

# The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 1.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1884.

NO. 33.



HEADQUARTERS!

—FOR—

Sporting Goods

—AND—

OUT DOOR GAMES,

Base Ball Goods,

Marbles, Tops,

Fishing Tackle,

Croquet, Lawn Tennis,

Indian Clubs,

Dumb Bells,

Boxing Gloves.

We wish the Trade to notice the fact that we are

Headquarters on these Goods

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

Our Trade Mark Bats

—ARE THE—

BEST AND CHEAPEST

In the Market.

Send for our New Price List for 1884.

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20 and 22 Monroe Street,

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G. S. YALE & BRO.,

—Manufacturers of—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,

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40 and 42 South Division St.,

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KEMINK, JONES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Perfumes,

Colognes, Hair Oils,

Flavoring Extracts,

Baking Powders,

Bluings, Etc., Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

KEMINK'S

"Red Bark Bitters"

—AND—

The Oriole Manufacturing Co.

42 West Bridge Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## THE HARVEST OF EGGS.

There is no form in which nutritious food is put up more neatly and compactly than in the brittle white cups of the egg shell, and nothing in the line of provender more generally acceptable to the human palate. And yet it is not generally known what a vast affair the egg industry really is, or what care and pains man takes, what voyages he makes or what terrible dangers he encounters in order that the markets may be kept supplied with this tempting and favorite article of food.

Some information in regard to it, therefore, may not prove without interest to our readers. The eggs of a great variety of birds are used for food, but the gallinaceous birds which include the domestic hens, turkeys, guinea fowl, &c., supply much the greater proportion of the annual harvest. Of hen's eggs, the number consumed is simply immense, and is constantly on the increase. In illustration, it may be mentioned that the eggs imported into England from the Continent, in the year 1844, amounted to 44,000,000. In 1860 they had increased to nearly 160,000,000. At the present time they reach the enormous total of 785,000,000.

Yet this is but a fraction of the number of eggs consumed by our English cousins. Their own hens are as industrious as those of their neighbors of France and Belgium, and produce at least as many as are imported, while Ireland adds some 500,000,000 to the annual supply. Thus the total consumption of England must equal 2,000,000,000. Great as this number is, it seems small in comparison with that of the egg harvest of the United States, most of which must be eaten at home. The *Popular Science Monthly* estimates the egg product of this country at 9,000,000,000. Of this number about 300,000,000 go to the New York market alone.

In addition to the eggs yielded by our domestic fowls, great numbers of the eggs of wild fowl are gathered and sold. These are chiefly the eggs of sea birds, and are collected at their breeding places on the barren islands or headlands of the ocean. Those yielded by members of the Duck, the Gull and the Tern families are the favorites. On the barren keeps or low, sandy islets of the West Indies, the Sea Swallow, or terns, congregates in myriads. When visitors land on these keys the birds fly up in clouds that darken the air and with a noise that drowns the roar of the breakers. Their eggs are delicious, and are gathered in great quantities during the spring months.

One species of the Tern refuses to leave its nest on the approach of visitors. It has been called the noddy, from its personal stupidity. This species is present in vast multitudes, the nests being so close together that it is no very easy matter to walk between them. The eggs, which are very palatable, are collected in great numbers.

In the seas of the north one of the most important of the egg-laying birds is the celebrated Eider Duck. But the egg of this bird is a secondary object with collectors. Its precious and delicate down is still more valuable. In Iceland and the islands of Norway these birds are guarded with the greatest care during the nesting season, and they congregate in great multitudes. Even in Greenland, where they are recklessly slaughtered, upwards of 50,000 eggs are collected yearly, and the barren coasts of Labrador are annually visited by "eggers" in search of the eggs of these and other birds.

But in Norway and Iceland, where they are carefully preserved, an enormous harvest of eggs is made. The eggs are 3 inches long and 2 thick, and as a rule about four or five are taken annually from each nest, two or three being left for the female to hatch out.

But the eggs, as we have said, form but a portion of the marketable products of the Eider Ducks. They have the peculiar habit, after laying two or three eggs, of plucking the soft white down from their breasts to cover them. This down is carefully gathered along with the eggs. The same process is repeated once or twice during the season. The story has long been extant that, when the female has exhausted her down, the male comes to her aid, and that the eggs are no longer disturbed when seen to be covered by his darker colored offering. Unfortunately for this pretty story of domestic co-operation, it is now said to be a fable. It is one of those neat traditions that keep long simply because people like the sound of them, but which will not bear investigation. The down is very soft, and so elastic that less than an ounce of it will fill a large hat, yet two or three pounds can be compressed within the hand.

An Iceland traveler gives an interesting account of the Eider nesting grounds on the small island of Vig. Here the birds nest everywhere—not only in the holes cut for them in the turf soil, but all over and around the single farm house of the island. The garden walls, the thatched roof, the window ledges and the interior of out-houses were taken possession of, and one adventurous duck had even made its nest in the door scraper. The birds are so tame as to let themselves be stroked upon the neck, though the males cackle around very uneasily during the process.

The Gulls, the Guillemots, the Geese and other birds of the northern seas are also important sources of the egg supply. But many of these birds nest on the narrow ledges of precipitous cliffs, and the gathering of their eggs is a difficult and very dangerous service. On the Faroe Islands, to the north of Scotland, the egg hunters are lowered at the end of an immense rope 2 inches thick and 900 feet long. Swinging in the air, at the mercy of the wind or of a frayed strand of the rope, they descend from cliff to cliff and rock to rock hunting every nook and cranny for eggs and birds. Now they come up with a well-filled sack. But again, to the terrible dismay of their fellows at the summit of the cliff, the rope comes up light and empty. The daring egg hunter has lost his hold and has fallen into the boiling waves at the foot of the lofty precipice, to be ground to atoms against the rugged edges of the rocks.

On the island of St. Kilda a somewhat different method is pursued. Here the eggs of the wild geese are sought at the foot of less precipitous cliffs. Two men climb to the top of the cliff, taking with them a rope of twisted cowhide covered with sheepskin. Each ties an end of this rope to his body, and one man descends the cliff, while the other braces himself at its summit. He first fills his sack with eggs, and attaches as many goslings as he can to his body, the frightened little creatures clinging by their claws. When the signal is given, his companion at the top hauls him up, turning round and round like a windlass and twisting the rope around his body. The industry is a very productive one, and a cowhide rope forms a large part of the dowry of a St. Kilda belle.

Another source of the egg harvest comes from an animal very unlike a bird. This is the Sea Turtle, a creature who is a very diligent and effective egg layer. It lays from 150 to 200 eggs at a time, and this several times a year. For this purpose, sandy shores are visited, where the clumsy traveler quickly digs a hole with his hind feet, lays its eggs and then covers them up to be hatched by the sun. Turtle eggs are esteemed a great delicacy by the natives of the tropics, and they seek for them by probing the sand with a light stiff cane. The young turtles, however, soon hatch out, and run in great regiments of comical little creatures across the sands to the sea, with an instinctive haste to escape their multitude of enemies.

In regard to the eggs of sea fowl, there are other localities than those above mentioned in which they are largely gathered, and other birds which yield them. Thus the waste places on the coast of Northern Ireland yield them in great numbers; parts of the African coast are very prolific; Turks Island, near New Zealand, is a noted locality; and islands generally, if they have uninhabited coast lands, are utilized as nesting places.

Of other birds than those mentioned, the Auk yields vast quantities of eggs, which are very largely collected on the coast of Labrador; and the eggs of the dusky petrel are sent from Bass Strait to Australia in immense numbers.

There are various birds whose eggs have a remarkable value for their size, as well as for their delicacy. Thus the eggs of the Mallard birds of Celebes, which are considered specially delicious, are each large enough to fill an ordinary tin cup, and to make with bread and rice, an acceptable meal.

Of our domestic egg layers, the egg of the hen weighs from 1½ to 2 ounces; of the duck, from 2 to 3; of the turkey, from 3 to 4; and of the goose, from 4 to 6 ounces. But the egg of the Ostrich, which is growing into repute as a valuable food element, is equal in weight to 24 or 36 hens' eggs, according to different authorities. The number of eggs laid by each bird is variously estimated at from 16 to 30. But we are told that single individual birds have laid as many as 82 eggs in a season. Calculating each of these at the smaller estimate of 24 hens' eggs, the total product of such a bird would be equal to nearly 2,000 of the eggs of our domestic fowl.

The eggs of the Australian Emu are nearly as large as those of the ostrich. They are strong in flavor, but are eaten with relish by the settlers. Those of the Rhea, or South American Ostrich, are also valued as a food supply. The nests of this bird yield from 40 to 70 eggs. The largest eggs known are those of certain extinct birds. Those of the Moa, of New Zealand, have been found which measured 10 inches long and 7 broad. Those of the extinct Apornis, of Madagascar, were still larger, each having a capacity equal to that of 148 hens' eggs.

It is perhaps best to say nothing here about the celebrated Roc's egg of Arabian fable. A bird large enough to carry off an elephant in its talons would not make a very desirable domestic fowl, even though it laid an egg as large as a meeting house. We can be well satisfied that the Roc's egg does not exist outside the enchanted limits of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," however valuable a Lenten entertainment it would make.

Speaking of the Lenten fast, it may be well to repeat a good story which comes to us from the far-off land of Russia. In this benighted region, once upon a time a worthy

father of the church, solicitous for the spiritual welfare of his congregation, and fearing that they were disobeying his injunction against egg-eating in Lent, took the trouble to specifically repeat the prohibition. To make sure that they should not escape him by some subterfuge, he detailed every conceivable method in which eggs could be cooked, and threatened the terrors of the church against any sinner who should dare to partake of eggs prepared in any of these prohibited and profane methods. Some time afterward, in his pastoral rounds, he happened suddenly into the hut of a peasant, who was hungrily regaling his eyes upon some object suspended above the fire. What was the surprise and horror of our worthy priest to perceive that the shrewd sinner had an egg suspended by a string, and slowly roasting in the heat of the fire. It was a mode of egg-cooking which had never entered into his imagination, and which, therefore, remained unprohibited. At a loss what to say under such unimagined circumstances the discomfited priest broke out with:

"O, you unprecedented sinner! Who ever taught you to cook eggs in that fashion?" The discovered culprit, a little fearful of consequences, and eager to shift the responsibility to broader shoulders, replied:

"Don't blame me for it, father. It was the devil who put it into my head."

During this colloquy, as the story goes, Satan himself was seated cross-legged on a barrel in a corner of the hut, no doubt in high enjoyment of the situation. But the father of evil, despite his load of lies, decidedly objected to be saddled with this new sin, and blurted out from his corner:

"He lies, your reverence! I never saw the trick myself before."

At this point the curtain drops, and we are left to imagine the conclusion of this interesting scene.

But to return from the region of fable to that of fact, it may be well to briefly describe the various modes of preserving eggs. Hermetically sealed, as are these neat packages of provender, they have the elements of decay within themselves, and become very quickly the objects of abhorrence to any well regulated household, unless their decay is arrested. This can be most easily performed by preventing the passage of air through the pores of the shell. This object is accomplished in the United States by the liming process, which keeps them fit for every purpose but boiling. In China, a paste made of lime, salt and ashes is used for the same purpose. Egg raising is a highly-important industry in the Flowery Kingdom, and the preservative paste is made with great care. The eggs are said to come out something the worse in looks and smell; but our Chinese cousins have strong stomachs, and are not apt to let a squeamish nose interfere with their appetites.

In some parts of England, eggs are preserved by boiling, removing the shells and pickling. The new methods of food preservation, so much in vogue in our day, have been found applicable to eggs, and the processes of canning and desiccating are now largely practiced. Among the Germans, egg-canning is becoming an important branch of industry. The desiccating and condensing process is principally practiced in the United States, the cities of St. Louis and New York being the main seats of this new and important industry. Air and water are the two great foes to human food. Fairly get rid of them and it may be kept indefinitely. This is the basis of all modern food preservation. Oxygen is defeated by air-tight cans; water is got rid of by drying processes; and thus we are learning how to make a fruit yielding summer of the whole round year.

Having said so much in regard to eggs, as a food product, a few words as to eggs considered for themselves alone may not be amiss. And, first, what is an egg? We know, of course, that it contains the germ of an animal, but this germ constitutes only a microscopic portion of the yolk. All the remaining contents of the egg are provided as food for the young animal. The yolk, or yolk, is a rich and specially adapted food, which serves to build up the framework of the body of the growing embryo. The white, or egg albumen, serves as food for the young animal after it has attained a certain development, and ere it is ready to break through the shell and to seek food for itself in the outer world.

The quantity of food thus provided by the parent varies greatly in different orders of animals. In viviparous animals the egg is usually very minute, the embryo being fed directly from the blood vessels of the parent until fully developed. Among oviparous animals, its size is governed by special circumstances. The young of birds leave the egg in a highly developed state. They, therefore, need a considerable store of food within the egg. But in the case of insects, which leave the egg in the miniature condition of larva, the food supply is comparatively small. The young insect has to shift for itself not only in its growth to maturity, but also in its development to the typical form of its species. It is "born, but not made," and has to finish its own making from the caterpillar to the butterfly form, or from the larva to other insect types.

To us, the typical egg is a roundish or

oval body, embraced in a thin, smooth and brittle shell of carbonate of lime. But from this type there are wide deviations. The eggs of insects, for instance, are far from smooth, but are covered with spines, pits and tubercles in the most varied arrangement. In snakes and lizards the egg is covered with a strong parchment-like membrane. The eggs of sharks and rays are enclosed in a four-sided horny case, with tendril-like processes to fasten them to floating seaweed. These egg cases, when cast ashore, are familiarly known as "mermaid's purses." The egg covering of the bony fishes, such as trout and salmon, is very elastic, so that they will "rebound from the floor like an india rubber ball." This, probably, is to prevent their being crushed in the gravelly beds of streams. The eggs of frogs and toads are covered with a tough layer of albuminous substance, which expands in water into a transparent jelly. Those of the frog occur in great masses, piled together like minute cannon balls; while those of the toad are united like strings of beads.

Many of the mollusks make additional coverings for their eggs, some of which are very curious. A form very common on our sea coasts consists of a long central cord, which is strung with successive flat disks, gradually decreasing in size. These disks are hollow, and in their sides may be seen minute holes, through which the young shell fish has escaped.

Before concluding, some reference to the number of eggs laid by different animals may be desirable. These vary greatly—from one to many millions. Of the vertebrate animals, the fishes yield far the greater number of eggs. Some species, indeed, yield only a few eggs, but others produce millions. The cod fish is one of the most prolific, the roe of a 20 lb. cod containing nearly 5,000,000 of eggs. The sturgeon is also highly prolific, the eggs forming usually one-third of its entire weight. Could all these eggs yield mature fish, the oceans would be crowded with single species; but so many other fish feed on the eggs and the young as to easily keep down their numbers. Fish roe also forms part of the human egg harvest, particularly that of the sturgeon, which is esteemed as a table delicacy by the Russians, in a prepared form known as *caviare*.

Of the molluscan animals, the oyster is one of the most prolific. A single oyster yields nearly 2,000,000 eggs. Efforts are now making by the United States Fish Commission to artificially propagate the oyster. In view of the decreasing numbers of this valuable food animal, these experiments are of the greatest importance. If the oyster can be artificially reared from its eggs, like the fish, the annual harvest of shell fish may be enormously increased. So far, the experiments have proven unsuccessful, but Professor Ryder, of the Fish Commission, intends to repeat them, with improved methods, this summer.

Of other prolific egg layers, the white ant is a remarkable instance. The queen of this species is simply an enormous egg bag, several hundred times larger than any of her subjects. She is said to lay 80,000 eggs per day, and as this is continued for about two years, her total number of eggs must amount to about 50,000,000.

This, however, is considerably surpassed by some other animals. Prof. Baird estimates that an eel may contain at one time 9,000,000, eggs. A nematode worm was found by him to hold 60,000,000 and a tape worm more than 100,000,000 eggs. It would be rather unfortunate if all the eggs of the tape worm could have a chance to develop.

Fortunately, the creatures which lay eggs in such enormous quantities do so because very few of them have any chance in the life struggle. As the chance to develop increases, the number diminishes, and the animal which lays but one egg at a time may yield as many mature offspring as the millionfold egg layer. As for our egg supply, we must look to the less busy layers, and welcome the triumphant cackle of the hen as an intimation that she has added one more egg to the annual harvest.

Pickled tea forms a common article of consumption in Burmah. The leaf, after pickling, is first steamed, and then spread out on mats to dry. When dry it is deposited in a pit lined with bamboos, and pressed down, layer after layer, until the pit is filled up, when it is covered up with branches and leaves of trees, and earth heaped over it. The tea is left thus for a month or six weeks, when it becomes fit for use. It is then tightly compressed into wooden baskets, which are submerged four days or a week before being finally taken up. The great secret is to keep the tea wet. The leaf is eaten in its moist state and undergoes no process of cooking. The Burmese flavor it with a sprinkling of salt and coconut scrapings, and prize it above all other pickles. Their taste must undoubtedly be fearfully vitiated.

Appearances are often deceptive, and many a man is misjudged by trifles. The peacock struts with its head in the air as though it were the monarch of creation—while the valuable and honest watch-dog carries his head low. In the grain field the light heads are the tallest, while the well-filled heads hang down.

## BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

### Interest—On Promissory Note.

A note of \$1,000 made in Nebraska bore "12 per cent. interest from date. In an action upon this note, it not having been paid, Kellogg vs. Lavender, the trial court allowed but legal interest, 7 per cent., from the maturity of the note to the entry of judgment. The plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court of Nebraska, where it was decided that the note carried the interest stated in it, 12 per cent., until judgment was entered, and then the legal rate began.

### Bank Check—What Is.

An instrument drawn by a depositor on a bank in the following form, after giving the date and the name of the bank: "Pay to A and B for account of C & Co., ten hundred and eighteen 23-100 dollars," and signed by the depositor, is a valid bank check and will operate to transfer to the payees an amount of the drawers' funds, on deposit, equal to the sum named on its face. The words "for the account of C & Co." do not change its character as a check.—Supreme Court Illinois, case of Ridgely National Bank vs. Pattem & Hamilton.

### Letters Patent as Assets.

Letters patent belonging to a firm are to be dealt with on a dissolution of the firm like other partnership property. That which was partnership property before the dissolution continues to be so afterward, and a sale of the whole personal property will be ordinarily enforced by a court of equity, and an account ordered of profits made since the dissolution. The surviving partner is not allowed to divide the property in specie, or take it himself at a valuation, or to have its value ascertained otherwise than in a sale, but he must turn all the assets into an available form, so far as this can be done.—Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

### Sale—Agreement Not to Continue Business Damages.

The case of Stafford vs. Shortreed, appealed to the Supreme Court of Iowa, involved an agreement, on the part of A., who sold out the business and the good-will thereof to B., not to go into the same business in the vicinity for three years, under penalty of \$100. The agreement was violated and B. got out an injunction against A., which was afterward dissolved, and an appeal taken, resulting in the following decision: "It is to be presumed that the plaintiff made his contract with a full knowledge of the defendant's financial standing and ability to discharge his obligations. If he had doubts upon the question he should have required some security to protect himself against any damages he might sustain by reason of the defendant's failure to observe his agreement. All he can have is the ordinary process of the law to enforce payment; he can not have an injunction to restrain the defendant from doing business. The amount the defendant agreed to pay is in the nature of liquidated damages; it can not be regarded as a penalty, because the actual damages here must, in the nature of things, be subject of mere conjecture; they can not be established by evidence, even approximately."

### The Wagon or Dray.

Some drivers seem to think that in order to make a wagon wear well it is very necessary to grease the axle repeatedly; but there never was a greater mistake. A well made wheel will wear from 10 to 25 years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not properly attended to they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wood axle-trees, and castor oil for iron. Just enough lubricator should be applied to give the spindle a slight coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and work by the shoulder hands and nut washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an iron axle, first wipe clean with a cloth wet with turpentine; then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end—one teaspoonful is ample for the whole. Let the fifth wheel of a wagon or carriage alone; if it greates, tighten the king bolt, but in no event put any grease or oil upon it. Any greasy substance will attract dust and grit, which is augmented each time it is greased, and will eventually wear it out. Use does not wear out the majority.

### Good Words Unsolicited.

A. Conklin, general dealer, Bloomer Center: "Your paper is a good one, and I think it pays every dealer in Michigan to take it." James J. Gee, hardware, Whitehall: "Enclosed find \$1. I have waited this late that I might know whether to pay up to date and discontinue or take it the year. I am satisfied it is just what every dealer should have who wishes to buy and sell to the best advantage."

For bargains in groceries, write I. E. Messmore or "Dick" Warner, as the former is closing out his entire stock.

# The Michigan Tradesman.

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

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1884.

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

To newspaper men is commonly accorded the palm of taking the first rank as prevaricators; but THE TRADESMAN has discovered a class of men who can discount the editorial profession nine days in the week—the telephone managers.

The Detroit Free Press has sent the "Champion Liar of Christendom," yept Clark, to this city to write up our industries. If Grand Rapids needed to be lied about, this man would fill the bill; but, fortunately, we are in a position to stand on our merits. The Free Press is usually happy in the selection of its editorial and business staff, but in this case it has been imposed upon, and the sending of such a character to Grand Rapids is an insult to the city.

A correspondent writes: "Why don't you boom the Delinquent Debtor Department?" If it were in THE TRADESMAN'S power to run such a department alone, it would be a regular feature of the paper every week; but the success or failure of the undertaking rests with the dealers themselves. THE TRADESMAN stands in readiness to print every contribution that comes to hand, but unless more interest is manifested in the matter, it will be safe to conclude that the project is not fruitful of practical results.

The bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of oleomargarine and other butter imitations has passed both houses of the New York Legislature and received the signature of the Governor, and has consequently become a law. Nevertheless, one of the largest wholesale dealers in imitation butter in New York City declares his determination to continue the sale of the article. He says that he will offer oleomargarine and butterine for sale on their merits, that is, for what they are. If he is arrested for so doing, he will contest the law on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The outcome of such litigation will be looked for with much interest, as the triumph or defeat of the law will determine the feasibility of similar litigation in other states.

## Mark Twain on Smoking.

I am 46 years old and have smoked immoderately during thirty-eight years, with the exception of a few intervals which I will speak of presently. During the first seven years of my life I had no health. I may almost say that I lived on allopathic medicine, but since that period I have hardly known what sickness is. My health has been excellent, and remains so. As I have already said, I began to smoke immoderately when I was 8 years old; that is I began with 100 cigars a month, and by the time I was 10 I had increased my allowance to 200 a month. Before I was 30 I had increased it to 300 a month. I think I do not smoke more than that now. I am quite sure I never smoke less. Once when I was 15 I ceased smoking for three months, but I do not remember whether the effect resulting was good or evil. I repeated this experiment again when I was 22 but I do not remember what the result was. I repeated the experiment once more when I was 34, and ceased from smoking during a year and a half. My health did not improve, because it was not possible to improve health that was already perfect. As I never permitted myself to regret this abstinence, I experienced no sort of inconvenience from it. I wrote nothing but occasional magazine articles during pastime, and, as I never wrote one except under strong impulse, I observed no lack of faculty, but by and by I sat down with a contract behind me to write a book of 500 or 600 pages—the book called "Roughing It"—and then I found myself seriously obstructed. I was three weeks writing six chapters; then I gave up the fight, resumed my 300 cigars, burned the six chapters, and wrote the book in three months, without any bother or difficulty. I find smoking to be the best of all inspirations for the pen, and, in my particular case, no sort of detriment to the health. During eight months of the year I am at home, and that period is my holiday. In it I do nothing but very occasional, miscellaneous work; therefore 300 cigars a month is a sufficient amount to keep my constitution on a firm basis. During the family summer vacation, which we spend elsewhere, I work five hours every day and five days every week. I allow myself the fullest possible amount of inspiration; consequently, I ordinarily smoke fifteen cigars during my five hours' labor, and, if my interest reaches the enthusiastic point, I smoke more; I smoke with all my might and allow no intervals.

"Can you give me a little money on that account of yours this morning?" "No, I don't believe I can this morning." "Well, will you appoint a time when you can. You have traded with me a good deal and you have never paid me a cent." "I know it. I am a free trader."

## AMONG THE TRADE.

### IN THE CITY.

Gaius W. Perkins, of the firm of Perkins & Hess, is in Boston, looking up the wool market.

A. C. Barclay has engaged in the grocery business at Reed City. Shields, Bulkley & Lemon furnished the stock.

B. F. Emery and E. P. Dana take the territory formerly covered by John H. McIntyre for Gray, Burt & Kingman, Chicago.

John H. McIntyre, late with Gray, Burt & Kingman, Chicago, has accepted a position with Arthur Meigs & Co., as house salesman.

J. L. Cochran, of M. E. McDowell & Co., Chicago, spent Saturday among the jobbing trade here in the interest of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Co.

Eugene Burdick, who has been in the meat business at East Jordan for some time past, has added a line of groceries. The stock was purchased of Arthur Meigs & Co.

Albert F. Hazeltine, for several months past entry clerk for Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., has accepted a position with Dr. J. D. Bowman, the West Fulton street druggist.

Ranleider & Winter have purchased the grocery and furnishing goods stock of S. A. Pangborn, at Blanchard, and added a complete line of dry goods, furnished by Spring & Company. Mr. Downs took the order.

N. G. Burt, Cross Village, writes the trade here that he has effected a settlement with Hannah, Lay & Co. on the same basis offered the Grand Rapids creditors, 35 per cent, and that checks for each creditor's pro rata may be expected shortly.

Christian Bertsch, of Rindge, Bertsch & Co., states that in his opinion dealers will be wise to withhold making purchases for rubber goods at present, as the bottom has dropped out of crude rubber, and prices on all grades are extremely likely to go lower.

Local lumber dealers state that there have been more enquiries for the cheaper goods during the past week than ever before. Orders are coming in very plentiful, and every firm in the city is behind with its orders. The lumber merchants have waited until their yards are completely exhausted, and stimulated by the active demand that has lately arisen, are growing impatient at the delay in shipping their orders.

Chas. E. Belknap, of this city, and R. G. Lakey, of Kalamazoo, have taken possession of the E. B. Woodward hardware stock at Kalkaska, and will carry on the business until every creditor has been paid in full, and Mr. Woodward is able to resume business on his own account. Being pressed by Detroit creditors, he recently gave a chattel mortgage for \$2,500, and learning that it was about to be foreclosed, Messrs. Belknap and Lakey purchased the mortgage to protect themselves and other creditors. They are confident that Mr. Woodward is solvent, and have faith in his ability to pull through the present crisis with credit and capital restored. His embarrassment is attributed to heavy buying, coupled with the depression of the winter business.

### AROUND THE STATE.

Patch Bros., druggists at St. Johns, have sold out.

R. E. Best has engaged in the drug business at Holland.

J. S. Gamble has started a confectionery store at Ludington.

John Mead succeeds Wm. Monroe in general trade at Berlin.

Ed. Keeler succeeds the firm of Long & Keeler at Big Rapids.

E. Franke & Co. have engaged in the meat business at Reed City.

Chas. Martin has started in the flour and feed business at Pierson.

C. F. Walden, grocer at Leroy, has sold out to Parson & Johnson.

Bera & Kipp, general dealers at Banfield, are succeeded by Kipp & Iden.

M. Crittenden has sold his meat market at Portland to Esteb & Talmadge.

A. R. Cress succeeds Alexander Cheves in the meat business at Hersey.

Geo. W. Weaver, of Detroit, has engaged in the dry goods business at Lonia.

H. N. Willis has bought out F. F. Ward & Co., general dealers at Prairieville.

Brown & Cairns succeeds W. L. Brown in the grocery business at Prairieville.

J. H. Beamer & Co. succeed J. H. Beamer in the grocery business at Hastings.

Notier & Locker, general dealers at Graafschap, are succeeded by Notier & Boven.

E. J. Whitright has engaged in the grocery and provision business at Charlotte.

Lewis Heiler, of Howard City, will engage in the bakery business at Mancelona.

I. J. Quick & Co., Allendale, will handle a line of agricultural implements this season.

Thos. R. Garter, meat dealer at Coopersville, has sold a half interest in the business to C. Ives. The firm name will be Ives & Garter.

### STRAY FACTS.

Miss Emma Earl has opened a millinery store at Reed City.

Rathbun & McManus succeed R. C. Rathbun in the fovydry business at Saranac.

Fisk & Lavine, shingle manufacturers at Howard City, are succeeded by Warren Fisk.

Allendale clamors for a grist mill, and offers to render substantial aid to such an enterprise.

Kolford & Teravis, general dealers at Hamilton, are about to engage in the manufacture of brick at that place.

The Manton Manufacturing Co. has purchased a large steam mill at South Boardman and has a contract to cut 18,000,000 feet of pine where the mill is located.

The Milwaukee Oil Co., capital \$50,000, has been organized in East Saginaw to work in Roscommon, Crawford, Oscoda, and Saginaw counties. Iron, copper, and silver ores will be mined and smelted.

Elmira Gazette: The fragrance of the leek can now be distinctly discerned in the breathings of the small boy who walks into town from the country to swap two dozen eggs for a bar of soap and two yards of calico.

Mancelona Herald: The best point in Northern Michigan for a grist mill is right here in Mancelona, and the probability is that before the season is over some one who understands the business will see the matter in the same light we do.

A year ago last Tuesday Newaygo was almost annihilated by fire, but it was a blessing in disguise. Since then \$100,000 worth of building and similar improvements have been made, and perhaps as much more will be spent there in the same way next year.

The fish dealers on Little Traverse Bay handled during the year ending April 1, 1884, only 410,000 pounds, which is 100,000 pounds less than was shipped by Connable & Son alone the year before. The fisheries all around the lakes show a similar falling off.—Petoskey Record.

### Things Heard on the Street.

That Dr. J. B. Evans is writing a play.

That D. C. Underwood will be the first mayor of Elmira.

That James Fox will sell \$200,000 worth of goods this year.

That Charley Yale rejoices over the advent of a 12 pound boy.

That Dick Warner was recently offered a situation by Clark, Jewell & Co.

That the proposed consolidation of grocery jobbing houses has fallen through.

Casper Schuler, Elk Rapids, succeeds John Ocker in the saloon business.

That more new grocery stocks are being fitted out here this spring than ever before.

That the question of establishing an exclusive wholesale dry goods house is being agitated.

That no move has yet been taken to organize a "Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange."

That Eugene Klein, the West Bridge street druggist, is small by nature as well as by name.

That Heman G. Barlow and brother have a large-sized fortune in their manifold copying patent.

That in the event of a Democratic administration next year, Arthur Meigs will be postmaster.

That Chas. E. Belknap may take an interest in the E. B. Woodward hardware business at Kalkaska.

That Henry Fairchild has a revolver in readiness for the next man that wants to make him an assignee.

That "Hub" Baker will go on the road for Shields, Bulkley & Lemon, as soon as Messmore retires from business.

That John Caulfield is on the lookout for a residence in a fashionable locality, to cost about \$50,000—his profits on last year's business.

### How to Detect Counterfeit Butter.

"Butter dealers are having a hard time of it," said a prominent produce dealer the other day. "Everybody thinks we are trying to palm off counterfeit butter on them, I have taken great pains to show my regular customers how to tell genuine butter from the fraudulent article. Counterfeit butter may look nice and smell sweet when the tub is first opened, but after it is exposed to the air for a while, a slightly unpleasant smell can always be detected. If a little of it is rubbed between the fingers it will turn white, while the genuine butter will not change color."

### Meeting With Great Success.

From the American Furniture Gazette.

The MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, established at Grand Rapids some months ago, is meeting with great success. It was recently enlarged to eight pages, and now presents a very creditable appearance, which is borne out by the value and interest of its contents. Ably and interestingly edited, it has built up a good circulation in the country tributary to Grand Rapids, and is proving a valuable aid to the commerce of that city.

At the convention of the candy manufacturers of the United States at Chicago a few days ago, about 100 firms were represented. The main object of the association is mutual good fellowship, and one of the greatest boons they conferred on the community at large, was, with one accord, to instruct the executive committee to closely watch, and legally prosecute to the full extent of the law, under sanction of the association, any manufacturer of candy, who should use under whatever form "Teira Alba" or kindred mineral matters as an adulterant.

"How much do you ask for a dollar's worth of sugar?" "Let's see. We have sold a dollar's worth of sugar for a dollar ever since we've been in the business," said the grocer, smilingly. "I didn't know; I only got eighty-seven cents' worth for a dollar here the other day."

Fruit canning is supposed to be a modern invention, but they had preserved pairs in the ark.

## "INVESTIGATING FRAUDS."

Business Methods that are Peculiar. to Say the Least.

The action of Judge Montgomery, in the Circuit Court Saturday, refusing to allow the claims of Turner & Carroll and Stone & Hyde for \$499.37 for "expense incurred in negotiating alleged frauds" in the Newman case finds frequent commendation in commercial and business circles. That the decision was just, both in point of law and equity, all who are in any way acquainted with the facts in the matter will agree. To those who have not noted the points in this celebrated case, however, a brief rehearsal of the principal facts may not be out of place. Early in the winter P. E. Newman & Co., Hebrew shoe dealers, made an assignment to Wm. M. Robinson, having \$30,709.62 liabilities and \$12,375.14 nominal assets. The failure was a fraudulent one on the face of it, and steps were immediately taken to ferret out the matter. A number of Boston creditors dispatched a lawyer named Knowlton to Grand Rapids, who did too much talking for the good of his clients, urged that steps be taken to remove the assignee, and finally insisted that Turner & Carroll be employed to conduct the investigation in behalf of the creditors. The demand coming ostensibly from "two-thirds of the creditors," the assignee consented to the arrangement, first securing from Messrs. Turner & Carroll a written contract to the effect that they would take whatever the judge awarded them in full payment for their services in working up fraud. In the meantime, the Newmans expressed a desire to compromise the matter, offering 40 per cent. in full settlement. This offer some of the creditors were inclined to accept, but on being positively assured by Turner & Carroll that the latter would be able to establish a clear case of fraud and secure for every creditor the full amount of his claim, they held off, and the offer of compromise was withdrawn. Up to the present time, however, no fraud has been established, but Turner & Carroll, et al brought up a bill for \$499.37, and asked that it be allowed out of the assets of the estate. This claim was contested by Redpath Bros., of Boston, on the ground that it was excessive and not properly itemized. Mr. Edward Taggart appeared as attorney for the Boston firm, and presented the case of the opposing creditor. The matter came up in the Circuit Court on Saturday, and the claim was denied, Judge Montgomery holding that as Turner & Carroll were alleged to have been employed by two-thirds of the creditors, that proportion of them should pay for the services claimed to have been rendered, and that the expense should not be saddled upon them all. This view of the case is especially pleasing to those who opposed the employment of "experts in detecting fraud," as nothing was accomplished in the investigation, and there was not a shadow of reason why the claim should be allowed. The judge also cut down the amount asked by the assignee as his fee, and reduced other claims for expenses, thus saving to the estate \$609. The total resources amounted to \$2,667, out of which the assignee paid \$500 for exemptions, and is now authorized to pay \$578.12, as the costs involved. This leaves the amount to be distributed among the creditors at \$1,588.88, which is equivalent to a dividend of 5 per cent. on the entire amount of the liabilities, or about 7 per cent. on the amount of claims proven, about \$24,000. And now the creditors are sick at heart that they did not accept the proffered 40 per cent., instead of listening to irresponsible promises.

### Eating Candy on Contract.

From the New York Confectioner.

The story that a resident of a Georgia town has purchased from a confectioner for \$12 the right to eat unlimited candy for a month would be more interesting than it is if the age of the purchaser had been specified. As the purchaser is spoken of as "he," we may assume that he is of the male sex, but whether he is a man or a small boy we are not told. During the first week of his contract he had gained five and a half pounds in weight, and has expressed confidence that he can eat two and a half pounds of candy on the twentieth day. From this we hazard the conjecture that he does not eat more than that amount daily, in which case he certainly is a man. The capacity of the average small boy for candy is said by the best authorities to be eleven and a half pounds. A full-grown girl is known to have a capacity of nine pounds of caramels which is equivalent to a little more than ten pounds of miscellaneous candy, while no man so far as is known, has never eaten at one time more than three pounds of candy. Were the Georgia person a small boy he would doubtless have eaten fifty pounds of candy during the first week, and would, if weighed any time during that period, have shown an increase in weight of fully eight pounds. Moreover, no confectioner would ever have agreed to furnish a small boy unlimited candy for four weeks for the ridiculous low sum of \$12, for the small boy who cannot eat \$20 worth of candy per week is unworthy of the name. The Georgia person is thus undoubtedly a man and a colonel, and we feel no certainty as to whether he will bankrupt the confectioner or his own stomach.

### Visiting Buyers.

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

Wm. Jones, Morley.  
Weertman & Virher, Zeeland.  
J. L. Handy, Woodstock.  
A. W. Fenton, Bailey.  
M. Carman, Altona.  
J. R. Trask, Grattan Center.  
Fred Tracy, of Cumner Lumber Co., Cadillac.  
O. R. Bush, Deer Lake.  
J. V. Crandall & Son, Sand Lake.  
Henry Plumb, Mill Creek.  
Chas. North, representing Geo. Carrington, Trent.  
R. B. Ogden, Howard City.  
A. B. Gates, Rockford.  
M. E. Fitzgerald, Maple Valley.  
Adam Wagner, Eastmanville.  
D. Gerber, Fremont Center.  
H. W. Banks, Frankfort Lumber Co., Frankfort.  
Geo. S. Curtiss, Edgerton.  
R. G. Beckwith, Hopkins.  
M. B. Nash, Sparta.  
J. E. Mailhot, West Troy.  
Kellogg & Potter, Jemisonville.  
D. J. Peacock, Bridgton.  
S. E. Curcio, of Hadley Bros. Man'g Co., Kingsley.  
J. O. Sabin, Luther.  
E. R. Sloenn & Co., Hesperia.  
J. DeHart, Canada Corner's.  
John Barker, of Barker & Leuten, Pierson.  
T. B. Snyder, Ayr.  
M. J. Howard, Englishville.  
C. F. Sears & Co., Rockford.  
M. May, Frankfort.  
U. S. Monroe, Berlin.  
Calvin DeRice, Lakeview.  
H. J. Fisher, Hamilton.  
J. W. Mead, Berlin.  
Spring & Lindley, Bailey.  
Mrs. G. W. Jones, Big Rapids.  
D. W. Shattuck, Wayland.  
S. S. Eckler, Kalkaska.  
T. W. Provin, Cedar Springs.  
C. O. Sunderland, Lowell.  
Adam Newell, Tustin.  
W. F. Rice, Alpine.  
Wm. Parks, Alpine.  
Mr. Wells, of Wagner & Wells, Eastmanville.  
S. C. Fell, Howard City.  
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.  
E. Pangborn, Sand Lake.  
S. M. Geary, Maple Hill.  
S. T. McLellan, Denison.  
Adam Wagner, Eastmanville.  
E. B. Sunderlin, Palo.  
C. H. Deming, Duntion.  
C. Porter, Chauncey.  
J. & L. D. Chapple, Wyland.  
J. M. Sutherland, Caledonia.  
A. G. Chase, Ada.  
Aniba & Mead, Ionia.  
Parl-hurst Bros., Nunica.  
J. S. Davis, Hopkins.  
Jay Marlett, Berlin.  
Mrs. Geo. Hoyle, Cedar Springs.  
Fox & Fisher, Zeeland.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Out of market. Dealers cannot fill orders.  
Asparagus—\$1 7/8 doz. bunches.  
Baled Hay—Scarce and firmer at \$15 @ \$16 7/8 ton.  
Barley—Scarce and firmer. Best quality now readily commands \$1.35 7/8 100 lbs.  
Beets—Scarce any call for them. Selling at \$3 7/8 bbl. and \$1 7/8 bu.  
Butter—Choice dairy rolls are worth 25c, and prime packed the same. Elgin creamery 25 @ 30c.  
Butterine—Best quality is still in good demand at 18c @ 20c.  
Cheese—Skim 10c @ 11c. Full cream is active and firm at 14 @ 15c.  
Cider—None in stock, and dealers unable to fill orders.  
Clover Seed—Choice medium firm at \$6 @ \$6.50 7/8 bu. and mammoth in fair demand at \$6.75 7/8 bu.  
Corn—Local dealers stand in readiness to supply carload lots of Kansas corn at from 45 @ 60c 7/8 bu. It is all of the same quality, but the former price is for damp, and the latter for dry, stock.  
Cucumbers—Mississippi stock \$1.25 7/8 doz.  
Dried Apples—Quarters active at 7 @ 9c 7/8 lb, and sliced 8 @ 9c. Evaporated dull and slow at 12 1/2 @ 14c.  
Eggs—Jobbing readily at 16c, and tolerably firm at that price. These prices are higher than those ruling in New York, Chicago, or any other important market, and are attributed to the fact that hundreds of dealers are pickling their supplies.  
Green Onions—30 @ 35c 7/8 dozen bunches.  
Honey—In comb, 18c 7/8 lb.  
Hops—The Michigan crop is almost completely exhausted. Good command 20 @ 22c, and fair 15 @ 18c 7/8 lb.  
Lettuce—Hothouse stock selling readily, with good demand, at 25c 7/8 lb. It is likely to be scarce and higher during the next ten days as the first crop is entirely exhausted.  
Maple Sugar—In consequence of a light crop, the price is up 1c, and is scarce at that price. Choice pure readily commands 13c @ 14c. The adulterated article readily commands 11c.  
Onions—Scarce any choice in the market, the most of the stock being badly pitted. Bermuda onions readily command \$1.75 7/8 crate.  
Pleplant—Hothouse stock in fair demand at 5c 7/8 lb.  
Potatoes—Still a drug and likely to remain so. There are vast quantities in the market, and large amounts still lie in pits. Burbanks are sold in small quantities at 45c, and Rose at 20 @ 25c.  
Pears—Holland \$4 7/8 bu.  
Parsnips—Moving slowly at \$3 7/8 bbl and \$1 7/8 bu.  
Poultry—Chickens and fowls are firm, and readily command 16 @ 17c and 15 @ 16c, respectively. There are no ducks and geese in market, and a few turkeys, which find ready sale at 16c.  
Radishes—40c 7/8 dozen bunches.  
Ruta Bagas—Out of market.  
Seed Potatoes—White English Sovereign, 75c. Seed Potatoes—White Star, \$1; Selected Burbanks, 50c; Early Ohio, 50c; Beauty of Hebron, 50c.  
Squash—Southern white readily command \$1.75 @ \$2 7/8 box of 40 lbs. net.  
Timothy—Choice is firmly held at \$1.60 @ \$1.85 7/8 bu. Fancy, \$2.  
Vegetable Oysters—40c 7/8 dozen bunches.  
Wax Beans—\$4 7/8 box. Green, \$3.50.  
Wheat—Local dealers are paying 75 @ 80c for No. 2 Clawson and 95c for No. 1. Lancaster commands \$1 @ \$1.05.

### How the Chinese Do It.

From the Wall Street News.

When a native of China doing business goes to the wall, a Mandarin investigates his affairs, and the result is usually as follows: "I find that your household expenses have been eight cents per day."

"Alas! oh mighty Mandarin, I have an extravagant family."

"Your rent has been sixty cents per month. How dared you incur such an expense on your small capital?"

"I was in hopes times would improve."

"And I find among your items of expense such things as opera tickets, oysters for Sunday and smoking tobacco for your grandmother. No wonder you have to shut up shop and cause your creditors to mourn."

"Oh, mighty Mandarin, show mercy to an honest but unfortunate man."

"Call yourself honest, when you withdraw seventy cents of your capital to buy your wife a party dress! Come to the temple of justice."

At the temple the creditors divide up the assets, and each one is then privileged to use a whip on the debtor's back until he thinks he has got 100 cents on the dollar.

"Do I understand that your cashier is an embezzler, Mr. Goldust?" asked a friend of the banker. "Yes," replied Goldust, "and we had every confidence in him." "Did he drink?" "Yes." "Chew and smoke?" "Yes." "Gamble and drive fast horses?" "Yes; so far as can be learned, was never a church member or a Sunday-school teacher. In fact, he inspired implicit trust, and it only goes to show how hard it is to discern a man's true character by his habits."

Philadelphia has a molasses pipe line. It runs from a wharf to the so-called "smear house." The molasses is heated by steam to thin it and it is then conducted through the pipe, a distance of 1,000 feet. The saving in cartage is considerable.

Having made \$3,000,000, a Wall street firm has dissolved, being afraid of losing its money. It is an exceptional case when a successful speculator knows enough to resist the temptation to risk his money.

Henry DeKline, Jamestown.  
F. E. Davis, Berlin.  
Howard Morley, Cedar Springs.  
Mr. McAuley, of Scoville & McAuley, Edgerton.  
Geo. W. Shearer, Cedar Springs.  
B. McNeal, Byron Center.  
C. E. & S. J. Coon, Lisbon.  
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.  
Holland & Ives, Rockford.  
Dr. F. C. Williams, Ada.  
R. G. Beckwith, Hopkins.  
W. G. Hunter, Cedar Springs.  
Purdy & Hastings, Sparta.  
F. B. Watkins, Monterey.  
W. H. Hicks, Morley.  
J. M. Dameron, Bangor.  
Mrs. E. A. Hoag, Martin.  
Mrs. F. S. Ennos, Rockford.  
Mrs. F. S. Ennos, Sparta Center.  
Mrs. A. A. Tracy, Muskegon.  
Mrs. G. F. Anson, Bellevue.  
Ira S. Jeffers, Ionia.  
McCormick & Clark, Plainwell.

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### LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

The Newaygo Company quote f. o. b. cars as follows:

Uppers, 1 inch.....per M	\$44 00
Uppers, 1 1/2 and 2 inch.....	46 00
Seconds, 1 inch.....	35 00
Seconds, 1 1/2 and 2 inch.....	35 00
Fine Common, 1 inch.....	30 00
Shop, 1 inch.....	20 00
Fine Common, 1 1/2 and 2 inch.....	32 00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 14 and 16 feet.....	15 00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 18 feet.....	16 00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 20 feet.....	17 00
No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	15 00
No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 18 feet.....	16 00
No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 20 feet.....	17 00
No. 1 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	15 00
No. 1 Stocks, 8 in., 18 feet.....	16 00
No. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 14 and 16 feet.....	13 00
No. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 18 feet.....	14 00
No. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 20 feet.....	15 00
No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	13 00
No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 18 feet.....	14 00
No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 20 feet.....	15 00
No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	12 00
No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 18 feet.....	13 00
No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 20 feet.....	14 00
Course Common or shipping culls, all widths and lengths.....	9 00
A and B Strips, 4 or 6 in.....	35 00
C Strips, 4 or 6 inch.....	25 00
No. 1 Fencing, all lengths.....	15 00
No. 2 Fencing, 12, 14 and 18 feet.....	12 00
No. 2 Fencing, 16 feet.....	12 00
No. 1 Fencing, 4 inch.....	15 00
No. 2 Fencing, 4 inch.....	12 00
Norway C and better, 4 or 6 inch.....	20 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, A and B.....	18 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, C.....	14 50
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, No. 1 Common.....	9 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, Clear.....	20 00
Piece Stuff, 2x4 to 2x12, 12 to 16 ft., 1 1/2 @ 100 \$1 additional for each 2 feet above 16 ft.	36 00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., A, B.....	29 00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., No. 1 Common.....	

# Drugs & Medicines

## Explanation of the Campion System.

EDITOR TRADESMAN: For the benefit of a back-woods druggist, I wish you would kindly explain the "Campion plan," about which the drug papers are saying so much just at present.

### SUBSCRIBER.

The Campion plan of combination among proprietors and manufacturers of patent medicines to prevent the cutting of wholesale and retail prices of their preparations went into operation nearly a month ago, and is rapidly gaining new adherents. The following firms have already united in it: J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Hoster & Smith and Freming Brothers, of Pittsburg, A. C. Meyer and Charles H. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore; G. C. Green, of Woodbury, N.J.; Hop Pill Manufacturing Co., of New London; Perry Davis & Son, of Providence; Tarrant & Co., of New York; Dr. Jayne & Sons, G. W. Campion & Co., Foster, Milburn & Co., and Johnston, Holloway & Co., of Philadelphia.

The movement was started by Mr. G. W. Campion, in Philadelphia, and is called by his name. The idea of the combination is to take the side of the union druggists against the scalpers, who sell at less than the printed rates. Any wholesale or retail dealer buying of a member of the combination is obliged to sign a contract pledging himself not to cut rates, on penalty of further supplies of goods being refused to him. In order further to induce the jobber to stand by the contract, ten per cent. rebate is allowed on all orders. The manufacturer agrees to refuse to sell goods to all persons underselling. Wholesalers are also forbidden to retail at less than retail rates.

The combination has spies to detect scalpers, and when cutting is clearly proved against a druggist he is put on the black list, and none of the combination or its agents will sell goods to him. One of these black lists has already been issued, containing the names of eleven Philadelphia druggists. A black list of New York druggists is expected shortly. After the black list druggists have exhausted their stock of cut goods they will be forced to stop selling them or sign the contract not to undersell.

A manufacturer was asked why he cared at what retail price his medicine was sold, so long as he got his wholesale price. He said: "If a druggist is compelled by cutting of rates to sell our goods so low that he makes hardly any profit on them, he will recommend and sell other similar goods on which the prices have not been cut. There is so much competition in patent medicines that this danger of substitution is very great. In keeping up the fixed prices we protect ourselves as well as the retailer. There are two firms in Detroit and one in Baltimore which make a specialty of imitating the genuine goods without going so far as to make themselves liable to prosecution. They sell these goods to druggists at low prices that they can sell them at a profit even when they are sold as low as the lowest cut rates on our genuine goods. Naturally the druggist will try to make the most profit, and will recommend the ungentle goods."

### Why Druggists Rejoice.

"Yes," said a druggist on a prominent city corner, "this is fine spring weather, and I am happy."

"In common with everybody else?" suggested the reporter.

"I don't know whether everybody else is happy or not," continued the dispenser of drugs, "but in my case not only am I affected by the pleasant weather but business is booming. This is the season when we sell more patent medicines than all the rest of the year put together."

"What kinds of medicines are in the greatest demand?"

"System renovators and tonics. Everybody is taking something to purify the blood and brace them up, and it fairly keeps us busy waiting on customers. There is one thing about these spring medicines, and that is that they are easy to handle. You see, they all come prepared, bottled and with printed directions, so we don't have the trouble with them that there is in preparing a prescription."

"What kind of medicines sell best?"

"Well, I don't care about telling that, but my experience is that the remedies that are the best advertised sell the best."

Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the Board of Health of New York, has been analyzing samples of "essence of coffee" used by poor families and boarding-house keepers. The preparation contains, among other things, dried blood, chlorey, very poor coffee, and powdered licorice. The doctor will lay his analysis before the Board, that criminal proceedings may be instituted against the manufacturers of the stuff.

White birch bark oil, which gives to Russia leather its peculiar aromatic and lasting qualities, when dissolved in alcohol is said to be excellent for preserving and waterproofing fabrics. It renders them acid and insect proof, and does not destroy the pliability of the fabric.

An old Englishman met with a queer death some days ago. He had been in the habit of using quick silver and aqua fortis mixed together as an ointment for rheumatism. The bottle containing the mixture exploded in his pocket and he was burned to death.

An ounce of quinine will make 480 single grain pills.

## Nature and Properties of Glucose.

Two years ago a bill was pending before Congress to tax and regulate the manufacture and sale of glucose, which proposed also to amend the internal revenue laws as to impose a special tax upon the manufacturers of it and dealers in glucose, and to levy a tax upon the article in its solid, liquid and semi-liquid form. Mr. Raum, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, addressed a letter to Professor Rogers, president of the National Academy of Science, asking the appointment of a committee to examine as to the composition, nature, and properties of the article known as glucose or grape sugar. It was desired to ascertain the quality of this product as compared with cane sugar or molasses, and especially as to its deleterious effects when used as an article of food or drink, or as a constituent element of such articles.

Professor Marsh, now president of the National Academy of Sciences, has submitted the report of the committee to Commissioner Evans, which is exhaustive in every point. The committee was composed of the eminent scientist Professor George F. Barker, chairman; William H. Brewer, Wolcott Gibbs, Charles F. Chandler, and Ira Remser.

Under this head:—"Is the use of glucose or grape sugar injurious to health?" the Committee say:—

There was nothing whatever to indicate that the extracts contained anything injurious to health, and the conclusion seems to be fully justified that the samples examined be us, and which we have every reason to believe were fair average samples of the substance found in the market, contained nothing objectionable from a sanitary standpoint. In the experiments the experimenter took into his system everything that could possibly be objectionable contained in from 120 to 160 grams of the glucose grape sugar, that is from a quarter to a third of a pound. It must be borne in mind further that the extract which was taken into the stomach must have contained any objectionable mineral as well as organic substances present in the glucose employed. Hence, the results seem to have been final as regards the injurious nature of glucose or grape sugar made from maize. These experiments extended over a period of only about two months. On the question, therefore, whether any injurious effect would follow the continuous use of this material the committee has no information. Our experiments have, of course, no direct connection with those of Schmitz, Nessler and Von Mering already referred to. These gentlemen experimented upon potato sugar, as furnished by manufacturers in Germany. Our conclusions are valid only for maize sugar as furnished by manufacturers in this country. It should be further remarked that although our experiments show conclusively that the products of fermentation of glucose are not dangerous to health, it does not necessarily follow that beer made by the fermentation of glucose is just as good as that made in the usual way. That is a matter which does not fall within the scope of our investigation.

In the summary the committee says:—"The elaborate experiments upon the fermentation of starch sugar would seem to be final on the question of the healthfulness of not only glucose itself, but also of the substances produced by the action of a ferment upon it. Large quantities of a concentrated extract from the fermentation representing from one-third to one-half pound of starch sugar were taken internally by the experimenter, and has repeatedly without the slightest observable effect. This result rigidly applied, holds, of course, only for those sugars which, like this, are made from the starch of Indian corn or maize. The report concludes as follows:—"The following facts appear as the result of the present investigation:—" First—That the manufacture of sugar from starch is a long established industry, scientifically valuable and commercially important. Second—That the processes which it employs at the present time are unobjectionable in their character and leave the product uncontaminated. Third—That the starch sugar thus made and sent into commerce is of exceptional purity and uniformity of composition, and contains no injurious substances. Fourth—That, though having at best only about two-thirds the sweetening power of cane sugar, yet starch sugar is in no way inferior to cane sugar in healthfulness, there being no evidence before the Commissioner that maize starch sugar, either in its normal condition or fermented, has any deleterious effect upon the system, even when taken in large quantities.

One of our popular doctors was not long ago much pleased with a certain aerated water, and, by his assiduous recommendations, procured for it a celebrity it justly deserved. The doctor acted solely in the interests of humanity generally, and expected no return. To his surprise, there came one morning an effusive letter from the company, saying that his recommendations had done them so much good that they "ventured to send him a hundred." Here the page come to an end. "This will never do," said the doctor; "it is very kind, but I could not think of accepting anything." Here he turned the page and found the sentence ran: "Of our circulars for distribution."

The state of Antiquia, Mexico, offers a prize of \$10,000 for the discovery of an efficacious means of preventing the blight which is afflicting the cocoa plantations in the state.

## A Chapter on Turpentine.

A turpentine distillery which makes the higher grades mainly can nearly pay expenses from the rosin alone, leaving the turpentine to swell the figure on the "profit" side of the book; where all the "boxed out" trees are converted into lumber, a pine forest is little less than a bonanza. If the experiments being made in Georgia prove successful, even the sawdust at the mill may be utilized for something more than fuel for the engines. By a process of sweating, fourteen gallons of spirits of turpentine, three or four barrels of rosin, and a considerable quantity of tar have been obtained from one ton of pine sawdust. It remains to be demonstrated whether or not the yield will be sufficient to pay for working it. New crops are added every year, the average annual product of the state amounting to 175,000 barrels of rosin, and 35,000 barrels of spirits of turpentine, nearly all of which find a market in the United States. The trees do not bleed to death; the grievous wounds heal, but they always wear their great brown scars which, like the empty sleeve of the soldier, shows that they have been in service.

During the boiling process in the manufacture of spirits of turpentine a small stream of hot water is kept running into the rosin to prevent its burning; in the form of vapor this water mingles with the spirits and they pass together through the still worm, where they are condensed; escaping from the pipe at one side of the still. Here the turpentine rises to the surface and passes on to the barrel waiting to be filled. A peculiarity of boiling rosin is that when it threatens to "boil over" the only remedy is to increase the heat, causing it to boil more rapidly. When the water escaping from the still worm ceases to bring turpentine with it, the still cap is removed, the fire drawn out, and the escape doors at the side of the still opened. The rosin rushes out, a steaming bubbling mass, reddish-brown in color, and odorous as a wholesale chemical factory. It first passes through a coarse wire sieve, then through one of finer quality, and finally a strong Canton flannel strainer catches the remaining impurities. A few minutes suffice to let the intense heat escape, and then it is dipped into barrels and is ready for market. Very strong barrels are required, as the weight of a barrel of rosin is 180 pounds. The largest yield from an "orchard" is in the months of May and June.

In appearance crude turpentine resembles white wax, which, after melting, has only partially solidified. It looks tempting enough to eat, but one taste is as effective as a sign "hands off" nailed to every tree would be. The product of each tree is gathered four or five times during the year, the yield of an average tree amounting to about twenty-four gallons of the crude "dip" and "scrape." Wagons go through each crop gathering into barrels the crude turpentine. The "dipper" used is unlike anything else by that name. It looks like an enlarged and flattened Indian arrow head, the point of which has been rounded off by contact with someone's bones. The "crops" are distinctly separated by blazed trees, and a man placed in charge of each crop. These "crovers" are superintended by foremen, whose duty it is to ride through every portion of the "orchard," keep an eye on every man's work, know the condition of all the trees, and report the same every night. The first year's product of the trees make by far the finest rosin, nearly always coming up to the standard required for the "winter white" brand; with each year it deteriorates until it yields only the dark, muddy-looking stuff which finds its way into much of the cheap soap put upon the market, and which should share with the "bluing bag" the questionable honor of being able to disturb the temper of every woman who has to "count the wash" that the laundry sends home. An ordinary copper still similar to those in use in grain distilleries, is used to separate the spirits from the rosin. A still with the capacity of twenty barrels of the crude will dispose of five charges, or 100 barrels in a day, each charge yielding about 140 gallons of spirits of turpentine and from fourteen to sixteen barrels of rosin.

## Hot Water a Safe Medicine.

An old and skilled New York physician, when interviewed on the hot water craze, said: "It has long been used. It is an internal wash; nothing more nor less. As such it is excellent. An old trainer of prize-fighters used to tell me about it before I had even heard of it elsewhere. He said he had cured everything, from toothache to rheumatism, with it. My lady patients often beg me to prescribe it for them, and I very often do so; sometimes because I think it likely to do good and sometimes because I don't think it will do any harm."

In an action for damages for causing the death of plaintiff intestate, the evidence was that the intestate had been recommended to take a drug known as "black draught," and that defendant's clerk gave him "black drops," a deadly poison, labeled "black drops," but not labeled "poison." The clerk testified that he cautioned the intestate that the drug was poison. The court held that if the intestate was warned of the deadly nature of the drug the defendant would not be liable in this action because of the omission to mark the drug "poison," as required by the statute. But, if no warning was given, the omission to label the bottle with the word "poison" was such negligence on the part of the vendor as to render him liable.

## WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Hazeltine, Perkins & Co. quantities, Acetic, No. 8, Carbonate, and various oils and chemicals.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Sarsaparilla, Mexican, Squills, white, Valerian, and various seeds and sponges.

HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO., Wholesale Druggists! 42 and 44 Ottawa Street and 89, 91, 93 and 95 Louis Street. Importers and Jobbers of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Druggist's Glassware. Manufacturers of Elegant Pharmaceutical Preparations, Fluid Extracts and Elixirs. General Wholesale Agents for Wolf, Patton & Co., and John L. Whitney, Manufacturers of Fine Paint and Varnish Brushes. Grand Rapids Brush Co., Manfgs. of Hair, Shoe and Horse Brushes. Druggists' Sundries. Wine and Liquor Department. Withers Dade & Co's Druggists' Favorite Rye. Gins, Brandies & Fine Wines. HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO

# The Michigan Tradesman.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE & BRO., Proprietors.

OFFICE IN EAGLE BUILDING, 3d FLOOR.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1884.

## LOADED CIGARS.

A Talk with a Manufacturer of Explosive Smokers.

From the New York Herald.

Some idea of the extent to which practical jokes are perpetrated may be formed from the fact that a tobacco firm on Essex street employs several hands who are kept constantly busy making cigars that are to all outward appearances innocent and harmless, but which really contain powder and other explosives that burst in the smoker's face the moment he has taken one or two puffs.

The manufacturer of these cigars told a Herald reporter that he sent them to all parts of the country—to Chicago, Cincinnati, Texas and California. "I have more orders for them," he said, "than I can possibly fill. All classes of people buy them, but, as a general thing, actors are my best patrons. I suppose it is because they have less to do than other people, and have therefore more time for playing jokes on each other. The day before yesterday an actor came in and asked me if I could put dynamite in one of my cigars. He said he only wanted it as a joke, but somehow I didn't like the man's looks; as I thought dynamite was too dangerous a thing to play jokes with, I refused to make him one."

"By the way I noticed the other day," continued the cigar maker, "that O'Donovan Rossa said he was sending explosive cigars over to England to blow up Gladstone and all his cabinet. Another person said that this could not be done, that no such cigar could be made, but if you will wait here a few minutes, I will show you that it can be made, and very easily."

The speaker took down about two thimblefuls of powder, slightly moistened it and then wrapped it very tightly in some soft paper. Around this he in turn wrapped some tobacco and then proceeded in the ordinary way to make a cigar. "Now," he said, "with a look of great triumph and pleasure, 'if you give this to any of your friends I guarantee it will blow his nose off.' Just then the office boy handed the manufacturer a letter. 'Ah,' he said, 'here is another order for a dozen boxes from Chicago, and they say I must put plenty of powder in, so there will be no danger of their not going off. Well, the fools are certainly not all dead yet.'"

## Methods of Preserving Eggs.

From the Grocers' Monthly Review.

At the Birmingham, Eng., Show there was a competition for the best dozen of preserved eggs. The eggs had to be sent in to the custody of the secretary prior to October 1, so that at the time of the examination by the judges they had to be at least two months old, and it was objected by many that the time was too short and ought to have covered six months. The plan of testing adopted by the judges was as follows: To break one of each set into a clean saucer, then to bring the best eight together in the same saucepan, putting them into the cold water and removing them from the water as soon as boiled, and allowing them to remain one minute and a half before testing. Another set, one for each selected dozen, were boiled ten minutes and opened when cold. Those preserved in lime water were not satisfactory, milk of lime being more highly recommended. Others, that had been coated with melted dripping or beeswax, were also wanting, the whites being thin and watery. The best had been simply packed in common salt. These had not lost sensibly by evaporation; had good consistent albumen and tasted best when boiled. The eggs that took the second prize were adjudged nearly as good as the first. The young lady who packed them gave the following as her method.

Melt one part of white wax to two parts of spermaceti, boil and mix thoroughly; or two parts clarified suet to one of wax and two of spermaceti. Take new laid eggs, rub with antiseptic salt or fine rice starch. Wrap each egg in fine tissue paper, putting the broad end downward, screw the paper tightly at the top, leaving an inch to hold it by. Dip each egg rapidly into fat heated to 100 deg.; withdraw and leave to cool. Pack with broad end downward in dry white sand or sawdust.

It was generally believed had the contest covered a longer period these would have stood first. Another point of superiority in this last method was the fine appearance of the eggs, the shell being pure and clean as when first laid. For home use, probably the common salt method, owing to its simplicity, will be generally preferred; but for market, doubtless the extra pains required by the second method would pay. Next to good winter laying hens for profit comes a good method of preserving eggs, and we should like to see a contest of this kind at our own poultry shows another season.

Smoke the celebrated Jerome Eddy Cigar, manufactured by Robbins & Elliott, Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by Fox, Musselman & Loveridge, Grand Rapids, Mich.

J. W. Morse, Chase: "Your neat little paper is a credit to any one who has the pleasure of perusing its columns."

## Weed Out the Old Stock.

From the American Store-keeper.

No merchant is willing to admit that he belongs to that class of business men known as "Old Fogies." Yet how many there are at the present time who are running in the same grass-grown ruts used by their ancestors a hundred years ago, without even considering the possible advantages to be gained by an improvement in their methods of store-keeping.

Chief among this way-back people is the man who believes every item should pay a profit, and will accordingly hold an article ten months—or ten years, as the case may be—rather than sell it at any sacrifice price.

He is the man who inventories that item, and a thousand other "stickers" from year to year at actual cost, and then wonders why he doesn't have more working capital when his books show such a decided gain.

He possibly imagines that some time customers are coming on purpose to buy those goods, and so he carries them over from year to year, each time putting them higher up on the shelves, where they will not be molested again for another twelve months.

Does he not see that his competitors are passing him in the race? Is he going to be satisfied to sit back and prophesy ruin and failure for the man on the opposite corner, simply because he had marked down some winter goods a trifle under cost? Can he not see, as did the other and wiser merchant, that the spring will soon be here, and that he will need both money and space to devote to the wants of the coming season?

There is no merchant on the sure road to success, unless he has learned to keep his store free from "plunder," and there is no excuse in these times of "cheap counters" and "bargain tables" for a man carrying over a lot of imaginary wealth from year to year, when there are so many ways of weeding out this old stock.

There is always some use an article can be put to, and accordingly a price can be named which will sell it.

What does it matter if you don't get 100 cents on the dollar? You have the cash in hand with which to buy goods that will sell at a profit, and more than pay you back for any loss you may have made on an article that was decreasing in value with every additional year.

If you have any "plunder" in your stock, shake out the dust, and then sell it at any price.

Try the celebrated Jerome Eddy's. The finest 10 cent cigar in the market. For sale by Fox, Musselman & Loveridge.

New York city is credited with having 450 millionaires.

## CARPETS AND CARPETINGS.

Spring & Company quote as follows:

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.	
Roxbury tapestry.....	@ 90
Smith's 10 wire.....	@ 90
Smith's extra.....	@ 85
Smith's B Palisade.....	@ 70
Smith's C Palisade.....	@ 65
Higgins' **.....	@ 82½
Higgins' ***.....	@ 70
Sanford's extra.....	@ 82½
Sanford's Comets.....	@ 65
THREE-PLYS.	
Hartford 3-ply.....	@ 1 00
Lowell 3-ply.....	@ 1 00
Higgins' 3-ply.....	@ 1 00
Sanford's 3-ply.....	@ 97½
EXTRA SUPERS.	
Hartford.....	@ 77½
Lowell.....	@ 82½
Other makes.....	@ 75
Best cotton chain.....	@ 62½
ALL WOOL SUPERFINES.	
Best 2-ply.....	57½ @ 60
Other grades 2-ply.....	52½ @ 55
WOOL FILLING AND MIXED.	
Imperial super, 2-ply.....	@ 55
Extra heavy double cotton chain.....	42½ @ 45
Double cotton chain.....	35 @ 40
Heavy cotton and wool, double c.....	30 @ 32½
Half d'l chain, cotton & wool, 2-ply.....	27½ @ 28½
Single cotton chain.....	19 @ 25
HEMPS.	
3-ply, 4-4 wide, extra heavy.....	27½ @ 30
B, 4-4 wide.....	@ 22
Imperial, plain, 4-4 wide.....	@ 18½
D, 33 inches.....	@ 17
OIL CLOTHS.	
No. 1, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4.....	@ 45
No. 2, do.....	@ 37½
No. 3, do.....	@ 30
No. 4, do.....	@ 25
MATTINGS.	
Best all rattan, plain.....	@ 62½
Best all rattan and cocoa, plain.....	@ 52½
Napier A.....	@ 50
Napier B.....	@ 40
CURTAINS.	
Opaque shades, 38 inch.....	@ 15
Holland shades, B finish, 4-4.....	@ 18
Pacific Holland, 4-4.....	@ 10
Hartshorn's fixtures, per gross.....	@ 56
Cord fixtures, per gross.....	@ 10
MILLINERY GOODS.	
J. J. Van Leuven quotes as follows:	
HATS.	
Cantons..... per doz	2 25 @ 3 00
Milans.....	4 00 @ 4 60
Fine Milans.....	9 00 @ 12 00
Superfine Milans.....	15 00 @ 18 00
Chip.....	5 00 @ 12 00
BLACK CRAPE.	
Samuel Courtland & Co.'s brand.	
4-4..... per yard	50¢ @ 75
4-4.....	85¢ @ 1 25
4-4.....	1 50 @ 2 00
5-4.....	1 75 @ 2 50
5-4.....	2 25 @ 3 00
6-4.....	3 25 @ 4 50
RIBBONS.	
Satin and GG, all silk, extra heavy, all colors.	
No. 4.....	1 00
No. 5.....	1 25
No. 7.....	1 50
No. 9.....	1 75
No. 12.....	2 25
No. 16.....	3 75
Second quality, all colors.	
No. 4.....	40
No. 5.....	50
No. 7.....	70
No. 9.....	85
No. 12.....	90
No. 16.....	1 10

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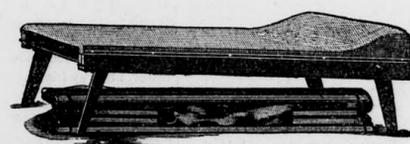
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# M. B. Church "Bedette" Co.,

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PATENTED JUNE 15, 1883.

This invention supplies a long felt want for a cheap portable bed, that can be put away in a small space when not in use, and yet make a roomy, comfortable bed when wanted. Of the many cots that are in the market there is not one, cheap or expensive, on which a comfortable night's rest can be had. They are all narrow, short, without spring, and in short no bed at all. While THE BEDETTE folds into a small space, and is as light as anything can be made for durability, when set up it furnishes a bed wide and long enough for the largest man, and is as comfortable to lie upon as the most expensive bed. It is so constructed that the patent sides, regulated by the patent adjustable tension cords, form the most perfect spring bed. The canvas covering is not tacked to the frame, as on all cots, but is made adjustable, so that it can be taken off and put on again by any one in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become loose, at any time from stretching. It is a perfect spring bed, soft and easy, without springs or mattress. For warm weather it is a complete bed, without the addition of anything; for cold weather it is only necessary to add sufficient clothing. THE "BEDETTE" is a household necessity, and no family after once using, would be without it. It is simple in its construction, and not likely to get out of repair. It makes a pretty lounge, a perfect bed, and the price is within the reach of all.

Price—36 in. wide, by 6½ ft. long, \$3.50; 30 in wide, by 6½ ft. long, \$3.00; 27 in. wide, by 4½ ft. long, cover not adjustable, \$2.50. For sale by furniture dealers everywhere. If not for sale by your dealer it will be sent to any address on receipt of price.

# FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,



## WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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

—WE ARE FACTORY AGENTS FOR—

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## RAW HIDE WHIP!

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OUR TWO SHILLING WHIP IS SURE TO SELL.

Do not sell our goods at cost. We will

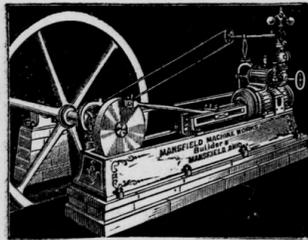
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Come and see us. We are here to stay.

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## PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES

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

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The best thing of the kind in the market! Washes clothes in half the time of other machines. Simple in Construction and Operation. For sale for \$5 apiece by the manufacturer,

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## MOSELEY BROS.,

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Oleander, Timothy and all kinds Field Seeds  
Seed Corn, Green and Dried Fruits, Oranges  
and Lemons, Butter, Eggs, Beans, Onions, etc.  
**GREEN VEGETABLES AND OYSTERS.**  
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# ALABASTINE!



Alabastine is the first and only preparation made from calcined gypsum rock, for application to walls with a brush, and is fully covered by our several patents and perfected by many years of experiments. It is the only permanent wall finish, and admits of applying as many coats as desired, one over another, to any hard surface without danger of scaling, or noticeably adding to the thickness of the wall, which is strengthened and improved by each additional coat, from time to time. It is the only material for the purpose not dependent upon glue for its adhesiveness; furthermore it is the only preparation that is claimed to possess these great advantages, which are essential to constitute a durable wall finish. Alabastine is hardened on the wall by age, moisture, etc.; the plaster absorbs the admixtures, forming a stone cement, while all kalsomines, or other whitening preparations, have inert soft chalks, and set, for their base, which are rendered soft, or scaled, in a very short time, thus necessitating the well-known great inconvenience and expense, which all have experienced, in washing and scraping off the old coats before refinishing. In addition to the above advantages, Alabastine is less expensive, as it requires but one-half the number of pounds to cover the same amount of surface with two coats, is ready for use by simply adding water, and is easily applied by any one.



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## ALL Paint Dealers.

MANUFACTURED BY

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M. B. CHURCH, Manager.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## F. J. DETTENTHALER

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WHOLESALE

## OYSTERS

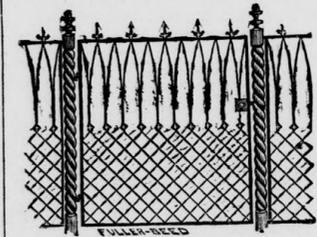
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Agent for Farren's Celebrated "F" Brand Raw Oysters.

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## Grand Rapids Wire Works



Manufacturers of All Kinds of

## WIRE WORK!

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## SEED CORN

We offer a choice lot of Early Red Cob Dent Corn, and the Round Yellow or Yankee Corn, Clover and Timothy, Hungarian, Red Top, Millet, Spring Wheat Seed Oats, Peas, Beans, Genuine White Star Seed Potatoes. In fact every seed usually kept in stock at a Seed Store, at wholesale and retail.

## W. T. LAMOREAUX, Agent,

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### SCHEMES.

An Indignant Correspondent Denounces Them as Frauds.

The tobacconist, druggist, grocer, confectioner, and all retailers to whom the sale of five cent cigars forms an important factor in their business, should totally ignore the smooth-talking representative of the jobber or manufacturer who approaches them with even the slightest allusion to a "scheme."

Suspenders, baby-jumpers, Waterbury watches, two for one cent clocks, chewing gum, revolvers (warranted to kill the wearer only) and carvers (to carve the business reputation of the retailer) are the baits thrown out to a gullible and good-natured public. Those articles can be purchased at a less cost, when one needs them, than they cost in the "scheme," and parties are left free to indulge their own fancy when making the purchase. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the "scheme" presents are the merest shams of the article as represented by the agent offering them.

What the retailer needs is a good cigar, and to the credit of the large majority of the buyers, it can be safely stated that it is their intention to give their patrons the best goods money can purchase and leave them a living margin. Some men in the trade pay more than they can really afford, in order to satisfy their customers. But alas! there are so few judges of the weed in the business, and with the best intentions they get bitten most woefully time and again by itinerant vendors of the "warranted to be full Havana filler."

But of all the "stickers," the "scheme" is the meanest one. A cheap, nasty article made by the "scavengers" of the trade of vile tobacco, flavored with pernicious drugs, manufactured in tenement-houses, but presented in an attractive form. This is the chief ban of the "scheme" goods, which divested of the "present," can be bought of the jobber at from \$17 to \$20 per 1,000, and these goods, assisted by the "scheme," are scattered broadcast all over the country at prices ranging from \$30 to \$35.

No thinking man conversant with the trade can but admit that were it not for the "scheme," the untold millions of cigars of this cheap trash, made purposely with a view to swindle the unwary, would never find their way into the market, if the merchant would not listen to the "slick schemer," but buy these goods on their merits, and save the additional 10 to 15 per cent. which he pays in addition to the legitimate profit of the jobber because he receives an awfully cheap inducement with the goods.

The agent traveling with the "scheme," is not to blame, but a jobber who sends a man on the road for that purpose to his customers does them a great injustice, loading them with goods which are not satisfactory, and causes the traveler to stand the brunt of the indignant retailer's anger, whose "scheme" goods remain unsold, while he has on his hands as a present a lamp that won't burn, a watch that will not keep time, a silent clock, a brass pitcher, a gun which will not go off (unless you carry it) or a carving knife that will turn its edge on butter, but all sharp enough to ruin the reputation of the retailer who gives his patrons a villainous "scheme" cigar.

### Be Watchful.

From the Retail Grocers' Advocate.

Grocers cannot be too careful in regard to the watchfulness required to secure success in their business; a great many lack this prominent attribute. They must recollect that eternal vigilance is the price of success as well as liberty. Clerks, more thorough thoughtlessness than any other cause, do not take that necessary care in weighing, and measuring of goods, that is so essential to success in retail grocery business. An ounce overweight of an article sold may represent the entire profit on it, and while customers are not benefited to any great extent by the act, the grocer is wronged and finds that he is not making the money his sales warrant, and his suspicions are directed possibly in a wrong channel to find the leakage in his business.

Therefore, we urge that grocers be watchful of every detail connected with their business. Clerks knowing that their employer's eyes are ever on the alert, soon get into the habit of being careful, and not only add to their employer's profit but their own for the future as well. Their chances for success is more assured by the very lessons of carefulness taught them by their employers who were ever watchful. So in justice to yourselves and clerks, we urge you to be watchful.

### He Knew Him.

"Did you arrest that fellow I put you on to?" asked a grocery keeper of a policeman.

"Yes, and the judge nailed him.

"Was he found guilty?"

"Yes."

"What did he do?"

"Paid the penalty, of course."

"What was it?"

"Workhouse for thirty days."

"Well, it's a good thing it wasn't a grocery bill or he would have hung before he'd paid it. I know the snoozer."

A fine lithograph of the celebrated trotting stallion, Jerome Eddy, with every 500 of Jerome Eddy cigars. For sale by Fox, Musselman & Loveridge, Grand Rapids.

"What is a lake?" asked the teacher. A bright little Irish boy raised his hand. "Well, Mikey, what is it?" "Sure it is a hole in the tea kittle, mum."

### Too Many Lawyers in Congress.

From the New York Shipping List.

The great trouble with Congress is that it contains too many lawyers. It is seldom that a great merchant, manufacturer or business man of any kind finds his way into that body. The result is we have a body of men legislating on questions about which they know next to nothing, and making confusion worst confounded. It is said that at least seventy-five per cent. of the men now holding seats in the Senate and House of Representatives are lawyers and professional politicians. So anomalous a condition of affairs exists in no other country with a representative parliamentary system. In Germany, in France and in England, the lawyers as legislators are in a minority. The great landed, manufacturing and other interests are all represented. With us, half-educated, ill-trained lawyers pass upon the great questions of commerce and trade, and decide for us questions of the most momentous importance. Fifty per cent. of the lawyers should be banished from the halls of the National Legislature. Their presence there is an evil and a menace to the best interests of the country.

The census proves that the number of persons in a family in this country is a small fraction over five. In some families the husband is the small fraction over.

"Here, waiter, take away these fried oysters; they are bad." "I know it, sir; but we have given you two more oysters than you called for to make up for it."

"Doctor," said the grateful patient, seizing the physician's hand, "I shall never forget that I owe you my life." "You exaggerate," said the doctor mildly: "you only owe me for fifteen visits; that is the point which I hope you will not fail to remember."

Parasols, new styles and new prices, at Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.'s.

## SHRIVER, WEATHERLY & CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich., Wholesale and Retail

## IRON PIPE,

BRASS GOODS, IRON AND BRASS FITTINGS

MANTLES, GRATES, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS,

—And Manufacturers of—  
Galvanized Iron Cornice.

## TIME TABLES.

Michigan Central—Grand Rapids Division. DEPART.

\*Detroit Express..... 6:05 a.m.  
\*Day Express..... 12:20 p.m.  
\*New York Fast Line..... 6:00 p.m.  
\*Atlantic Express..... 9:30 p.m.

ARRIVE.  
\*Pacific Express..... 6:45 a.m.  
\*Local Passenger..... 11:30 a.m.  
\*Mail..... 3:55 p.m.  
\*Grand Rapids Express..... 10:25 p.m.  
\*Daily except Sunday. \*Daily.

The New York Fast Line runs daily, arriving at Detroit at 12:35 a. m., and New York at 10 p. m. the next evening.

Direct and prompt connection made with Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern trains in same depot at Detroit, thus avoiding transfers.

The Detroit Express leaving at 6:05 a. m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30 a. m., and Boston 3:05 p. m. next day.

A train leaves Detroit at 4 p. m. daily except Sunday with drawing room car attached, arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:25 p. m.

J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee. GOING EAST. Arrives. Leaves.

\*Steamboat Express..... 6:10 a.m. 6:15 a.m.  
\*Through Mail..... 10:10 a.m. 10:20 a.m.  
\*Evening Express..... 3:20 p.m. 3:35 p.m.  
\*Atlantic Express..... 9:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.  
\*Mixed, with coach..... 10:00 a.m.

GOING WEST.  
\*Morning Express..... 12:40 p.m. 12:55 p.m.  
\*Through Mail..... 4:45 p.m. 4:55 p.m.  
\*Steamboat Express..... 10:30 p.m. 10:35 p.m.  
\*Mixed..... 8:00 a.m. 8:10 a.m.  
\*Night Express..... 5:10 a.m. 5:30 a.m.  
\*Daily, Sundays excepted. \*Daily.

Passengers taking the 6:15 a. m. Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a. m. the following morning.

Parlor Cars on Mail Trains, both East and West.

Train leaving at 10:35 p. m. will make connection with Milwaukee steamers daily except Sunday and the train leaving at 4:55 p. m. will connect Tuesdays and Thursdays with Goodrich steamers for Chicago.

Limited Express has Wagner Sleeping Car through to Suspension Bridge and the mail has a Parlor Car to Detroit. The Night Express has a through Wagner Car and local Sleeping Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.

D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.  
THOMAS TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Detroit.

Grand Rapids & Indiana. GOING NORTH. Arrives. Leaves.

Cincinnati & G. Rapids Ex. 9:02 p.m. 9:50 a.m.  
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex. 9:22 p.m. 4:45 p.m.  
F. V. Wayne & Mackinac Ex. 3:57 p.m. 7:15 a.m.  
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac. 7:40 p.m.

GOING SOUTH. Arrives. Leaves.  
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex. 6:32 a.m. 4:32 p.m.  
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex. 4:05 p.m. 12:32 p.m.  
Mackinac & Ft. Way. e Ex. 10:25 a.m. 12:32 p.m.  
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac. 7:40 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.  
North—Train leaving at 4:45 o'clock p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Cars for Petoskey and Mackinac City. Train leaving at 9:50 a. m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Mackinac City.

South—Train leaving at 4:32 p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.

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

Chicago & West Michigan. Leaves. Arrives.

\*Mail..... 10:15 a.m. 4:00 p.m.  
\*Day Express..... 12:50 p.m. 10:45 p.m.  
\*Night Express..... 8:35 p.m. 6:10 a.m.  
\*Mixed..... 6:10 a.m. 10:15 p.m.

# Choice Butter a Specialty!

Also Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cheese, Eggs, Jelly, Preserves, BANANAS and EARLY VEGETABLES.

Careful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

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

## RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

## BOOTS & SHOES,

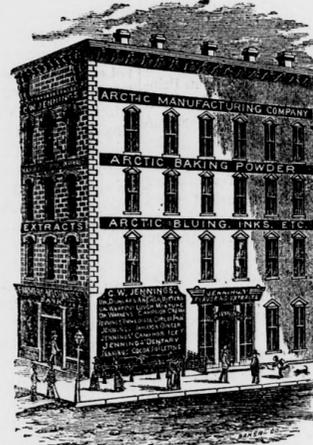
River Boots and Drive Shoes, Calf and Kip Shoes for Men and Boys, Kid, Goat and Calf Button and Lace Shoes for Ladies and Misses are our Specialties.

Our Goods are Specially Adapted for the Michigan Trade.

14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## JENNINGS & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF



## Jennings' Flavoring Extracts

AND DRUGGISTS' AND GROCERS' SPECIALTIES.

20 Lyon Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

## Groceries and Provisions,

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

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## Spring and Summer Hats and Caps

—I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS TO MY—

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

## Hammocks Sold by the Dozen at New York Prices!!

—LARGE LINE OF—

## Clothing and Gen's Furnishing Goods, Cottonade Pants and Hosiery.

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

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

I. C. LEVI,

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

## Castor Machine Oil.

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

## OHIO OIL COMPANY

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

## Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Grand Rapids.

Groceries.

Defending the Sale of "Leaders."

A retail grocery firm doing business on Canal street has adopted the practice of offering "leaders" in some one brand of canned goods, soaps, etc., on Saturday of each week.

"After once getting articles at the reduced price, do not your customers expect to get them at the same price afterward?" asked the reporter.

"No, they seem to be reconciled to the fact that they must take advantage of the 'leaders' when they are offered, or wait for the next opportunity. We are never asked to sell goods at the cut price after the day is past, but are questioned hourly as to what inducements we have in store for our trade."

The Value of Sugar.

Dutroune calls sugar the "most perfect alimentary substance in nature." Dr. Rush says sugar affords the greatest quantity of nourishment in a given quantity of matter of any substance in nature.

Features of the Week.

The market has been very steady during the past week, there having been no agitation to speak of in any department of the business.

White Star Potatoes.

I see our friend O. W. Blain, at 152 Fulton street, agent for Mr. Ensley's White Star Potatoes, takes some exceptions to my offering the genuine White Star Potatoes for \$2 for a 3 bushel barrel, and no charge for barrel, claiming that they may be something else than the genuine.

GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO., 91 Canal street, W. T. LAMOREAUX, Agt.

White Star Potatoes.

We have a quantity of choice White Star Potatoes, grown by D. M. Ferry & Co., which we offer to the trade at \$2 per 3 bushel barrel, and no charge for barrel.

The oldest firm manufacturing gunpowder has been in existence nearly 90 years, during which time its name has not changed. Its founders were Frenchmen. It is not a corporation, but simply a family concern, and is worth \$30,000,000.

Shippers of butter and eggs would do well to correspond with E. Fallas, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, Grand Rapids, Mich., who is pickling eggs, as well as selling on the market.

"Dick" will be at my store on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays each week until my entire stock is closed out.

I. E. MESSMORE.

THE TRADESMAN is in receipt of a package of fruit preserves from the Daily Preserving Co., Detroit, which are pronounced par excellence.

One million and a half whitefish eggs have been sent from Canada to the Marquis of Lorne, who will endeavor to stock the English lakes.

The canning works at Auburn, Maine, put up last year 70,000 cans of pumpkins, 40,000 cans of tomatoes, and 50,000 cans of corn.

Johnny McIntyre would be pleased to see his old friends at Arthur Meigs & Co's.

The Butterine Question.

Nothing is more apparent than at the next sessions of our state legislatures throughout the north more effectual legislation must be had on the subject of the fraudulent sale of butterine and other forms of imitations of genuine butter, or the dairy interests of the country will be irreparably injured.

But the law can prohibit its sale as butter and enforce a penalty for its violation, and it is to this point alone, as it seems to us, that legislation can be successfully directed. Let there be stringent laws enacted against the sale of any artificially mixed compound, except as a mixture, and by a name indicating that it is a mixture. Make the penalty for its violation \$50 for the first offence, to be doubled on each subsequent conviction, and provide that one-half of the fine shall go to the complaining witness.

"Sauerkraut is Sauerkraut." A tin pail with the lid securely fastened stood on Dr. Edson's table at his sanitary headquarters in New York, lately, and somebody who came in carelessly opened it to see what it contained.

"Never," protested a big German, who had been almost knocked down by the smell. "It is—but something appeared to be the matter with it," said the doctor.

A note tied on the pail explained that it had been left by Mrs. Randall, of 171 West Tenth street, who had purchased the sauerkraut of William D. Koopman, a grocer at Waverly place and Charles street.

Mr. Koopman was found in his store at noon. He remembered selling the sauerkraut to Mrs. Randall, who is the wife of a carpenter living at the above number.

"It may have stood near a stove over night," he said, "and so been made to smell worse than it did. Mrs. Randall bought it yesterday afternoon and got very angry over the smell. Sauerkraut always smells bad, and this is the real Magdenburg kind, imported from Germany. We keep it in a barrel all winter, it is only made in the fall. Yes; I smell of that same barrel right along and eat of it myself. I don't think it so bad; or that it can poison anybody. In the spring the stuff generally smells like that, maybe not all so strong, but pretty bad. I didn't ask her to buy it, anyway. Sauerkraut is sauerkraut."

The health officer and employees at sanitary headquarters agree that no such smell ever came in their notice before, and fervently hope that none ever will again.

To the Trade of Western Michigan. I have retained the services of "Dick" Warner until my entire stock is closed out. I solicit correspondence from those desiring bargains in the grocery line, as the stock will be sold at a low margin.

I. E. MESSMORE.

Choice butter can always be had at M. C. Russell's.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like advanced-roasted coffee, axle grease, baking powder, bluing, brooms, canned goods, caps, chocolate, coffee, cordage, flavoring extracts, fish, fruit, grain, hides, molasses, oatmeal, oil, pickles, and pipes.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like DeLand's pure, saleratus, salt, seeds, soap, starch, stoves, syrups, tobacco, tins, and various oils and fats.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Red Star, shot gun, jumbo, smoking, chain, Arthur's choice, seal of Grand Rapids, flour, sugar, and various types of coffee and tea.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Putnam & Brooks quote as follows, straight, twist, cut loaf, mixed, fancy-in 5 lb boxes, lemon drops, sour drops, peppermint drops, chocolate drops, gum drops, licorice drops, and various types of nuts and fruits.

Dry Goods.

Spring & Company quote as follows: WIDE BROWN COTTONS. Androscoggin, 94, 23 Pepperell, 104, 25

CHECKS. Caledonia, XX, oz. 11 Park Mills, No. 90, 14

OSNABURG. Alabama brown, 7 Alabama plaid, 8

BLEACHED COTTONS. Avondale, 36, 84 Greene, G. 44, 54

CORSET JEANS. Army, 74 Kearsage, 84

PRINTS. Albion, solid, 54 Gloucester, 6

FINE BROWN COTTONS. Appleton A, 44, 84 Indian Orchard, 40, 84

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS. Amoskeag, 8 Renfrew, dress sty 9 1/2

WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS. Androscoggin, 74, 21 Pepperell, 104, 25

HEAVY BROWN COTTONS. Atlantic A, 44, 74 Lawrence XX, 44, 84

TICKINGS. Amoskeag, ACA, 14 Falls, XXX, 18 1/2

GLAZED CAMBRICS. Garner, 5 Empire, 5

GRAIN BAGS. American A, 19 Old Ironsides, 15 1/2

DENIMS. Boston, 7 Otis CC, 10 1/2

PAPER CAMBRICS. Manville, 6 S. S. & Sons, 6

WIGANS. Red Cross, 7 Thistle Mills, 8

SPOOL COTTON. Brooks, 50 Eagle and Phenix

SILKSIAS. Crown, 17 Masonville TS, 8

Small Aberdeen child was asked by a Sunday-school teacher, "what did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red sea?"

KIND WORDS FOR GRAHAM BREAD.

The Theory That White Flour Is More Nutritious Earnestly Assailed. Correspondence of the New York Sun.

I observe that in an article in your paper of last Sunday, by John Michels, he asserts that common flour is better than Graham, and concludes by saying that the flour of the whole wheat "lays the foundation for a future of dyspepsia."

The celebrated Dr. Majendie fed two dogs, one on white bread and water, the other on brown bread and water. The former died in seven weeks; the latter remained in good condition.

Common flour and meal form the principal part of ordinary diet, and without doubt are the cause of the lamentable increase of nervous diseases and decay of the teeth in this country in the last fifty years.

Butter Adulteration Tests. A Chicago chemist claims to have discovered a sure test for adulterated butter, by chemical process, which separates all foreign substances, such as lard, coloring matter, salt, etc., from the butter, leaving it pure upon the surface, whence it can easily be removed by skimming.

We are after the groceryman. We wish to show them up in their true light. We wish to show the people that they are only a fence for the butterine manufacturers, just as loan offices are fences for thieves.

Dead Against Him. "Yes, I was in that oil deal last year," he was saying to a man across the table, "and I sunk \$35,000 in a way to make your head swim."

To Prevent Scratching Matches on Paint. A correspondent, speaking of the defacement of paint by the inadvertent or heedless scratching of matches, says that he has observed that when one mark has been made others follow rapidly.

A small Aberdeen child was asked by a Sunday-school teacher, "what did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red sea?" answered, "I don't know, ma'am; perhaps they dried themselves."

Hardware.

Review of the Week. GENERAL HARDWARE.

The condition of trade is about the same as reported last week. The reports which come to us indicate nothing specially noteworthy. The volume of business is fair, indeed may be said to be good, the low prices of goods taken into consideration.

Here and there customers can be found who are still waiting for glass to drop to the prices of a year ago before purchasing their spring supply.

The last dispatch to the press from Pittsburg says: "The special meeting of the Western Nail Association to-day was devoted to discussions of the minor details of the pooling plan. Without entirely perfecting the agreement, the association adjourned to their regular meeting in May."

A very firm feeling exists in the market with reference to bright market and annealed wire. Within the past two weeks this commodity has advanced materially, in fact, it is higher from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent.

Rumors are flying about with regard to a syndicate being formed having reference to an advance in this branch of the trade. No definite information has been received as yet. It would not be surprising if it were done as these goods are remarkably low.

On the Next Block. From the Detroit Free Press. After walking up and down several times past a Gratiot avenue clothing dealer's yesterday a stranger halted and said to the man at the door: "Do you remember me, sir?"

"You doan say so!" "You bet I do, and I am here to get satisfaction!" "My friend, you made a dreadful mistake. All der moths in this store vhas in der sky-blue suits for \$14. If dot man on der next block keeps his in the pottle-green suits for \$28 dot vash all right. No two men do peesness alike. Only, if you go up there I vish you to tell him for me pefore you punch his head dot if he keeps his moths in der pottle-green suits he vhill soon haf to shut up shop. Der shade makes efery insect color plind in ten days."

Hardware. A Sheet-Iron Hen. An ingenious fellow in Ohio has constructed a sheet-iron hen that promises to lay him a golden egg. It is finished up to life, full size, cackles, clucks, and looks with one eye at a time so naturally that it will deceive the oldest hen-hawk in the country.

A Sheet-Iron Hen.

An ingenious fellow in Ohio has constructed a sheet-iron hen that promises to lay him a golden egg. It is finished up to life, full size, cackles, clucks, and looks with one eye at a time so naturally that it will deceive the oldest hen-hawk in the country.

Patents Issued to Michigan Inventors.

Frederick Ballin, Detroit, Mich. Heman G. Barlow and J. G. Barlow, Grand Rapids, device for manifold copying. Jacob W. Braan, Crapo, leaf holder. Benjamin F. Bridges, Big Rapids, saw-swaging machine.

Hardware Goods.

Prevaling rates at Chicago are as follows: AUGERS AND BITS. Ives' old style, dis 50

BARROWS. Railroad, \$ 15 00

BELLS. Hand, dis \$ 60 10

BOLTS. Stove, dis \$ 40

BRACES. Barber, dis \$ 40

BUCKETS. Well, plain, dis \$ 4 00

BUTTS, CAST. Cast Loose Pin, figured, dis 60 10

CAPS. Ely's 1-10, per m \$ 65

CATWIGS. Rim Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list 50

CHISELS. Socket Firmer, dis 65 10

COMBS. Curry, Lawrence's, dis 33 1/2

COCKS. Brass, Racking's, dis 40 10

DRILLS. Morse's Bit Stock, dis 35

EXPANSIVE BITS.

Clar's, small, \$18 00; large, \$26 00 dis 20

AMERICAN FILE ASSOCIATION LIST. American File Association List, dis 40 10

GAUGES. Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, dis 50

HAMMERS. Maydole & Co.'s, dis 15

HANGERS. Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track dis 50

HINGES. Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3, dis 60

HOLLOW WARE. Stamped Tin Ware, 60 10

HOES. Grub 1, \$11 00, dis 40

KNOBBS. Door, mineral, jap. trimmings, \$2 00, dis 60

LOCKS-DOOR. Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s reduced list dis 60

LEVELS. Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, dis 65

MILLS. Coffee, Parkers Co.'s, dis 45

MATTOKS. Adze Eye, \$16 00, dis 40 10

MAULS. Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled, dis 50

OILERS. Zinc, with brass bottom, dis 55

PLANES. Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy, dis 15

PANS. Fry, Acme, dis 40 10

RIVETS. Iron and Timmed, dis 40

PATENT PLANISHED IRON. "A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27 10 1/2

ROOFING PLATES. IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne, 5 75

ROPES. Sisal, 1/2 in. and larger, 9 1/2

SQUARES. Steel and Iron, dis 50

SHEET IRON. Nos. 10 to 14, Com. Smooth, dis 20

Spec'1 Quotations TOBACCO AND CIGARS JOHN CAULFIELD THE WHOLESALE GROCER, AND JOBBER IN TEAS, TOBACCO, SPICES, ETC. 85, 87 and 89 Canal Street

FACTORY AGENT For the following well-known brands of Tobaccos and Cigars: FINE CUT. Fountain, .74 Old Congress, .64 Good Luck, .55 Good and Sweet, .45 American Queen, .38 Blaze Away, .35 Hair Lifter, .30 Governor, 2 oz. foil, .60 In half barrels or four pail lots, 2c per lb off above list. PLUG. Horse Shoe, .50 McAlpin's Green Shield, .48 McAlpin's Sailor's Solace, .48 Red Star, extra quality, same style as Sailor's Solace, .48 Big Chunk or J. T. Mahogany Wrapper, .40 Hair Lifter, Mahogany Wrapper, .47 D. & D. Dark, 1/2 and 16 oz. pounds, .37 Ace High, .35 Duck, 2x12 and flat, .48 Shot Gun, or Butternut Plug, .50 Nobby Spun Roll, .48 Black Spun Roll, .68 Canada Plug (Virginia Smoking), .50 Crescent Plug, 6 lb cads, .45

SMOKING. Peerless, case lots, .25 Rob Roy, case lots, .26 Uncle Sam, .28 Tom and Jerry, .24 Good Enough, .23 Mountain Rose, .20 Lumberman's Long Cut, .26 Home Comfort, .24 Green Back, Killiekinick, .25 Two Nickel, Killiekinick, 1/2, .25 Two Nickel, Killiekinick, 1/4, .26 Star Durham, Killiekinick, 1/2, .25 Rattler, Killiekinick, 1/4, .25 Honey Lew, Killiekinick, 1/4, .25 Posey, Killiekinick, 1/4, paper, .25 Canary, Killiekinick, Extra Virginia, .36 Gold Block, Killiekinick, 1/4, .32 Peck's Sun, Killiekinick, 1/4 and 1/2, .18 Golden Flake Cabinet, .40 Traveler, 3 oz. foil, .35 Rail Road Boy, 3 oz. foil, .37 Nigger Head, Navy Clippings, .26 Scotten's Chips, Navy Clippings, paper, .26 Leidersdorff's Navy Clippings, cloth bags, 26 Old Rip Fine Virginia Long Cut, .55 Lime Kiln Club, .45 Durham Long Cut, .60 Durham, Blackwell's 1/2, .60 Durham, Blackwell's 1/4, .57 Durham, Blackwell's 1/8, .55 Durham, Blackwell's, lb, .51 Seal of North Carolina 1/2, .52 Seal of North Carolina 1/4, .50 Seal of North Carolina 1/8, .48 Seal of North Carolina lb, .46

CIGARS. Smoke the Celebrated "After Lunch" Cigar. After Lunch, \$30 00 Clarissa, .45 00 Clara, .32 00 Mirella, .35 00 Queen Marys, .25 00 Josephines, .25 00 Little Hatchets, .30 00 Old Glories, .23 00 Twin Sisters, .23 00 Moss Agate, .18 00 Magnolia, .12 50 Commercial, .55 00 Delumos, .60 00 Mark Twain, .55 00 Golden Spike, .55 00 Storm's Boquet, .65 00 Owl Captain, .60 00 S. & S. Capadura, .32 00 In addition to the above brands of Tobaccos and Cigars, I keep in stock an ample supply of all other well-known brands of Plug and Fine Cut. Our stock in the Tobacco and Cigar line is one of the largest and best assorted to be found in the city. We call the especial attention of those desiring to purchase new stocks of our superior facilities for meeting their wants. Our guarantee is first-class goods and low prices. CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN MAIL ORDERS. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS MADE ON GENERAL LINE OF GROCERIES WHEN REQUESTED. John Caulfield.

# The Michigan Tradesman.

PENCIL PORTRAITS—NO. 12.

John McIntyre, the Holy Terror of the Grocery Trade.

John H. McIntyre was born in Warrensburg, Warren county, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1844. He lived there until eleven years of age, when he came to Grand Rapids with his uncle, Rev. Courtney Smith, attending school here until 1850, when he went to Ottawa, Canada, to attend the grammar school at that place. He was subsequently a student at the mathematical school at Sandy Hill, N. Y., returning to Grand Rapids in 1863 to enter the employ of James Gallup as a drug clerk. There he remained four years, when he went on the road for Hart & Ambrg, selling liquors. In 1872 he entered the employ of L. H. Randall & Co. as traveling representative, covering a portion of the Northern trade. In 1876 he engaged as salesman for Burton, Pierce & Co., Chicago grocery jobbers, remaining with that house two years, when he accepted a similar position with Curtiss & Dunton, whom he represented for four years, leaving them in 1882 to take a position with Gray, Burt & Kingman, of Chicago.

Of Mr. McIntyre's many personal characteristics, THE TRADESMAN'S readers have been pretty thoroughly informed through numerous articles on the subject which have appeared in the paper in the past. He is a confirmed practical joker, and has assumed a gruff tone of voice and brusqueness of manner, until both have become second nature. Nothing affords him more gratification than to be able to play a severe joke on "one of the boys," and unlike most men of such disposition he usually takes a jest in good part. One peculiarity of John's business experience is the difficulty he has had in interesting himself in anything outside the line he represents. As an illustration of his weakness in this direction, Mr. Thomas S. Freeman relates a case in point. While traveling for L. H. Randall & Co., word was received from a Northern customer that he was unable to meet his bills, but would turn over to the house a couple of carloads of prime shingles. McIntyre was the only man available at the time, and was sent to the front with instructions to take the shingles if they were 18 inch standard stars, and not otherwise. On being assured by the dealer that they were of the right kind, John receipted the bills and shipped the shingles to Grand Rapids. On arrival, they were found to be the poorest quality of culls, and the house brought suit against the dealer for the amount of his account. John was put on the witness stand, but became so confused that he could not swear to a certainty whether he contracted for a yoke of oxen or a carload of tan bark, in consequence of which his testimony was thrown out and the house failed to get a judgment. The most ludicrous feature of the matter, however, was the final disposition of the shingles. They were piled near the store, and were gradually stolen away until only a small amount remained, and a flood subsequently floated away the last vestige of the bad bargain.

Another member of the old firm recalls a butter speculation that John once engaged in. About a dozen years ago, Messrs. Cohning & Collen, general merchants at Holland, shipped L. H. Randall & Co. about a ton of butter, the characteristics of which were very strongly marked. The butter was received in the fall, and frequent efforts were made during the winter to effect a sale, but without success. Early in the summer the strength of the stuff asserted itself so forcibly that the entire shipment was returned to the consignees. The next fall butter was unusually scarce, and Mr. Randall told John to pick up all the choice lots he came across. The first town he struck on the next trip was Holland, and the first store he entered was Cohning & Collen's. On inquiring if they had on hand a prime article of butter, he was answered in the affirmative, and was shown the lot returned to them the spring before. John's nasal perception was not particularly acute at the time, and he ordered the entire lot to be shipped to the house at once, agreeing upon the price to be paid. On returning home from that trip, he was approached by Mr. Randall and asked if he purchased a supply of butter at Holland. On replying that he did, L. H. asked John to accompany him down cellar and identify his purchase. McIntyre walked as far as the stairway door, took two or three satisfying whiffs, and exclaimed, as he turned away in disgust, "Yes, that's it."

Another friend of John's relates an amusing incident connected with the latter's experience with a practical joker up at Alleton. It appears that the latter persuaded McIntyre that he ought to have a dog, and finally succeeded in selling him a "fine blooded animal" for \$2. John did not pay for the pup at the time—who ever knew of John's paying for anything, if he could help it?—but told the man to board him until he came around again. On his next trip, he again refused to complete the purchase by paying the amount agreed upon, whereupon the man sued John for the purchase price and the board of the animal in the meantime, securing a judgment for \$18 and costs. The judgment, however, still remains unpaid, and about the quickest way to "rile" the victim is to suggest that he buy a dog.

### Another Version of His Life.

John McIntyre was born of rich but honest parents, and his life has exemplified his early associations. In his youth he was conspicuously pious, and at Sabbath-school he

ment. He was one of the few who could commit to memory thousands of verses and invariably succeeded in winning the commendation of teachers and pastor. He was a favorite with the latter, and was always held up to the admiration of his associates as a model of decorum and deep-rooted piety. He was a constant attendant at church and prayer meetings, and as he grew older came to regard the theater and round dances with unaffected horror. He had a natural leaning for the pulpit, but in an evil hour was persuaded to turn aside from the path of his inclination and adopt the profession of a drummer. On his first trip out, the boys expected that he would toss his gripsack across the hotel counter, take a short cut for the bar-room, and invite all present to liquor up. Such a thing, however, was the farthest from John's thoughts, as he has always taken it as an insult to be asked to take a drink. Draw poker and seven-up are abhorrent to his nature, and worldliness and dissipation are foreign to his make-up altogether. As he has advanced in years, his charitableness has become more marked, and deeds of charity have become more common. His word it as good as his note, and his notes are worth as much as the paper on which they are written. Some envious spirits have insinuated that they are as numerous as the "leaves of the forest or the sands of the seashore," but such an accusation is without foundation and is due altogether to malice. Mr. McIntyre is now in the prime of life, and it is to be hoped that he will yet be spared many years to serve as an example to others in his profession who are not as careful in their actions, and as considerate in their kindness, as he.

### All Sorts.

D. McDonald has started a saloon at Ewart.

E. H. Martendale has resumed business at Harbor Springs.

Park A. C. Bradford has opened up in the jewelry business at Muskegon.

L. C. McDermott has engaged in the clothing business at North Muskegon.

Buell & White succeed C. W. Smith in the grocery business at Nashville.

J. H. Smith, formerly of Grand Rapids, has opened up in the hardware business at Muskegon.

Gaylord & Pipp succeed Fred F. Taylor in general trade at Pierson. Mr. Gaylord was formerly in business at Brighton.

A. J. Baxter, late of Jackson, is the name of the gentleman who has bought the A. W. Roth drug stock on Jefferson avenue.

D. F. Moody, dealer in furnishing goods at Pentwater, has removed his stock to Traverse City and re-engaged in business there.

It is stated that Albert N. Leslie, formerly northern traveling agent for Fox, Musselman & Loveridge, is now in the West, having gone back to his first love, the minstrel business.

A. P. Stegenga, who has been running an alleged temperance saloon at Zeeland for some time past, has left that place for more congenial surroundings, leaving nearly all the dealers at that town as creditors in various amounts.

J. L. Handy, formerly in general trade at Hudsonville, later at Saranac, and for the past few months located at Alton, has concluded to make a final change, locating permanently at Woodstock, Lenawee county. He will continue to buy his supplies at this market.

Several months ago Col. O. F. Lockhead, of Flint, was instrumental in starting the cracker factory at that place now owned by Pomeroy & Whitney. Mr. Lockhead has now a second project of the same kind in hand, having associated with him for that purpose Mr. Warren S. Dye. The new firm will be Dye & Lockhead, and the erection of a new brick building, 60x60 feet, has been determined upon.

"Talk about a retail groceryman being compelled to do a credit business!" said a Canal street dealer, "why, we haven't a book in the store, except those in which we keep our accounts with our creditors. When a man asks for credit, we tell him we have no books and no bookkeeper, and that settles it. You can set it down as a fact, that all this talk about the necessity of retailers doing a credit business is bosh. A good-sized backbone will overcome the scruples any dealer may have over the advisability of adopting the cash-in-advance system."

All kinds of spring and summer cloaks are to be found at Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.'s. The latest styles in cloths and patterns. Call and see them.

I solicit the trade of first-class grocers on tobaccos, teas, canned goods, syrups, etc., as I have some exceptional bargains in these goods, which will prove of benefit to the buyer. Send for samples and prices.

I. E. MESSMORE.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.'s wholesale department is replete with everything pertaining to that branch of the business. Country buyers are invited to call when in the city and inspect the immense stock and

# FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

## HARDWARE!

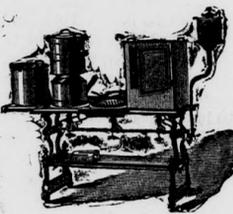
10 and 12 MONROE STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

WE SOLICIT THE DEALER'S TRADE,

And NOT the Consumer's.

We are Manufacturer's Agents for the



### Crown Jewel Vapor Stove!

And quote factory prices. Send for catalogue

We are Manufacturer's Agents for



### Jewett's Bird Cages

And quote factory prices. Send for catalogue

We are Manufacturer's Agents for



### Jewett's Filters,

And quote factory prices. Send for catalogue

We are also Headquarters for

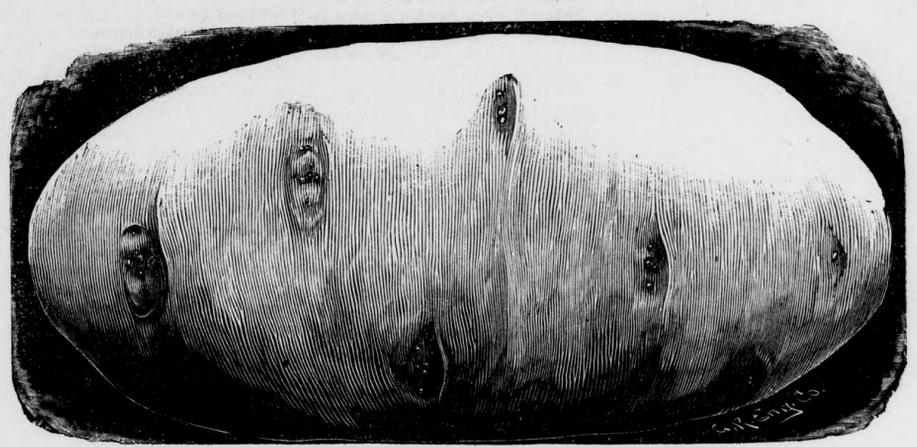
Grand Rapids Wheelbarrows and Bacon & Priestly Express Wagons,

All of which are sold at factory prices. We would be pleased to send catalogue to those wishing to buy.

We are carrying to-day as large a stock, and filling orders as complete, as any house in Michigan.

Foster, Stevens & Co.

# THE "WHITE STAR" POTATO.



## POTATO.

### To Gardeners and Farmers.

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

#### YIELDING FAR BETTER THAN ANY OTHER VARIETY KNOW

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

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

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

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

### B. ENSLEY & SON, Growers, Ensley Postoffice, Newaygo County, Michigan.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND TERMS TO DEALERS, ADDRESS

## O. W. BLAIN & CO., General Agents,

Produce Commission Merchants, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.,

152 Fulton Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Also have 2,500 bushels of the Celebrated White English Sovereign Oats—a sure crop—50 to 90 bushels per acre. Price, 75c per bushel.

## U. FEETER, WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

36 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dealer in

All Kinds of Country Produce

—Also—

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS.

EGGS AND BUTTER

A Specialty. Pays Cash on Receipt of Property.

Buyers of Eggs by the Crate or Barrel will be supplied at the lowest Wholesale Price with Sound, Fresh Stock. This House

does not handle Oleomargarine, Butterine or Suine.

Telephone Connection.

### A. H. FOWLE, HOUSE DECORATOR

—And Dealer in—

## FINE WALL PAPER

Window Shades, Room Mouldings, Artists' Materials!

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

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Special designs furnished and Estimates given for interior decoration and all kinds of stained and ornamental Glass work.

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43 and 45 Kent Street.

A. K. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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

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At Manufacturers' Prices.

SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

House and Store Shades Made to Order.

68 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids.

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## PERKINS & HESS,

—DEALERS IN—

## Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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## Awnings, Tents,

Horse, Wagon and Stack Covers,

Flags, Banners, Etc.

All Ducks and Stripes Kept Constantly on Hand.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Send for Prices.

## A. A. CRIPPEN,

WHOLESALE

## Hats, Caps and Furs

54 MONROE STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

We carry a Large Stock, and Guarantee Prices as Low as Chicago and Detroit.

## GRAND RAPIDS Flower Pots and Hanging Vases

MANUFACTURED FOR

## H. LEONARD & SONS,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HAND OR MACHINE MADE POTS FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE OR REPAKED TO ORDER.

Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Send for Price List at once for the Spring Trade.

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