

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 1.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884.

NO. 40.

THE CHEESE TRADE.

The Situation at Present—Future Prospects From the Commercial Enquirer.

Since the appearance of the first box of this year's make of cheese, there has been an uninterrupted decline in value. Yet, at a shrinkage of some 4½ cents per pound from the starting point, the weakness appears quite as great as ever, and the present outlook affords little encouragement for a steeper position until cost falls to a much lower level. Whether that point will be reached by a continuation of the weekly fractional shadings under which buyers have thus far gained their advantages, or through a perpendicular decline, will depend principally upon the receipts, as the market even now commences to accumulate a small surplus, and it would require but a few thousand boxes additional to demoralize holders. It is not unusual at this time of the year to find values on the downward turn; indeed, it is rather expected that between hay and grass stock it will be necessary to grant buyers some favors in order to keep supplies properly in motion; yet, as a compensation for the allowances made, it is further calculated that demand will stimulate sufficiently to exhaust offerings closely and occasionally bring about a little reaction to help out incautious buyers on the country markets. Thus far, nothing of the kind has occurred, nor does there appear hope for any early development, as the exhibition of interest on the part of foreign buyers abruptly terminates when the limit of positive orders is reached, and cheese seems to be taken more as an act of condensation than through any pressing necessity for handling it. There is a possibility that exporters may simulate indifference with more than ordinary success, but a careful watching of all movements this season leads us to the impression that the holding off is no mere buyer's trick, but simply the result of an honest conviction in the necessity of finding the lowest possible limit of cost before investing. The results of last year's operations would lead to that course to some extent, but the determination of the English consumers to have fine goods at low cost is evidently quite as strong now as when referred to in this column at the commencement of the season, and with greatly improved prospects. Nature has proven remarkably prodigal with her favors, and from all parts of the country come reports of close, well-set and abundant pasturage, cows in excellent condition and a liberal flow of rich milk, with no immediate prospect that it will be diverted to the churn, owing to the poor return for butter. Those features would seem to settle the question of quantity and quality, while the financial scare and more or less appreciation of the situation are cited as evidences that the producers will offer their output as close to the hoop as ordinary safety will admit. Briefly, an era of low prices appears to be accepted as a necessity, and the main question is how to reach the working basis without inflicting undue preponderance of distress upon any one class of operators. It may be well in this connection to again call attention of our State and Western factory men to the importance of carefully watching and taking into account the situation in Canada, where the production is not only already showing liberal and vigorous form, but is evidently handled by operators bent upon pushing their cheese into popularity. An exchange from over the border, in referring to an endorsement of quality by certain high authority, says: "It stamps a premium upon Canadian cheese in all the markets of the world, and we echo the sentiments of all engaged in this great and growing trade when we assert that there is no fear of the laurels thus earned being ever transferred to our competitors." Extravagant in some particulars as the above form of expression may appear, however, it can well be excused when backed by such remarkable figures as shown in the exports from Canada in 1880-1 of 36,000,000 lbs of cheese, and in 1884 of 63,400,000—nearly doubling in four years. This result is largely due to the adoption of our factory system; and if the quality provokes such rhapsodies as previously quoted, it might be as well for many of our domestic makers to act on the oft-given hint and allow a large quantity of cream to find its way into the cheese vat.

Smaller Coins.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

The rich city of New York is demanding the coining of half-cents as a needed convenience in several trades and lines of business. Toys, candies and innumerable small articles are now sold in that city for less than a cent, but there being no coin of smaller value than ten mills, it is necessary to purchase more than one perhaps really wants. Pine for kindling is sold two bundles for a cent; apples three for a cent. If you want only one you cannot get it; you must buy three times the amount you need, and give or throw away what you do not want.

The New York Sun, which made an inspection of the shops, found a general demand for a small coin, such as a half cent, among both the shop-keepers and the purchasers. It points out that nearly every

age. The French centime is only one fifth of one cent; the Portuguese rei only one-tenth, and the Chinese cash, or sen, of even less value. It was evidently the intention of the original framers of our currency that we also should have a smaller coin than a cent—the mill; but the mill is purely imaginary and has never been called into life on account of the natural extravagance of the American. It has been regarded hitherto as mean and stingy to care for pennies, and it is only of late years that the European idea of economy and thrift has invaded this country, and to it is due this new demand for a half cent.

The cent itself has encountered great difficulty in making its way in many portions of the Union. In the South, in some portions of the West, and on the Pacific coast, the man who wanted change for a picayune was looked down on as picayunish and contemptible. The cent was introduced into St. Louis just four years ago by a cheap newspaper. This summer San Francisco will do the same. In New Orleans, as we know, we have not yet learned the thrift of the North and West. Our smallest money is five cents, and if bananas are worth a picayune a dozen it is impossible to buy less than an entire dozen, in order perhaps to eat a single one.

As one of our evening contemporaries suggested a few days ago, the Exposition is a good time to attempt to introduce the cent here. It has been tried a half a dozen times already, but each attempt has been a failure. The chances will be decidedly more favorable than ever this winter. There will be thousands of people down here with pennies in their pockets, and who have been accustomed to their use and to the making of correct change. An effort made then would very probably enable us to put in circulation here this coin, which we all recognize would be a great public convenience.

A Tobacco Man's Will.

John Anderson, of New York made a fortune of some \$10,000,000 out of tobacco, and left it all in his family. As a matter of course, all the heirs were not satisfied, and one of them, a grand child, now comes forward to make an attack on his will, with a view to turning it into waste paper. As usual, the charges of fraud, deceit, undue influence, decayed mental condition, and so on are made, and when the matter goes to trial there will probably be a good deal of the customary scandal. Anderson's snuff and tobacco store on Lower Broadway was at one time a place of note in Gotham. Nearly all the celebrities of forty years ago frequented it and contributed to the fortune that "John Anderson, My Joe," gradually rolled up. Its chief notoriety, however, arose from the mysterious murder in Hoboken of the 'Pretty Cigar Girl,' who attended in it, and whose unusual beauty was its leading attraction in the case of young men about town. The murder caused great excitement and was the talk of the whole country for months. It happened nearly forty years ago, when Hoboken was all open country and the Elysian Fields, now vanished for aye, were the favorite rural resort of New Yorkers. The perpetrator never was discovered, nor any actual clue to his motive. The story of the 'Pretty Cigar Girl' was published in cheap form soon after the murder and had a great sale.

The Benefits of Hard Times.

From the Boston Advertiser. Experience teaches that this country always advances most rapidly in its wealth when the business community complains most, and when stock exchanges are dissatisfied. Nor is this a paradox or a mystery. Sellers feel best when prices go up. But when prices go down goods are better distributed and real capital increases, because diminishing dividends and incomes occasion economy, better management and greater attention to business. Periods of caution and depression like the present, therefore, are not necessarily an evil. On the contrary, it is in times like these that far-sighted men lay the foundation of a fortune and of a reputation for sagacity, energy and courage. In a certain sense, the country is in the midst of a crisis, both political and mercantile. This crisis will be a benediction, if it induces the people to live economically, to labor hard, to manage well, and to aim at what is just, honorable and noblest. These are not days fit for rest and recreation, but for toil, courage, and true enterprise. The rewards of business will go to him who works hardest, shrewdest and longest.

Not all One Sided.

A Northern paper thus introduces a subject that is evidently making the dealers in that locality no small amount of trouble: Our merchants complain that they find large quantities of salt in the bottom of crocks of butter. Of course it is no honest woman who does this, but we would suggest to the parties who do follow this contemptible practice that they ought not to charge the merchants with swindling.

A day air store has been constructed by Lord Fitzhardinge at his Berkley Castle farm in England, with the object of ascertaining whether it is practicable to store butter when it is 1s. per pound, until winter,

HEBREWS IN BUSINESS.

A Race Which Does a Large Portion of New York's Trade.

New York Letter to Boston Herald. Considering the small number of Jews in New York—only 60,000—in comparison with the number of Christians, their success in the business world is simply phenomenal. There are millions upon millions of Jewish capital invested here in the wholesale trade. In fact, the business in many lines of trade is nearly monopolized by Jewish firms. I started from Union Square the other morning and walked down Broadway to Wall street, following the interesting occupation of some of my fellow-beings from the country—namely, of reading signs. I counted no less than 650 upon which Jewish names were painted. These names represented almost every kind of wholesale and jobbing trade located on the great artery. The millinery, clothing, hat, cap and fur trade predominated. I also found many retailers of Jewish nationality. In on block I found only one Christian firm.

Turning Wall street, I found the same evidences of Jewish prosperity, only in a lesser degree among bankers and brokers. Two of the largest banking-houses in the country—J. & J. W. Seligman, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—are distinctively Jewish. In the Stock Exchange are the Henriques Bros., Wormser, Marx, and a host of others, all of whom stand high, and wield an influence among their fellow members, and carry large accounts for their customers. In Maiden Lane and John street, the center of the wholesale and retail jewelry trade of the country, the name of the Hebrew is found right and left, above and below. A round \$5,000,000 of capital is employed by the Jews in this trade alone, and with it they transact fully 33 per cent. of the business done in it.

West of Broadway, in Broome, Mercer, White, Leonard, Greene, Grand, and other streets comprising the great dry goods and clothing districts, is a modern Jerusalem. Seventy per cent. of the entire wholesale clothing trade is done by Jews, who employ a capital of \$25,000,000. In clothiers' trimmings the Jews have \$10,000,000 invested.

Ninety-five per cent. of the ladies' cloaks and suits sold throughout the country come from New York Hebrew houses, who annually turn and re-turn \$50,000,000 of capital. In the fur trade 50 per cent. of the firms are Jewish, and the capital invested is \$15,000,000. The Hebrew controls exclusively the manufacture of caps, and on about 50 per cent. of the hats made he figures his profits. In the manufacture of silks and ribbons the Jew is at home. His capital here amounts to \$25,000,000, and of the business in this line of feminine apparel he transacts 60 per cent. He is also active in the tobacco, sugar, and wholesale liquor traffic, holding large interests in each. Strange to say, the Jew is never found in the retail liquor business. "Gin-mills" and "gin-slinging" he gives the grand go-by. There is not a bar, I am told, in Gotham presided over by a Hebrew.

Elasticity of Leather Belts.

From the Scientific American.

One excellent, if not absolutely necessary, quality in a belt is elasticity. Under some circumstances a belt that is non-elastic and only pliable will act, but it is not so useful as a belt that combines elasticity and pliability. A gut string used as a round belt is not elastic—only pliable—and to do effective duty it must be kept very tight, making a strain on the bearings of the spindles it connects. But a belt that is greatly elastic will develop its full driving power, even though it may run quite slack. An amateur foot lathe of considerable capacity can be run by an India rubber thong with so slight a tension as to allow the finger to pass between it and the scored pulley without pain.

Much of the value of leather belts is due to their elasticity; this, as well as their substance, aiding in their adherent contact with the pulley face. By the term elasticity the quality of stretch—permanent stretch—is not intended. An ordinary bullock's hide is usually permanently stretched five inches before being cut up, but the elasticity of the belts made from it is not impaired. New belts also have to be "taken up" usually after running a short time. But there is an elastic quality in a well fitted belt that is recuperative; it will return on itself when the temporary strain is removed. It follows, then that the periodical release of belts from their working strain is a reasonable practice.

A recent experiment appears to prove this. As a test, a mechanic put new leather belts on two iron turning lathes at the same time. The lathes stood side by side, the work on them was similar, and the belts cut from the same roll. The belt on one lathe was thrown off every night, and that on the other was never released. The latter was shortened four times during its life while the other was taken up only once, and when the continually strained belt was so nearly worn out as to require repairs, the nightly released belt was in excellent condition.

This treatment of belts is not always possible; the prime movers and secondary belts

in such cases as where a long belt is run with an idler pulley or tightener; but the small ultimate belts that drive lathe cones, drills, milling machines could be so treated without trouble and with a resultant economy.

Business and Speculation.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

People who have a legitimate business and stick to it seem to be weathering the hard times pretty well. Our list of "business troubles," which has grown unpleasantly long of late, points the moral for speculators. Many of the sufferers are those self-styled bankers and brokers who are only gamblers. Instead of playing at faro or poker all day (it may constitute their diversion at night) they take the hazards in railroad stocks, wheat, pork, whiskey, and petroleum. The innocent public no longer furnishing its quota of victims for these men, they are cleaning out each other. The sooner they all fail the better it will be for legitimate business. The most dangerous and offensive types are the men who are called "railroad kings" by their toadies and followers. Their gains are ill-gotten—the product of years of trickery and fraud. If these men should be obliged to bite the dust now there would be no cause for regret. Their tools and dupes would suffer as they deserve, but the great honest business of the country would be all the healthier for the removal of these disturbing elements. The bubbles must burst some time. The present time is as good as any. The day of general liquidation like the day of judgment is sure to come. Woe to the men who are caught with too much sail spread! They may not call themselves speculators, and they would reject the term we apply to them. But every man is a speculator so far as he takes imprudent and needless risks in the hope of greater gains than can be produced by the cautious prosecution of some legitimate business which he knows that he understands. These are days when one kind of business is enough for one man. The shoemaker who sticks to his last does not figure in our list of failures.

She Took the Lot.

Detroit Free Press.

"Do your women customers bother you much?" asked a citizen who was talking with a Woodward avenue grocer the other morning.

"Well, they seldom want to pay the prices. It seems natural for them to want to beat down the figures. There comes one now who probably wants strawberries. Here are some fresh ones at 15 cents per quart, and yet if I should ask her only 11 she'd want 'em for 10."

"Say, try it on, just for a joke. If she asks the price put it at 11."

The grocer agreed, and presently the woman came up, counted the sixteen boxes of berries under her nose, and, of course, inquired:

"Have you any strawberries this morning?"

"Yes'm."

"Fresh ones?"

"Yes'm."

"In quart boxes?"

"Yes'm."

"How much?"

"Only 11 cents per box, madam."

"I'll take the whole lot," she quietly observed, as she handed out a \$5 bill; and take 'em she did.

The citizen disappeared at that moment, and the grocer somehow believes that it was a put up job-between the two.

Selling Eggs By Weight.

American Agriculturist.

There is from twenty to thirty per cent. difference in weight of eggs, yet the custom is almost universal in the Eastern markets of selling them by the dozen at a uniform price. Even duck's eggs, which are much larger and regarded by some as much richer bring no more than the smallest hens' eggs of not half the weight. In California, eggs, fruits and many other articles that are here sold by the dozen, the bunch or by measure, are sold by weight. The practice is a good one, and works beneficially for all parties, especially for the producer. It operates as a premium upon the cultivation of the most productive varieties of fruits, vegetables and farm stock. The farmer who is painstaking with his poultry and gets the largest weight in eggs has a fair reward for his skill and industry. The present custom is a premium to light weight and good layers. We need a change in the interest of fair dealing in trade, and if necessary it should be enforced by legislation. If the Legislature is competent to fix the weight of a bushel of corn or potatoes it can easily regulate the weight of a dozen of eggs, and thus promote exact justice between buyer and seller.

There is a great glut of American beef, dressed and on the hoof, in England, especially at Glasgow, in consequence of the large number of workmen out of employment not being able to use meat. On one lot of cattle the consignors lost \$30,000, and dressed beef had sold at eight cents. These differences ought to help cheapen meat here, which has been high out of all proportion

ENORMOUS TIN DEPOSITS.

Important Discoveries of the Mineral in the Black Hills.

From the New York Herald.

The aggregate consumption of tin is enormous. It is very easy to discover how much is consumed in the United States, for as all of it, comes from abroad, government statistics are the sole source of information. Last year we imported nearly 24,000,000 pounds of tinplate and other manufactures of tin we received nearly 500,000,000 pounds worth nearly \$30,000,000. The great demand has incited enterprising Americans for years to search for tin deposits in this country, but until recently the ore does not seem to have been found in paying quantities.

A number of prominent geologists have recently examined the tin deposits of Georgia, Dakota, and California, and a representative of the Herald has been so fortunate as to encounter one of them on his way east. This gentleman, Prof. G. E. Bailey—late of the Chair of Analytical Chemistry in the University of Nebraska, and now the geologist of Wyoming Territory and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers—will be remembered in connection with many government scientific expeditions in the West; but he said he had gone to Harney peak, which is the center of the Black Hills tin district, merely to satisfy his personal curiosity which had been aroused by stories as to the quantity and quality of the ore. He satisfied himself that the tin-bearing area is large, the deposits abundant, and promising, if judiciously worked, to be a great and steady source of supply and profit.

"In what rock is the tin found?" asked the reporter.

"In the granite region. The granite occupies an area measuring twelve miles by seven or eight, the principal mass being Harney Peak itself. The tin is found in the class of rock called greisen. This greisen is quite uniformly impregnated by the tin, the crystals of ore varying in size, those about a quarter of an inch in diameter being most abundant."

"What is the nature or variety of the ore itself?"

"It is oxide of tin, known as cassiterite. The greisen rock is found all through the granite region of Harney Peak. The stream-tin is common, and distributed just as gold is in the earth that results from the decomposition of gold-bearing rock. It is found in the dirt of all the streams—and there are many of them flowing from the Harney range on the east, west, and north sides, and has long been known, although not as tin, to the mineral sluicing for gold. They have called it 'black iron,' 'black jack,' 'blende,' but principally 'that d—d stuff'—for it has been a great nuisance to them, by being taken up so rapidly by the amalgamators that these could not arrest the gold. In the gold sluices it appears as a heavy black mineral, in grains from the size of peas to that of a hen's egg, sometimes in chunks weighing a pound or more. It is found in the stream as far east as Harney City, as far west as Hill City, and on the north as far away as Sheridan; consequently all the placers in the granite region are valuable for both tin and gold; the metals could be obtained together by putting in bedrock flumes."

"Has not tin been found in paying quantities anywhere else in the United States?"

"It has been reported in Georgia and California. The former deposits I have not seen. The California workings, which I visited, have been abandoned, I believe, partly on account of the limited area in which the mineral was found, and also because of conflicting old Spanish land-grants."

"Do you believe the deposits in the Harney Peak region are extensive?"

"Yes. Geological reasons could be given at length to show that the outlying granite, being intrusive, extends to great depths, while the area and distribution of the mineralized portions of the granite, taken in connection with the known placer deposits, go to show that there exist in the Harney Peak region large quantities of tin so placed that they can be economically and profitably worked. It should be distinctly understood, however, in this connection, that while the discovery must be regarded of the utmost value, not only to the Black Hills region but United States, tin is not a poor man's metal, nor is a tin-mine a poor man's mine. A tin-mine requires extensive capital and experienced labor united with business-like management, and the works must be on a large scale."

"One question more, Professor. Is the ore easy to reach and work?"

"That is an important question, as the experience of many brilliant mineral 'finds' has proved. I can safely say, however, that a great deal of the tin-bearing rock can be easily obtained. It can be quarried from the surface instead of being dug for and followed underground. How abundant this rock is you may imagine when I tell you that I have seen veins of it measuring more than fifty feet in width. The rock can easily be crushed, the ore concentrated, and the metal worked into bars of pure tin. To extract the stream-tin the process would resemble placer mining for gold, although of course, much rougher, the metal being in larger fragments

"How valuable is the ore or rock—what will it assay?"

"Well, much better than that of Cornwall, where the rock averages about two per cent. of tin. The stream—that which will be obtained by sluicing or placer-work—will yield about seventy-five per cent. of pure tin."

"Then there are millions in it?"

"Certainly; if properly worked, yes; but it is not a business to rush into wildly."

"How long will the Harney Peak deposits last—how long can they be counted upon to supply the demand?"

"Oh, forever, practically. Why, the stream-tin alone is so abundant that all the companies that could possibly work it could go on for twenty years without exhausting it. Yet this is but the waste, you might say, of the main deposit—the mere scraps that water and frost have detached, a little at a time, from the great mass and source of the ore, which is Harney Peak itself, more than a mile high, and the surrounding tin-bearing rock which, as I have already said, extends for miles. It is impossible to imagine this great body of ore ever being exhausted. As to profit, the richness of the ore, compared with that of any other tin-bearing district in the world, settles that question conclusively. I have seen, I think, most of the specimens of tin ore in prominent American cabinets of minerals, but none were as rich as much of the rock I saw in the Harney Peak region."

A New Style of Boot.

The German trade papers are much exercised over a new form of boot that has been submitted to the German government, with a view to its adoption for army purposes. The designer does not appear to be a shoemaker by trade, or to have based the form of his boot upon any of those in use in European armies, but to have sought his model amongst original races in various quarters of the globe. He calls it a "Kruzhandstiefel," or "wrapper-boot," a name which has caused a considerable amount of mystification in the shoe trade. The material used in the new boots are leather and coarse canvas, the latter, however, only being used in the upper. The boot is made to fit closely to the leg, being rather higher than the ordinary spring-side. Round the top it has a strip of leather fitting closely to the leg, but the upper appears to consist exclusively of the canvas, with strips of leather sewn perpendicularly, presumably for additional strength. The goshaw seems to be close fitting, like an Indian moccasin, and the sole is said to allow of perfect freedom to every joint of the foot, its measurement being taken from a foot impression. Briefly, the boot seems to be comparable to a moccasin, with a combination of leather canvas upper, and with a sure mechanical fastening at the top, and having, in addition, a sole and a low heel. That it would prove comfortable in wear seems unquestionable, the main doubt concerning it being its durability, and its likelihood to hold firmly on the leg.

In Need of Rest.

Patient—Doctor, I want you to prescribe for me.

Doctor (after feeling of her pulse)—There is nothing the matter madame. All you need is rest.

Patient—Now aren't you mistaken, doctor? Please study my case carefully. Just look at my tongue.

Doctor—That needs rest too.

They were in the grocery store. Said Brown (seeing a blind man about to enter): "Were you aware how delicate the touch of a blind man is? when nature deprives us of one sense she makes amends by bringing the other senses to extraordinary acuteness. Let me illustrate by this gentleman. I'll take a scoop of sugar and let him feel of it, and you see how quickly he'll tell what it is." The blind man having entered, he was put to the test. He put his thumb and finger into the scoop, and without hesitation said: "That is sand." Everybody laughed but the grocer. He made several attempts at blushing and then went into the back shop and kicked his dog.

Coal is certainly cheap at the present rates and it would seem a matter of policy to lay in winter stores now. The accumulations at the mines are large, and there is every prospect of a number of the mines closing down soon to reduce the supply which means an increase in prices in the near future.

Women have a great respect for old age. Watch a young lady seated in a street-car between a young gentleman and an elderly one and see how determined she is not to accommodate the latter by crowding against him.

A correspondent asks: "What is the best time to pick strawberries?" The best time for this class of work is before the gardner gets up in the morning and there's no big dog in the garden.

W. H. Brooks has purchased a half interest in the grocery business of A. L. & E. W. Kitchen, at Edmore, and the firm name will hereafter be Brooks & Kitchen.

This is the season when the glass factories are busy manufacturing pure Cape Town diamonds for the summer hotel clerk.

An Otsego man has just received an order from New Orleans for a large supply of roll-

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, JUNE 25, 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.

Twin names in infamy—Dunlap and Messmore.

We can serve three masters—Turner & Carroll.

Baltimore is now spoken of as "The City of Cans."

Birds of a Feather—I. E. Messmore, Messmore Bros., Rice & Messmore.

The Three (Dis)Graces—I. E. Messmore, Messmore Bros., Rice & Messmore.

There's magic in the name—I. E. Messmore, Messmore Bros., Rice & Messmore.

Subscribers and others, in ordering goods from manufacturers and jobbers mentioned in this paper, will confer a favor by mentioning THE TRADESMAN.

If the writer of spring poetry be put down as a nuisance to society, what shall be said of the authors of the campaign songs with which we are to be deluged.

Assignments taken through in short order and at small expense—We can represent creditors, assignee and assignor all at the same time—Carroll & Turner.

There is a difference in opinion among some newspapers as to whether it was Venor or Wiggins who died lately, but they are all reconciled that it shall be either or both.

The Northwestern Grocer, which was one of the first trade papers to respond to a request for an exchange, has lately dropped THE TRADESMAN from its list. However, THE TRADESMAN can stand it, if the Grocer can.

Col. Messmore is announced as the orator at Kent City July 4. He will probably receive \$25 and expenses. Here is an excellent opportunity for some one of his numerous creditors to garnishee the Financial Committee, and secure \$25 of his claim. But perhaps Messmore has already assigned the amount to his wife!

Attention is called to the proposal set forth in another column to organize a local post of the Michigan Commercial Travelers' Association. The project is in every way worthy the consideration of every Knight of the Road, and as the Grand Rapids boys are noted everywhere for their enterprise and perseverance, it is not unlikely that an organization of the kind will be effected.

The Gripsack Brigade.
W. J. Jones, of Kemink, Jones & Co., is spending a week on the D., L. & N. Railway.

Joe F. O. Reed, traveling representative for H. Leonard & Sons, has gone to Cherokee, Iowa, to visit his father, Rev. N. A. Reed.

Geo. B. Mather, late with C. S. Yale & Bro., has returned to his former position as local representative of the Cornum Coal Co. Aaron Hufford, traveling representative for G. A. Wrisley & Co., is spending a fortnight here at home in search of rest and recreation.

D. C. Underwood has two fine store buildings, situated on corner lots, on the main street, at Elmira, which will be for sale or rent about August 1.

W. H. Sharpnack, formerly traveler for D. P. Clay & Co., has engaged in the lumber commission business at Duluth and is removing his family to that place.

Rev. J. T. Hankinson, formerly engaged in the boot and shoe business at Kent City, has engaged to travel for Cole & Stone, proprietors of the Marshall Shirt Manufacturing Co. He will cover the G. R. & L., from here to Mackinaw, and the C. & W. M., from Grand Rapids to LaPorte, Ind.

Silas K. Bolles, for five years past general traveling representative for B. S. Tibbits, of Coldwater, has engaged to represent J. W. Coughtry & Co., the extensive cigar manufacturers at Cigarville, N. Y. His territory includes Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, and comprises the jobbing trade only. His headquarters will be Grand Rapids, as in the past.

Philo B. Newton, of the firm of Steele & Newton, Advance, has engaged to travel for Cody, Ball & Co., taking as his territory all the towns from Morley to Walton Junction, with frequent drives away from the railroad. Mr. Newton is an old traveler, having carried samples for Henry S. Smith & Co., D. P. Clay, E. Plumb & Sons, and also Chicago and Detroit houses. He will see his trade every fortnight, and the division of Mr. Haugh's territory will enable the latter gentleman to see considerable more trade than formerly and give those he does visit more attention.

C. S. Black, the Buchanan furniture manufacturer, who was recently burned out, is looking for a new location on Puget Sound.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

A. Woodward has re-engaged in the grocery business at Mantion. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the stock.

G. R. Mayhew is building a fine residence on South Prospect street, adjoining the home of Amos. M. Musselman.

G. Rumsey has started a grocery store at 40 Fountain street. Shields, Bulkeley & Lemon furnished the stock.

Dan O'Reilly has engaged in the grocery business on Wealthy avenue. Shields, Bulkeley & Lemon furnished the stock.

J. M. Howard, formerly of this city, has engaged in the grocery business at Bay View. John Caulfield furnished the stock.

J. G. Gatz, of this city, has invented a car coupler, which precludes the necessity of accidents in coupling cars, as it is not necessary for a man to go between the cars. He has applied for a patent on the device.

The Grand Rapids Packing Co. has leased the south set of stores in the new Gilbert block, now in course of erection on Ottawa street. The store on the corner of Louis street has been rented by the Diamond Wall Finish Co. It is rumored that Arthur Meigs & Co. will also occupy one of the central stores.

Wm. H. Tuttle, receiver for Messmore Bros., at Cadillac, has effected a sale of the clothing stock to Gilbert Anderson, who bought it in behalf of P. Medalie, at \$7,105. Storm & Hill, of Chicago, the attaching creditors, have a judgment against the firm for \$5,600, which with the costs of the judgment amounts to \$6,200. Thus it will be seen that after this amount and the expenses attending the failure and subsequent litigation are paid, the unsecured creditors will receive no percentage of their claims. A shining example of the *penchant* the Messmores possess to swindle their creditors!

AROUND THE STATE.

C. F. Watson, the Belding merchant, is dead.

Barnes & French have engaged in general trade at Chase.

H. J. Martin is building a fine new brick block at Vermontville.

True Glidden has engaged in the confectionery business at Sturgis.

Peter Kinnie has started a confectionery store and bakery at Chase.

Wells & Son succeed J. E. Wells in the hardware business at Chase.

W. A. Peck succeeds T. R. Van Wert & Co. in general trade at Alba.

A. M. Hannill has opened a fruit and confectionery store at Charlevoix.

F. C. Brackett succeeds Mrs. Ellen Lyon in the drug business at Whitehall.

Fink & Knight succeed W. A. Coon in the grocery business at Elmira.

A. M. Spitzer succeeds H. Frazel in the meat market business at Mason.

Dyer & Withrow succeed Dyer & Lusk in the meat market business at Chase.

Bennett & Herick, jewelers at Manelona, have dissolved, Chas. Herick succeeding.

F. L. Pease, who has a drug store at Detroit, and another at Gowen, is shortly to open a third at Big Rapids.

F. G. Hines & Co. have engaged in the drug business at Charlevoix. They have one of the best locations in the place.

Fore & Allen have sold their stock of goods at Rustford to Charles Ostrander, who will continue the business at that place.

M. J. Griswold is building an addition to his store at Griswold. He is the possessor of a flowing well, the water flowing three feet above the ground.

Rollins Leach has sold his interest in the firm of Sisson & Leach, general dealers at Freeport, to F. Sisson's brother, E. H. The new firm will be known as Sisson Bros.

Bickford & Starr, who engaged in the grocery business at Harbor Springs about two months ago, write THE TRADESMAN that they are closing out their stock and will retire from business.

The Hopkins Station correspondent of the Allegan Gazette is responsible for the statement that J. L. Davis will turn over his stock of goods at that place July 1 to J. W. Braginton and engage in the produce business in the fall.

J. O. Banks, of Whitehall, has retired from the grocery business—a business in which he should never have engaged. He will hereafter devote his attention to boring people by talking life insurance—a subject which his mind is incapable of grasping.

Black & Massey, the general dealers at McBrides, have finally collapsed, the stock having been attached by a Detroit creditor. The saw mill operated by the firm was leased. Massey has been drinking heavily of late, and on Friday left the place for parts unknown. The liabilities, which are held almost entirely by Detroit parties, amount to about \$8,000, and the stock will probably inventory about half that amount.

STRAY FACTS.

F. Nackerman has started a saloon at Elk Rapids.

The Muskegon Car Works are being improved to the amount of \$14,000 in cost.

There is some talk of establishing a second fruit drying establishment at Mason.

Blodgett & Byrne are extending their logging railroad in Roscommon county five miles.

J. Cummer & Sons are building a logging railroad from their mill at Cadillac, to Muskrat Lake.

Joseph Post is manager of the new cheese factory at Clarksville, which is doing a prosperous business.

The Flint Wagon Works has received an order for 500 wagons from the Moline Plow Co., of Kansas City, Mo.

The Sturgis cigar factory of Thornton & Clugston has changed hands. Messrs. Gatch, McKinstry, Shoecraft & Chapp being the new proprietors.

The cash value of the products of the Elk Rapids furnace, chemical works, saw mill and grist mill for the year ending May 31, 1884, amounts to \$590,904.

The latest dodge being worked in the State to secure farmers signatures to policies which afterward turn up in the form of notes, is manipulated by pretended agents for tombstones.

Elmira continues to boom with uninterrupted vigor, and the citizens of the place claim that it is growing faster than any other town on the line, in proportion to the population.

Charlevoix Journal: Geo. Wrisley has purchased the boiler and engine of the old factory, and it is intimated that not far hence it will be put to driving machinery for manufacturing furniture at Charlevoix.

The Buchanan Reclining Chair and Swing Co. will probably hereafter be known as the Bellevue Reclining Chair and Swing Co., as they have accepted the offer of a \$1,000 bonus and partnership to move to that town.

Ionia National: The Michigan Overall Co., of this city, now employ thirty-five women and four men in the factory and four traveling men. About 1,000 yards of cloth are cut up daily and 150 dozen garments made weekly. These goods are sold mostly in Michigan and Indiana.

Alex. Rogers, of Muskegon, has entered into contract with Robert Wier and Seth Lee, of that place, to manufacture their recently patented lumber piling machine. It is said to pile lumber thirty feet high, and saves labor to such an extent as to promise to come into general use.

Pullman & Hinchman, the handle manufacturers at Shelby, who recently made an assignment, make a showing of \$9,959.92 liabilities and \$5,930 appraised assets. A large portion of the indebtedness is due to the merchants of Shelby, on which the blow falls with crushing force, and the employees of the firm. It is not likely that creditors will realize to exceed 20 per cent. The firm should have thrown up the sponge at the time of the boiler explosion in their mill last fall.

THE KENDALL MATTER.

Report of the Assignee—Outrageous Legal Claim.

Assignee Baker favors THE TRADESMAN with a copy of his final report on the John C. Kendall assignment matter, from which it appears that the total amount of the claims whose holders have filled the proper proof is \$16,873.11. Mr. Baker puts in a claim for \$1,279.92 as the expense attending the proper prosecution of his trust, \$400 of which is for personal services as assignee. It is within the knowledge of THE TRADESMAN that Mr. Baker performed the duties involved in this case with singular fidelity and scrupulous economy, and a claim of \$400 is none too high, when the amount of work he accomplished and the amount of money he saved the creditors, are taken into consideration. But the claim of \$250, presented by Turner & Carroll, for retainer and legal services, is unjust and extortionate, and unless Judge Montgomery goes diametrically opposite his usual course in such cases, he will cut the claim down to a reasonable amount, or do as he did with the same firm in the Newman matter, refuse to allow any portion of their claim. There is an old adage to the effect that no man can serve two masters, and yet while in the pay of the assignee, Carroll was employed by the assignor to go to New York for the purpose of effecting a compromise, which, however, he was unable to accomplish. But this is not all that can be laid at the door of this legal firm. Furnished with a list of the creditors in advance of all others, Turner & Carroll wrote or telegraphed to each principal creditor, soliciting their claims. Here we have an anomaly seldom witnessed. A legal firm representing the creditors, the assignor and assignee in the same case—all at the same time. And by the amount of the bill they put it as counsel for the assignee it would appear that they failed to secure any remuneration from either creditors or assignor, and were bent on making the estate pay the three bills under the guise of one.

Good Words Unsolicited.

Devendorf & Leonard, druggists, Detroit:

"Like it."

H. Principal & Co., grocers, Muskegon:

"We like your paper first-rate."

F. M. Davis, hardware, Chippewa Lake:

"Like the paper. Just what I want."

Bickford & Starr, grocers, Harbor Springs:

"We like THE TRADESMAN very well."

W. D. Brainerd, grocer, Eaton Rapids:

"Acknowledge the value of your paper."

Henry J. Marsh, general dealer, Marshallville: "Your paper, as its name implies, is useful to every business man."

P. H. McGhan, grocer, Denver: "I have given THE TRADESMAN a thorough trial, and pronounce it the best business paper in the State."

John A. Wright, lumber and general dealer, Grand Junction: "I think your paper very cheap at the price. The legal knowledge alone is worth more in the year than the cost of the paper."

Dr. M. V. Sins, druggist, Trent: "Your paper fills a want which no other does in educating the retailer and showing up many of the dark ways which the majority of us do not know about. Like it also for its outspoken articles on blacklegs."

DIRTY DUNLAP.

Something about His Record as a Liar and Swindler.

W. A. Dunlap, the notorious, received meager attention in the columns of THE TRADESMAN last week, but since that time facts have come to light that place him in even worse light. It has been learned that there is hardly a wholesale house in this city where he has not applied for credit or is already owing bills that have been given up as worthless. Not only does he possess a *penchant* for swindling the men who place reliance upon his promises to pay, but he appears to have repeated falsehoods at many places where the truth would have answered a great deal better. Instead of being "overseer and paymaster" at the upper Canal street bridge, as he claimed, he was only a common laborer, and received only ordinary wages. He was given employment by his brother-in-law, a Mr. Wheaton, who was wholly unacquainted with Dunlap's true character, and who expresses disgust at the manner in which Dunlap conducted himself. The lout attempted to beat the Clarendon Hotel out of a board bill, but the matter was adjusted by Mr. Wheaton. He succeeded, however in beating the Bridge Street House out of \$12, and also obtained a suit of clothes of Scott and Williams, by means of representations that would put him behind the bars, if a prosecution for false pretenses were pressed against him. He also endeavored to obtain a carpet at Morgan & Avery's, but the latter gentlemen nipped his clever scheme in the bud. He subsequently called for the carpet, asked to be directed to a bank, and left with a promise that he would return in a few moments and pay the amount, but he never returned. Numerous other instances of his swindling propensities have come to light, but enough have been stated to show that he is one of the most untrustworthy men in the country, and that the house that extends him any credit will have the pleasure of charging the account up to profit and loss.

"Dunlap is one of the worst customers we ever struck," said Mr. Barlow, the veteran book-keeper at Cappon, Bertsch & Co.'s. This firm had an account against him for years, and took every step possible to collect it, without success. Finally, in December, 1879, we passed the amount, \$34.62, to the artist, and lost account. The claim is for sale at any time at one cent on the dollar."

"Dunlap came into my store several months ago," said Mr. S. A. Welling, "and represented that he had put in a stock of dry goods at Nashville and wished to sort up on a few notions. I had never had any dealing with the man, but he talked so well, and carried himself so apparently square, that I sold him a bill of \$50 or \$60 worth. The only thing that aroused my suspicions was his anxiety to get the goods off on the afternoon express, but no sooner had the goods been shipped than I began to be deluged with inquiries from parties whom he had referred to me. I couldn't recommend the man, for I knew nothing of his antecedents—except that the firm of Dunlap & Stinchcomb, of Sunfield, with whom he was formerly identified, had always paid their bills promptly—and I immediately wrote him that if he expected me to give a favorable answer to the inquiries I received concerning him, he must send me a statement without delay. The letter evoked no response, nor was any attention paid to a subsequent letter. I then instructed one of my traveling men to look into the matter when he went to Nashville, and he telegraphed me that Dunlap's stock was in the hands of the sheriff. Inquiring the amount of Eaton & Christenson's bill, who had sold the man partially on the strength of my statements, I went down to Nashville, and found the man in the midst of a quarrel with his wife, who appears to have objected to a certain lady friend that Dunlap had perhaps been too intimate with. So strenuous were her objections, and so firm was the husband in refusing to desert his newly-formed friend, that she found it necessary to invoke the aid of the law in securing about \$100 worth of the stock, which she claimed was purchased with her money. Dunlap talked all around the bush, and whimpered like a puppy, but I told him that I cared nothing for his family troubles—that all I cared for was the amount of my bill. He paid me \$20, all the money he had, and I then told him he must either pay the remainder, secure the amount, or go back to Grand Rapids with me. He spent an hour or two in the vain endeavor to borrow the money, or mortgage the stock, and finally proposed that I take a mortgage. This I agreed to do, including Eaton & Christenson's bill in the amount, and two days later the mortgage was foreclosed, and the stock sold for enough to pay us both nearly in full.

"I will say that I was never more disappointed in a man in my life. He is a fine-looking man, having the bearing of a gentleman, and converses intelligently and shrewdly. Unlike most beats, he does not arouse suspicion by talking too much, making too many promises, or ordering heavier than is usual. He once struck me for a position as traveler, and I remember now that I looked upon the application with favor, although I had no position open at the time."

SIZED HIM UP CORRECTLY.

From the Nashville News.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, published at Grand Rapids, writes up W. A. Dunlap, who it will be remembered run a candy store here last winter, as a thoroughbred dead beat, which is about the size of the opinion expressed by several other people.

There is a factory in Green Island, N. Y., where fine coffins are made of paper.

DELINQUENT DEBTORS.

Grand Rapids.

J. Geo. Lehman reports the following:
John Johnson, mason, lives here.....\$15 78
Jim Granis, blacksmith, lives here..... 18 00
Mrs. Rice, Scribner street..... 1 22
Mrs. Bentley, lives here..... 2 00
A. C. Clark, moved to Saginaw..... 9 33
Geo. Heyfield, moved near Jackson..... 10 58
Wm. A. Brown, moved to Ada..... 8 94

"I predict that you will abandon the Delinquent Debtor list as impracticable before the 1st of January," said Mr. Arnott, of the retail grocery firm of Arnott & Arnott, the other day. "While it may be the means of effecting some good, I am inclined to think that the evil results of such publications overshadow the good results. In looking over a list of poor or worthless accounts, the reader is not made acquainted with the circumstances surrounding each individual case, although an intimate acquaintance with the facts in each case might occasion an entire change of feeling against the persons named. Some of the men so reported are utterly unable to pay within any specified time, but may come to the front in a year, or two years, whenever fortune favors them. If in the meantime we have paraded their names through a Dead Beat list, they will cease to regard our account as an obligation, and the chances are ten to one against our ever getting anything."

Trent.

Dr. M. V. Sins writes as follows:
I have lost thousands of dollars by giving away to the smooth tongues of blacklegs, and many times had it not been for the income of the medical profession to patch up with, I should have gone down. I have had my attention called to a number of young men who started in business by listening to the wiles of the credit class, and who went down—not as "dishonest men," but as "mistaken men." We have several dead beats here—one of the worst being a nursery man—who will receive deserved ventilation unless they mend their ways. With me, the credit business has come to an end, as I have reached the conclusion aptly expressed by one of your correspondents, that if a man buys on 60 or 90 days time, he can just as well buy for cash.

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

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

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Uppers, 1 inch..... | per M \$44 00 |
| Uppers, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch..... | 46 00 |
| Selects, 1 inch..... | 35 00 |
| Selects, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch..... | 38 00 |
| One Common, 1 inch..... | 30 00 |
| Shop, 1 inch..... | 32 00 |
| Fine Common, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch..... | 32 00 |
| No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 15 00 |
| No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 16 00 |
| No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 17 00 |
| No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 15 00 |
| No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 16 00 |
| No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 17 00 |
| No. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 13 50 |
| No. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 14 50 |
| No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 12 50 |
| No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 13 50 |
| No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 14 50 |
| No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 11 50 |
| No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 12 50 |
| No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet..... | 13 50 |
| Course Common or shipping cuts, all widths and lengths..... | 9 00 |
| A and B Strips, 4 or 6 in..... | 25 00 |
| C Strips, 4 or 6 in..... | 28 00 |
| N. 1 Fencing, all lengths..... | 15 00 |
| N. 2 Fencing, 12, 14 and 18 feet..... | 14 50 |
| N. 2 Fencing, 16 feet..... | 12 00 |
| N. 1 Fencing, 4 feet..... | 15 00 |
| N. 2 Fencing, 4 inch..... | 12 00 |
| Norway C and better, 4 or 6 inch..... | 20 00 |
| Bevel Siding, 6 inch, A and B..... | 14 50 |
| Bevel Siding, 6 inch, C..... | 14 50 |
| Bevel Siding, 6 inch, No. 1 Common..... | 9 00 |
| Bevel Siding, 6 inch, Clear..... | 20 00 |
| Bevel Siding, 6 inch, 2x2, 12 to 16 ft., 50% 11 ft. additional for each 2 feet above 16 ft. Dressed Flooring, 6 in., A, B..... | 36 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, 6 in., C..... | 29 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, 6 in., No. 1 common..... | 16 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, 6 in., No. 2 common..... | 14 00 |
| Beaded Ceiling, 6 in., \$1.00 additional..... | 35 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, 4 in., A, B and Clear..... | 35 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, 4 in., C..... | 29 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, 4 in., No. 1 common..... | 14 00 |
| Dressed Flooring, 4 in., No. 2 common..... | 14 00 |
| Beaded Ceiling, 4 inch, \$1.00 additional..... | 35 00 |
| (XXX 18 in. Standard Shingles..... | 3 50 |
| (XXX 18 in. Thin..... | 3 40 |
| (XXX 16 in. Thin..... | 3 40 |
| No. 2 or 6 in. C. B. 18 in. Shingles..... | 2 00 |
| No. 2 or 5 in. C. B. 16 in..... | 1 75 |
| Lath..... | 2 00 |

HIDES, PELTS AND FURS.

Perkins & Hess quote as follows:
HIDES.
Green..... 8 @ 7
Part cured..... 8 @ 8 1/2
Full cured..... 8 @ 8 1/2
Dry hides and kips..... 8 @ 12
Calf skins, green or cured..... 10 @ 12
Deacon skins..... 10 @ 20
SHEEP PELTS.
Shearlings or Summer skins..... 10 @ 20
Fall pelts..... 30 @ 50
Winter pelts..... 10 @ 50
WOOL.
Fine washed..... 25 @ 27
Coarse washed..... 18 @ 20
Unwashed..... 5 @ 3
Tallow..... 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4

FRESH MEATS.

John Mohrhard quotes the trade as follows:
Fresh Beef, sides..... 8 @ 9 1/2
Fresh Beef, hind quarters..... 10 @ 11
Dressed Hogs..... 7 1/2 @ 8
Mutton, carcasses..... 7 @ 8
Veal..... 15 @ 16
Pork Sausage..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage in bulk..... 10 @ 10 1/2
Bologna..... 10 @ 10

MASON'S FRUIT JARS

Write or Telephone us for

BOTTOM PRICES

—ALSO—

Jelly Cups,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Refrigerators and
COMPLETE STOCK

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

—AT—

H. Leonard & Sons,
16 Monroe Street,
GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

LATEST Stan'd Quotations JOHN CAULFIELD

WHOLESALE GROCER,

—AND JOBBER IN—
Teas, Tobaccos, 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 @ 10 off above list.

PLUG.

| | |
|---|----|
| Horse Shoe..... | 47 |
| McAlpin's Green Shield..... | 45 |
| McAlpin's Sailor's Solace..... | 45 |
| McAlpin's Chocolate Cream..... | 45 |
| Red Star, extra quality, same style as Sailor's Solace..... | 48 |
| Big Chunk or J. T. Mahogany Wrapper..... | 40 |
| Hair Lifter, Mahogany Wrapper..... | 37 |
| D. & D. Dark, 1/4 and 1/2 oz. pounds..... | 37 |
| Ace Light..... | 35 |
| D | |

Drugs & Medicines

Firmness in Quinine. From the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. For several weeks past some of the foreign makers of quinine have persistently refused to fill orders for that article at the quotations current in this market.

GROWTH OF THE CIGARETTE.

Facts and Fancies Connected with Its Manufacture. From the New York Tribune. Whether the cigarette is the product of the dude or the dude of the cigarette is an open question.

will be one pound of paper. A peculiarity of rice paper is that it makes no perceptible smoke in burning and leaves no perceptible ashes. The idea of making cigarettes by machinery is as old as the industry, and at least 150 cigarette-making machines have been wholly successful.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including sections for ACIDS, AMMONIA, BALSAMS, BARKS, BERRIES, EXTRACTS, FLOWERS, GUMS, HERBS-IN OUNCE PACKAGES, IRON, LEAVES, LIQUORS, MAGNESIA, OILS, POTASSIUM, and ROOTS.

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 Druggists' Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, FLUID EXTRACTS AND ELIXIRS.

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR WOLF, PATTON & CO., AND JOHN L. WHITE, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES.

Druggists' Sundries

Our stock in this department of our business is conceded to be one of the largest, best-assorted and diversified to be found in the Northwest.

We desire particular attention of those about purchasing OUTFITS for NEW STORES to the fact of our unsurpassed facilities for meeting the wants of this class of buyers without delay and in the most approved and acceptable manner known to the drug trade.

Wine and Liquor Department

We give our special and personal attention to the selection of choice goods for the drug trade only, and trust we merit the high praise accorded us for so satisfactorily supplying the wants of our customers with Pure Goods in this department.

Withers Dade & Co's

Henderson Co., Ky., SOUR MASH AND OLD FASHIONED HAND MADE, COPPER DISTILLED WHISKYS. We not only offer these goods to be excelled by no OTHER KNOWN BRAND in the market, but superior in all respects to most that are exposed for sale.

Druggists' Favorite Rye, Gins, Brandies & Fine Wines.

We call your attention to the adjoining list of market quotations which we aim to make as complete and perfect as possible. For special quantities and for quotations on such articles as do not appear on the list such as Patent Medicines, etc., we invite your correspondence.

Oleomargarine Products.

From the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. The business of supplying consumers with oleomargarine butter continues uninterrupted in this State notwithstanding the law prohibiting its manufacture and sale on and after June 1st.

A Mighty Mean Man.

"The meanest man I have ever struck in all my business experience," said a well-known druggist, is a customer whom I have been furnishing with medicine for ten years, and from whom I could never collect a cent.

The Quinine and the Morphine.

One night after the drug store had been closed and all was dark within, the Quinine bottle leaned over and whispered to the Morphine Jar: "Say, let's put up a job on the clerk."

Gone Astray.

From the Merchants' Review. A department in THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN—a scrumptious little paper, by the way—is headed "Stray Facts." Erom some of our other contemporaries facts seem to be always astray.

No, sir.

"No, sir," said a hotel clerk to a commercial traveler, "you can't litter up this office with your rough looking trunks."

There are 3,985 paper mills in the world.

There are 3,985 paper mills in the world, which turn out annually 1,904,000,000 pounds of paper. Half of this is used in printing generally, while 600,000,000 pounds are used for newspapers. An average of 1 1/2 pounds is used by every Englishman and 10 1/2 pounds by every American.

Tempted by Sharpers.

"It is a great wonder to me that the number of defalcations by treasurers of corporations is not larger than it is," observed a treasurer of one of the Northern counties to a reporter recently.

"Why?"

"Because they have so many temptations. When I first took hold of the treasurership of our county I was literally besieged with letters, circulars and confidential communications from New York banking firms of doubtful notoriety. They came in every mail. They were marked 'private,' 'personal' and all that sort of thing. They proved to me—on paper, of course—how I could easily double all my investments. They showed that by putting my money up I was absolutely certain to win, and that it was an impossibility for me to lose. These communications were full of the most plausible methods. The plans were captivating. The results they worked out were astoundingly big, and there was an air of frankness about them which ordinarily would disabuse the unsophisticated mind of any suspicion of crookedness. For nearly two years these things kept coming to my office, but as I didn't bite the hook they gradually fell off, and now I get very few of them. But I do know this to be the case—whenever a new man is put in a place where he has other people's money to handle, those sharpers in the big cities get after him with their circulars and when they once catch him they don't let go until they have either made a thief or bankrupt of him, or both. That is why I am surprised that the number of defalcations is not larger."

The Georgia Melon Crop.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
The melon season, which will open soon, promises to be of great interest in many respects. Last year, when 8,000 carloads were thrown upon the markets in the North and West, much loss was caused by bad shipments and poor selection of a market. The melon-growers have this year formed a pool, and engaged Mr. Davis, of Albany, as their agent, who will make Atlanta his headquarters for the entire business. Agencies have been established in 249 cities of the Northwest, containing a population of over 5,000,000 people. The distribution of melons will be so arranged that not a carload will leave Atlanta until a market has been found for it. Last year's mistake was in sending melons North too early, before hot weather had set in. This season the first shipments will be made to Southern points only. The business has now reached proportions which gives it a leading place in the industries of the South. Lands in the melon region have advanced greatly in price.

A St. Louis girl has run away from home because the man they were trying to compel her to marry, would not smoke a certain brand of cigars. The girl has behaved quite properly. She could never have been happy with a husband, who would not oblige in so small a matter as the kind of cigars he used. Such a man would have been sure to insist upon selecting his own clothing with the certain consequence of making his wife miserable and offending her taste by the cut of his trousers and the color of his cravat. He would be particular about his meals, and would have been always raising a row concerning the coffee and the butter. This girl, by making herself scarce, has undoubtedly escaped a life of unhappiness.

A Wife's Queer Advice.

A wife whose husband would not go to the seashore this summer advised him to stand on his head the other day.
"Why should I do that?" he asked.
"Perhaps you might have a rush of brains to the head," was the withering reply.

Brazil which is credited with producing nearly one-half the world's supply of coffee, has now on exhibition at Boston, what is said to be the "most remarkable coffee exhibit ever made." It comprises about five hundred samples of coffee, representing the products of the same number of sub-districts of Brazil.

The annual production of canned fruit, meat, fish and vegetables in the United States is placed at five hundred million tins, or about ten tins for every man, woman, and child in the country.

John Jarrett states that the wages of labor amount to sixty per cent. of the capital invested in the production of manufactured articles.

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

The Gale Manufacturing Co. of Albion, shipped a car load of rakes and plows to Salt Lake City last week.

The St. Louis Oil Co. is negotiating with the Roscommon Oil Co., but so far no agreement has been reached.

Lace-Making Slaves.

A report of M. Scalquin, a member of the school commission of inquiry on the schools of lace-makers in which young girls are employed, has just appeared, and makes most painful revelations of the manner in which these schools are conducted. In the province of East Flanders there were in 1840 only eighty-four Ecoles Dentellieres; now there are more than 300. They mostly belong to different religious communities, such as the Apostolines, the Maricoles, the Collectines, the Sœurs de Marie, and Sœurs de Charite. The age of admission is as low as five or six years. In many of the schools they are taught nothing except to work. In some an hour, in some less is devoted to reading and writing. Besides this there is nothing but the catechism, the litany, and the loom. What is much more serious is the time they are kept at school. In general the gates open at 5:30 in summer, and at 7 in winter, and the children are kept at work until 8:30 in summer and until eight in winter. The regulations issued by the bishop of Bruges fix the school hours from 6 o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, but these limits of time are seldom observed, and nearly always exceeded. The effects on the health of those so employed cannot be otherwise than most injurious. From continually stooping over their work the girls, especially those who begin very young, contract deformities; this attitude, combined with the use of *chaufferettes* (foot-stoves), make them subject to chest complaints, and nearly all those who begin early become short-sighted from having to keep their work close to their eyes.

This is not all. The unfortunate creatures who ruin their health, and work without intermission, are miserably paid. A portion, estimated at 20 per cent. of their wages, is retained by the nuns, who pay the young children as little as they like, and this has been a frequent subject of complaint from the parents. A nun who had been connected with one of these schools is quoted as having acknowledged that clever and experienced workwomen who continued to go to the school could not, by working fifteen hours a day, earn more than 1 franc 50 centimes or 2 francs a day, of these there might be four or five to a hundred who earned merely a trifle. A child is mentioned who, after two months, took home 30 centimes as her wages, or at the rate of one-half centime a day. Another, twelve years old, had for three years' work, received 5 francs, or less than 1 centime a day. Their earnings went to the convent, and what the convents had gained from the work of these poor girls must amount annually to a very large sum, which there is no means of calculating.

A new process has been discovered, says the *Chronique Industrielle*, by which artificial ivory can be made from the bones of sheep and goats and the waste of white skins, such as kid, deer, etc.

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

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

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 Pallsade..... | @ 70 |
| Smith's C Pallsade..... | @ 65 |
| Higgins' **..... | @ 82½ |
| Higgins' ***..... | @ 70 |
| Sanford's extra..... | @ 82½ |
| Sanford's Comets..... | @ 65 |
| THREE-PLYS. | |
| Hartford 3-ply..... | @ 100 |
| Lowell 3-ply..... | @ 100 |
| Higgins' 3-ply..... | @ 100 |
| Sanford's 3-ply..... | @ 97½ |
| EXTRA SUPERS. | |
| Hartford..... | @ 77½ |
| Lowell..... | @ 82½ |
| Other makes..... | @ 75 |
| Best cotton chain..... | @ 60 |
| ALL WOOL SUPERFINES. | |
| Best 2-ply..... | 57½ @ 60 |
| Other grades 2-ply..... | 52½ @ 55 |
| WOOL FILLING AND MIXED. | |
| All-wool super, 2-ply..... | 50 @ 55 |
| Extra heavy double cotton chain..... | 42½ @ 45 |
| Double cotton chain..... | 35 @ 40 |
| Heavy cotton and wool, double e..... | 30 @ 32½ |
| Half 11 chain, cotton & wool, 2-ply..... | 27½ @ 35 |
| 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, 3 inches..... | @ 17 |
| OIL CLOTHS. | |
| No. 1, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4..... | @ 45 |
| No. 2..... | @ 37½ |
| No. 3..... | @ 30 |
| No. 4..... | @ 25 |
| MATTINGS. | |
| Best all rattan, plain..... | @ 62½ |
| Best all rattan and cocoa, plain..... | @ 52½ |
| Napier A..... | @ 50 |
| Napier B..... | @ 40 |
| CERTAINS. | |
| Opaque shades, 38 inch..... | @ 15 |
| Holland shades, B finish, 4-4..... | @ 18 |
| Pacific Holland, 4-4..... | @ 10 |
| Hartshorn's fixtures, per gross..... | @ 36 |
| 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 @ 6 00 |
| 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 |
| 4-4..... | 1 75 @ 2 50 |
| 5-4..... | 2 75 @ 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..... | 2 75 |
| Second quality, all colors. | |
| No. 4..... | 40 |
| No. 5..... | 50 |
| No. 7..... | 70 |
| No. 9..... | 85 |
| No. 12..... | 90 |
| No. 16..... | 1 10 |

SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

CORNER IONIA & ISLAND STREETS.

Fireworks

We have the largest and best selected stock ever brought to this market, suitable for public or private display, and are the Headquarters for FIRE CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, FLAGS, LANTERNS, ETC. Send for catalogue and prices.

Cigars

We are carrying a full line of Gorgons' Cigars of Detroit, among which are the celebrated "D. F." and "Olympian" and although the latter is being imitated, the stock and workmanship is much inferior to the genuine, for which we are exclusive agents. Give us a trial order.

Showcases

We carry in stock such cases as there is most demand for, of the best makes, and will meet Chicago prices. Give us a call before purchasing.

PUTNAM & BROOKS.

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

At Manufacturers' Prices.

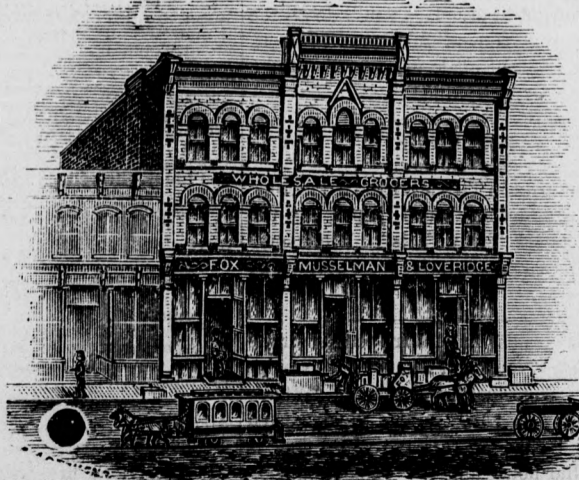
SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

House and Store Shades Made to Order.

68 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids.

NELSON BROS. & CO.

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,



WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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

—WE ARE FACTORY AGENTS FOR—

Nimrod, Acorn, Chief, Crescent & Red Seal Plug Tobaccos.

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

—WE MAKE SPECIAL CLAIM FOR OUR—

Tobaccos, Vinegars and Spices!

OUR MOTTO: "SQUARE DEALING BETWEEN MAN AND MAN."

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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.

F. J. LAMB & COMPANY,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Butter, Cheese, Eggs,

Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Etc.

NO. 8 AND 10 IONIA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS. - MICHIGAN.

A. B. KNOWLSON

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

AKRON SEWER PIPE,

Fire Brick and Clay, Cement, Stucco,

LIME, HAIR, COAL and WOOD.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

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

SPRING & COMPANY

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FANCY AND

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids,

Michigan.



S. A. WELLING

WHOLESALE

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Lumberman's Supplies

—AND—

NOTIONS!

PANTS, OVERALLS, JACKETS, SHIRTS, LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, MACKINAW, NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS, STATIONERY, POCKET CUTLERY, THREAD, COMBS, BUTTONS, SMOKERS' SUNDRIES, HARMONICAS, VIOLIN STRINGS, ETC.

I am represented on the road by the following well-known travelers: JOHN D. MANGUM, A. M. SPRAGUE, JOHN H. EACKER, L. R. CESNA, GEO. W. N. DE JONGE, FRANK BERLES - House Salesman.

21 Pearl Street - Grand Rapids, Mich.

SEED BUCKWHEAT

We have a choice lot of Seed Buckwheat, which we offer to the trade at \$1.25 per bushel.

SEED STORE,

91 Canal street.

A. H. FOWLE,

HOUSE DECORATOR

—And Dealer in—

FINE WALL PAPER

Window Shades, Room Mouldings, Artists' Materials!

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

37 No. IONIA STREET, SOUTH OF MONROE.

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

L. H. BEALS & SON

Manufacturers of

Whips & Lashes,

Westfield, Mass.

OFFICE

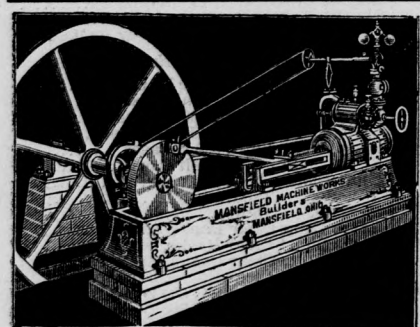
—AND—

SALESROOM

NO. 4 PEARL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

G. ROYS & CO., Gen'l Agents



PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES

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

W. C. DENISON,

88, 90 and 92 South Division Street, GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

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.

MOSELEY BROS.,

Wholesale

Oleifer, Timothy and all kinds Field Seeds Seed Corn, Green and Dried Fruits, Oranges and Lemons, Butter, Eggs, Beans, Onions, etc. GREEN VEGETABLES AND OYSTERS. 122 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

RETAILERS,

If you are selling goods to make a profit, sell

LAVINE

WASHING POWDER.

This Washing Powder pays the Retailer a larger profit than any in the Market, and is put up in handsome and attractive packages with picture cards with each case. We guarantee it to be the best Washing Powder made and solicit a trial order. See prices in Price-List.

Hartford Chemical Co.

HAWKINS & PERRY

STATE AGENTS,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED MINNOW PROPELLER

The best BASS

PICKEREL

BAIT

IN THE

World.

No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; No. 3, 60c; No. 4, 50c; No. 6, 50c.

Sent to any address on Receipt of Price! Liberal discount to dealers.

CALKINS BROS.

105 Ottawa St.

Agents and dealers in all kinds of fishing tackle and gun goods.

City Bottling Works

BOTTLED LAGER, PINTS, PFR DOZ. 50 CENTS.

BOTTLED ALE, PINTS, PER DOZ. 75 CENTS.

BOTTLED PORTER, PINTS, PER DOZ., 75 CENTS.

BOTTLED CIDER, Q.TS, PER DOZ., \$1.20.

All Goods Warranted the BEST in the Market.

TELEPHONE NO: 272.

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,

—THE—

GREAT WATCH MAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER,

44 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOC'N.

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

LIST OF OFFICERS: President—RANSOM W. HAWLEY, of Detroit. Vice-Presidents—CHAS. E. SNEDKER, Detroit; L. W. ATKINS, Grand Rapids; I. N. ALEXANDER, Lansing; U. S. LORD, Kalamazoo; H. E. MESKER, Bay City. Secretary and Treasurer—W. N. MEREDITH, Detroit.

Board of Trustees, For One Year—J. C. PONTIUS, Chairman, E. A. MURGER, H. K. WHITE For Two Years—D. MORRIS, A. W. CULVER.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

Pledging Credit.

A book-keeper, by reason of his employment, has not the implied power to bind the credit of his employer for the benefit of a third party.—Supreme Court of Michigan.

Life Insurance—Payment of Dues.

A stipulation to pay dues under a life insurance policy promptly on a day mentioned in the policy is not waived by failure to give notice of the time when such dues become payable, and a custom to receive payment of dues after the time fixed when made by postal order or drafts post dated is not a waiver of payment on the day when due.—Supreme Court of Iowa.

Boundary—Trespass.

If two adjacent or continuous proprietors agree upon and establish a dividing line between their premises, and actually claim and occupy the land on each side of that line continuously for over twenty years, such possession will be adverse and confer a title by prescription.—Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Improvement—Public Benefit.

It is not necessary, in order that a use may be regarded as public, that the whole community or any large portion thereof participate in it. If an improvement be of public benefit, the fact that some members of the community may be specially benefited by it above others will not deprive it of its public character. So held by the Supreme Court of Indiana in the recently decided case of Ross et al. vs. Davis et al.

Partnership Privilege.

A partner has authority to bind the firm in all matters pertaining to the partnership business. But it is not properly partnership business to release indebtedness due to it in consideration of the release of indebtedness due to its debtor from one of its members. Where a co-partnership member is indebted to a person owing the firm he cannot apply the indebtedness due the firm for the purpose of canceling his indebtedness, nor can he apply the funds or property of the firm for such purpose without consent of his co-partner, or at least his subsequent ratification.—Thomas vs. Stetson, Supreme Court of Iowa.

Commercial Centers and Their Exports.

Liverpool—Iron, cutlery, earthen-ware, cottons. London—British manufactures, foreign products. Madeira Isles—Wines, fruits, nuts. Malaga—Oranges, wine, raisins. Manilla—Sugar, tobacco, cigars, hemp, coffee. Marseilles—Wine, brandy, sardines, silk, fruit. Melbourne—Gold, wool, wine. Mobile—Cotton, forest products. Monrovia—Palm-oil, wax, pepper-nuts. Montevideo—Cattle, products. Montreal—Breadstuffs, cattle, forest products. Morocco—Goat-skins, wool, beans, maize. New Orleans—Cotton, sugar, tobacco. New York—Grain, varied manufactures. Odessa—Wheat, tallow, salt, timber. Okhotsk—Furs, fish oils. Operto—Wine, olive-oil, fruits, cork. Panama—Cotton, coffee, chineona-bark, tobacco. Para—Caoutchouc, cacao, rice, sugar. Paris—Varied French manufactures. Pernambuco—Cotton, coffee, sugar. Philadelphia—Iron, coal, petroleum, machinery. Portland, Me.—Lumber, staves, casks. Portland, Or.—Wheat, flour, salmon. Quebec—Ships, lumber, grain, fish. Rangoon—Rice, teak-wood, bamboo, cotton. Reykjavik (Rek-a-vic)—Eider-down, feathers. Riga—Grain, flax, lumber. Rio Janeiro—Coffee, gold, diamonds, hides. Rome—Pictures, statues, objects of art. San Francisco—Wheat, wool, wines, gold. Savannah—Cotton, lumber. Shanghai—Tea, silk, cotton, Chinese wares. Sierra Leone—Palm oil, timber, ginger, ivory. Singapore—Tins, sponges, rattans, gutta-percha. Smyrna—Figs, sponges, raw silk, drugs. Stettin—Grain, oil-cake, wool, beer. St. John's—Cod-fish, seal-skins, oil. St. Louis—Grain, machinery, manufactures. St. Petersburg—Tallow, flax, hemp, furs. Sydney—Wool, cattle-products, tins, copper.

Tamatoe—Caoutchouc, cattle, hides, wax.

Toronto—Grain, cattle, manufactures.

Trieste—Grain, flour, lumber, wine, oil.

Valparaiso—Grain, copper, silver, wool, hides.

Vera Cruz—Coffee, vanilla, hides, tobacco.

Victoria—Coal, salmon, furs, lumber.

Vienna—Leather goods, glass-ware.

Yakutsk—Furs.

Yokohama—Silk, tea, rice, Japanese goods.

The creamery of Messrs. Loyster & Son, Hudson, is turning out 5,000 pounds of choice creamery product per week. Ten teams collect the product of the dairies within a circuit of 10 miles, covering a territory of 250 miles.

The Montague Butter Plate Factory has been running night and day, and even then it is hard to fill the orders.

A Revelation.

From the Baltimore Trade. It has long been a wonder how people would use such large quantities of soaked or winter packed goods; some persons have thought they were taken by the ignorant public, under the impression that they were green goods, but it seems that the public, at least some of the western retail grocers have learned by experience their intrinsic value. It has for a long time been the practice in the western cities to give customers a present of some sort to attract and retain trade. Every child and darkey expects their candy even with their smallest purchase. But of late the shrewder grocers of the larger cities are saving their candy, and using soaked canned goods as a "Sop to Cerberus" on Saturday night. As this practice grows there will be an immense increase in the demand for soaked goods, and can, makers will revel in wealth.

An American Fable.

A big, red-faced Nothing was strolling along the street when a Deputy sheriff slapped him on the shoulder. "You're just the chap I am looking for." "What do you want of me? I've done no evil." "Never mind; come right along." "But I never stole anything." "I know it." "I never broke a law." "Of course not." "Then what on earth can a sheriff want with me?" "You're a Nothing, aren't you?" "Yes sir." "Don't know anything?" "Not a thing." "Don't want to know anything?" "Not a cussed thing." "I thought so." "Well?" "Well we want you for a juror."

Where the Honor Lies.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star. "Cincinnati can claim one more honor," said Dr. T. C. Minor, yesterday. "All this extensive canned goods business was originated by some Cincinnati fellows who visited Pompeii and in the ruins found some fruit which had been hermetically sealed, and was still good after a thousand years. They came back to America and started the business with big results. This was the 'renaissance,' so to speak, of the canned fruit process."

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.

TIME TABLES.

Michigan Central—Grand Rapids Division. DEPART.

*Detroit Express..... 6:00 a m
*Day Express..... 12:25 p m
*New York Express..... 6:00 p m
*Atlantic Express..... 9:20 p m

ARRIVE.

*Pacific Express..... 6:4 a m
*Local Passenger..... 11:20 a m
*Mail..... 8:20 p m
*Grand Rapids Express..... 10:25 p m

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily. The New York East Line runs daily, arriving at Detroit at 11:50 a. m., and New York at 9 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 6:00 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.

*Steamboat Express..... 6:10 a m
*Through Mail..... 10:10 a m
*Evening Express..... 3:20 p m
*Atlantic Express..... 9:45 p m

*Morning Express..... 12:40 p m
*Through Mail..... 4:45 p m
*Steamboat Express..... 10:30 p m

*Night Express..... 5:10 a m
*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily. Passengers taking the 6:15 a. m. Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a. m. the following morning.

Parlor Cars on Mail Trains, both East and West. 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.

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

G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex. 6:32 a m
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex. 4:05 p m
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex. 10:25 a m
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac. 7:40 p m

All trains daily except Sunday. SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS. North—Train leaving at 4:45 o'clock p. m. 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 Chicago. C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Chicago & West Michigan.

Leaves. Arrives. *Mail..... 9:15 a m 4:00 p m
*Day Express..... 12:25 p m 10:45 p m
*Night Express..... 8:35 p m 6:10 a m
Mixed..... 6:10 a m 10:05 p m

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday. Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 12:25 p. m., and through coach on 9:15 a. m. and 8:35 p. m. trains.

NEWAYGO DIVISION. Leaves. Arrives. Mixed..... 5:00 a m 5:15 p m
Express..... 4:10 p m 8:30 p m
Express..... 8:30 a m 10:15 a m
Trains connect at Archer avenue for Chicago as follows: Mail, 10:20 a. m.; express, 8:40 p. m. The Northern terminus of this Division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with F. & P. M. trains to and from Lexington and Manistee. J. H. PALMER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Spring and Summer Hats and Caps

—I WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS TO MY—
Spring Styles of Fine Hats,
Spring Styles of Wool Hats,
Spring Styles of Stiff Hats,
Spring Styles of Soft Hats,
Wool Hats \$4.50 to \$12 per Dozen,
Fine Hats 13.50 to \$36 per Dozen,
Straw Hats for Men,
Straw Hats for Boys,
Straw Hats for Ladies,
Straw Hats for Misses.

Hammocks Sold by the Dozen at New York Prices!!

—LARGE LINE OF—
Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Cottonade Pants and Hosiery.

DUCK OVERALLS, THREE POCKETS, \$3.50 PER DOZEN AND UPWARDS.
Call and get our prices and see how they will compare with those of firms in larger cities.

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



Patent Egg Cases & Fillers

Messrs F. J. LAMB & CO.

Have been appointed manufacturers' agents for Western Michigan for the Lima Egg Case Co., manufacturers of the best, strongest and most durable cases and fillers in the market, and will quote prices on application, both for fillers and egg cases complete.

PERKINS & HES

—DEALERS IN—
Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUIS 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.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

River Boots and Drive Shoes, Calf and Kid 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.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Groceries and Provisions,

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

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Tradesman.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

What a Leading Wholesale Grocer Has to Say of the Situation.

"What have you to say in regard to the business situation?" asked a reporter of a leading grocery jobber the other day.

"In the grocery trade I can tell you it is in rather a peculiar condition. For the past six or eight months we have been having a dull season throughout the whole country. Industry has been interrupted; trade poor, and enterprise generally lacking in all branches of business. I do not pretend to say just what the cause of all this trouble is. It may be overproduction, or it may be something else; perhaps lack of confidence or timidity among the capitalists generally. Whatever the cause is, however, we know only too well the result. There has been a shrinkage in prices of all or nearly all the leading commodities in our trade that could not fail to cause great losses to large holders. This decline has been going on until at the present time it would seem as if we had touched a bottom, below which it was impossible to go. Let me give you a few figures to show you what the decline has been. To-day the refiners' price for granulated sugar is exactly two cents a pound less than it was a year ago. Yellow sugar is also two cents lower than last year. Molasses sells for twenty-five per cent. less than it did a year ago, and the price of canned goods has declined to the same extent. Flour sells for from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel less than it did a year ago, and only the articles of tea and coffee seem to hold their own. Outside these there has been a general shrinkage. Then the demand has fallen off largely, though perhaps not to the extent that returns for sales would indicate, but there has been a falling off in this direction.

"People have not the ability to consume that they had when times were better, eh?" "That is not it exactly, for even though they may not have so much money to spend, you must remember that what money they have has from 25 to 30 per cent. more purchasing power to-day than it had a year ago to-day. This is true in other articles of use than groceries. Take, for example, the article of ready-made clothing. A man can to-day get a good working suit for \$10, which a year ago would have cost him \$15 at least. There are still other things which are also relatively cheaper to-day than they were a year ago."

"You may say that the shrinkage in prices of canned goods has been 25 per cent. Would not that represent more than the profit on such goods with last year's prices?"

"Far more, indeed. Why the profit of the wholesale trade on canned goods is but microscopic at best. The retail trade makes the largest profit on them, but not 25 per cent. You can easily figure then, that large and persistent holders of canned goods must have lost heavily on them, as indeed they have lost on many other articles held in stock."

"Is the retail trade well stocked with goods?" "No the retailers have no stock on hand to speak of. They have been afraid to stock up on a declining market, but have been buying for the past six months only to meet actual demands. And even now, when prices have gone far below the zero of actual cost of production in many if not most articles in our trade, they seem afraid to stock up."

"What are the prospects of the trade? The outlook?"

"It is not easy to guess. Things are now on so even a balance for the turning of prices upward, with an active demand, that there is no telling what a day may bring forth. I am inclined, however, to think we may pass through the usual summer season of dull trade before the turn will come. Still there is no telling what may happen before the first of September. Then we may look for it, for people usually return from the summer vacation ready to go to work and make things lively."

"What do you consider the wisest course to pursue now?"

"I would simply hint to the retail trade that they go slow, but keep a sharp watch for the time to stock up is when goods are selling below cost. The holders of considerable stocks, when the revival boom comes, will find they have made a very profitable investment. When prices do take an upward turn, they will go back to a normal standard in a very short time."

Lilliputian Cigars.
From the Hillsdale Standard.
We were shown a curiosity in the cigar-making business the other day. Isadore Cohn, foreman in M. Cohn's cigar factory, his made fifty perfect cigars, filler, wrapper and all of so diminutive size that they are easily held in the half of a hazel nut shell. By the aid of a microscope, the wrapper can be followed, but not with the naked eye.

It is calculated that a stoppage of manufacture and output of goods for sixty days in the knit goods trade, in accordance with a proposition recently sent out to the manufacturers throughout the country, would relieve the market of 450,000 dozens of goods.

A useful mucilage for labels, etc., can be made of two ounces of dextrine dissolved in one ounce of acetic acid and five ounces of water, and the addition of about an ounce of alcohol when the dextrine is well dissolved.

Opening Up of Another Timber Tract.

Messrs. N. Slight & Co., of Greenville, who have 13,000 acres of fine timber land on the headwaters of Pine River, in Lake county, have concluded to begin operations this season, with a view to getting the product on the market early next spring, and have accordingly contracted with Wm. F. Stuart, of Sand Lake, to remove his shingle mill from that place to a point eight miles west of Tustin, which work has already been begun. Mr. Stuart will also erect another shingle mill in the fall, and two more in the spring, each mill to have a capacity of 45,000 per day. A saw mill will be in operation by winter, and will have a daily capacity of 40,000 feet. The firm estimate that the tract contains 150,000,000 of shingle timber, three-fourths of which will run to stars. The hemlock and hardwood timber bordering the stream is estimated at 50,000,000 feet. The product of both mills will be piled up until spring, when the firm propose to put in an eight mile spur track, narrow gauge, striking the G. R. & L. Railroad about midway between Tustin and Hobart. As it will take from five to eight years to cut all of the timber on the tract, the operations in that vicinity are likely to bring about many changes in the business situation of the town roundabout.

Business Methods of the West Michigan Lumber Co.

The West Michigan Lumber Co., which has been in existence about four years, now operates three mills—one at Woodville, with a daily sawing capacity of 60,000 feet, one of equal capacity at Diamond Lake, and one at Park City, which cuts 50,000 feet daily. A shingle mill is operated in connection with each saw mill, the combined daily capacity being 160,000 shingles. Lath and pickets are also manufactured at each mill, and a machine shop is operated at Woodville. The average pay roll at Woodville registers 200 names, at Diamond Lake about the same number, and at Park City about 125, making a total force of 525 men, not including the workmen in the lumber camps, when the latter are in operation. Well-stocked general stores are run at each of the three points named. The corporation also attends to the spiritual and educational wants of their employes by maintaining regular preaching at Woodville and Diamond Lake and encouraging day schools at all three places. The company goes a step farther by refusing to allow any saloon to exist on land owned by the corporation. Every employe is paid in full, in cash, on the 10th of each month. It is estimated that the mill at Woodville is yet tributary to a seven years' cut.

Good Words Unsolicited.

William Neilan, general dealer, Weldon Creek: "Success."

Barnhart & White, Mancelona: "We could not do without it."

Byron See, grocer, Charlevoix: "It is a good paper for retail dealers."

Chas. E. Bird, druggist, Saugatuck: "Good trade paper. Well worth the money."

Moore & Yarger, general dealers, Freepoint: "Could not get along without it."

Eugene Burdick, grocer, East Jordan: "I could not do without the paper anyhow."

Rodenbaugh Bros., druggists and grocers, Mancelona: "We like the paper very much."

L. E. Linsley, grocer, Big Rapids: "It is a great help to me and I can't do without it. Send it along."

I. J. Babcock & Son, druggists, Kalamazoo: "We are too poor to indulge in everything that is good."

Carpenter & Codman, grocers, Hartford: "It is just what we want, and we cannot afford to be without it."

L. E. Paige, druggist, Sparta: "Yes, I want it, and when my subscription expires send another statement."

Clark Bros., grocers, Greenville: "We appreciate your paper very much, and cannot very well do without it."

E. B. Woodward, hardware, Kalkaska: "I have had your valuable paper now just long enough to see that I cannot give it up. It is just what every man in retail business wants."

S. S. Burnett, general dealer, Collins: "Yes, Sir! I want THE TRADESMAN every week. Why! 1st. It is worth the money asked for it. 2nd. Any man who has the vim and push to make THE TRADESMAN what it is, is entitled to patronage. Plain facts briefly stated."

Samuel Bigelow, druggist and grocer, Sumner: "A word for your paper. I consider it one of the best in the State, and it should have a wide circulation. Think you are making it a grand success. It is of great interest to me, as I reached Grand Rapids in October, 1851, and resided there and in the vicinity until the close of the war, consequently have seen and watched the wonderful growth of your beautiful city from small beginnings to its present status as one of the leading cities of the State."

Midland has three new groceries.

W. M. Elder, druggist at Lansing, has sold out.

Niles button hooks are attaining great celebrity.

Lilly & Vosburgh, grocers at Allegan, are succeeded by Lilly & Lilly.

E. Tallmadge, meat dealer at Portland, is succeeded by E. S. Stevens.

A. F. Slioter succeeds L. T. Kanter in the confectionery business at Holland.

Armstrong & Chrisholm succeed A. J. McLeod in the meat market business at Charlevoix.

Bellevue will loan \$1,000 as a temporary bonus, to any man or company that will locate a chair factory at that place.

G. A. R. CIGARS!

—THE—
Veteran's Favorite.

EATON & CHRISTENSON

77 Canal Street, - Grand Rapids,

Sole Agents for Michigan!

COLE & STONE,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

GENTS' FINE SHIRTS.

Samples and Prices will be Sent to Close

Buyers in our Line.

Address, Marshall - Mich.

TACKS EVERY KIND AND SIZE, NAILS



L. S. HILL & CO.

WHOLESALE FISHING TACKLE
21 PEARL STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS - MICH.

AGENTS FOR
Du PONT'S Gunpowder.

The lowest market prices for Sporting, Blasting and Cannon Powder guaranteed.

ALBERT COYE & SONS,

—Manufacturers and Jobbers of—

Awnings, Tents,

Horse, Wagon and Stack Covers,
Flags, Banners, Etc.

All Ducks and Stripes Kept Constantly on Hand.

OILED CLOTHING.
73 Canal Street.

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.

BOOK-KEEPING MADE EASY

FOR RETAIL GROCERS.
By using our Combined Ledger and Day-Book, CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS are kept and ITEMIZED STATEMENTS rendered in half the time required by any other process.

Send for descriptive circular to HALL & CO., Publishers, 154 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

STEAM LAUNDRY

43 and 45 Kent Street.

A. K. ALLEN, Proprietor.

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

Orders by Mail and Express promptly attended to.

COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows: | |
| Ohio White Lime, car lots | 1 10 |
| Louisville Cement, per bbl. | 1 40 |
| Akron Cement per bbl. | 1 40 |
| Buffalo Cement, per bbl. | 1 40 |
| Car lots | 1 15 @ 1 20 |
| Plastering hair, per bu. | 35 @ 38 |
| Stucco, per bbl. | 1 75 |
| Land plaster, per ton | 3 75 |
| Land plaster, car lots | 3 00 |
| Fire brick, per M. | \$27 @ 35 |
| Fire clay, per bbl. | 3 00 |
| COAL. | |
| Anthracite, egg and grate | \$6 50 @ 6 75 |
| Anthracite, stove and nut. | 6 75 @ 7 00 |
| Cannel coal | 7 00 |
| Ohio coal | 40 @ 38 00 |

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.

SEEDS

—FOR THE—
FIELD AND GARDEN,
—AT—

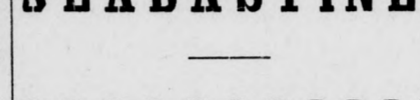
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—AT THE—

SEED STORE,

91 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. T. LAMOREAUX, Agent.

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 experience. 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 glue, 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.

—FOR SALE BY—

ALL Paint Dealers.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY

M. B. CHURCH, Manager.

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids Wire Works

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

WIRE WORK!

92 MONROE STREET.

YALE BAKING POWDER

Manufacturers of

C. S. YALE & BRO.,

—Manufacturers of—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,

BLUINGS, ETC.,

40 and 42 South Division St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.

YALE BAKING POWDER

Manufacturers of

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,

BLUINGS, ETC.,

40 and 42 South Division St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.



HEADQUARTERS!

—FOR—

Sporting Goods

—AND—

OUT DOOR GAMES,

Base Ball Goods,

Marbles, Tops,

Fishing Tackle,

Croquet, Lawn Tennis,

Indian Clubs,

Dumb Bells,

Boxing Gloves.

We wish the Trade to notice the fact that we are

Headquarters on these Goods

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

Our Trade Mark Bats

—ARE THE—

BEST AND CHEAPEST

In the Market.

Send for our New Price List for 1884.

Order a Sample Lot Before Placing a Large Order.

EATON, LYON & ALLEN,

20 and 22 Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

U. FEETER,

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.

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.

78 West Bridge Street,

FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

HARDWARE!

10 and 12 MONROE STREET,

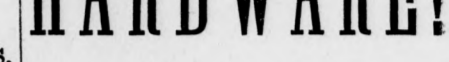
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

WE SOLICIT THE

DEALER'S TRADE,

And NOT the Consumer's.

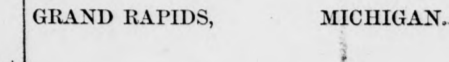
We are Manufacturer's Agents for the



Crown Jewel Vapor Stove!

And quote factory prices. Send for catalogue.

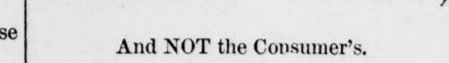
We are Manufacturer's Agents for



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.

10 and 12 Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.