may be looked for later on. The crop is almost a failure on account of drouth. Oil peppermint is very dull and lower in price. Oil bergamot continues going up and is very firm at the advance. Cloves are easier. Nutmegs have declined. Opium and morphia are without change, but are firm. Quinine is very dull, with no speculative buying.

## Minor Drug Notes.

Gelatin has been proposed as a base for ointments. Antipyrin is becoming prominent as a therapeutic agent. Salicylic acid has been known to produce hallucination of vision. Indigo is used as an emmenagogue as well as for coloring dress goods. Peroxide of hydrogen is now employed as a remedy in whooping-cough. A customer in a Chicago drug store experimented with chemicals while the clerk compounded his prescription. The explosion following his efforts to combine chlorate of potassium and sulphur nearly killed him.

## Sunday Closing Among Druggists.

The drug clerks of Grand Rapids circulated a petition among themselves last week, asking the druggists to close their places of business between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock p. m. on Sunday. Every clerk in the city affixed his signature to the document, and every proprietor so far seen has agreed to close in accordance with such request. The new arrangement will go into effect next Sunday.

## An Able Paper.

It affords The *Tradesman* much pleasure to be the first journal to give publicity to the able paper on "Pharmaceutical Literature," read by Geo. McDonald at the last convention of the M. S. P. A. The paper contains more facts in condensed form than any previous attempt on the same subject, and the concise style of the writer entitles it to the distinction of a classic.

## Peppermint Prospects.

Peppermint growers in St. Joseph county have begun distilling the old crop. The extended drought is making sad havoc with the new crop. Unless it gets rain soon, the crop will not be a fair average.

## WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Cube berries, oils wintergreen and bergamot.	
Declined—Turpentine, oil peppermint, nutmegs.	
ACIDUM.	
Aceticum, German.	80 10
Benzoinum, German.	30 10
Carbolicum.	10 10
Citricum.	58 65
Hydrochlor.	30 5
Nitricum.	10 10
Oxalicum.	10 10
Salicylicum.	1 55 10
Tannicum.	1 40 10
Tartaricum.	50 65
AMMONIA.	
Aqua, 16 deg.	30 5
" 18 deg.	11 10
Carbonas.	12 10
Chloridum.	12 10
BACCAE.	
Cubebae (po. 1 20).	1 20 1 25
Juniperus.	40 7
Xanthoxylum.	25 30
BALSAMUM.	
Copaiba.	48 30
Peru.	60 10
Terabin, Canada.	50 65
Tolutan.	40 45
CORTEX.	
Abies, Canadian.	18
Cassiae.	18
Cinchona Flava.	18
Caonymus atropurp.	30
Myrica Corifera, po.	12
Prunus Virgin.	12
Quillaja, grd.	12
Sassafras.	12
Ulmus.	12
Ulmus Po (Ground 12).	10
EXTRACTUM.	
Glycyrrhiza Glabra.	24 25
" po.	80 30
Haematox. 15 b boxes.	90 10
" 18.	10 12
" 18 1/2.	10 13
" 18 3/4.	10 15
FERRUM.	
Carbonate Precip.	10 15
Citrate and Quinia.	23 50
Citrate Soluble.	10 50
Ferrocyanidum Sol.	10 50
Sulph. Chloride.	10 50
Sulphate, com'l, (dbl. 85).	14 20
" pure.	10 7
FOLIA.	
Barosma.	10 10
Cassia Acutifolia, Tinnivelly.	20 25
" 2nd.	20 25
" 3rd.	20 25
" Sifted sorts.	20 25
" po.	75 10
Aloe, Barb. (po. 60).	50 60
" Capivi, (po. 20).	10 10
" Socotrine, (po. 60).	10 10
Ammonia, (po. 30).	25 30
Assafoetida, (po. 30).	10 15
Benzoic, (po. 30).	10 15
Camphora.	25 30
Catechu, Is. (54, 14; 14, 10).	10 13
Cuphorbium, po.	35 10
Galbanum.	10 80
Gamboge, po.	75 10
Guaiaecum, (po. 45).	10 35
Kino, (po. 25).	10 25
" 2nd.	10 25
Myrrh, (po. 65).	5 00 25
Opil, (po. 65).	5 00 25
Shiellae.	18 25
Sassafras, (po. 25).	25 30
Tragacanth.	30 65
HERBA—In ounce packages.	
Absinthium.	25
Eupatorium.	20
Lobelia.	25
Majorum.	25
Mentha Piperita.	25
Rue Vir.	25
Tanacetum, V.	30
Thymus, V.	25
MAGNESA.	
Calcined, Pat.	55 60
Carbonate, Pat.	20 25
Chloride, 20.	20 25
Carbonate, Jennings.	35 30
OLEUM.	
Absinthium.	4 50 25
Amygdalae, Dulc.	45 50
Amygdalae, Amarae.	7 25 67 75
Bergamot.	2 50 25 75
Bergamot Cortex.	2 50 25 75
Bergamot.	2 50 25 75
Caliputli.	10 60 10
Caryophylli.	10 60 10
Cedar.	10 60 10
Chenopodii.	10 60 10
Cinnamomi.	10 60 10
Cinnamon.	10 60 10
Conium Mac.	10 60 10
Copaiba.	10 60 10
Cubebae.	10 60 10
Eucalyptus.	10 60 10
Erigeron.	10 60 10
Gaultheria.	10 60 10
Geranium.	10 60 10
Hedera, Sem. gal.	10 60 10
Hedera.	10 60 10
Juniperi.	10 60 10
Lavandula.	10 60 10
Lini, gal.	10 60 10
Mentha Piper.	10 60 10
Mentha Verid.	10 60 10
Morruhu, gal.	10 60 10
Myrica.	10 60 10
Oliva.	10 60 10
Picea Liquida, (gal. 35).	10 60 10
Ricini.	10 60 10
Rosmarini.	10 60 10
Rose.	10 60 10
Succini.	10 60 10
Sabina.	10 60 10
Santal.	10 60 10
Sassafras.	10 60 10
Sinapis, ess. 5.	10 60 10
Tigli.	10 60 10
Thyme.	10 60 10
Theobromas.	10 60 10
POTASSIUM.	
Bichromate.	12 10
Bromide.	42 45
Cyanoide.	10 20
Iodide.	10 20
Prussiate.	25 20
RADIX.	
Aithae.	25 30
Anchusa.	15 20
Arum, po.	15 20
Calamus.	20 20
Gentiana, (po. 15).	10 12
Gentiana, (po. 15).	10 12
Hydrastis Canadian, (po. 30).	15 20
Heliolebo, Alba, po.	15 20
Inula, po.	15 20
Ipecac.	20 20
Jalapra, pr.	15 20
Maranta, 1/2.	15 20
Podophyllum, po.	15 20
Rhiz.	15 20
" cut.	15 20
" pv.	15 20
Spigelia.	15 20
Serpentaria, (po. 25).	15 20
Senega.	15 20
Squilla, Officinalis, H.	15 20
Scilla, (po. 35).	15 20
Symplocarpus, Poeticus, po.	15 20
Valeriana, English, (po. 30).	15 20
" German.	15 20
SEMIN.	
Anisum, (po. 22).	10 17
Apium (gravidolens).	12 15
Bird, Is.	40 6
Carui, (po. 30).	12 15
Cardamom.	10 12
Coriander.	10 12
Cannabis Sativa.	10 12
Cydonium.	10 12
Chenodium.	10 12
Dipterix Odorata.	10 12
Foeniculum.	10 12
Foenugreek, po.	10 12
Lini, (dbl. 3).	10 12
Phalaris Canarian.	10 12
Rapa.	10 12
Sinapis.	10 12
Nigra.	10 12
SPICIFRUIT.	
Frumentum, W. D. & Co.	2 00 2 50
Frumentum, D. F. R.	1 50 2 00
Frumentum.	1 50 2 00
Juniperis Co. O. T.	1 50 2 00
Juniperis Co.	1 50 2 00
Spt. Vini Gal.	1 50 2 00
Vini Oportu.	1 50 2 00
Vini Alba.	1 50 2 00

SPONGES.	
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2 25 25 50
Nassau do do do.	2 00
Velvet Ext do do.	1 10
Extra do do do.	1 10
Grass do do do.	1 10
Hard do do do.	1 10
Yellow Reef, do do.	1 10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Ether, Spts Nitros, 3 F.	28 28
Ether, Spts Nitros, 1 F.	30 30
Alumen.	25 30 35
Alumen, ground, (po. 10).	15 20
Annatto.	50 60
Antimony, po.	40 5
Antimony and Potass Tart.	50 60
Argenti Nitras.	60 65
Arsenicum.	60 65
Balm Gilead Bud.	38 40
Bismuth S. N. (48, 11; 48, 15).	2 15 20
Calcium Chlor. Is. (48, 11; 48, 15).	60 60
Cantharides Russian, po.	60 60
Capsici Fructus, af.	60 60
Capsici Fructus, fr.	60 60
Capsici Fructus, Is. po.	60 60
Caryophyllus, (po. 45).	30 35
Carmine, No. 40.	60 65
Cera Alba, S. & F.	50 65
Cera Flava.	25 30
Coccus.	25 30
Cassia Fructus.	60 65
Cetraria.	60 60
Chloroform.	60 60
Chloroform, Squibbs.	60 60
Chondrus.	1 00 1 10
Cinchonide, P. & W.	10 12
Cinchonide, German.	10 12
Corks, see list, discount, per cent.	40
Creta, (dbl. 75).	60 60
Creta, prep.	60 60
Creta, precip.	60 60
Croci, (po. 60).	60 60
Crocus.	25 30
Cudbear.	60 60
Cupri Sulph.	60 60
Dextrinum.	10 12
Ether Sulph.	60 60
Emery, all numbers.	60 60
Emery, (po. 60).	60 60
Flake White.	12 15
Galla.	60 60
Gambier.	60 60
Gelatin, Cooper.	60 60
Glycerinum.	60 60
Glassware fluid, 10x10 by box. 60x10, less.	40 60
Glue, Brown.	60 60
Glue, White.	13 20
Glycerinum.	23 20
Grana Paradisi.	25 30
Humulus.	25 30
Hydrarg Chlor. Mite.	60 60
Hydrarg Chlor. Cor.	60 60
Hydrarg Oxide Rubrum.	60 60
Hydrarg Ammoniati.	60 60
Hydrarg Uguentum.	60 60
Ichthyocola, Am.	1 25 20 30
Indigo.	1 50 21
Iodine, Resubli.	4 00 24
Liquor Aetheris.	60 60
Liquor Aetheris & Hydrarg. Iod.	60 60
Liquor Potass Arsenitis.	1 00 20
Lupuline.	8 50 1
Magnesia.	8 50 1
Magnesia Sulph. (tbl. 14).	2 20
Mannia, S. F.	9 00 21
Morphia, S. P. & W.	3 50 63
Morphia, S. N. Y. Q. & C. Co.	3 50 63
Moschus Canton.	3 50 63
Mysticaria, No. 1.	7 00 15
Nitric Acid, (po. 20).	60 60
Os. Sepia.	2 20 6
Pepsin Saac, H. & P. D. Co.	2 20 6
Pieis Liq. N. C. 1/4 galls, doz.	60 60
Pieis Liq., quarts.	60 60
Pieis Liq., (po. 22).	60 60
Pieis Liq., (po. 35).	60 60
Pieis Liq., (po. 35).	60 60
Plumbi Acet.	1 40 20
Potassa, Bitart, pure.	60 60
Potassa, Bitart, com.	60 60
Potassa, Nitras.	8 50 1
Potassa Nitras, op.	7 00 1
Pulvis Ipecac et opii.	1 10 21
Pyrethrum, boxes, H. & P. D. Co., doz.	60 60
Pyrethrum, pv.	60 60
Quassia.	60 60
Quinia, S. P. & W.	5 50 9
Quinia, S. German.	4 50 9
Rubia, S. P. & W.	12 00 6
Saccharum Lactis, pv.	60 60
Salicin.	60 60
Sanguis Draconis.	4 00 6
Santonin.	60 60
Sapo, M.	12 00 6
Sapo, S.	60 60
Scedidit Mixture.	60 60
Sinapis, (po. 10).	60 60
Sinapis, opt.	60 60
Snuff, Macaboy, Do. Vocs.	60 60
Snuff, Scovill, Do. Vocs.	60 60
Soda Boras, (po. 9).	7 50 9
Soda et Potass Tart.	3 50 9
Soda Carb.	2 00 2
Soda Carb, op.	3 00 2
Soda, Ash.	3 00 2
Soda Sulphas.	5 00 2
Spts. Ether Co.	60 60
Spts. Sulph.	60 60
Spts. Myrcia Imp.	60 60
Spts. Vini Recti, (tbl. 2 10).	60 60
Stychnia, Crystall.	60 60
Sulphur, Roll.	2 40 3
Tamarinds.	2 40 3
Terebenth Venice.	2 50 3
Vanilla.	50 60 3
Zinci Sulph.	9 00 6 10 21
OILS.	
Whale, winter.	70 Bbl
Lard, extra.	70 Bbl
Lard, No. 1.	45 70
Lard, pure, raw.	47 70
Linsed.	50 70
Neat's Foot, winter strained.	50 70
Spirits Turpentine.	36 70
PAINTS	
Red Venetian.	14 Bbl
Ochre, yellow Marseilles.	14 20
Ochre, yellow Bermuda.	14 20
Putty, strictly pure.	24 20
Putty, strictly pure.	24 20
Vermilion, prime American.	13 20
Vermilion, English.	5 50 3
Lead, red strictly pure.	18 21
Lead, white, strictly pure.	62 63
Whiting, white Spanish.	62 63
Whiting, English.	62 63
White, Paris American.	1 10
Whiting Paris English cliff.	1 10
Primer Prepared Paints.	1 00 21
Swiss Villa Prepare Paints.	1 00 21
VARNISHES.	
No. 1 Turp Couch.	1 10 21
No. 1 Turp.	1 00 21
Couch Body.	1 00 21
No. 1 Turp Furniture.	1 00 21
Extra Turp Damar.	1 00 21
Japan Dryer, No. 1 Turp.	70 25
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Menthol Inhaler	
In the treatment of Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Severe Colds, stands without an equal.	
Air Mentholized by passing through the Inhaler, in which the Pure Crystals of Menthol are held thoroughly applies this valuable remedy in a readily, Always keep an open Inhaler in your store and let your customers try it. A few inhalations will not hurt the tenderest and will do more to demonstrate its efficiency than a half hour's talk.	
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## The Michigan Tradesman.

### BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

#### INSOLVENT FIRM—JOINT EXECUTION.

While property of an insolvent firm will not pass against firm creditors under successive sales upon execution issued against the individual partners, it will pass under a sale upon a joint execution against all the partners issued upon a judgment recovered upon a joint debt. *Saunders vs. Reilly*, decided by the New York Court of Appeals.

#### POLICE POWER OF STATE.

In the case of *Meyer vs. Baker*, the Supreme Court of Illinois held that a statute imposing a fine upon any person who, during the holding of a camp meeting, sells merchandise or liquor within a mile of such meeting without the consent of the holders thereof—persons having their regular place of business within such limits not being required to suspend their business—was not void as in restraint of trade or as creating a monopoly in favor of the persons referred to in the proviso, but was valid as a legitimate exercise of the police power of the state.

#### LIABILITY FOR PROCEEDS OF GOODS SOLD.

A person bought live stock with money furnished by another under an agreement that they were to belong to the latter. The former shipped the goods in his own name, so as to get better shipping rates, to a commission merchant in Chicago for sale, and directed the merchant to place the proceeds in a certain bank for the person furnishing the purchase money. The Chicago merchant, however, applied the proceeds upon notes held by him against the party shipping the goods, claiming a factor's lien. The Supreme Court of Illinois held that the Chicago merchant was liable to the party furnishing the purchase money for the amount of the proceeds of the stock.

#### SELLING ADULTERATED MILK.

A case of some importance has just been decided by the New York Court of Appeals, viz., that of the *People vs. Kibler*. The defendant was indicted for selling milk adulterated with water. The prosecution proved that the milk sold did not reach the standard of purity required by the statute. For the defense it was shown that the defendant had bought the milk from a wholesale dealer and supposed it was pure, that he had acted in good faith, and, therefore, that he should not be convicted. The Court of Appeals, however, affirming the decision of the State Supreme Court, held that the plea of absence of knowledge or intent is no defense to the charge of violating the statute, and that a person who sells milk or butter is bound under the statute to know what he is selling.

#### An Altered Check.

The maker of a check for \$8.40 was sued upon it as for a check for \$80.40, because he denied having made such a check. It appeared on the trial that in drawing the check a space was left between the figures "8" and "4" so that a cipher could be inserted without any show of crowding the figures, and that the letter "y" could be added for the same reason to the word "eight," and the plaintiff contended that he should not suffer the loss because the negligent manner of filling in the check gave the forger his opportunity, and therefore, the drawer should pay him the apparent sum upon the check, which he had paid upon the faith of the check. In this claim he is sustained by many authorities, which lay it down as a general principle of the law-merchant that "when the drawer of a bill or the maker of a note has himself, by careless execution of the instrument, left room for an alteration to be made, either by insertion or erasure, without defacing it or exciting the suspicion of a careful man, and the opportunity which he has afforded has been embraced and the instrument filled up with a larger amount or different terms than those which it bore at the time he signed it, he will be liable upon it as altered to any holder in good faith, without notice." But upon this proposition there is an irreconcilable conflict of authority, and the authorities which sustain the doctrine are not agreed as to its basis. We do not agree with this declaration of the rule of law; we cannot see how a forger can bind the maker of a draft, note or check any more by altering the instrument than by forging it entire. Whenever a party, in good faith, signs a complete draft, note or check, however awkwardly drawn, he should, we think, be equally protected from its alteration by forgery, in whatever mode it may be accomplished, and the parties taking such altered paper must be considered as taking it upon their own risk, so far as the question of forgery is concerned and as trusting to the character and credit of those from whom they received it and of the intermediate holders. It has been said that the free interchange of negotiable paper requires the establishment of the rule insisted upon by the plaintiff, but we do not understand the law, in giving peculiar sanction to negotiable paper in order to secure its free circulation and to protect holders in good faith for value before maturity, to go to the extent of holding the maker liable on a contract into which he never entered or gave his assent. On the contrary, the well-settled doctrine is a material alteration of a negotiable instrument, after its execution and delivery to the payee as a complete contract, avoids it, except as against parties consenting to the alteration.

#### Honesty the Best Policy.

Cincinnati Banker's Wife—My dear, you must give little Dick a spanking, and a hard one, too.  
Banker—I haven't time; I must—  
"But it won't do to overlook this fault. He stole all the money you brought home from the Sunday school collection and then went out and pitched pennies with it."  
"Great Caesar! Lost every cent of it, I suppose?"  
"No; he won a lot more than that. Some other boy had taken from his father."  
"Oh! Tell him to put my money back where he got it, like an honest boy."

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71 South Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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## M

Muzzy's Corn Starch is prepared expressly for food, is made of only the best white corn and is guaranteed absolutely pure.

## U

The popularity of Muzzy's Corn and Sun Gloss Starch is proven by the large sale, aggregating many millions of pounds each year.

## Z

The State Assayer of Massachusetts says Muzzy's Corn Starch for table use, is perfectly pure, is well prepared, and of excellent quality.

## Z

Muzzy's Starch, both for laundry and table use, is the very best offered to the consumer. All wholesale and retail grocers sell it.

## Y

### VOIGT MILLING CO.,

Proprietors of

### Crescent Roller Mills

Manufacturers of the following well known brands:

Crescent, White Rose,

Vienna, Royal Patent,

AND

ALL WHEAT FLOUR,

The Great Health Food.

W. end Pearl St. Bridge,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.

#### TIME TABLES.

##### Grand Rapids & Indiana.

All Trains daily except Sunday.

GOING SOUTH.

Traverse City & Mackinaw Ex. 9:05 a.m. Leaves.

Traverse City & Mackinaw Ex. 11:30 a.m. Leaves.

Traverse City & Mackinaw Ex. 3:30 p.m. Leaves.

Cadillac Express 5:05 p.m. Leaves.

Saginaw Express 11:25 a.m. Leaves.

Saginaw Express 10:30 a.m. Leaves.

Saginaw express runs through solid.

9:05 a.m. train has chair car to Traverse City and Mackinaw.

11:00 a.m. train has chair car for Traverse City, Petoskey and Mackinaw.

10:40 p.m. train has sleeping cars for Traverse City, Petoskey and Mackinaw.

GOING NORTH.

Cincinnati Express 7:15 a.m. Leaves.

Fort Wayne Express 10:30 a.m. Leaves.

Cincinnati Express 4:40 p.m. Leaves.

Traverse City & Mackinaw Ex. 10:50 p.m. Leaves.

7:15 a.m. train has parlor chair car for Cincinnati.

5:00 p.m. train has Woodruff sleeper for Cincinnati.

5:00 p.m. train connects with M. C. R. R. at Kalamazoo for Battle Creek, Jackson, Detroit and Canadian points, arriving in Detroit at 10:45 p.m.

Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana.

Leave. 6:30 a.m. Arrive. 10:10 a.m.

11:00 a.m. Arrive. 4:30 p.m.

4:40 p.m. Arrive. 8:50 p.m.

Leaving time at Bridge street depot 7 minutes later.

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

Detroit, Lansing & Northern.

Grand Rapids & Saginaw Division.

DEPART.

Saginaw Express 7:30 a.m. Leaves.

Saginaw Express 4:10 p.m. Leaves.

Grand Rapids Express 11:25 a.m. Leaves.

Grand Rapids Express 10:30 p.m. Leaves.

All trains arrive at and depart from Union depot.

Trains run solid both ways.

Chicago & West Michigan.

Leave. Arrive.

\*Mail. 9:10 a.m. 3:55 p.m.

\*Day Express. 12:30 p.m. 9:45 p.m.

\*Night Express. 11:00 p.m. 5:45 a.m.

\*Muskegon Express. 5:00 p.m. 11:00 a.m.

\*Daily. \*Daily except Sunday.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 12:30 p.m. and through coach on 9:10 a.m. and 11 p.m. trains.

Newaygo Division.

Leave. Arrive.

Express 4:05 p.m. 4:30 p.m.

Express 8:45 a.m. 10:20 a.m.

All trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.

The Northern terminus of this division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with E. & P. M. train to and from Ludington and Manistee.

W. A. GAVETT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. E. MILLER, General Manager.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Kalamazoo Division.

Leave. Arrive.

Ex. & Mail. N. Y. Mail. 7:45 a.m. 6:15 p.m.

4:35 p.m. 9:02 a.m. Allegan. 8:25 a.m. 6:15 p.m.

7:05 p.m. 10:06 a.m. Kalamazoo. 7:30 a.m. 4:00 p.m.

8:30 p.m. 11:35 a.m. White Pigeon. 5:55 a.m. 2:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m. 5:45 p.m. Toledo. 4:45 a.m. 1:30 p.m.

8:30 a.m. 9:40 p.m. Cleveland. 6:40 p.m. 5:35 a.m.

5:30 p.m. 11:40 p.m. Buffalo. 11:40 a.m. 8:45 a.m.

5:40 a.m. 6:50 p.m. Chicago. 11:30 p.m. 6:50 a.m.

A local freight leaves Grand Rapids at 12:50 p.m., carrying goods as far as Allegan. All trains arrive and depart except Sunday.

J. W. MCKENNEY, General Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST.

Arrive. Leaves.

\*Steamboat Express. 6:25 p.m. 6:30 p.m.

\*Through Mail. 10:50 a.m. 10:50 a.m.

\*Evening Express. 3:25 p.m. 3:50 p.m.

\*Limited Express. 6:50 a.m. 6:50 a.m.

\*Mixed, with coach. 11:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m.

GOING WEST.

Arrive. Leaves.

\*Morning Express. 1:05 p.m. 1:10 p.m.

\*Through Mail. 5:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

\*Steamboat Express. 10:40 p.m. 10:45 p.m.

\*Mixed. 7:45 a.m. 7:45 a.m.

\*Night Express. 5:25 a.m. 5:40 a.m.

\*Daily. Sundays excepted. \*Daily.

Passengers taking the 6:50 a.m. Express make close connection at Owosso for Lansing, and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:30 a.m. the following morning. The Night Express has a through Wagner car and local sleeping car from Detroit to Grand Rapids.

JAS. CAMPBELL, City Passenger Agent.

GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager Chicago.

Michigan Central.

Grand Rapids Division.

DEPART.

Detroit Express. 6:15 a.m. Leaves.

Day Express. 1:10 p.m. Leaves.

\*Atlantic Express. 10:10 p.m. Leaves.

Mixed. 6:50 a.m. Leaves.

\*Pacific Express. 6:00 a.m. Leaves.

Mail. 3:00 p.m. Leaves.

Grand Rapids Express. 10:15 p.m. Leaves.

Mixed. 5:15 p.m. Leaves.

\*Daily. All other days except Sunday. Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express trains to and from Detroit. Parlor cars run on Day Express and Grand Rapids Express to and from Detroit. Direct connections made at Detroit with all through trains East over M. C. R. R. (Canada Southern Div.)

W. W. JOHNSON, Mich. Pass. Agt., Grand Rapids.

O. W. RICHMOND, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway.

WEST. EAST.

AM. PM. LV. ARR. AM. PM. LV. ARR.

7:00 AM. 7:30 PM. St. Ignace. 8:40 AM. 5:55 PM.

5:30 AM. 12:40 PM. Marquette. 7:00 AM. 7:00 PM.

5:30 AM. 1:00 PM. Marquette. 1:45 PM. 6:10 PM.

6:08 AM. 1:35 PM. Negaunee. 1:45 PM. 5:32 PM.

6:30 AM. 2:00 PM. Houghton. 2:10 PM. 5:00 PM.

6:34 AM. 2:04 PM. Calumet. 2:10 PM. 5:00 PM.

PM. PM. LV. ARR. PM. PM. LV. ARR.

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

## G. G. A. VOIGT & CO.

Proprietors of

### Star Roller Mills.

Manufacturers of

"Our Patent,"

"Star,"

"Calla Lily,"

"Golden Sheaf,"

"Our Fancy."

Rye Flour, Granulated Meal,

Bolted Meal, Bran Mid-

dlings and Screenings.

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Full Line of

### LUBRICATING OILS.

We make a specialty of

### EUREKA OIL,

Which for Farm Machinery and general purposes is the Best Brand on the market.

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J. G. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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## Century Spice Mills,

IMPORTERS OF

### TEAS, COFFEES & SPICES.

OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED BRANDS:

JAPAN TEA---"Red Dragon" Chop.

COFFEE---O. G. Plantation Java,

Imperial, Javoka, Banner, Mexican.

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Fire and Burglar Proof

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PERKINS & HESS,

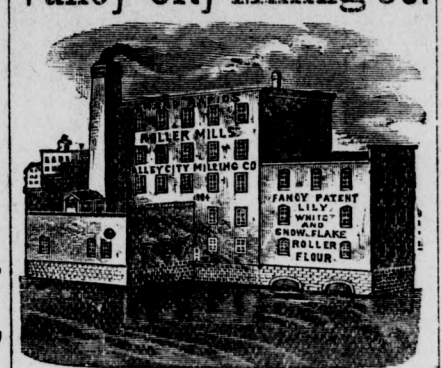
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Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

NOS. 122 and 134 LOUIS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

WE CARRY A STOCK OF CAKE TALLOW FOR MILL USE.

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OUR LEADING BRANDS:

Roller Champion,

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Lily White,

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