

# The Michigan Tradesman.

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## INDIA RUBBER.

### How the Staple is Gathered and Prepared.

The growth of the India Rubber trade has been almost phenomenal. In less than fifty years it has fought its way to the front rank of manufacture. Charles Goodyear discovered the process of vulcanizing rubber in 1838. Up to that time india-rubber had been almost unknown among the industrial arts and sciences. Goodyear's discovery opened a hundred new avenues of trade. Factories sprang up all along the Atlantic coast as far south as Virginia. Year by year the inventors improved the machinery, and the manufacturers the quality of the goods produced. The first shipments of rubber to the United States were made in the form of moulded rubber shoes. From 1830 to 1850 this was the only form in which rubber could be obtained. In 1870 rubber was shipped to this country in bales and can now be obtained in no other shape.

There is hardly another trade in the world that is so full of interest to the general student as the rubber trade. It is a study from beginning to end. The land bordering the Amazon produces the controlling amount of rubber in the world. Para is the principal market for the rich plantations along this queen of rivers. A thousand miles of territory contribute to its markets. From Manaoas to Para the vegetation is of the rankest character. It is here that the *Siphonia elastica*, or rubber tree, attains its best growth. Vegetation is so rank that it is almost impossible to force one's way through the tangled mass of vines and stems without a vigorous use of the hatchet or knife. The rubber tree attains a height of forty or fifty feet and is as straight as an arrow. Its rich dark foliage and reddish trunk give it a very picturesque appearance. The rubber producing season lasts from May to September. The people who gather it are of the lowest order of beings. They live in the most primitive manner, and are exposed to the extremes of weather at all times. They are a short-lived race. Their way of living is removed only a single step from that of beasts. As in all the lower orders of human beings, the male tyrannizes over the female and compels her to do the most menial work. She gathers the rubber while he lies in his hammock and smokes or sleeps off the effects of the white men's drink. The privations that are endured during the gathering season are of such a nature that none but natives could undergo them and live. The lowlands where the trees flourish best are inhabited by venomous reptiles and insects, and the atmosphere is loaded with poisonous vapors.

The Indian pushes his boat through the overhanging foliage to the river's bank, clears a small spot in which to swing his hammock, and is soon ready for business. He then cuts paths through the underbrush to ten or twelve trees in the immediate vicinity. Incisions are made in the trunks of the trees with a hatchet or sharp knife. Beneath these incisions small tin or earthen cups are fastened by means of soft clay. By the time he has completed this work the cups upon the first tree are filled with a white sap resembling cow's milk. The Indian empties the cups into a large gourd which he carries to the spot where the hammock is swung. A small fire is burning nearby. He throws a handful of nuts from the palm tree upon the glowing coals and places over them a bottomless funnel-shaped earthen vessel. Taking a paddle-shaped instrument he dips it in the white milk and holds it in the dense black smoke which pours out of the mouth of the vessel. With each drying a thin layer of rubber is formed. The process is continued until the "paddle" has two or three inches of rubber upon it, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. This is then cut off with the matchete—a knife used by the natives—and after a few days' drying in the sun is ready for the market. The masses of rubber made in this way are called "biscuits." While the process of drying is going on, the milk which has been spilled on the ground coagulates into a soft, sour substance. This is gathered and pressed into a round ball and sent to market under the name of "negro heads." The commercial value of "biscuit" ranges from 50 to 60 cents per pound, and "negro heads" from 30 to 40 cents a pound. The general law of supply and demand renders these prices subject to a wide variation.

When rubber is first made it is wet and soggy, so that after it is packed in bales and shipped to this country and Europe it undergoes a gradual shrinking process. An average estimate of the shrinkage of rubber from the time it leaves Para until it is received and worked up by the manufacturer is from 23 to 25 per cent. This fact must be taken into consideration when making purchases.

On arriving at the factory, the biscuits are placed in a large vat of hot water and allowed to soften. They are then run through powerful grinders made of corrugated iron and rolled into sheets. After drying, the sheets are manufactured into boots, shoes and other articles.

Although the whole torrid belt produces rubber, its quality and composition vary in different countries. Next to the Amazon district Central America produces the best and largest quantity of rubber. Africa and the island of Madagascar stand next in or-

der. Distinct grades of the common varieties are produced in the East Indies and the country near Calcutta. Some people have an idea that rubber and gutta-percha are the same, but they are not, although the latter comes from a tree much resembling the rubber tree. Gutta-percha has more durability but less elasticity than the former substance. When brought to this country it has the appearance of wood or pieces of bark. Owing to its restricted uses, gutta-percha does not find a ready market. It is chiefly confined to dental purposes and the manufacture of telegraph wires.

There are several substances used as adulterants in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of goods. The most important of these is whitening. Lately a substitute for rubber has been made from cotton seed oil, but it has not come into general use. Old rubber boots and shoes are also utilized. They are ground up and devulcanized and then mixed with the cheaper grades of African rubber.

### Discovery of a Pin Mine.

From the New York Times.

Yearly 285,000,000 pins are lost. The question what becomes of them has been answered by Prof. Smithsonian, of Colorado. He experimented on over 500 Piute squaws, whom he made swallow pins, and found that the usual course of a pin after leaving the stomach is northwesterly. In the case of a squaw who habitually sleeps on her back with her head to the north, any pins swallowed by her would penetrate to the surface near the right shoulder; and that in the case of a squaw sleeping with her head to the south the direction taken by the pins swallowed by her would be toward her left foot. Prof. Smithsonian assumed that pins would travel through the earth just as swallowed pins travel through the body. Now pins have been lost in the Atlantic States for more than a hundred years and, according to Prof. Smithsonian's theory, these pins have since been traveling in a northwesterly direction, and at a sufficient depth to enable them to pass under the beds of rivers. Somewhere northwest of the seaboard these pins ought to be found, if Prof. Smithsonian's theory is correct. In like manner, the pins lost in Chicago and St. Louis have traveled toward the northwest, and whenever they have met with an impenetrable barrier—such as a broad and deep ledge of quartz—they have gathered in veins and pockets. Prof. Smithsonian has not only framed this theory, but he has virtually demonstrated its truth by the discovery of a bonanza of pins. While prospecting for gold at a distance of three miles north-north-west of Denver City, he struck, at the depth of ten feet, a rich vein of pins. On one side of the vein there was a ledge of quartz through which the pins were unable to work their way. The deposit consisted of chemically pure pins, with about one per cent. of needles and a trace of hair-pins. The average width of the vein was eight feet, and its depth fourteen; and the Professor traced it for a distance of half a mile, and also struck it by sinking shafts in two different places, a mile and a mile and a half, respectively, due north of the place where the original discovery was made. He estimates that every cubic foot of this vein will yield fully fifteen thousand pins, and that in the entire vein there cannot be less than eight million pins, all of which, it is probable have been lost by the women of Denver City. A company is already forming to work the Smithsonian Consolidated Pin Mine, and it is undoubtedly only the first of a large number of such companies. Now that the existence of pin veins has been proved, search will be made in a thousand different localities for pin mines, and there is a probability that in the course of the next four or five years the manufacture of pins will be discontinued, and the world will be supplied by the product of pin mines.

### Buttered Flour Manufacture.

A Connecticut company makes flour all ready for baking into biscuit or strawberry shortcakes; it only requires to be mixed with milk and cold water and the batter is ready for the oven, says the Hartford Times. The process of its manufacture is interesting. A quantity of wheat flour is taken, sifted and dumped into a large tub. Butter cut into large cubes is added to the flour. Then the white coated operator weighs out certain mysterious quantities of baking soda and fine table salt, which go to swell the contents of the tub. Then the mixture is placed in a large polished cask which revolves slowly in one direction while a sort of dasher inside moves in the opposite direction. The cask revolves thirty minutes, at the end of which time it is opened. It is found that the ingredients are thoroughly mixed; that every particle of moisture contained in the butter has been evaporated, and that the mixture is as fragrant as new mown hay. It is then placed in bags and boxed for shipment. Its sale is very large.

The Rosecommon oil well has not been a bonanza. The stockholders expended about \$3,000 and have 15 barrels of oil, the machinery and well. The oil in the tank has been evaporated, carried away or used, and the stockholders declare that they can not pay an assessment.

## STOVE PIPES.

### An Evil in Which There is No Hope of Improvement.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A correspondent who signs himself "Exasperated Mover" writes to ask why there has not been perfected through Yankee ingenuity a seamless stove pipe which shall insure a perfect fitting of joints. From the tone of his communication he has doubtless fallen afoul of the rock which the refractory stove pipe places in the path of the annual mover. He says that the world has made no progress since the time of Adam in this direction and that it has been kept back many centuries for lack of this one great desideratum. In closing, he appeals to the fruitful brain of the American inventor for a remedy and asks the *Tribune* to aid him in his search for what appears to him to be unobtainable.

The correspondent is slightly mixed in his dates. There is no authenticated record which proves that stove pipes existed in the time of Adam, and even the most imaginative mind can not picture Adam laboring on a cook-stove in the Garden of Eden with a box of patent polish, the merits of which are emblazoned on the rocks of the surrounding country. It is a fact that fireplaces did duty as stoves in this country up to about the year 1820, and when the stove was introduced the pipe came with it as a necessary adjunct. And though many patents have been granted on stoves, the pipes which are so necessary to their efficient service remain about the same as they were when stoves were first introduced, though probably the material of which they are constructed is of a better quality. Herbert Spencer, the profound thinker, is credited with pointing out the lack of improvement which has followed the existence of the tongs, and though this instrument of the fireplace has performed its useful work for many decades, he has called attention to the fact that that portion of the tongs which is intended to grasp the coal has always been made smooth and slippery, instead of rough and grasping, as common sense and practicality would dictate.

The practical handlers of the ordinary domestic stove pipe have no trouble in fitting together the various joints and sections with the most perfect accuracy, but with the novice the task is a hard one. Somehow, he can never give it the right twist. In the usual May 1 moving the sections of the family stove pipe are liable to be crushed and bent, as they are generally employed as "filling" in loads, and of course there is some trouble in getting them together again. If a pipe is taken down with the ordinary care, moved with the same degree of care, and erected in the new habitation with a like degree of accuracy, there should not be this trouble. Still this is seldom the case, and the fact remains that the stove pipe has not kept pace in the onward march of progress with the other articles of household furniture.

"No, we have had no material improvement in the construction of stove pipe since I have been in the hardware business," said a prominent member of a Lake street store to a *Tribune* reporter yesterday. "Of course our pipes are of different grades of quality, but all are constructed on the same plan, and are calculated to fit by one joint sliding into the other. The different sizes are numbered, and there should be no trouble in the fitting."

"Would it not be possible to make pipe so the joints would screw together?"

"No, I do not think it would. A screw-joint would have to be made perfect, and to make a good thread would require a material that would be too heavy for a pipe."

"Could a seamless stove pipe be made?"

"Oh, yes; but that wouldn't help matters any, as the fitting would have to be done all the same. That flange you find in stove pipes does not interfere with the joining to any extent. Of course the better the quality of the pipe is the more easily it keeps its shape and the more readily it is joined together. I don't see any chance for improvement."

"The man who has moved more than once will always hire a practical stove-handler to put up his stoves," said a retail dealer in household furniture on State street. "Why? Because it is cheaper in the end, and when a man's stove is pronounced in shape, he can light a fire in it, without expecting to see his house filled with smoke and smudge."

"Why can't any man put up a stove?"

"Because he has never learned the trade, that's all. Sheet iron is the only material yet discovered out of which good stove pipe can be made, and it is as good as anything else in the hands of a man who understands how to put a pipe together. Seamless pipe would present the same troubles."

"Said another retail dealer: 'We have had twelve men doing nothing but moving and putting up stoves during the last two weeks. They all understand their business, and can do the work in half the time it can be done by a novice. They know whether the draught is all right and whether the pipe joints are tight and perfect. No, there have been no recent improvements in the shape and construction of pipes, though better material is being used now and it is more in demand.'"

A man who has been in the stove business for over a quarter of a century in this city said to the reporter: "Since I have handled

stoves and stove pipe I have seen no material improvement in the latter, though I could not begin to tell the improvements made in the former. And from what I know of the business I cannot see any possible chance for improvement in the shape of construction of stove pipe. It is one of those things that will always remain at a practical standard."

### The Misuse of Kerosene.

From the Mechanical News.

Illuminating gas is not made in every country village, nor burned in every farmhouse; so it may not be surprising that persons strange to city conveniences sometimes lose their lives by being asphyxiated in their hotel rooms by the escaping gas, the flame of which they have blown out. But it is surprising that after kerosene has been in general use for almost a generation people are burned to death by its unintentional ignition, or choked to death by its vapors.

But there is necessity yet for information and instruction in regard to the qualities of kerosene and its use. When confined, or unburned with atmospheric air, kerosene does not explode; a lighted match plunged into kerosene will not produce an explosion; it is simply extinguished as if plunged into water. But this does not prove that kerosene is innocuous when not properly used. The best kerosene in use has its volatile elements, shown by the fact that, left uncovered, kerosene will lose by evaporation. It is the volatile, or vaporizing element, that makes kerosene dangerous. So long as this vapor is kept from the air, however, it is harmless, but mixed with oxygen of the atmosphere, it will flash into flame at the slightest incentive. So, when kerosene is poured from the nozzle of a can on to burning fuel the stream unites with the air in its passage, the vapor of the liquid takes fire and ignites the oil, following it back to the can and producing an explosion. While a lamp has stood in a room or ordinary temperature during the day, the kerosene contained in it has been giving off its vapor. As the lamp is, however, air-tight, or nearly so, the vapor has been confined to the interior of the lamp. Suppose the lamp to have been only partially filled, the rising vapor charges the otherwise vacant space. If the lamp is lighted the reflected heat from the glass chimney, or the shade, or both, rapidly increases this evaporation. If now the lamp is opened, and kerosene is attempted to be poured in, an explosion is almost inevitable.

From the above facts the obvious rules are drawn: That kerosene should never be poured on a fire. That a lighted kerosene lamp should not be filled. That it is preferable to keep the lamp filled rather than to burn it until the oil is nearly consumed.

There is another misuse of kerosene that is not often referred to in the public prints, and yet it is detrimental to health, if not inimical to life. And that is the mistaken economy of "saving" its consumption by turning down the wick. A moment's consideration would show that turning down a kerosene lamp is exactly what should never be done; the very fact of the lamp having a glass chimney to induce increased combustion is a legend and warning in so many words: "Do not permit me to smoke."

Kerosene is a concentrated hydro-carbon. With an insufficient supply of oxygen it gives off hydrogen and carbonic acid gases, both injurious to health, and, in sufficient amounts, fatal to life. With an ordinary open lamp the burning of kerosene, to give a clear illumination is not successful. A chimney is added, which rests upon a perforated base below the flame and extends several inches above it. On lighting the wick the chimney is almost instantly heated, inducing an upward current of air, which rushes in through the network of perforations, feeds the flame with oxygen, and passes off at the top of the chimney, after burning the united gases that produce the light. If the chimney is sufficiently high and the perforations sufficiently large, with a larger wick the intensity of the light will be increased, of course at the expense of a large amount of oil. Thus, the large table lamps with the cylindrical Argand wicks, give a larger amount of light than those having a flat wick, as the chimney is higher and the air is fed to the center as well as to the outside of the flame.

When a kerosene lamp is turned low, from a mistaken notion of economy, there is insufficient combustion, and if the lamp does not visibly smoke the invisible gases of carbonic acid and hydrogen are evolved, and may be detected instantly by the smell, especially by a person entering the room from out of doors, or from a room where the atmosphere is pure, and the gases of the oil are thus imperfectly burned. The same result is reached when the wick is turned too high.

The presence of these dangerous gases produces vertigo and headache, and insensibility and death. No ordinary sized living-room in a dwelling is safe an hour, or fifteen minutes, after a lamp has been in this improper condition. All saving of oil by such means is at the risk of loss of health and possibly life. It is suicidal.

A patent medicine man has bought Jerome Island, Saginaw Bay, for a summer resort.

## DESTROYING VALUABLE STOCK.

### How Wall Paper Manufacturers Keep Old Designs Out of Market.

From the New York Sun.

Last summer a gentleman had occasion to paper a flat into which he moved in the fall. Among the various designs, that of the hall paper, a kind of stencil pattern and very decorative, struck the fancy of all his friends who came to the flat. Unfortunately, the walls of the new building were not quite dry enough when the paper was put on, and after a while several effects became apparent. The gentleman decided about a fortnight ago to have new paper of the same design placed over the defective spots. He went to the factory from which he had bought the paper and asked for a few rolls of it. They told him they had no more of it in stock. He asked them when they would have it in stock again. "Oh, we won't have it in stock again," was their reply. "We manufacture only enough for the one season. You see, whatever is left over has to be destroyed. That's the rule of our combination."

"It must be quite an extensive combination," the gentleman remarked.

"It is extensive," was the reply. "It embraces all the manufacturers in the country but three."

"A very large number, then, I suppose?"

"How many do you think?"

"Two or three hundred?"

"Not nearly so many. But I won't keep you guessing, because no one who isn't in the business would be apt to strike the right number. You wouldn't believe it," (counting on his fingers as he spoke), "but I think I'm correct in saying there are not more than thirteen manufacturers of wall paper in the whole country. These manufacturers are all in New York with the exception of five—three in Pennsylvania and two in New Jersey."

"Is there none in the South and West?"

"None. The middlemen in the business flock here about this time of the year. By August you'll find the two hotels which they usually patronize full of them. That's the time we begin running out our new stock."

"How do you account for the fact that there are so few in the business, and for the fact that those few are centered here?"

"There are so few manufacturers because the business requires large capital. They are in this part of the country for various reasons. New York is the commercial heart of the land. It is also the center of taste. Even if there were factories elsewhere, the designs from New York would be standards. There is another more serious drawback which would make it very difficult to establish a wall-paper factory elsewhere. This is the market for that kind of labor, and the business has been here so long that all the skilled workmen are here also. Any one who wished to establish a wall-paper manufactory at Chicago, for instance, would be obliged to import the workmen from here. Many of them would soon grow homesick and return to New York. We were discussing the other day the advisability of establishing a branch in Chicago, and we considered these obstacles insurmountable. Besides, why should we go to Chicago when the Chicagoans come to us?"

"What is the object of the combination?"

"It's for our mutual protection, and it works admirably. We calculate how much each house should realize on the capital it has invested. Some seasons the designs of some establishment may not strike the popular fancy, and the profits will fall below the estimated amount. Then the other establishments are assessed, each on the basis of what it may have earned above the estimated amount, for the benefit of the manufacturer who happens to have fallen behind. Next season he may be the lucky one and be obliged to put his hand into his pocket for another."

"And you destroy the old stock in accordance with the rule of the combination?"

"You can't get any designs of a previous season from any of us after this month. We are clearing out the flotsam and jetsam now. But we won't have any left by the 1st of August."

### How Kid Gloves are Made.

The kid glove is a simple but very important article of dress. Of the hundreds of persons who sell gloves, how few ever give the subject of their manufacture a passing thought. The best skins generally come from Middle and Southeastern France. Fine seasons improve the quality of the skins greatly, as the animals are kept in the open air. In wet weather it is necessary to keep the kids housed. The confinement, if lengthy, causes heating and produces fever spots on the skins. The animals on the Tyrol Mountains furnish good leather for men's wear. South American kids being more or less wild, their coats become scratched and torn by contact with bushes, briars, etc., and are not desirable. The pelt as taken from the animal is dried; then, through series of baths, the hair and grease are removed and the skin cleaned thoroughly. A most difficult stage of the business is tanning and dyeing the leathers, so much skill being requisite to obtain the desired shades and colors. This is accomplished with the best success in France, as the French possess the art of leather dyeing to a degree not yet at-

tained by other nations. In order afterward to make the skin soft, full and flexible, it is fed with—actually absorbing quite a quantity—a preparation of wheat flour and egg-yolks. Subsequently the parts around the neck and shoulders, where the skin is thickest, are shaved with a sharp knife to render it uniform in thickness throughout.

The leather fully prepared is carefully examined for imperfections; perfect skins are retained, imperfect ones laid aside. The cutting of material for kid gloves can only be done by hand, each piece being carefully measured in order to allow the proper stretching space. The stamping, which comprises cutting out the form of the glove, is done by machinery rapidly, as three pair are usually "stamped" at one time. From the cutter they pass to the embroiderer, thence to the sewer, then to the button-hole maker, afterwards to the finisher, who binds the waist, and finally to the person whose business it is to pair and press them. The long mousquetaire generally consumes the entire skin of one kid. Of ordinary gloves there are ten different sizes for ladies—6¼ to 8; thirteen different sizes for gentlemen—6¾ to 9; for misses the sizes are from 4½ to 7½; and for boys the catet sizes range from 5½ to 7½. The greatest manufacturing center for gloves is Grenoble, in the south of France, where several thousand persons are engaged in the factories. Pig and dog skins exist only in imagination. What is called dogskin in really lambskin, and the advertised dogskin gloves are made of skins that no respectable dog would ever recognize as ever having belonged to any inhabitant of the dog world.

### Ventilation Through Windows.

Assuming that the most safe and effectual means of obtaining fresh air in the house is still by way of the window, notwithstanding the variety of other devices for the purpose, the *Lancet* says that the practice of window ventilation begun in warm weather, may be carried on with proper care through Autumn and Winter. The constantly accumulating impurities derived from breath, from perspiration, from excreta of other kinds collected in sleeping rooms, from the use of gas or lamplight, and too often, even now from suction of sewage gas from waste-pipes by the heat of house fires, etc., render it as necessary for health as for comfort these should have free egress, and that they should be substituted by the pure outdoor air. Fresh air from without may very easily be had without draught and without risk of cold, even to delicate persons, if a few simple rules be observed. The cold air of Winter, of course, enters with greater force and a greater proportional volume than the more equal Summer air into a warm room. The aperture of ingress must be correspondingly diminished. Air from a window is preferable to that from an open inner door, no matter how roomy the house, from its more reliable purity. If the window be the inlet the fire, fire-place, or it may be the door of a room in Summer acting as an outlet, it may be opened from the top, the extent being regulated according to the outer temperature. There is then a direct inward current at the upper part which follows the roof of the room, thus mingling with any heated waste product which require to be removed, and an interrupted current at the middle, the previous line of junction of the upper and lower sashes; both are broken and diffused by the blinds or curtains. Venetians for this purpose should be turned upward. A window should never be made to ventilate by opening it from below unless the open lower space is filled up in some way and ventilation be carried out at the middle where the sashes join, otherwise draughts are unavoidable. The ventilating pane is a hardly less simple and equally efficient and safe method with either of the others. Window ventilation is especially useful in bedrooms, and its efficiency or otherwise cannot fail to affect the vital powers of the occupant, who, in his slumbers, must trust to other energies than his own for the removal of those impurities and morbid germs which his every breath multiplies around him.

### Philadelphia Silk Industries.

There are eighty-one silk mills in Philadelphia; of course this includes Germantown and other districts, but yet all these are in Philadelphia proper. Over 6,000 hands are employed, about one-third men, and the remainder women and children. The value of the product is placed at \$8,500,000. The industry is active, energetic and idiomitable. Low prices, just at present, have stimulated demand, and as a general thing, the goods are readily disposed of. Narrow margins of profits are complained of, but the owners look better times, and intend to keep their help together. The high prices of raw silks induce the opinion of better rates for finished goods, and manufacturers are not likely to be disappointed in a rise. European manufacturers are making large quantities of mixed goods, and the American millers will have to turn their attention that way before long. Ribbons are in demand and the prospect ahead is encouraging.

It is said that most manufacturers of the cheaper grades of ice cream use glue instead of gelatine to give extra firmness to the cream.



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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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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.

The chances are that the Grand Rapids jobbers, on the occasion of their visit to Saginaw Friday, will varnish the town crimson.

In an interview with the editor of the *Northwestern Grocer*, Jack Armsby states that he will "immediately enter upon the brokerage business in Chicago, having been offered and having accepted the agency for nearly all the profitable brands of goods formerly controlled by the house of J. K. Armsby & Co."

The boom in the price of Mason fruit jars, consequent upon a curtailment of the amount manufactured, has made small fortunes for those houses which happened to have large stocks on hand. At the beginning of the season, local dealers were asking \$12 and \$15, but a few days later advanced the price to \$13 and \$16. At present, they are firm at \$15 and \$18, while representative Chicago houses are quoting them at \$17 and \$21.

THE TRADESMAN has slandered Messmore. It has made certain statements on the supposition that he stole \$20,000 from his creditors. As a matter of fact, he has beaten them out of about \$15,000. It necessarily follows that he is only three-quarters the rascal THE TRADESMAN has painted him. But there are those who think that the reason why he did not steal the other \$5,000 was because he did not have the opportunity.

The attention of drug clerks is called to the cordial invitation from Secretary Jesson, printed on the drug page, to participate in the coming meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association at Detroit, and become members of the organization. The advantages set forth are sufficient to warrant the belief that a large number of clerks will improve the occasion to identify themselves with an organization that is bound to have a potent influence over the drug business in this State within the next few years.

The last chapter in the history of Arctic ventures is scarcely less terrible and thrilling than the story of the ill-starred Jeannette expedition, which has not yet faded from memory. All but seven of the Greely party starved to death, and it was a marvelous stroke of fortune that the relief boats arrived in time to rescue the surviving seven. Two days more and none would have been left to tell the awful tale of the latest sacrifice of human life in the name of science. The providential escape of Lieutenant Greely and six comrades is such an incident as we read about in works of fiction. If in romance it has dramatic interest, what shall be said of the reality? As to the outcome of this "scientific" enterprise, involving the loss of nearly a score of gallant men, it is simply another illustration of the futility and the criminal recklessness of establishing stations for observation or for any other purpose within the region of eternal ice. Nevertheless, it would be idle to say that we have seen the end of Arctic exploration.

## Brisbin Stock Running Low.

The Brisbin creditors who announced themselves in readiness to accept 50 per cent. for their claims last week now express a willingness to sell them for 10 cents on the dollar. The few who put faith in Brisbin's promises to pay have since come to the conclusion that they were the victims of an inflated wind-bag, whose utterances are as unreliable as the wind.

One of the most disagreeable features of the case is the numerous falsehoods Brisbin is circulating concerning the present status and probable outcome of the matter. The story he tells regarding Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.'s attachment is a case in point. When the latter attached the stock, Brisbin claims that he threatened them with prosecution unless they removed it, whereupon they did so. He says that he then told them he would bring suit for damages, but that they compromised with him for \$100, by giving him credit for that amount on the bill. Messrs. Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co. pronounce this statement to be an unqualified lie, without foundation in fact or fancy. This is but one of the many falsehoods that Brisbin's fertile mind has lately concocted.

The tail end of the I. E. Messmore stock, about \$1,000 worth of teas, plug tobaccos, and other odds and ends, has been removed to I. O. Green's store, and the latter gentleman will close it out to the best advantage, receiving a commission therefor.

## AMONG THE TRADE.

### IN THE CITY.

S. D. Bacon succeeds Jas. B. McDonald in the grocery business at 129 South Front street.

L. Nyburg has engaged in the grocery business on North College avenue. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the stock.

J. A. Slater, fancy goods dealer at Dash, has added a line of groceries. Clark, Jewell & Co. furnished the stock.

Robert Marshall, groceryman on Jefferson avenue, has sold out to Osting Bros., who will continue the business.

"Talk about times being hard and things looking blue," said Jacob Barth, the veteran fancy goods dealer, "I think things look navy blue."

Rindge, Bertsch & Co. have removed their office and salesroom to the front end of the store, and otherwise re-arranged and improved the interior of their establishment.

Frank DeLaney, who has managed the sale of the Messmore stock for the City National Bank, makes a showing of \$13,072 receipts, against an inventory for \$14,300—a showing that speaks well for his administrative ability.

Frank F. Kutts, attorney for Jackson Coon, the Rockford boot and shoe dealer, states that creditors owning two-thirds, in amount, of the claims against the estate have agreed to accept the 20 per cent. compromise offered by Mr. Coon, and that in all probability every creditor will wheel into line within the next fortnight.

Two prominent Canal street merchants—an ex-mayor and an ex-alderman—have made an amusing wager over the result of the election. The former, who is a Democrat, has faith in the election of Cleveland, while the latter, who is on the other side of the political fence, expects to see Blain in the White House. The one who loses agrees to promenade the length of the street with the Salvation Army.

Jack Armsby, the Chicago canned goods operator, recently built a magnificent new residence, and when he came to furnish it, could not find anything fine enough in Chicago. He accordingly came over to Grand Rapids about three months ago and purchased a complete outfit of the Phoenix Furniture Co. The bill was not paid at the time, but the week before he "sold out," the corporation drew on him, and received their claim in full. The Phoenix is to be congratulated.

Wm. M. Smith, who was engaged in lumbering operations near Hersey in the winter of 1880-1, made certain purchases of Spring & Company on the strength of representations made by his wife. Smith is not responsible, but his wife is worth considerable. The house brought suit against Mrs. Smith in justice court, and obtained judgment for the amount of the bill, the defense being that the goods were purchased by Smith. An appeal was taken to the Osceola Circuit Court and Smith and wife were again defeated at the trial last Wednesday.

"Grand Rapids needs nothing so much as more banking capital," said Mayor Charley Belknap, the other day. "Look at the Eighth ward, for instance. Within the limits of that ward there are thirty-two manufacturing establishments, nearly every one of which is compelled to take paper for its product. At present there is not enough capital in the banks here to take care of the manufacturers, and there is plenty of room for one or two more banks. And the profits the banks are paying, beside laying aside splendid surpluses, is sufficient proof that one or two other institutions of the kind would be paying investments."

## AROUND THE STATE.

E. E. Dale, druggist at South Haven, is dead.

Etta Edmunds succeeds Ella Malony in the millinery business.

Kate Smith, milliner at Flint, has assigned to Jared VanVleet.

L. S. Eckler, grocer at Kalkaska, has been closed under chattel mortgage.

Price & Sears, druggists and grocers at Maple Rapids, have sold out.

J. H. Kilmer has moved his grocery stock into his new store at Saranac.

Buck & Kyselka opened their new grocery store at Traverse City on the 21st.

Cooper & Cooper succeeds H. C. Cooper in the furniture business at Charlevoix.

Willie & Russell have leased a store and engaged in the tea business at Manistee.

Wm. H. Smith, of Detroit, has bought out Aylesworth LaDeucur's clothing store at Big Rapids and takes possession August 10.

R. C. Coy succeeds Russel E. Iles in the drug business at Ithaca. Mr. Iles will hereafter devote his time to the carriage painting business.

Bier & Scheopftlin, boot and shoe dealers at Ovid, have assigned to C. C. Decamp for the benefit of their creditors. Assets \$4,500; liabilities about \$3,000.

Hamilton Bros. have sold their stock of drugs and groceries at Eaton Rapids to L. W. Toles and Geo. N. Wilcox, both young men of the same place, possession to be given August 1.

It is said gambling caused the ruin of the firm of F. E. Starkweather & Co., Port Huron. The firm trusted the chief and he trusted the "tiger." At any rate the liabilities of what might have been a prosperous firm are between \$7,000 and \$8,000 in excess of their assets.

## STRAY FACTS.

A national bank has been chartered at Eaton Rapids.

A large wagon factory will soon be started in Paw Paw.

Schoolcraft has secured the location of a cigar factory there.

Dockage charges have been abolished at Ludington and Manistee.

The Cheboygan Lumber Co. is having piles driven for 200 feet more dock.

The first grist of new wheat has been ground at Plainwell and it made fine flour.

Adams & Decker have engaged in the manufacture of wooden boxes at Big Rapids.

H. J. Martin and C. E. Hammond will establish a steam fruit evaporator at Vermontville.

Robert M. Orser will remove his merchant tailoring establishment from Edmore to Muskegon.

Lee & Brown's new grist mill at Saranac will be 30x64 feet in size, three stories and basement.

The West Michigan Lumber Co. intends offering such inducements to Hollanders as shall bring them on to the company's denuded lands, for settlement.

St. Ignace has a population of 2,235, according to the late census. Four years ago there was scarcely anything there, so that its growth has been very fair.

The Otsego Waterpower Co. will make some important improvements on their dam this summer, one of which will be the building of a new stone abutment on the south side.

Otsego merchants and manufacturers have formed themselves into a society known as the Business Men's Mutual Protective Association, having for its object the protection of its members from swindlers.

The tub and pail factory at Big Rapids has started up and will make from 1,200 to 1,500 pails and 300 tubs per day with the present working force. John Goldsmith has been succeeded as Superintendent by F. Fairman.

The latest swindling dodge in the State is practiced by a gang of sharpers who go through the rural districts selling spectacles to farmers and their wives for \$5 a pair which they warrant will restore their sight. The same glasses can be bought from any dealer for seventy-five cents.

The Kalamazoo census case has ended, but not satisfactorily, the defendant being cleared on a technicality. O. M. Allen, of the Globe Casket Co., refused to answer certain questions which would injure his business. At the trial it was shown that he had not been asked, the enumerator merely having handed him the printed list, and neglected afterwards to ask the questions.

Jonesville Independent: The goods formerly owned by the woolen mill company, and which were attached by John Whipple, have been levied on by Sheriff Minor, in behalf of the Ohio Central Coal Co., who had a claim of \$1,200 against Shepard & Peabody, and are advertised to be sold on July 24th. It won't take many more complications arising from this lot of goods to necessitate the importation of a Philadelphia lawyer to tell where the title does lay.

## Purely Personal.

W. P. Granger has returned from a visit to Petoskey and other northern resorts.

Frank DeLaney will spend the next month on the road, collecting the accounts involved in the sale of the Messmore stock, for the City National Bank.

Geo. F. Cobb has gone to New York in the interest of the Western Medicine Co. He will visit Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburg before returning.

Mr. H. B. Fairchild, of Hazelton, Perkins & Co., and Ed. H. Donnelly, of Houseman, May & Co., spent Sabbath at Spring Lake. They were accompanied by their wives and sons.

J. F. Trout, house salesman in Spring & Company's wholesale establishment, is taking a week's vacation, and will improve his time by "getting settled" in his new suburban residence on Madison avenue.

It is rumored—and the rumor is based on the best of authority, by the way—that the handsome book-keeper of a certain wholesale grocery house will shortly become a Benedict, the lady of his adoration being a well-known and highly-esteemed young lady residing on the "hill."

A machine for making paper pulp from sawdust was recently put up at Glens Falls, N. Y., and is pronounced a success. The pulp shows a long fiber, from which a fine quality of book, news and wrapping paper is made. A ten ton paper mill will be built at once.

Enmett Hagadorn, general dealer, Fife Lake: "I am in receipt of half a dozen other papers, mostly dailies, but prefer yours to all the rest."

Fred Moore, general dealer, Haire: "Like the paper. Keep sending it along."

## VISITING BUYERS.

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

V. E. Roland, of Roland & Co., Traverse City.  
F. E. Davis, Berlin.  
Ed. Roys, of Roys Bros., Cedar Springs.  
Aaron B. Gates, Rockford.  
Jay Marlatt, Berlin.  
S. S. Dryden, Allegan.  
N. Bouma, Fisher.  
Smedley Bros., Bauer.  
Mr. Teachout, of Teachout & Roedel, Whitecloud.  
R. B. McCulloch, Berlin.  
R. McKinnon, Wayland.  
Jorgensen & Henningsen, Grant.  
S. M. Geary, Maple Hill.  
Gringhaus Bros., Lamont.  
C. F. Sears & Co., Rockford.  
Heck & Goodman, Burnip's Corners.  
Sisson & Lillie, Lillie Siding.  
Geo. H. Force, Morley.  
Byron See, Charlevoix.  
D. J. Peacock, Brighton.  
F. O. Lord, Howard City.  
Geo. W. Shearer, Cedar Springs.  
J. A. Slater, Dash.  
C. F. Walden, LeRoy.  
Ayer Bros., Howard City.  
O. F. Conklin, Coopersville.  
Morley Bros., Cedar Springs.  
Ed. Roys, Cedar Springs.  
C. E. Kellogg, Jennisonville.  
J. J. Wiseman, Nunica.  
Scoville & McAnuley, Edgerton.  
J. W. Mead, Berlin.  
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.  
Wm. Snelling, Six Corners.  
C. W. Cline, Parmelee.  
Walter Schoomaker, Cannonsburg.  
T. W. Provin, Cedar Springs.  
Norman Harris, Big Springs.  
L. A. Gardner, Cedar Springs.  
S. M. Wright, Big Springs.  
Paine & Field, Englishville.  
Lee & Hoban, Muskegon.  
M. J. Howard, Englishville.  
McLeod & Trautman Bros., Moline.  
J. Barnes, Austerlitz.  
Jos. Spies, LeRoy.  
Geo. Carrington, Trent.  
G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.  
Baron & TenHoor, Forest Grove.  
H. M. Freeman, Lisbon.  
W. H. Struik, Forest Grove.  
J. W. Closterhouse, Grandville.  
W. S. Root, Talmadge.  
C. D. Brock, with L. Truesdell & Co., Muskegon.  
John Gunstra, Lamont.  
Thos. Cooley, Lisbon.  
C. O. Sunderland, Lowell.  
E. C. Whitney, Middleville.  
R. H. Woodin, Sparta.  
Ed. Roys, of Roys Bros., Cedar Springs.  
J. Marlatt, Berlin.  
D. W. Shattuck, Wayland.  
Wm. Parks, Alpine.  
Fred Moore, Haire.  
C. H. Adams, Otsego.  
Byron McNeal, Byron Center.  
Dr. S. J. Koon, of C. E. & S. J. Koon, Lisbon.  
J. D. F. Pierson, Pierson.  
W. G. Hunter, Cedar Springs.  
W. H. Hicks, Morley.  
R. G. Beckwith, Hopkins.  
Nagler & Beeler, Caledonia.  
Gale & Sage, Rockford.  
Robert Carlyle, Rockford.  
Chet Frost, McBrides.  
A. Lee Smith, Crystal.  
Cole Bros., Ada.  
Geo. W. Reed, Stanwood.  
A. E. Thurkow, Morley.  
Frank Jennison, Manton.  
Mr. Camp, of Cole & Camp, Kingsley.  
A. W. Blain, Dutton.  
Pat Lee, Spring Lake.  
Louis Kolkema, Holland.  
G. P. Stark, Cascade.

## VISITING SALESMEN.

Representatives of the following houses have been in town since our last issue:  
Geo. F. Cole, of Cole & Stone, Marshall.  
O. N. Benedict, Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago.  
Ernest W. Bromilow, E. E. Bromilow, Chicago.  
Geo. Bow, Dick, Middleton & Co., Louisville.

Wm. Graham, of Newaygo, who owns and controls 13,000 acres of fine timber land just south of the Slaght tract in Lake county, contemplates putting in a series of mills in time to begin cutting this fall. Instead of taking his product out to the main line of the G. R. & I. by means of a narrow gauge road, however, Mr. Graham will operate a spur from Luther or some other available point on the Luther branch.

## DELINQUENT DEBTORS.

### Fife Lake.

E. Hagadorn reports as follows:  
Elmer Compton, moved to Manton.....\$1 67  
John C. Odell, moved to Manton.....4 49  
Ed. White, moved to Traverse City.....23 39  
Dr. F. M. Forman, moved to Ionia.....3 45  
J. Robertson, moved to Ironton.....13 24

### FRESH MEATS.

John Mohrhard quotes the trade as follows:  
Fresh Beef, sides.....7 @ 8 1/2  
Fresh Beef, hind quarters.....9 @ 10  
Dressed Hogs.....6 @ 8  
Mutton, carcasses.....7 @ 7 1/2  
Veal.....8 1/2 @ 9 1/2  
Pork Sausage.....10 @ 10 1/2  
Bologna.....10 @ 10

## Notice of Dissolution.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., July 19, 1884.  
Notice is hereby given that the firm of Moran & Brittain which was formed to carry on the hotel business at the stand known as the Bridge Street House in this city this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. P. MORAN,  
J. B. BRITTAIN.

## BARBOUR'S CAMPAIGN TORCH

The only Torch that can be taken apart and shipped in a Small space.

300 to 500 Torches complete (except handles) can be packed in one barrel, thus making the freight or express charges very low.

A Child can Put them together in one Minute.

As good as any Torch Made. The Cheapest in Price.

WILL BURN FOR FIVE HOURS.

Ask for price or send for sample order.

FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.,

10 and 12 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

# SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON,



## IMPORTERS

—AND—

# Wholesale Grocers,

Cor. Ionia & Island Sts., Grand Rapids.

## New Japans.

We invite the special attention of the trade to several large invoices of the new crop of 1884-5 Japan Teas, including all grades of Pan Fired, Basket Fire and Sun Cured, and embracing about 1,000 chests in all, a large portion of which we are now receiving per Steamers San Pablo and City of Rio de Janeiro. These Teas are positively our own importation, and we believe we are safe in saying that they are the first Teas ever imported to this market direct from Japan.

They are selected with a view to the wants of Michigan trade and our friends will do well to send for samples and quotations before buying new Teas.

## Soaps.

Again we remind the Trade that we are the Sole Agents in this market for the well-known and popular Soaps of LAUTZ BROS. & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Below we mention a few of their best-known brands:

Aeme,	Towel,	Napkin,	Best American,
Palma,	Shamrock,	Nickel,	White Marseilles.
White Cotton Oil,	Gem,	Stearine,	Boss,
Blue Danube,	Mottled German,	Lautz Soap,	Savon Republique,
Master, etc.			

These goods we sell regularly at the *Manufacturers' Prices*, and deliver them in 10 box lots and upwards to all rail points in Michigan, freight prepaid. Please send for price-lists and samples. See quotations on Grocery Page.

## Starch.

We are also the Sole Agents here for the NIAGARA STARCH WORKS' Starch, of Buffalo, N. Y., which we sell at the manufacturers' prices, freights prepaid on all shipments of 10 box lots and upwards to all railroad points in Michigan. Send for price lists. See prices on Grocery page of this paper.

## Tobaccos.

We carry the largest and most complete line of Cigars in Michigan. We not only carry a full line of staple and popular brands of plug, fine cut and smoking tobaccos, but are factory agents for the following, with which we are able to offer the trade special inducements:

B. F. P.'s Favorite Plug Tobacco.	Our Bird Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.
Big Four	Morrison's Fruit
Black Bird	Victor
Zoo Zoo	Peaches
Pirate	Big Deal Smoking Tobaccos.
Old Kentucky	King Bee
Turkey	Apple Jack

See quotations on grocery page.

## Fancy Groceries.

We carry not only a complete line of staple goods, but also a full assortment of everything in the Fancy Grocery department, and are now considered headquarters in this line. Please send for Circulars and Price-lists relative to this department. Parties desiring new stocks will find it to their decided advantage to come and see us before purchasing.

Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles.	Curtis Bros.' Salad Dressing.
Lea & Perrins' English Sauce.	Durkee & Co.'s " "
Holford's " "	A. Lusk & Co.'s California Peaches.
Piccadilly " "	" " Green Gages.
Colman's " Mustard.	" " Apricots.
James Epps' " Breakfast Cocoa.	" " Egg Plums.
Choice Brands of French Peas.	" " Pears.
" " Mushrooms.	" " Grapes.
" " Italian Macaroni, 1 lb pkg.	" " Cherries.
" " Vermicelli.	

Queen Olives, 16 oz and 27 oz. bottles. China Preserved Ginger, all size jars.  
French Capers, genuine imported in bottle. Knowles & Anderson's Jams and Jellies.  
Choicest Salad Oil, Antonini & Co., Leghorn.

We are sole agents for the Rochester Ready Cooked Food Co.'s Desicated and Cooked Oat Meal, Hominy, Wheat, Beans and Peas. Send us a trial order for these goods. All correspondence and mail orders receive prompt attention.

# SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON.



# Drugs & Medicines

CONTRARY TO LAW.

Secretary Jenson Discovers on "Rough on Rats."

The State law regulating the sale of poisons provides—Section 7730, paragraph 5—that every apothecary, druggist or other person who shall sell and deliver at retail any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid or any other substance or liquid usually denominated poisonous, without having the words: POISON, and the true name thereof, and the name of some simple antidote, if any is known, written or printed upon a label attached to the viol, box or parcel containing the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100.

The country is flooded with a preparation called "Rough on Rats," claimed by the proprietor to differ from anything before introduced, traps arsenic, strychnine, phosphorus and other pastes, etc. There has been a great deal of human life destroyed with "Rough on Rats," and the query arises what is the preparation? It is two ounces of common white arsenic, slightly colored and put in a wooden box and labeled "Poison;" but the label does not state what kind of poison. It does not cost the proprietor to exceed 15 cents per dozen to put up the article. A short time ago an old man was poisoned with arsenic near this city. The evidence showed that "Rough on Rats" had been purchased, and "Rough on Rats" was arsenic. The woman was convicted and sent to Jackson for life. Her husband is now awaiting trial here for being a party to the poisoning of the old man.

Under the State poison law, "Rough on Rats" can not be sold legally, without a strict compliance with said law, and the only safety the druggist has is to affix to every box of "Rough on Rats," or "Raticide," as that is also arsenic, a label containing the words "Arsenic Poison," and the proper antidote printed thereon, and register the sale in a book kept for that purpose, with the date of sale, and amount sold and for what purpose wanted; also the name and residence of the purchaser, as required by Section 7,733 paragraph 1, Laws of 1865, page 183. What has been said here in regards to "Rough on Rats," will hold good in nearly every state in the union, as nearly all have some kind of a poison law, prohibiting the sale of such a potent poison as arsenic. The public who are ignorant as to the composition of "Rough on Rats," should be cautioned against allowing such a deadly, tasteless poison as arsenic in their pantry shelves or near where food is kept.

JACOB JESSON.

Muskegon, July 16, 1884.

## Morphine For Quinine.

So many cases of fatal poisoning occur by druggists dispensing morphine in place of quinine, that it behooves them to take such precautions as will prevent any such calamity. These mistakes most frequently occur when the articles are kept in similar shelf or dispensing bottles, and not in the original packages in which they are received. Even if kept in original bottles, mistakes may occur, as many druggists buy morphine in one-ounce bottles, which are not enough dissimilar to the one-ounce quinine bottles to be always safe in the hands of a dispenser who is hurried, or who is not paying close attention to his business.

The most simple and effectual safeguard is to keep quinine always in a tin can and morphine in an original 1/2-ounce bottle. With this precaution it is impossible for anyone who is at all competent to handle drugs to make a mistake.

## How the Cuban Does It.

A Cuban generally manages to smoke four or five cigars and two packages of cigarettes in the course of a day. There are nineteen cigarettes in each package, and two cigarettes contain more nicotine than the ordinary cigar. The women and children smoke almost as much as the men. In Havana the cigars most affected are jet black, and so strong that they can only be smoked with comfort after a hearty meal. If an American, unaccustomed to this kind of a cigar, should attempt to smoke one on an empty stomach, he would probably feel its effect in strained nerves and a dizzy brain.

Olive-growing is one of the most interesting features of agriculture in California. The State possesses some beautiful groves, and one ranch owner, Ellwood Cooper of Santa Barbara, is said to have derived a profit of \$2,200 an acre from his plantation. Others, however, express doubts as to whether this species of fruit culture can be made generally and permanently profitable. One continental source of apprehension must always be the scale worm, which threatens most of California fruit trees, the Olive not excepted. California could easily raise an Olive crop as large as that of Italy, which yearly sells for \$50,000,000.

A Texas paper tells this cheerful tale of the experimental school of medicine: A woman came to a prominent physician and asked for a remedy for her husband's rheumatism. The doctor gave her a prescription, and said: "Get that prepared at the drug store, and rub it well over your husband's back. If it does any good come and let me know. I've got a touch of rheumatism myself."

When glycerine and water are mixed, a loss in volume occurs owing to the formation of hydrates of glycerine. The greatest amount of contraction occurs, when 57 parts of glycerine are mixed with 43 parts of water.

## Qualifications of a Drug Clerk.

"Want to hire a drug clerk?" asked a bright-eyed youth, stepping into the office of a prominent apothecary on Dearborn street. "Are you a competent man?" inquired the proprietor, rising and closing the door with an air of secrecy. "Had any experience?" "Three years." "Where?" "In Milwaukee." "Ahem—what would you do for a plain wink at a soda fountain?" "Dash with sour mash." "Two short winks and the tongue in the left cheek?" "Fill the glass half full with Jamaica rum." "In case a man calls for banana syrup with a doleful look, and his hand on his watch pocket?" "Give him cognac and ginger." "Three winks and a jerk over the left shoulder with the thumb?" "Put in Old Tom Gin, and have the same ready for a friend of the man, who will be in directly."

"What if the man says 'Baraboc' and spits to the left?" "Fill with old crow dashed with peppermint and tansy."

"The examination is satisfactory. You may come in the morning. The new international code of signals is not published yet. If any change is made I will give you a key. We have to be very strict in the examination of prescription clerks, where health, yes, even the lives of individuals are at stake."

## "See You Later."

From the Detroit Free Press.

"I owe a man in this city such a grudge!" he whispered to a Woodward avenue druggist yesterday—"such a deep, never-dying hatred that I want to murder him in the most horrible manner ever heard of."

"Ah! I see. That's a good idea."

"Have you any dynamite?"

"Not a bit; but I can give you a first-class article of arsenic or strychnine."

"No, they won't do. I was going to bribe his shoemaker to put dynamite in the toes of his boots, and the first time he struck the end of a flag-stone or fell over a brick-bat he would be a goner."

"Sonny," said the druggist, "but couldn't you work prussic acid on him some way, or throw vitriol in his face?"

"Those would burn and kill, but I want to shatter him—blow him to atoms—scatter him all over a square. Do you keep gun-cotton?"

"No."

"That's too bad. I could bribe his tailor to wad his coat with gun-cotton, and then hire some one to slap him on the back."

"Why not explode a keg of powder under his house?"

"I'd thought of that—? Is that ginger ale?"

"Yes."

"I'll take a glass."

He was served and after draining the glass and wiping off his chin he went out saying:

"I'll think it over and consult you again. Perhaps the best way would be to get him wound up on a shaft or caught in a trashing machine."

And the druggist hunted all over the counter for the nickel, failed to find it, and softly whispered to himself: "Bilked again."

## She Was Satisfied.

"Ten cents for such a little mite of paregoric as that?" she growled, as she held up the phial.

"Yes'm."

"Has paregoric riz?"

"No."

"But I've often got double this amount for ten cents. You have made seven cents clear profit."

"I made exactly eight, madam."

"Why, that's clear robbery."

"Madam," replied the druggist, as he pasted on the label, "if I should accidentally poison your husband to-morrow you would want \$500 cash?"

"Yes, all of that."

"Well, I haven't got but \$450, and am in a hurry to make up the remainder, so that I can put the cash right into your hands without waiting. I'm not the man to cheat a poor widow out of \$50 in these hard times."

"Oh, that's it, is it? Well, you talk like an honorable man, and I'm glad you explained."

"You must be careful in your use of nitric acid," said a professor of chemistry to his class, "for when benzoynaphthylamid is treated with nitric acid, two isomeric, monitrobenzoynaphthylamides are formed, one yielding mononitrobenzoynaphthylamide, and the other akydrobenzoynaphthylamide, and an explosion is pretty sure to follow."

A New York man advertises a "safe, quick and reliable corn-remover, without the application of knife or caustics; no pain experienced; price only \$1." A young man who never walks out without wishing he could leave his feet at home forwarded \$1, and two days after received by express a live crow.

The opium and morphine habit has spread tremendously in Paris, and a step in the right direction has been taken by the Tribunal of the Seine by sentencing a pharmacist to a week's imprisonment, \$200 fine, and \$400 damages for supplying the deadly medicament to one of his customers.

What is the difference between a hill and a pill? The one is hard to get up, the other hard to get down.

## Drug Clerks, Attention!

There are at least 1,000 drug clerks in the State, eligible for membership in the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, an organized association that is working for the good of every druggist in the State. Graduation from a school of Pharmacy is not required for membership, but a good moral and professional standing (see constitution, article III). The time will come when you can look back with pride upon the fact that you assisted in raising the standard of pharmacy in this State, by the aid and assistance you gave to the association in its infancy. The initiation fee is only \$1, and the yearly dues the same. The association also furnishes a very elegant certificate of membership to those who desire, for \$1 extra. If it is possible for you to attend the meeting at Detroit September 9, 10 and 11, we will be pleased to welcome you. The expense of attending will be small, as we have secured reduced rates on all the railroads, and at hotels.

For application blanks and further information, address,

JACOB JESSON, Secretary.

Muskegon, Mich.

## Cholera Drugs Increasing in Price.

A noticeable effect of the cholera outbreak in Europe is the rise in this country of the price of drugs used in the prevention and treatment of the disease. The demand has been largely stimulated, and American manufacturing druggists are reaping some advantage therefrom. A member of a leading firm said last week: The rise is undoubtedly due to the cholera scare across the water. Chemicals employed as disinfectants and such drugs as are used in treating cholera are in great demand. Of course, some of the demand arises at home, the health authorities being the purchasers. Opium, which is largely used in compounding cholera mixture, has advanced 25 cents per pound in the past few days. It may be questioned whether the rise in opium comes from the scare or the shortness of the crop this year. Sulphate morphine is 20 cents per ounce higher and oil peppermint has recently advanced. A considerable amount of it has recently been exported. The demand for camphor is increasing, and a rise is expected. Chloride of lime is being largely purchased, and is 25 cents per hundred pounds higher. Carbolic acid crystals have advanced from 25 to 30 per cent. There is considerable buying by France in England also.

W. A. Palmer, the Carson City druggist, was in the city last Tuesday and took part in the Democratic ratification, marching as "one of the finest" in the front rank of the procession.

"No sir!" indignantly exclaimed a city official who had been approached in a way that did not accord with his notions of dignity; "I will not do it. Do you suppose that I will sell my birthright for an ounce of potash?"

A woman cut her dress from a pattern in a magazine dated 1874 before she discovered that it wasn't 1884, and it took three doctors to tide her over that long, lonely night.

Chiari, a Bohemian physician, though only thirty years old, has made more than 8,000 post-mortem examinations. His favorite song is "Down Among the Dead Men."

"Doctor," asked Z. of a witty physician, "why do you and your brethren never go to funerals?" "Because we should have the air of taking our work home."

Doctors have the best of all professions. If they cure their patients the earth proclaims it; if they fail, the earth covers it.

Schoolmaster—"What is the definition of Syntax?" Pupil—"Licensing liquor saloons, sir."

## Remember the Date.

Sept. 9, 10, and 11, 1884.

## Second Annual Meeting

OF THE

MICHIGAN STATE

Pharmaceutical Association,

—AT—

Merrill Hall,

—IN—

DETROIT!

You are cordially invited to become a member and honor the meeting with your presence. The larger the Association the more influence it will wield. The sessions will consist of reading and discussion of Papers, discussion of Trade Interests, excursions on the river, a banquet, etc.

Reduced rates on all railroads and at the hotels.

For application blanks and further particulars, address,

Jacob Jesson, Secy

MUSKEGON, MICH.

## WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Carbolic acid.	
ACIDS.	
Acetic, No. 8.....	9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. Grav. 1.040).....	30 @ 35
Carbolic.....	50
Citric.....	55
Muriatic.....	3 @ 5
Nitric 36 deg.....	11 @ 12
Oxalic.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Sulphuric 66 deg.....	3 @ 4
Tartaric.....	20
Benzoic, German.....	12 @ 15
Tannic.....	15 @ 17
AMMONIA.	
Carbonate.....	15 @ 18
Muriate (Powd. 22c).....	6 @ 14
Aqua ammonia.....	7 @ 8
Aqua 18 deg or 4f.....	7 @ 8
BALAMS.	
Copaiba.....	50
Pir.....	40
Peru.....	2 50
Tolu.....	50
BARKS.	
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c).....	12
Cinchona, yellow.....	18
Elm, select.....	15
Elm, ground, pure.....	13
Elm, powdered, pure.....	10
Logwood, 1/2 doz.....	12
Logwood, 1/4 doz.....	12
Logwood, 1/8 doz.....	15
Logwood, ass'd.....	14
Fluid Extracts—25¢ cent. off list.	
FLOWERS.	
Aloes, Barbadoes.....	10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman.....	25
Chamomile, German.....	25
GUMS.	
Aloes, Barbadoes.....	60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 24c).....	50
Aloes, Sotrine (Powd 60c).....	25 @ 30
Ammoniac.....	60
Arabic, extra select.....	60
Arabic, powdered select.....	50
Arabic, 1st pick'd.....	60
Arabic, 2d pick'd.....	35
Arabic, sifted sorts.....	30
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c).....	55 @ 60
Benzoin.....	22 @ 24
Camphor.....	24
Catechu, 1/2 doz.....	14
Euphorbium powdered.....	35 @ 40
Gamboge.....	90 @ 100
Guaiac, prime (Powd 45c).....	35
Kino (Powdered, 30c).....	1 10
Myrrh.....	40
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 47c).....	4 50
Opium, pure (Powd \$6.00).....	4 50
Shellac, Campbell's.....	26
Shellac, English.....	24
Shellac, native.....	24
Shellac bleached.....	30
Tragacanth.....	30 @ 40
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.	
Hoarhound.....	25
Lobelia.....	25
Peppermint.....	25
Rue.....	40
Sage.....	24
Sweet Majoram.....	35
Thyme.....	30
Wormwood.....	25
IRON.	
Citrate and Quinine.....	6 40
Solution mur., for tinctures.....	20
Sulphate, pure crystal.....	80
Citrate.....	65
Phosphate.....	65
LEAVES.	
Buchu, short (Powd 25c).....	12 @ 13
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 1/4 doz).....	18 @ 20
Senna, Alex, natural.....	30
Senna, Alex, sifted and.....	22
Senna, powdered.....	16
Senna tinnivelli.....	35
Uva Ursi.....	35
Belledonna.....	30
Pogon.....	35
Henbane.....	25
Rose, red.....	2 35
LIQUORS.	
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky.....	2 @ 25
Druggists' Favorite Rye.....	2 @ 25
Whisky, other brands.....	1 @ 10
Gin, Old Tom.....	1 35 @ 1 75
Gin, Holland.....	2 @ 20
Brandy.....	2 @ 20
Nux Vomica.....	1 25 @ 2 00
Port Wines.....	1 25 @ 2 50
MAGNESIA.	
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.....	23
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.....	2 25
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.....	70
Calcined.....	50
OILS.	
Almond, sweet.....	45 @ 50
Almond, rectified.....	45
Anise.....	1 80
Bay oil.....	2 00
Bergamot.....	19 @ 20 1/2
Castor.....	2 00
Cajuput.....	75
Cassia.....	1 00
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c).....	85
Citronella.....	1 00
Cloves.....	1 25
Cubeb, P. & W.....	8 00
Erigeron.....	2 00
Fireweed.....	75
Geranium oil.....	40
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).....	40
Juniper wood.....	2 00
Juniper berries.....	2 01
Lavender flowers, French.....	1 00
Lavender garden.....	1 00
Lavender spike.....	1 70
Lemon, new crop.....	1 75
Lemon, Sander's.....	80
Lemongrass.....	1 35
Origanum, red flowers, French.....	1 35
Origanum, No. 1.....	1 75
Peppermint.....	3 50
Peppermint, white.....	9 75
Rose oil.....	65
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$5).....	4 50
Santal Wood, German.....	7 00
Sassafras.....	90
Tansy.....	4 50
Tar (by gal).....	10 @ 12
Wintergreen.....	4 50
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$6.50).....	2 50
Savin.....	1 30
Wormwood, extra select.....	1 90
Cod Liver, filtered.....	3 50
Cod Liver, best.....	6 00
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 16.....	2 50
Olive, "Sublime Italian".....	65 @ 67
Salad.....	9 75
Rose, Ihmsen's.....	2 @ 3
POTASSIUM.	
Bicromate.....	14
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.....	35
Chlorate, cryst (Powd 23c).....	1 40
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.....	1 40
Prussiate yellow.....	30
ROOTS.	
Alkanet.....	15
Althea, cut.....	27
Arrow, St. Vincent's.....	20
Blood (Powd 18c).....	12
Calamus, peeled.....	18
Calamus, German white, peeled.....	23
Elecampane, powdered.....	10
Gentian (Powd 14c).....	13 @ 14
Ginger, African (Powd 18c).....	13 @ 14
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.....	1 10
Golden Seal.....	37 1/2
Hellebore, white, powdered.....	12
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.....	1 10
Jalap, powdered.....	37 1/2
Licorice, select (Powd 12 1/2).....	12
Licorice, extra select.....	15
Pink, true.....	35
Rhul, from select to choice.....	1 00 @ 1 50
Rhul, powdered E. I.....	1 10 @ 2 00
Rhul, choice cut.....	2 25
Rhul, choice cut fingers.....	2 25
Serpentaria.....	1 00
Seneca.....	40
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....	40

Sarsaparilla, Mexican.....	18
Squills, white (Powd 35c).....	10
Valerian, English (Powd 30c).....	20
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 25c).....	20
SEEDS.	
Anise, Italian (Powd 20c).....	13
Bird, mixed in 5 packages.....	5 @ 6
Canary, Smyrna.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 19c).....	11 @ 12
Cardamon, Aleppo.....	2 00
Cardamon, Malabar.....	2 25
Celery.....	20
Coriander, best English.....	12 1/2
Fennel.....	15
Flax, clean.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Flax, pure gal (bbl 3 1/2).....	4 @ 4 1/2
Foenugreek, powdered.....	8 @ 9
Hemp, Russian.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Mustard, white (Black 10c).....	1 00
Quince.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Rape, English.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Worm, Levant.....	14
SPONGES.	
Florida sheep's wool, carriage.....	2 25 @ 2 50
Assau do.....	1 00
Velvet Extra do.....	1 10
Extra Yellow do.....	85
Grass do.....	65
Hard head, for slate use.....	75
Yellow Retic.....	1 40
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.17) gal.....	2 25
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref.....	1 50
Anodyne Hoffman's.....	1 50
Arsenic, Donovan's solution.....	27
Arsenic, Fowler's solution.....	12
Annatto 1 lb rolls.....	30
Blue Soluble.....	2 50
Bay Rum, imported, best.....	2 75
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s.....	2 00
Alum.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Alum, ground (Powd 9c).....	3 @ 4
Annatto, prime.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Antimony, powdered, coml.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Arsenic, white, powdered.....	6 @ 7
Balm Gilead Buds.....	40
Beans, Tonka.....	2 25
Blue Vitriol.....	1 60
Borax, refined (Powd 13c).....	7 1/2 @ 9
Cantharides, Russian powdered.....	1 85
Capsicum Pods, African.....	19
Capsicum Pods, American do.....	20
Carmin.....	4 00
Cassa Buds.....	12
Calomel, American.....	70
Chalk, prepared drop.....	5
Chalk, precipitate English.....	12
Chalk, red fingers.....	2
Chalk, white lump.....	2
Chloroform, Squibb's.....	1 60
Colocynth apples.....	1 00
Chloral hydrate, German crystals.....	1 70
Chloral do do do.....	1 70
Chloral do Scherlin's do.....	1 75
Chloral do do do.....	1 00 @ 1 10
Chloroform.....	55 @ 60
Cinchonidia, P. & W.....	55 @ 60
Cinchonidia, other brands.....	55 @ 60
Cloves (Powd 23c).....	20 @ 22
Cocaine.....	45
Cocoa Butter.....	2
Copperas (by bbl 1c).....	65
Corrosive Sublimate.....	38 @ 40
Corks, X and X-35.....	15



**Grand Rapids, - - - Michigan.**



# The Michigan Tradesman.

## BUSINESS LAW.

### Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

**FIRE INSURANCE—CANCELLATION.**  
In the opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois a mere notice of an intention to cancel a policy of insurance is not a cancellation, and that the intention of an insurer to cancel such policy can have no effect on the contract of insurance until carried into execution.

### BUILDING ASSOCIATION—ASSIGNMENT OF STOCK.

The assignment of a certificate of stock in a building association does not carry with it a liability on the part of the assignor to pay the certificate, and the only effect of the assignment is to vest the assignee with the rights of a stockholder of the association.—Whipperman vs. Smith, Indiana Supreme Court.

### PRINCIPAL LIABLE FOR ACTS OF AGENT.

The Texas Court of Appeals, in a recent case, held that where a principal puts it in the power of his agent to make contracts or to do acts apparently within his authority, which result in injury to innocent third persons or to the principal, the law will impose the loss upon the latter.

### FRAUD—VALUE OF JUDGMENTS.

A judgment creditor was induced by the false representation of his debtor as to the value of the judgments, to assign them to a trustee for his wife for one-fifth of their value, and on the discovery of the fraud a bill in equity was brought to set the judgment aside. This was done, and the defendant took the case to the Supreme Court of Appeals, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Hilton, in the opinion, said: "The testimony shows that the defendant had represented to the judgment creditor that these judgments were worthless; and that the plaintiff's attorneys had given up all hope of collecting them; that all the proceeds of the sale of the property had been paid out in satisfaction of other debts, and that there were unpaid judgments before these of many thousand dollars. These representations were untrue, and if the creditor relied upon them he was deceived. Did he rely upon them? They were calculated to influence his conduct, and he had the right to rely upon them; for a man to whom a particular and distinct representation had been made is entitled to rely upon the representation and need not make any further inquiry."—Lowe vs. Trundle, Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

### Nutmegs.

From the Boston Commercial Reporter.

Nutmegs are the fruit of a very beautiful tree which grows on the Molucca islands and other parts of the Eastern world. The tree is cultivated in Java, Sumatra and other places, and also on the West India islands. All the parts of the tree are aromatic, but those portions of the fruit called mace and nutmeg are in the markets. The entire fruit is of an oval form about the size of a peach, and the innermost kernel is the nutmeg of commerce. It is surrounded by a skin, which, when peeled, constitutes the mace so much used in cooking. The tree yields annually three crops, April, August and December, being the months of gathering. The April crop is the best, as the nutmegs are then heavy and free from the worm holes found in the later crop.

### Notes About Saws.

The Germans use at the present day among their furniture makers, carpenters and joiners, thirteen different varieties of saws, each one of which has its own peculiar size of the teeth, as well as different relation of the teeth to each other. How important the thin saw blade is, not only as a means to save power, but also as a means to save wood, can be seen from the following: A log of walnut, four meters long, and one meter diameter, cut into twenty pieces by the new horizontal saw frame, saves thirty millimeters of wood, when compared with the cutting of the old-fashioned vertical saws. This is equal to a profit of \$9.00 to \$12.00. For Germany, where annually 100,000 cubic meters of this wood is used in the various industries, this would represent a saving of \$37,500 to \$50,000.

### Ancient System of Weights.

From the Industrial World.

The most ancient system of weights in the kingdom of England was the moneyer's pound, or the money pound of the Anglo-Saxons, which was continued in use for some centuries after the Conquest, being then known as the "Tower pound," or sometimes as the goldsmith's pound. It contained 12 ounces of 450 grains each, or 5,400 grains, and this weight of silver was a pound sterling. The Tower pound was abolished in 1527 by a statute of Henry VIII, which first established Troy weight as the only legal weight for gold and silver, and from that time to the present our system of coinage has been based on the Troy weight, the Troy pound containing 5,760 grains.

It is estimated that about 250,000 crates, or 125,000 bushels, of strawberries, were shipped from St. Joseph and vicinity to Chicago. The City of St. Joseph took over one night 11,500 crates, the largest load ever taken out. When the aggregate of the raspberry crop is ascertained, it is expected it will exceed the strawberry crop.

Bert Osgood, late of Howard City, has started a restaurant at Bellaire.

## BRUSHES.

### How the Various Kinds are Made.

Brushes are made of a great variety of substances,—wire spun, glass, twigs, rattan, whalebone, broomcorn, wood, rushes, quills, horn, feathers, and the hair of various animals. But the mainstay of the manufacture and grand product out of which ninety-nine brushes in every hundred are made is hogs' bristles. In production the American hog does not shine with his usual luster. He does not produce a good bristle for the brushmaker, though it is used to a small extent in the common kinds of brushes. About 95 per cent of the bristles used are imported from Russia, Poland, and the northern part of Europe. Last year the importation amounted to nearly 1,500,000 pounds valued at over \$4,000,000.

Let no one imagine that brush making consists of merely inserting a lot of bristles into pieces of wood. It just as often consists of inserting pieces of wood into a lot of bristles. It is not by any means a complicated business, yet there are over 500 American patents alone on the sizes, shapes and sorts of brushes and their modes of manufacture. It also has its classification, like a branch of natural history. Brushes are divided into two classes, simple and compound. The simple is composed of a single tuft, like a paint brush. The simple paint brush requires a deft hand to arrange the bristles, for the chief object is to place them so that their ends shall come to a central point. When the bunch is thus arranged they are bound closely together with a metallic ring. Then the small end of the handle is inserted and driven with great force upward through the brush, until the thick or larger end finds itself buried among the bristles. Thus the bristles are firmly wedged around the handle.

A compound brush such as a hair brush is more complicated. The back of the brush is first prepared by having holes bored in it to such a depth as the bristles are required to reach, and a smaller hole through the remaining thickness of the wood, in a line with the centre of each small hole. The workman then draws a little bunch of bristles into each hole doubled round a piece of flexible wire, which he works through the small hole; he passes the same wire from hole to hole, drawing a double tuft in at every movement, so that they are threaded on the wire. The exposed ends of the bristles are then cut square and even, and the wire back covered with a thin veneer. Some brushes have nearly a thousand holes drilled in them, each of which must have its tuft of bristles. A good workman will do about one hundred tufts an hour.

Tooth brushes are made pretty much the same way, except that for the best kinds silver wire is used. For very common brushes and scrubbing brushes string is used instead of wire. While bristles unquestionably have the most sweeping influence in the brush making economy they are not the only material. The artists have brushes made of the hair of the camel, marten, sable, and other soft furred animals. Then there are horse hair and goat's hair brushes, spunglass brushes, to be used with acids, and wire brushes, used for various purposes.

Byron A. Sprague contemplates starting a factory here for the manufacture of turned handles. He has jobbed both turned and shaved handles for two years past.

**TACKS AND NAILS**  
EVERY KIND AND SIZE,  
—ALSO—  
Trunk, Clout and Finishing  
Steel Wire Nails and Brads.  
**AMERICAN TACK CO.,**  
FAIRHAVEN - MASS.

## 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.

## 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.

## City Bottling Works

BOTTLED LAGER, pints, per doz., 50 cts.  
BOTTLED ALE, pints, per doz., 75 cents.  
BOTTLED PORTER, pints, per doz., 75c.  
BOTTLED CIDER, quarts, per doz., \$1.20.

All Goods WARRANTED the BEST in the Market.

Telephone No. 272.

## Wm. A. Clark

80 South Division Street.

## CARPETS AND CARPETINGS.

Spring & Company quote as follows:

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.	
Roxbury tapestry.....	@ 90
Smith's 10 wire.....	@ 85
Smith's extra.....	@ 80
Smith's B Palisade.....	@ 70
Smith's C Palisade.....	@ 65
Higgins' .....	@ 82½
Sanford's extra.....	@ 82½
Sanford's Comets.....	@ 65

THREE-PLYS.	
Hartford 3-ply.....	@ 1 00
Lowell 3-ply.....	@ 1 00
Higgins' 3-ply.....	@ 1 00
Sanford's 3-ply.....	@ 97½

EXTRA SUPERS.	
Hartford.....	@ 77½
Lowell.....	@ 82½
Other makes.....	@ 77½
Best cotton chain.....	@ 62½

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 c.....	30 @ 32½
Half d chain, cotton and wool, 2-ply.....	27½ @ 32½
Single cotton chain.....	19 @ 25

HEAVY.	
3-ply, 4-4 wide, extra heavy.....	27½ @ 30
B, 4-4 wide.....	@ 25
Imperial, plain, 4-4 wide.....	@ 15½
D, 3-3 inches.....	@ 17

OIL CLOTHS.	
No. 1, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4.....	@ 45
No. 2, do.....	@ 37½
No. 3, do.....	@ 30
No. 4, do.....	@ 25

MATTINGS.	
Best all rattan, plain.....	@ 62½
Best all rattan and cocoa, plain.....	@ 52½
Napier A.....	@ 50
Napier B.....	@ 40

CURTAINS.	
Opaque shades, 38 inch.....	@ 15
Holland shades, B finish, 44.....	@ 18
Pacific Holland, 44.....	@ 10
Hartshorn's fixtures, per gross.....	@ 36
Cord fixtures, per gross.....	@ 10

## COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows:

Ohio White Lime, per bbl.....	1 10
Ohio White Lime, car lots.....	95
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.....	4 75
Land plaster, car lots.....	3 00
Fire brick, per M.....	\$27 @ \$35
Fire clay, per bbl.....	3 00

## MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.

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

### LIST OF OFFICERS:

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For Two Years—D. MORRIS, A. W. CULVER.

## TIME TABLES.

### Michigan Central—Grand Rapids Division.

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

ARRIVE.	
*Pacific Express.....	6:4 a m
*Local Passenger.....	11:20 a m
*Mail.....	3:20 p m
*Grand Rapids Express.....	10:25 p m
*Daily except Sunday.....	Daily.

The New York Fast 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 3:45 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.....	Arrives. Leaves.
*Through Mail.....	6:20 a m 10:20 a m
*Evening Express.....	3:20 p m 3:55 p m
*Atlantic Express.....	9:45 p m 10:45 p m
*Mixed, with coach.....	10:00 a m 10:00 a m

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

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

Parlor Cars on Mail Trains, both East and West.

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

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

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

### Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.	
Cincinnati & G. Rapids Ex.....	9:00 p m 11:00 p m
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex.....	9:20 a m 10:25 a m
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex.....	3:55 p m 5:00 p m
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac.....	7:40 p m 7:10 a m

GOING SOUTH.	
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex.....	6:30 p m 7:00 a m
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex.....	4:10 p m 4:35 p m
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex.....	10:25 a m 11:42 p m
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac.....	7:40 p m
All trains daily except Sunday.	

SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.  
North—Train leaving at 10:00 o'clock p. m. has Wagner Sleeping Cars for Petoskey and Mackinac City. Train leaving at 10:25 a. m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Mackinac City.

South—Train leaving at 4:35 p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.

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.....	6:10 a 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.	
Mixed.....	Leaves. Arrives.
.....	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 other stations 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 Ludington and Manistee.

J. H. PALMER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

# S.A. WELLING

WHOLESALE

## MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

## Lumberman's Supplies

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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. CENSA, GEO. W. N. DE JONGE, FRANK BERLES - House Salesman.

24 Pearl Street - Grand Rapids, Mich.

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—THE—

## BEST ROASTED PACKAGE COFFEE ON THE MARKET.

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Factory Agents for Western Michigan.

## A. H. FOWLE,

HOUSE DECORATOR

—And Dealer in—

## FINE WALL PAPER

Window Shades, Room Mouldings,

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Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

37 No. IONIA STREET, SOUTH OF MONROE.

## L. H. BEALS & SON

Manufacturers of

## Whips & Lashes,

Westfield, Mass.

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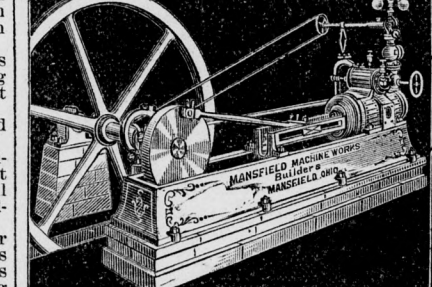
—AND—

## 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

Olover, Timothy and all Kinds Field Seeds

Best Corn, Green and Dried Fruits, Oranges

and Lemons, Butter, Eggs, Beans, Onions, etc.

GREEN VEGETABLES AND OYSTERS.

122 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

# 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

# ARCTIC



# IMPROVED BAKING POWDER

## 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



# Groceries.

PENCIL PORTRAITS—No. 23.

Charley Robinson, the Man Who Never Walks.

Charles Smith Robinson was born at Fayetteville, N. Y., May 4, 1849. His mother dying shortly afterward, he was placed in the care of his grandparents at Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., with whom he lived until fourteen years of age. In the mean time he attended a private school at King's Ferry, and in 1863 returned to Fayetteville, where he attended school a year, subsequently clerking in his father's grocery store for about six months. He then engaged with H. H. Gage, general dealer, with whom he remained two years. In Sept., 1867, he went to New York City for the purpose of learning the grocery business, where he obtained a knowledge of both the details and generalities. Going to Aurora, N. Y., he engaged as book-keeper with his uncle, who was carrying on an extensive lumber, grain and coal business. He also represented for a time as traveling agent the Aurora Manufacturing Co., carrying a line of hardware samples. In 1871, he was employed as civil engineer on the Cayuga Lake Railway, and bought ties and other timber for the corporation. He afterward engaged with the Cuba & Northern Railway in the same capacity, having the superintendency of a division, with headquarters at Port Byron. On the abandonment of the road in 1873, consequent upon the failure of Jay Cooke, he came West, stopping at Lansing, Grand Rapids, Chicago and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Liking Grand Rapids better than the other cities, he returned to this place for a permanent residence, and April 1, 1874, purchased an interest in the soap factory of Telford & Goodrich, at which time the firm name was changed to Telford, Goodrich & Co. He immediately went on the road, covering a portion of the Michigan trade, and afterwards taking as his territory Southern Michigan and Northern Ohio and Indiana. On the partial destruction of the property by fire, he retired from the firm June 1, 1882, and for the remainder of the year managed the printing business of W. C. Dennis. January 1, 1883, he engaged to travel for the Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co., with which house he is still identified. His territory includes all available towns along the line of the G. R. & L. C. & W. M., and D. L. & N., north, and the D. G. H. & M., east and west.

If there is one point, more than another, on which Mr. Robinson can consistently take pride, it is his punctuality. He never misses an appointment, unless something very unusual transpires, having made but one failure of the kind during 1883 and then only in consequence of having been called off his regular route for a single day to look after a collection. His customers have come to realize that his appearance is as regular as clock-work, and much of his success on the road is undoubtedly due to this peculiarity. He is a stalwart Democrat, and can talk Cleveland with a much vigor as any opponent he has ever run across.

## The Grip-sack Brigade.

C. A. Brown, a Hudson traveling man, has mysteriously disappeared.

A. D. Baker has returned from his recent visit to Lockport, N. Y., and has resumed his trips on the road.

Ben Hollister, of Peirce & White, and W. J. Jones of Kemink, Jones & Co., left yesterday for a trip down the C. & W. M. Railway.

F. J. Everhart, formerly with A. Bradford, has engaged with Kemink, Jones & Co., and will look after the interests of the city trade and suburban towns.

Max Mills, who certainly deserves a vacation, if hard and telling work entitles any one to a respite from the business harness, has been granted a furlough by Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., and is putting in the time at Traverse City, Charlevoix and Petoskey. He is accompanied by Mrs. Mills and the children.

The Belgian Court of Appeals, sitting at Brussels, has just rendered an interesting decision concerning pickles. In December last some wholesale grocers sold pickles to which they had given a most admirable green coloring by having them cooked in copper vats. They were fined \$100 each for having put on the market substances adulterated with copper green, which was alleged to be dangerous to the consumers' health. They appealed, and called for a new inquest. To Mr. Depaire, a former professor at the Royal University, who contended that copper salts were poisons, the defense opposed M. Dumoulin, professor of the University of Gand, who asserted that such salts are entirely inoffensive, and have been calumniated by science. "My wife, my children and myself," said Prof. Dumoulin, "fed ourselves for a long time on large doses of copper salts, and far from being sick, we have been much invigorated by them." In spite of the vigorous protests of Prof. Depaire, the grocers were acquitted.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of Shields, Bulkley & Lemon, on another page. This popular house has lately imported an invoice of 1,000 chests of tea, several hundred of which were shipped on Monday.

Tan Bark—Very slow sale and dull at \$5 per cord. Every consumer seems pretty well supplied, which accounts for the present inactivity.

There are about 38,000 locomotives in the United States.

## BASE BALL.

The Grand Rapids Jobbers to Invade Saginaw on Friday.

At a meeting of the grocery jobbers at Sweet's Hotel Saturday evening, it was found that several wholesalers could not get away on Tuesday, and it was accordingly agreed to postpone the engagement until Friday, in order that every house might be represented in Saginaw. Each jobber attending is requested to invite two or three friends to accompany him, in order that the party may be representative of the jobbing interests of the city. The party will leave on the east-bound D. G. H. & M. train at 6:20 Friday morning, returning the same evening or the following morning. A reduction to one and one-third fare for the round trip has been secured. Messrs. Perry, Lemon and Musselman were appointed a committee to arrange all preliminaries, and the composition of the committee is a sufficient guarantee that the arrangements will be satisfactory to all concerned. The courtesy shown by the Saginaw trade in extending the invitation, and their forbearance in consenting to a postponement, deserve prompt and generous recognition at the hands of the Grand Rapids jobbers, and from present indications such will be the case.

At the conclusion of the meeting Saturday night, a telegram was sent Mr. Stewart, asking if Friday would be acceptable. The reply was brief but suggestive: "All right, but do not fail to come Friday."

THE TRADESMAN acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Jas. Stewart. We are quite positive it must be from him, as it is written on the letter paper of the James Stewart Co., Limited, and is signed with the firm's rubber stamp. So far, it is perfectly legible, but between the date line and the signature—a matter of a couple of pages—no one dares venture alone. Not knowing exactly what language the communication was written in, we invoked the aid of professors in Greek, Latin, German and French, the editor of the Holland paper next door, Wap Lee, the Chinese laundryman, and an educated Indian, who happened to be in the city. None recognized anything in the writing peculiar to his own tongue, but by diligent work all around the following translation was made. If it does not rightly convey the writer's meaning, it is not the fault of our staff of translators:

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., July 17, 1884.

Dear Sir—Your favor to hand and contents noted. Our grocers met at the corner saloon this afternoon, and agreed upon the date mentioned as convenient for us all.

Please advise us at what hour you will begin to arrive, how many train loads you will bring, and whether any of you will come "broke." Please send as soon as possible the names of your nine and their positions, as we wish to get some posters printed and posted on the dead walls, in order to insure a big crowd. Also telegraph ahead a list of all friends who will accompany the party, as we propose to have their names engraved on the plates they will have at the hotel. Do your wholesale grocers intend to wear base ball suits? We have agreed upon a regalia, viz: White satin shirt, with gold buttons; blue silk pants, with gold bullion trimming; Turkish satin stockings, with pearl and turquoise studs; garters. We should be happy to meet any of your merchants, even if they fail to appear on the "diamond," as we have employed two special detectives to watch the crowd, and prevent their "going through" our clothes. I assure you we will do our level best to entertain you, and, by the way, what brand is the favorite of the jobbers over at your town? Do your jobbers prefer to ride in hacks or carriages, with two or four horses, and what color of horse and plume? We want you to come along with the gang to give tone to the crowd.

Yours truly,  
THE JAMES STEWART CO., LIMITED.  
J. S.

The latest intelligence from Saginaw is to the effect that the jobbers there close their stores at 3 o'clock every afternoon for the purpose of engaging in practice, and frequently extend the game way into the night. It is not known for a certainty, but there is every reason to believe in the supposition that the jobbers are taking this course to make themselves experts, and that they will appear in the field as a professional club next season, in case the grocery business does not materially improve before that time.

The Grand Rapids club has had no practice, and does not need it. The members composing the team are all experts at the business, and could easily wipe the ground with their saline competitors, but out of regard for the feelings of the latter have concluded to allow them to carry off the honor of winning the first game. On the occasion of the visit of the Saginaw nine, however, they will change their tactics, and reverse the result.

Features of the Week.

There has been a fair volume of business during the past week, and a slight improvement in collections is noted. Sugars have taken a downward turn, but are not quite down to the old figures. Trout have advanced.

Campaign cigars and plug and smoking tobaccos have already made their appearance, and will have a heavy sale for the remainder of the season. Blaine plug is now in stock, and the Cleveland brand is expected shortly.

H. Leonard & Sons have on hand a large stock of Mason fruit jars, for immediate shipment. Dealers should bear in mind that no fruit jars can be made during July and August, and that as the price is steadily advancing, they should make their purchases without delay.

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

## WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

AXLE GREASE.	
Frazer's	85
Diamond	60
Modoc	40
Paragon, 1/2 doz.	70
Paragon, 20 lb pails.	90
BAKING POWDER.	
Arctic 1/2 lb cans.	45
Arctic 1/4 lb cans.	70
Arctic 1 lb cans.	120
Arctic 5 lb cans.	400
BLUING.	
Dry, No. 2.	25
Dry, No. 3.	45
Liquid, 4 oz.	35
Liquid, 8 oz.	65
Arctic 4 oz.	30
Arctic 8 oz.	60
Arctic 16 oz.	120
Arctic No. 1 pepper box.	200
Arctic No. 2	300
Arctic No. 3	450
BROOMS.	
No. 1 Carpet.	250
No. 2 Carpet.	225
No. 1 Parlor Gem.	275
No. 1 Hurl.	175
No. 2 Hurl.	125
Fancy Whisk.	125
Common Whisk.	85
CANNED FISH.	
Cove Oysters, 1 lb standards.	115
Cove Oysters, 2 lb standards.	135
Cove Oysters, 1 lb slack filled.	75
Cove Oysters, 2 lb slack filled.	125
Clams, 1 lb standards.	165
Clams, 2 lb standards.	165
Lobsters, 2 lb standards.	270
Lobsters, 1 lb standards.	165
Mackerel, 1 lb fresh standards.	650
Mackerel, 3 lb fresh standards.	650
Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, 3 lb.	350
Mackerel, 3 lb in Mustard.	350
Mackerel, 3 lb broiled.	350
Salmon, 1 lb Columbia river.	200
Salmon, 2 lb Columbia river.	200
Salmon, 1 lb Sacramento.	150
Salmon, Wm. Hume's Eagle.	185
Sardines, domestic 1/2 lb.	125
Sardines, domestic 1/4 lb.	125
Sardines, Mustard 1/2 lb.	125
Sardines, imported 1/2 lb.	15
Sardines, imported 1/4 lb.	20
Sardines, imported 1/2 lb. boneless.	20
Sardines, Russian kags.	50
Trout, 3 lb brook.	300
CANNED FRUITS.	
Apples, 3 lb standards.	90
Apples, gallons, standards, Erie.	250
Blackberries, standards.	110
Cherries, red.	110
Cherries, white.	115
Damsons.	120
Egg Plums, standards.	135
Egg Plums, Erie.	145
Green Gages, standards, 1/2 lb.	150
Green Gages, Erie.	150
Peaches, 3 lb standards.	175
Peaches, 3 lb Columbia river.	175
Peaches, seconds.	165
Pie Peaches, 3 lb.	115
Pears, Bartlett 2 lb.	130
Pineapples, 2 lb stand.	140
Quinces.	145
Raspberries, 2 lb stand.	125
Raspberries, 2 lb Erie.	140
Strawberries, 2 lb.	110
CANNED VEGETABLES.	
Asparagus, Oyster Bay.	325
Beans, Lima.	85
Beans, String.	85
Beans, Boston Baked.	165
Beans, Stringless.	100
Corn, Erie.	115
Corn, Keweenaw.	120
Corn, Peas.	120
Corn, Yarmouth.	120
Corn Trophy.	115
Corn, 2 lb Onadago.	125
Corn, Acme.	125
Peas, standard Marfat.	225
Peas, 2 lb Early, small (new).	180
Peas, 2 lb Beaver.	225
Peas, French 3 lb.	225
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden.	110
Succotash, 2 lb standards.	85
Succotash, 2 lb B. & M.	175
Squash, 3 lb standards.	120
Tomatoes, 3 lb Dilworth's.	100
Tomatoes, 3 lb Job Bacon.	100
Tomatoes, gal. Erie.	295
Tomatoes, Acme 3 lb.	120
CAPS.	
G. D.	35
Ely's Waterproof	75
CHOCOLATE.	
Boston premium.	636
Runkler.	635
German sweet.	625
Vienna sweet.	625
COFFEE.	
Green Rio.	12
Green Java.	17
Green Mocha.	25
Roasted Rio.	12
Roasted Java.	24
Roasted Mocha.	17
Roasted Mocha.	17
Roasted Mex.	17
Ground Rio.	17
Ground Mex.	17
Arabica's.	17
XXXX.	17
Dilworth's.	17
Levering's.	17
Magnolia.	17
CORDAGE.	
72 foot Jute.	135
60 foot Jute.	115
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.	
Jennings 2 oz.	100
" 4 oz.	150
" 8 oz.	250
" 1 lb.	400
" No. 2 Taper.	150
" No. 4 Taper.	150
" 1/2 pint round.	750
" 1 pint round.	1500
" No. 8.	425
" No. 10.	600
Jennings 2 oz.	140
" 4 oz.	210
" 8 oz.	420
" 1 lb.	840
" No. 2 Taper.	150
" No. 4 Taper.	150
" 1/2 pint round.	750
" 1 pint round.	1500
" No. 8.	425
" No. 10.	600
FISH.	
Whole Cod.	42
Bonnet Cod.	50
Herring 1/2 lbs, 100 lb.	275
Herring Scaled.	24
Herring Holland.	60
White, No. 1, 1/2 lbs.	65
White, No. 1, 10 lb kits.	98
White, No. 1, 12 lb kits.	108
Trout, No. 1, 1/2 lbs.	50
Trout, No. 1, 12 lb kits.	90
Mackerel, No. 1, 1/2 lbs.	650
Mackerel, No. 1, 12 lb kits.	160
FRUITS.	
London Layers, new.	285
Loose Muscatels Raisins, new.	500
New Valencia Raisins.	75
Dehesia.	75
Ondara.	100
Turkey Prunes.	65
Currents.	55
Citron.	60
Dried Apples.	8
MATCHES.	
Richardson's No. 2 square.	270
Richardson's No. 3 do.	255
Richardson's No. 5 do.	170
Richardson's No. 8 do.	170
Richardson's No. 9 do.	255
Richardson's No. 4 round.	270
Richardson's No. 6 do.	170
Richardson's No. 7 do.	170
Electric Parlor No. 17.	320
Electric Parlor No. 18.	420
Grand Haven.	170
Grand Haven, No. 8.	170
20 gross lots special price.	
MOLASSES.	
Black Strap.	18
Porto Rico.	30
New Orleans.	25
New Orleans, fancy.	50
OATMEAL.	
18 1/2 pkgs.	63 75
2 1/2 pkgs.	63 25
Imperial bbls.	65 75
Quaker bbls.	65 75
Star and Crescent, steel cut.	65 75
OIL.	
Kerosene W. W.	12 1/2
do. Legal test.	12 1/2
Sweet, 2 oz. square.	1 00
Castor, 2 oz. round.	1 00
PICKLES.	
Choice in barrels med.	7 00
Choice in 1/2 do.	4 00
Dingee's 1/2 do.	4 25
Dingee's quarts glass fancy.	4 25
Dingee's pints do.	2 50
American qt. in Glass.	1 25
C. & B. English quarts.	6 00
C. & B. English pints.	3 00
Chow Chow, mixed and Gerkins, quarts.	6 00
Dingee & Co.'s C. C. M. & G. Engr. style, qts 4.50	
pts. 2.75	
PIPES.	
Imported Clay 3 gross.	2 25
Imported Clay, No. 216.	85
American T. D.	90
RICE.	
Choice Carolina.	6 1/2
Prime Carolina.	7 1/2
Java.	6 1/2
Patna.	6 1/2
Rangoon.	5 1/2
SALERATUS.	
DeLand's pure.	5 1/2
McCormick's.	5 1/2
Taylor's G. M.	5 1/2
Cap Sheaf.	5 1/2
Dwight's.	5 1/2
Sea Food.	5 1/2
S. & B. L.'s Best.	5 1/2
SALT.	
60 Pocket.	2 50
28 Pocket.	2 50
100 3 lb packets.	2 50
Saginaw Fine.	1 00
Diamond C.	1 00
Standard Course.	1 00
Ashton, English, dairy, bu. bags.	3 20
Ashton, English, dairy, 4 bu. bags.	3 20
American, dairy, 4 bu. bags.	25
Rock, bushels.	30
SAUCES.	
Lee & Perrins Worcestershire, pints.	65 00
Lee & Perrins Worcestershire, 1/2 pts.	63 00
Picadilly, 1/2 pints.	61 50
Halford Sauce, large.	63 75
Pepper Sauce, red small.	75
Pepper Sauce, green.	75
Pepper Sauce, red large ring.	61 30
Catsup, Tomato, pints.	60
Catsup, Tomato, quarts.	60
Horseradish, 1/2 pints.	61 00
Horseradish, pints.	61 30
Capers, French surfines.	62 25
Capers, French, 1/2 pints.	62 25
Olives, Queen, 1/2 oz bottle.	63 85
Olives, Queen, 27 oz bottle.	63 85
Olives, Queen, 1/2 pt. bottle.	67 00
Olives, Queen, 1/2 pt. bottle.	67 00
Olives, Queen, 1/2 pt. bottle.	67 00
Olives, Queen, 1/2 pt. bottle.	67 00
SEEDS.	
Hemp.	5
Canary.	5
Rape.	5 1/2
Mixed Bird.	5 1/2
SOAP.	
Acme, 70 lb bars.	61 1/2
Acme, 25 lb bars.	61 1/2
Towel, 25 bars.	65 25
Napkin, 25 bars.	65 25
Best American, 60 lb blocks.	6
Best American, 10 lb blocks, plain.	6 1/2
Shamrock, 100 cakes, wrapped.	65 00
Master, 100 3/4 lb cakes.	65 00
Stearine, 100 3/4 lb cakes.	65 00
Marselles, white, 100 3/4 lb cakes.	65 00
Marselles, white, 100 3/4 lb cakes.	65 00
Lautz's 60 lb blocks, wrapped.	6
German Mottled, wrapped.	6 1/2
Savon, Republic, 60 lb box.	6 1/2
Blue Star, 60 lb boxes.	6 1/2
London Family, 60 lb blocks.	6 1/2
London Family, 3 lb bars 80 lb.	6 1/2
London Family, 4 lb bars 80 lb.	6 1/2
Nickel, 100 cakes, wrapped.	6 1/2
Climax, 100 cakes, wrapped.	6 1/2
Boss, 100 cakes, wrapped.	6 1/2
Marselles Castle, Toilet, 3 doz in box.	6 1/2
Kirk's American Family.	6 1/2
do. India.	5 1/2
do. Savon.	5 1/2
do. Satinet.	5 1/2
do. Revenue.	5 1/2
do. White Russian.	14 75
Goodrich's English Family.	4 1/2
do. Princess.	4 1/2
Proctor & Gamble's Ivory.	6 75
do. Japan Olive.	3 70
do. Golden Bar.	4 20
do. Arab.	3 45
do. Amber.	3 75
do. Mottled German.	4 20
Proctor & Gamble's Velvet.	63 40
Proctor & Gamble's Good Luck.	63 25
Proctor & Gamble's Wash Well.	63 15
Galvanic.	60
Gowan & Stover's New Process 3 lb br.	18 1/2
Tip Top.	16
Ward's White Lily.	67 50
Handkerchief.	67 50
Sidall's.	3 00
Babbitt's.	5 50
Dish Rag.	4 15
Long Tom.	4 15
National.	4 20
Time.	4 20
Time & Dream.	5 00
Conqueror.	5 00
Fox's.	5 00
Grayling.	5 00
Salt Skin.	5 00
Rob Roy.	5 00
Uncle Sam.	5 00
Lumberman.	5 00
Mountain Rose.	5 00
Good Enough.	5 00
Home Comfort, 1/2 and 1/2.	5 00
Old Rip, long cut, No. 2.	5 00
Two Nickle, 1/2.	5 00
Two Nickle, 1/2.	5 00
Star Durham.	5 00
Golden Flake Cabinet.	5 00
Seal of North Carolina, 2 oz.	5 00
Seal of North Carolina, 4 oz.	5 00
Seal of North Carolina, 8 oz.	5 00
Seal of North Carolina, 16 oz.	5 00</







## The Michigan Tradesman.

**Steam as a Fire Extinguisher.**  
It has been demonstrated by some recent experiments, that a stratum of steam interposed between fire and an inflammable body, becomes an impassable barrier to ignition. This phenomenon was first accidentally noticed in the burning of the Atlantic Refinery at Point Breeze, where it was observed that a large agitator containing fifteen hundred gallons of petroleum was thoroughly protected from the action of the fire, although the flames roared around it for several hours, by a quantity of steam having been pumped in over the oil when the fire broke out.

The rationale would seem to be the greater diffusibility of steam over liquids; and the rapid evaporation from the heated surface, caused by the superheated steam, absorbing the latent heat of the body, as in artificial freezing, and thus preserving it at a temperature below the point necessary for combustion. But, in whatever manner the effect may be philosophically explained, it is evident that the fact itself will open up an interesting field for study and practical application.

**Hooks-and-Eyes.**  
From the Fancy Goods Gazette.  
We see it stated that there are indications of a revival of hooks-and-eyes to the banishment of buttons. Where these signs of the times are to be found is not revealed in the magazine responsible for the discovery, but we have strong suspicion that this is only to give some flavor to the few figures which follow as to the former condition of the manufacture and the description given of the processes of production. The statistics show a former turn-out in Connecticut of hooks-and-eyes to the value of \$112,000 annually, at a cost of fifteen cents the gross. This was some thirty years ago, and it is further said that before 1830 these little articles had a much higher value, being made by hand, and sold at about six shillings the gross, at which price we should fancy they would be taken great care of. It is, however, altogether wrong to assume that the manufacture of hooks-and-eyes is extinct, for in the State mentioned there yet remains three factories employing 150 hands, turning out hooks-and-eyes to the value of over \$250,000 annually.

**Grand Rapids Furniture Abroad.**  
"Grand Rapids furniture beats the world," said a prominent citizen the other day. "A few years ago I knew two young men who were clerks in a Rochester furniture establishment. One of the young men had a lady cousin who was book-keeper for the same concern. She was heir to a considerable fortune, and offered to lend the young men \$5,000, if they would engage in the furniture business at Rochester and sell Grand Rapids goods. After much solicitation, they agreed to accept the offer, and seventeen months later they told me that they had repaid their benefactor and were making money hand over fist. This may seem like a big story, but it is true, and I will vouch for it."

**Good Words Unsolicited.**  
Wm. Upton, hardware, Frankfurt: "Find it very good."  
G. G. Clark & Son, grocers, Greenville: "We would not be without it."  
Burch & Andre, druggists, Luther: "THE TRADESMAN is an excellent paper."  
J. B. Taylor, grocer, Sparta: "I shall continue to take it as long as you keep it up to its present standard."

Buyers are liable to be favorably impressed by the frequent sight of in me in their trade journal. The advertising firm acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are led, in making a choice, to prefer them. But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature. It conveys the impression that the party is desirous of keeping his name well before the trade. One who is anxious for business is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps the best of articles, at the cheapest rate, does everything in the neatest and most tradesman-like manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attach customers. People of course like to purchase under such circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring them that said circumstances exist at the particular establishment, they select it accordingly.

The successful store-keeper must be a man of many qualifications. He must have more than average intelligence, as well as a taste for his special branch of trade. He must understand his business, and be of sufficient enterprise to keep before his customers the newest goods, which he should have the tact to dispose of at a reasonable profit. But this is not all. He must have the ability to attract and retain trade, and in his manners and disposition win the favor of those by whom he seeks to profit. More than one good business opportunity has been lost by churlishness and slovenliness.

The coming question is how to divide the profits fairly between capital and labor and give each their proper share. Unfortunately, labor cannot share losses. If \$50,000 is made one year, labor steps in for its share. If the same is lost next year, capital must sustain the loss, as labor spent what it made the previous year and cannot refund what it has not got. When labor gets forehanded enough to make a fair deal on losses as well as profits, does not labor then become a capitalist? Or, how much must a man be worth before he can be known as a capitalist? Where is the dividing line?

## MUSKEGON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**S. S. MORRIS & BRO.,**  
PACKERS  
—AND—  
**Jobbers of Provisions,**  
CANNED MEATS AND BUTTERS.  
Choice Smoked Meats a Specialty.  
Stores in Opera House Block, Packing and Warehouse Market and Water Street.

**ANDREW WIERENGO,**  
Wholesale  
**GROCEER,**  
WIERENGO NEW BLOCK  
Pine Street - Muskegon, Mich.

**TO FRUIT CROWERS**  
  
**MUSKEGON BASKET FACTORY!**  
Is now in full operation manufacturing all kinds of  
Prices the Lowest. Quality Guaranteed. **FRUIT PACKAGES, ETC.**

**ORCUTT & COMPANY,**  
WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION  
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruit, Grain, Hay, Beef, Pork, Produce  
Consignments Solicited. **MUSKEGON, MICH.**

### MUSKEGON MATTERS.

Facts and Fancies Picked Up at that Busy Place.

Abe Gagnon, formerly in trade at Neenah, Wis., later at St. Mary's, Ill., has started in the grocery business on Elizabeth street, near the car shops.

W. F. Storrs, dealer in flour and feed at North Muskegon, has sold out to Chas. Cushman. Mr. Storrs contemplates engaging in the same business at Grand Rapids.

Samuel D. Murray, the merchandise broker, now represents Putnam & Brooks, and Curtis, Dunton & Co., Grand Rapids, Quintan Bros., Chicago, and the Milwaukee Creamery Co., Milwaukee.

Kelley & Parker, attorneys for A. M. Goodwin & Co. state that all creditors are receiving dollar for dollar on their claims against the firm, and that all reports to the contrary are unwarranted and untrue, and calculated to do the firm injustice.

"The reason I appointed Mr. Tate receiver in the Bowen case," said Judge Russell, "was because I wanted some one whom I could depend upon, and whom I would not have to watch to prevent his stealing all he got from the estate. And the showing he is able to make to the creditors is the strongest possible commendation of my course in making the selection I did."

Now that Muskegon has reached the required limit of population—17,000—there is no reason why she should not have the free postal delivery system. A little extra exertion at Washington, coupled with energetic action at home, would enable the people of Muskegon to secure this business benefit, and the place would then take rank with other towns in the State in all the points that characterize an enterprising and aggressive city.

G. C. Sayles, of Constantine, now here on a visit to his cousin, R. S. Miner, has invented and patented a combined egg carrier and candler, which possesses points in its favor that will readily commend it to the trade. The invention consists of round disks, each holding seven dozen, which are contained in crates of ten each, making a package containing seventy dozen, which effectually prevents breakage or the "running down" so frequently met in shipping. Mr. Miner and Mr. Sayles are manufacturing several for samples and are prepared to sell territory.

"There is only one trouble with Grand Rapids," said a leading Muskegon dealer, "and that is her inability to get freights here in any kind of season. For instance, if I order a bill of goods of a Grand Rapids traveling agent, he sends in the order to-night and the house fills it and gets the goods to the depot before to-morrow night. I ought to get the goods the next morning, and in nine cases out of ten I need them the worst way, but they do not arrive here until late in the afternoon—too late for use until the day following. If the Grand Rapids jobbers would look into this matter, and compel the railway company to get freights here in some kind of season, they could sell a good many more goods here than they do—and they're sending dead leads of them here now."

No one seems to know who is at the bot-

tom of the direct railway route from Grand Rapids to Muskegon, or what connection the proposed road will make at Grand Rapids. It is a settled fact that the men who are pushing the matter are thoroughly in earnest, but the interest in which they are working is as yet a close-kept secret. The advantages of such a connection to Muskegon cannot be overestimated. Besides opening up a considerable tract that has heretofore known Muskegon only in name, but which is naturally tributary to the place, it will give the Sawdust City all the benefits resulting from a competing line, both in point of despatch and rates. The stimulating effect it will have upon manufacturers and jobbers, and the consequent impetus it will give to the growth of the place, will be almost beyond measure.

**A Mortifying Mistake.**  
"Conductor, will you please tell me at what time this train will reach Grand Rapids?"

"Well, really, madam, I cannot say," he replied, punching her ticket.  
"Isn't it a little singular, sir," she asked, somewhat surprised, "that you cannot give me this information?"  
"Not at all singular. The train may never reach Grand Rapids, but it is due there at 4:20."

The young woman sank back on her seat mortified that she should make such a stupid mistake.

**A Rapid Traveler.**  
"My son," said an economical father, "an express train attains great speed. Lightning is proverbial for its rapidity, comets are supposed to hurt themselves through space at the rate of millions of miles a day, but, comparatively speaking, all these things are snails, my boy, all snails."  
"Why, father," replied the young man, lazily puffing a twenty-five cent cigar, "what can possibly go faster than lightning?"  
"A five-dollar bill after it is once broken, my son."

**Not to be Interrupted.**  
"Is Mr. B., the ice dealer, in?"  
"Yes, sir, he is in his private office; but he is busy."

"Well, I want to see him a moment. I owe him \$2,000, and as I leave for Europe to-morrow I would like to settle the account."

"I am very sorry, sir, but he gave strict orders not to admit anybody unless he came on business of importance. You will have to call again when you return from Europe."

The sum of \$31,000,000 is annually spent in this country for confectionery. According to the census there are 10,030,000 youths who purchase candy, thus making an average of \$3.20 for each young man to spend on his sweetheart.

John Otte, book-keeper for Nelson Bros. & Co., has purchased a fine residence on South Division street, near Third avenue.

N. G. Burr is building a new store at Cross Village.  
Highland has 400 acres of cucumbers.

## COLE & STONE,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of  
**GENTS' FINE SHIRTS.**

Samples and Prices will be Sent to Close Buyers in our Line.

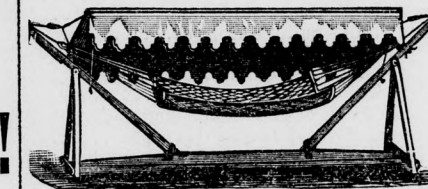
Address,  
Marshall - Mich.



**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.

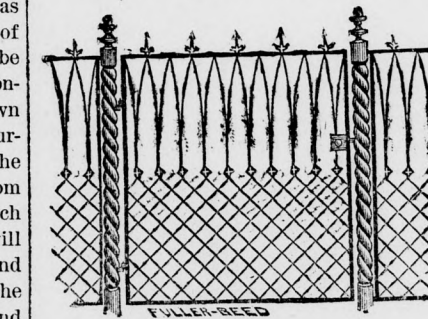
**ALBERT COYE & SONS**  
State Agents for  
**WATERTOWN HAMMOCK SUPPORT.**



Dealers in  
Awnings, Tents, Horse Wagon and Stack Covers, Oiled Clothing, Etc.  
73 Canal Street.  
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.  
Send for Prices.

**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.

## Grand Rapids Wire Works



Manufacturers of All Kinds of  
**WIRE WORK!**  
92 MONROE STREET.

**Hamilton Carhartt & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE  
**Men's Furnishing Goods**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
The "Carhartt" Pantaloon, Overalls, Engineers' Jackets, Jumpers' Shirts, etc. Upon our manufactured goods, we guarantee to save the trade the Jobbers' Profits. Samples sent for Comparison.

118 Jefferson Ave. Detroit.

**PECK BROS.,**  
**Wholesale Druggists**

A Complete Stock of all that pertains to the wants of the Retail Druggist.

We Employ No Travelers. Send for Prices.

129 and 131 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids - Mich.

**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.**

## MASON'S

**FRUIT JARS**



Large stock on hand at bottom prices for immediate shipment. Also EXTRA RUBBERS for MASON Jars.

To meet the demand for cheap storage for fruit, we offer:

Quart Barrell Jars, per gross..... 9 50  
1/2 Gal. Barrell Jars, per gross..... 12 50  
These are glass cans with glass covers to seal with wax. Also  
Per Dozen,  
1/4 Gal Stone Preserve Jars and Covers..... 85  
1 Gal Stone Preserve Jars and Covers..... 1 40  
1/2 Gal Stone Tomato Jugs and Corks..... 85  
1 Gal Stone Tomato Jugs and Corks..... 1 40  
Sealing Wax, # 10..... 4c

## H. Leonard & Sons,

16 Monroe Street,  
GRAND RAPIDS - MICH.

## SEEDS

—FOR THE—  
**FIELD AND GARDEN,**

—AT—  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**

—AT THE—  
**SEED STORE,**

91 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**W. T. LAMOREAUX, Agent.**

## EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,

—THE—

**GREAT WATCH MAKER,**

—AND—

**JEWELER,**

44 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

## 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.

## KEMINK, JONES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Perfumes,

Colognes, Hair Oils,

Flavoring Extracts,

Baking Powders,

Bluings, Etc., Etc.

—

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

**KEMINK'S**

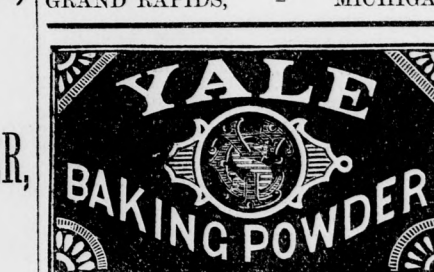
"Red Bark Bitters"

—AND—

**The Oriole Manufacturing Co.**

78 West Bridge Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.



**C. S. YALE & BRO.,**

—Manufacturers of—

**FLAVORING EXTRACTS!**

BAKING POWDERS,

**BLUINGS, ETC.,**

40 and 42 South Division St.,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.



**W. J. P.**

**The Best**

**10c**

**CIGAR!**

**In the State.**

**EATON & CHRISTENSON**

77 Canal Street, - Grand Rapids,