

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 1.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1884.

NO. 49.

LORILLARD'S LUCRE.

Overflowing Coffers of the Millionaire Sportsman.

Probably no name is better known throughout this country and Europe than that of Pierre Lorillard. He has for so many years been so closely identified with the manufacturing interests of New York City that in the business world his name has been a synonym for activity and strength, and in the sporting world he has met everybody of prominence from the Prince of Wales down to the latest jockey with his first mount.

The old house of Peter and George Lorillard, which was established in 1760 at Chambers and Chatham streets, is presided over at the present time by Pierre, the son and nephew of the original founders. On the death of Pierre's father who survived his brother George, the business was bequeathed to Peter's sons, Pierre, George, Louis and Jacob, but in the settlement of the estate, Pierre absorbed the interest of his brothers, and is now the sole representative of that enormous business interest.

Mr. Lorillard was born fifty-two years ago in the old family mansion near Bowling Green, but spent his early youth in the magnificent residence erected by his father at the north-west corner of Tenth street and Broadway. At the time this house was built it was regarded as one of the handsomest private residences in the metropolis. It was here that the sons and daughters of old Peter grew up amid princely hospitality, magnificent balls and dinners, and it was here that they met their life partners. Pierre married a daughter of the well known Dr. Taylor, and notwithstanding the fact that she is now a grandmother, she retains distinct traces of her early marvelous beauty, and when she occupies the box seat on her husband's four-in-hand on the Coaching Club's parade she is as brilliant and dashing as the celebrated beauty, Miss Marion Langdon.

Shortly after Pierre's marriage with Miss Taylor he built a handsome mansion at Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, and the wealth displayed in its appointments and the marvelous culture and taste shown in its ensemble remind one of the fairy tales in the "Arabian Nights." On grand occasions the drawing-room, dining parlor, and conservatories, which are on the main floor, are thrown into one, making one of the grandest private ball rooms in the city.

Mr. Lorillard's first interest in the sporting world was in yachting, and in this connection he became prominent as the owner of the Vesta, one of the three competitors in the famous ocean yacht race from Sandy Hook to Cowes, in which the stakes were \$30,000, apart from the private wagers, which aggregated in the neighborhood of a million. It will be remembered that the contest was won by Mr. James Gordon Bennett's Henrietta. Although the three yachts were not in sight of each other after one day out from the Sandy Hook Lightship they reached Queenstown within three hours of each other. Mr. Osgood's Fleetwing and Mr. Lorillard's Vesta went racing into Cowes Harbor under a full spread of canvas for what proved to be second place neither of them knowing that the Henrietta had already arrived.

Later on Mr. Lorillard's fondness for sports led him to become a patron of the turf, and the victories of the cherry and black are well known on both sides of the Atlantic. With the exception of Richard Ten Broeck, of Kentucky, Mr. Lorillard was the first to try conclusions with American bred horses with those of the famous racers of England, and his success with Parole spurred him on. When he won the Blue Ribbon of the Derby with Iroquois he was looked upon as a hero, and when his colors were seen at the front in other important events, he was lionized at all the uptown clubs. It has been said that he was induced to withdraw his horses from England upon the ground of the "unfairness of the handicapping, as promulgated in a spirit of jealousy by the leading sporting clubs of England. On this subject Mr. Lorillard has always been reticent, and whatever the truth may be, he has, with true sportsman etiquette, never allowed a complaint to pass his lips.

Mr. Lorillard owns a fine breeding farm at Rancoas, N. J., where there are probably many future kings of the turf, and he also possesses some of the most valuable short-horned cattle in the world. He holds an annual sale to dispose of his yearlings, and was recently quoted as saying that he took greater pleasure in breeding racers than in racing them. He is, however, represented in all the important events and has had a fair measure of success during the current year.

Owing to a disagreement with the managers of the Saratoga track, neither Mr. Lorillard nor his brother race their horses over that course, their field of operations being confined to Monmouth and Jerome Parks, the Sheephead bay track, and that in Baltimore. Mr. Lorillard backs his turf opinions very freely, and has been known to win \$100,000 in a day. His house in Newport at Ochre Point is one of the more recently constructed, and commands, probably, the finest view of the ocean at that fashionable resort. It is built in Queen Anne style, and

is capable of entertaining thirty guests at a time. For this palatial home Mr. Lorillard paid \$500,000. His famous steam yacht, the Rhoda, is constantly at the command of his guests, and represents an additional expenditure to him of \$50,000 a year.

Mr. Lorillard is a prominent club man, being a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, New York Yacht, American Jockey, Coaching, and several others. In politics he sympathizes with the Republican party. At his different factories in New York and New Jersey he gives employment to upward of four thousand hands. They are treated with uniform liberality, and at Christmastide they are substantially remembered.

Mr. Lorillard's possessions are estimated at \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and of the millionaires in New York City he is probably the most lavish in his annual expenditures, they being in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

Short Method of Computing Interest.

Some fifteen years ago the book-keeper of the second or third largest dry goods house in New York, says the *Northwestern Grocer*, astonished and offended the book-keeper of another great house by saying to him that there were mistakes in a bill which he had just put into his hands, and that he had better take it back to his counting-room and correct them than to compel him to point them out. Accountant No. 1 had spent but five minutes—pencil in hand—making figures on the interest added to some charges in the bill, before he returned the bill with the remark above made. Accountant No. 2, confident that his bills were correct, and if not, no one could, in so brief a period, detect an error, took up his bills and returned to his office, and reported to his principal how highly he had been insulted. "Why," said he, "I spent many hours over those bills and feel confident that they are correct, and yet No. 1 glanced at them less than five minutes and then advised me to take them back and make corrections which I might discover without his pointing them out." His chief sympathized with his book-keeper, and reported to the head of house No. 1, who called upon his chief book-keeper for an explanation, with the remark emphasized: "How was it possible that you could in five minutes solve interest on numerous bills running on so many odd number of days?" Book-keeper No. 1 had a rare talent for numbers, he was a prodigy in arithmetic, and he had made himself perfectly familiar with our method of computing interest; by always keeping dollars under dollars, cents under cents, mills under mills, every fraction in the solution was apparent. At a glance he took a twelfth of a bill that had run five days, and a tenth of one that had run six days, and a sixth of one that had run ten days; and thus he had detected blunders in the solution of his too-conceited fellow book-keeper.

The rule has been found most admirable for averaging interest in accounts where there are numerous small bills which have run over their time but a few days. The accountant simply groups those which have overrun the time for which the purchase was made—2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 days—into as many brief sums in addition. The respective aggregates are divided by 30, 20, 15, 12 and 10, the aliquot parts of 60, and at once he has the true and accurate solution of each and all these little problems, which by old methods would be the labor of half a day.

No. 1 requested his chief to procure the bills and he would point out the mistakes and demonstrate to his satisfaction the possibility of not only detecting errors within a few minutes where they exist, but also the rules by which the time of computing interest may be reduced to a minimum.

The accounts were reproduced, he pointed out the mistakes which he had discovered, and fully explained to his chief his brief methods of computation. The result was that all parties were convinced that book-keeper No. 1 was not only a book-keeper of remarkable powers but a first-class gentleman.

But the best of the whole story is to be told: When book-keeper No. 1 got home that evening, some one had placed in his parlor an elegant piano, with the compliments of one of the most popular dry goods merchants of the City of New York addressed to his happy wife.

Working Around a Point.

About the 1st of July a Chicago fruit-buyer went over to St. Joseph, on the Michigan shore, to view the peach-crop prospects, and he found one orchard-owner who was feeling so very blue that he said to him:

"Now, then, I'll give you a check for \$1,000 for your fruit as it stands."

"No, I couldn't do it," replied the grower, after some hesitation. "It would seem to be doubting the Lord."

Two weeks after that, when the prospects were still poorer he appeared in Chicago and said he guessed he would take the \$1,000.

"But it will be doubting the Lord," observed the buyer.

"Yes, it probably will; but I've concluded to doubt him on peaches and make up for it by hanging onto 'taters and cabbage.'"

CANNED FOODS.

The Question of Tin Poisoning Scientifically Determined.

From the *Science News*.
The industry in canned foods and fruits is of enormous magnitude, and is increasing every year. With the vast consumption of these goods in households, hotels, boarding-houses, on ships, steamboats, etc., it is not strange that a large degree of anxiety should be manifested, on the part of the public, to know as regards safety in their use.

In the last volume of *Science News*, we presented a somewhat extended article upon the subject in which we gave the results of some researches in respect to the toxic action of lead and tin, and the presence of these metals in canned foods and fruits. Professor Attfield, F. R. S., a distinguished English chemist, has recently conducted some experiments in the same direction; and his results correspond, in general, with those reached in our laboratory. We do not fully coincide with Professor Attfield regarding the harmlessness of the metal tin. We assume that its toxic action, under peculiar conditions, is not well understood. Professor Attfield remarks as follows:

"During the last fifteen years I have frequently examined canned foods, not only with respect to the food itself as food, and to the process of canning, but with regard to the relation of the food to, or the influence, if any, of the metal of the can itself. So lately as within the past two or three months, I have examined sixteen varieties of canned food for metals with a view to discovering the decimal parts of a grain of tin (or other foreign metal) present in a quarter of a pound, with the following result:

Salmon	.....	None.
Lobsters	.....	None.
Oysters	.....	None.
Sardines	.....	None.
Lobster paste	.....	None.
Salmon paste	.....	None.
Blouter paste	.....	0.002.
Potted beef	.....	None.
Potted tongue	.....	None.
Potted "Strasbourg"	.....	None.
Potted ham	.....	0.002.
Luncheon tongue	.....	0.005.
Appricots	.....	0.007.
Pears	.....	0.005.
Tomatoes	.....	0.007.
Peaches	.....	0.004.

"These proportions of metal, are, I say, undeserving of serious notice. I question whether they represent more than the amounts of tin we periodically wear off tin saucepans in preparing food (a month ago, I found a trace of tin in water which had been boiled in a tin kettle), or the silver we wear off our forks and spoons. There can be little doubt that we annually pass through our systems a sensible amount of such metals, metallic compounds, and other substances that do not come under the denomination of food; but there is no evidence that they ever did, or are ever likely to, do harm, or occasion us the slightest inconvenience. Harm is far more likely to come to us from noxious gases in the air we breathe than from foreign substances in the food we eat.

"But whence come the much less minute amounts of tin (still harmless, be it remembered) which have been stated to be occasionally present in canned foods? They come from the minute particles of metal clipped off from the tin sheets in the operations of cutting, bending or hammering the parts of the can, or possibly melted off in the preparations necessary for the soldering together of the joints of the can. Some may perhaps be cut off by the knife in opening a can. At all events, I not unfrequently find such minute particles of metal on carefully washing the external surfaces of a mass of meat just removed from a can, or on otherwise properly treating canned food, with the object of detecting such particles. The published processes for the detection of tin in canned food will not reveal more than the amounts stated in the table, or about those amounts; that is to say, a few thousandths, or perhaps two or three hundredths, of a grain, if this precaution be adopted. If such care be not observed, the less minute amounts may be found. I did not detect any metallic particles in the twelve samples of canned food just mentioned; but during the past few years I have occasionally found small pieces of metal, perhaps amounting, in some of the cases, to a few tenths of a grain per pound. Now and then small shot-like pieces of tin or possibly solder may be met with. But no one has ever found, to my knowledge, such a quantity of actual metallic tin, tinned iron, or solder, as, from the point of view of health, can have any significance whatever.

"The largest amount of tin I ever detected in actual solution, in food, was in some canned soup containing a good deal of lemon juice. It amounted to only three-hundredths of a grain in half a pint of soup as sent to be."

The Evil of Company Stores.

From the *American Artisan*.
One of the evils which oppress the laboring classes, more especially where large numbers of workmen are employed at one place by single firms or corporations, is that of company stores. The corporations which employ the laborers also run general stores to furnish supplies for the families of the workmen. This could be made a blessing instead of a curse to working people, but is not likely to become so while greed has so strong a hold upon humanity. The company store business has grown to an enormous

extent in the mining and lumbering regions of the country, and in some communities in defiance of law. We see it stated that notwithstanding the fact that it is against the law, the coal and iron corporations operating in northwestern and western Pennsylvania have established mammoth company establishments. The laborers employed in the iron mines and manufactories and collieries are forced to buy at these stores. In the event of their refusal they are discharged and their names are placed upon the black list, and they are unable to obtain work anywhere in the coal and iron region.

Now here is a genuine evil against labor which should be suppressed, and which a correct public sentiment among business men may help to alleviate. The net profits of one of these Pennsylvania company stores is said to have been \$180,000 in 1883. It is no wonder that mining companies are loath to give them up. Nor is it any wonder that the miners feel keenly the injustice of having such profits wrung out of their scanty wages. An effort is now being made among miners to combine against the pernicious system of company store interests. The workingman should have the privilege of buying the necessities of life where he can get them the cheapest. Company stores can, if they will, sell as cheap as or cheaper than outside parties. But they have no right to compel custom.

How Gun Barrels are Made.

The beautiful wavy lines and curious flower-like figures that appear on the surfaces of gun barrels are really the lines of welding, showing that two different metals—iron and steel—are intimately blended in making the finest and strongest barrels. The process of thus welding and blending steel and iron is a very interesting one. Flat bars, or ribbons, of steel and iron are alternately arranged together and then twisted into a cable. Several of these cables are then welded together and shaped into a long, flat bar, which is next spirally coiled around a hollow cylinder, called a mandrel; after which the edges of these spiral bars are heated and firmly welded. The spiral coil is now put upon what is called a welding mandrel, is again heated, and carefully hammered into the shape of a gun barrel. Next comes the cold hammering, by which the pores of the metal are securely closed. The last, or finishing, operation is to turn the barrel on a lathe to exactly its proper shape and size. By all the twistings, weldings and hammerings the metals are so blended that the mass has somewhat the consistency and toughness of woven steel and iron. A barrel thus made is very hard to burst. But the finishing of the inside of the barrel is an operation requiring very great care and skill. What is called a cylinder-bored barrel is made of uniform size from end to end. A choke bore is one that is a little smaller at the muzzle end than it is at the breech end. There are various ways of "choking" gun barrels, but the object of all methods is to make the gun throw its shot close together with even and regular distribution and with great force. There are several kinds of metallic combinations that gunmakers use, the principal of which are called Damascus, Bernard and laminated steel. The Damascus barrels are generally considered the best.

What Pluck Will Do.

The *London Times*, of a recent date, contains some interesting facts about Henry Bessemer. It was a chance remark at a gun trial in France which gave to the great steel king the idea of improving and strengthening gun metal. He incurred an immense outlay, he built furnace after furnace, he tried machine after machine, he took out patent after patent, and he saw the money he had amassed by previous inventions fast melting away. After sundry partial successes, he fell into disrepute and was sneered at by the iron manufacturers as an unpractical enthusiast, while the Woolwich authorities had been snubbing him, as a matter of course. A few months later Bessemer had produced steel worth from \$250 to \$300 per ton from iron that cost him only \$35 per ton. "He could then see in his mind's eye, at a glance, the great iron industry of the world crumbling away under the irresistible force of the facts so recently elicited." Fourteen years afterwards these experimental works were sold for exactly twenty-four times the whole subscribed capital of the firm, after returning fifty-seven fold, and the manufacture he originated is now estimated to be worth no less than \$100,000,000 yearly!

Changes that are Taking Place.

A gentleman gave a beggar ten cents for the expressed purpose of buying a drink of whisky. A little later he saw the beggar emerging from a bake shop with a loaf of bread under his arm.

"You told me you wanted the money for whisky," said the gentleman.

"I know I did," the beggar replied. "If I had told you I wanted it for bread you wouldn't have given it to me. The sympathy dodge is played out and 'frankness' has taken its place. People admire frankness. Could you give me ten cents more?"

ILLEGITIMATE.

The Pernicious Practice of "Selling Too Cheap."

There are men among us in nearly every community who are possessed with the delusion that they are divinely elected to transcend the larger part of the business done in their immediate locality, and being possessed of an exceedingly egotistical mind, and somewhat over self-confident, this delusion bears them on still farther until they have reached the point where they absolutely claim the whole trade, part and parcel, to the utter exclusion of every other dealer.

Such men hesitate at nothing, however mean and contemptible, to accomplish this end. They begin operations first by scattering abroad a flaming advertisement, declaring that in opening business they have done so purely in the interest of the consumer, and that they do not expect to derive any pecuniary benefit themselves. They do this simply for the purpose of breaking up all combinations heretofore existing in their particular line of trade, and therefore desire to be known as the poor man's friend. If engaged in the grocery trade, they will offer baking powder, canned goods and tallow candles at a discount, and to top off, will offer as a leader and magnet to draw patrons—granulated sugar at a price less than it can be bought in 25 pound lots—with cash discount in the bargain. Such methods are not only contemptible but illegitimate, and entirely foreign to sound business principles. Besides, the dealer conducting his business in such a manner, has nothing to gain in the end, but much to lose.

The people who are duped by such advertisements are growing wonderfully less, and are not deceived as they once were. They understand the "dodge." They do not believe that any man or number of men are enough interested in their welfare, to embark in an enterprise and give what is virtually according to their advertisements—a gold dollar for 95 cents, although in the case of granulated sugar, they are actually giving a gold dollar for less than it is worth. But the majority of the people who patronize grocery stores, well know that when a sacrifice is made in one article, some other article which the customer is not so well able to judge of the quality and worth, is depended upon to compensate for loss on the sacrificed article, so that the purchaser gets no more goods for his money than he would if he bought at a legitimate store.

People have lost confidence in such dealers, and look upon them with distrust, and their competitors look upon them as cut-throats, and refuse to have any intercourse with them. From such dealers may be expected all sorts of impositions of fraudulent and adulterated goods for genuine. They will bear the closest watching, and even then one is not safe against their impositions, if he engage in any dealings whatever with them.

This underhanded way of doing business should not be encouraged. A demagogue should not receive support from respectable people, whether mercantile or political. Honest competition is always to be desired and much good results from such. With honest competition goods are sold at a fair living profit, and prices are usually uniform. A dealer may purchase a job lot of some kind of goods and own them at a less figure than his competitor, and he may desire to give the benefit of his purchase to the customer, which is purely within the scope of a legitimate business transaction. This chance frequently occurs in the grocery trade, and is as likely to fall to the fortune of one dealer as another.

A "cheap" dealer is as undesirable to sell to as to buy from. His method of doing business is not calculated to inspire with confidence the jobber who sells him goods on credit. He may meet his obligations promptly enough to begin with, but sooner or later he must ask for an extension of his bills. Then the jobber begins to investigate the method that the peculiar dealer has adopted in conducting his business, and discovers at once that it is all wrong. Such men do more to degrade legitimate business than all the other evils put together. But they are becoming beautifully less every day, and it is not saying too much to assert that the time is not far distant when business will be on a sounder basis, with less splurge and thunder.

HATS OF PROMINENT MEN.

Some of the Characteristics of Politicians and Statesmen.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Star.
Have you observed that as soon as a man springs into public notice he at once seeks some distinctive article of head gear. It is a little difficult to tell why this is, but it is, nevertheless, a fact. Men love to be distinguished above their fellows, and if you will point out a public personage whose head gear does not advertise his position, then you will have to go outside of Washington for subjects. President Arthur usually wears a tall silk hat. It looks like a President's hat. Whoever made it, it is the only one of its kind in Washington. In the first place, it is a very tall hat, with just the shadow of a curve near the crown. The brim is broad and nearly straight, and

hangs out over his eyes. It is a hat [among hats, and one would ask the name of its owner among a thousand.

Attorney General Brewster's white silk hats are almost historical. He has them made in Philadelphia, and it is understood consumes several each season. It is a matter of some curiosity why he should want a new hat of this species. Certainly it must be a great puzzle for him to pick out his latest purchase from among the large stock he must have on hand. His hats are made to be brushed either or both ways, and they usually are. They are built very high with a bulging crown and a rolling brim, something after the style of the headgear worn in the pictures of the allegorical "Uncle Sam." Mr. Blaine sometimes wears a stylish silk hat, but his favorite is a black slouch, which he draws down over his eyes until it nearly touches his nose.

General Butler and Senator Edmunds and Senator Hoar also run to slouches, all apparently made on pretty nearly the same model. General Logan wears a cavalry slouch hat about half the time and a respectable silk hat the remainder. Senator Ingalls' hat is tall and angular, like himself. It is a keen and incisive looking hat and sits on his head in a prim sort of fashion, as much as to say to all brother hats: "Just have yourself made over into this style."

Secretary Chandler usually wears a derby. He perches it low down on his forehead, where it looks thoroughly business-like, like its owner. Secretary Frelinghuysen wears a tall, thin silk hat. Secretary Folger, on the contrary, wears a rather low-crowned hat, which materially adds to his judicial appearance. Secretary Lincoln's silk hat is usually stylish and dressy, while Secretary Teller's makes him look like an Episcopal bishop. Postmaster General Gresham has developed a genuine fondness for his old black slouch hat, which he throws down anywhere.

Commissioner Loring wears the most dignified looking hat in Washington. No one would ever think of such a thing as rubbing that hat the wrong way, and as for crushing it, the idea would be preposterous. General Rosecrans affects the military slouch hat, while General Sheridan wears a light derby of a fashionable make. Before he was elected Speaker, Mr. Carlisle always wore a slouch hat; now he wears a tall silk one with a narrow brim, which looks as though it was three sizes too small. Senator Mahone wears a light brown slouch hat on the left side of his head, which gives him a dashing appearance. Judge Lawrence, the eccentric First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, wears a flat crowned hat with a wide brim. This is savagely pushed down on his head, just as though he had just given an adverse decision of 16,000 words. It almost covers his ears, but it don't—that is, one can see his ears. These are a very few of the immense numbers of distinguished-looking hats which may be seen in Washington.

The subject of hats suggests an incident which happened at the White House during Grant's first term. General Butler came in to see the President one day and deposited his new silk hat in a large and comfortable arm-chair. As he stood talking, in walked Horace Greeley. Greeley stumbled across the room and sat down fair and square upon Butler's hat. Of course there was a crash, and as the great editor jumped up General Butler took the remains of what was his handsome headgear in his hands, and said: "Greeley, I knew that hat wouldn't fit you."

Pen Portrait of the Average Traveler.

Referring to the recent reunion and picnic of the traveling men of Peoria, the *Lecon, Ill., Democrat* remarks:

□The "drummer," so-called, ought once in a while to have a time. Just imagine how the poor, virtuous souls have to go out into the cold world begging of the merchant princes of the outer towns the poor privilege of stocking them with soap, candles, silks, mackerel, threshing machines, whisky, tape, wagons, sugar, mowing machines, beer, etc. When they leave home they shed tears of deep concern for poor little wife, and are so sorry they have to leave. For five minutes after leaving home they will not look upon another man's wife or daughter. And there they go, from town to town, in heat and in cold, rain or shine, working like beavers to do the people good, profit their employers, and lay up an honest penny for wife and babies. When they go to their meals they eat very rapidly for fear some other fellow will get a bill of one of their customers, and when the day's work is done they offer a prayer for wife and babes and go straight to bed. They always sleep alone. They never allow a female to address them, and a resolution was passed as they went down stream that if women continued to flirt with them they would all wear heavy veils when on the streets and railroad trains. Poor fellows! This was the first and only day that any one of them has had to himself in years. It will long be remembered.

The manufacture of barbed wire is growing into a great interest in the United States. Beginning with a product of 10,000 pounds in 1874, it reached the enormous total of 200,000,000 pounds in 1883.

The Michigan Tradesman.

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

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1884.

POST A.

Organized at Grand Rapids, June 28, 1884.

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Official Organ—The Michigan Tradesman.
Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—Wallace Franklin, Geo. F. Owen, Geo. H. Seymour.
Next Meeting—At Sweet's Hotel reading room
Saturday, August 30, at 8 p. m.

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.

No more betting on Maud S. Never again will her swift feet twinkle over the turf to the tune of the tinkling dollars.

The New York News states the case pretty strongly when it says: "Our bankrupts, as a class, seem to be a race of thieves and counterfeiters whose proper portion is the penitentiary."

The man who sells goods at cost to attract custom, or to draw away the patrons of rival establishments, and in so doing jeopardizes the property of his creditors, is dishonest and disreputable.

The Coopersville Observer utters a prophetic warning relative to the necessity for better fire protection—a warning that the business men of the place would do well to heed and act upon.

For genuine honesty and business-like sagacity, THE TRADESMAN gladly commends the recent action of the Northwestern Manufacturing Co., as related last week. In these times of blanket mortgages and preferred creditors, it is encouraging to note that there are some in business who are possessed of a high ideal of commercial honor.

Chief Drummond, of the United States Secret Service, sends out the following warning: "Please send out a general alarm to all storekeepers and business people to look out for a new counterfeit \$10 national bank note on the Third National Bank of Cincinnati. The note has a brown back, series of 1882, and large brown seal, letter C. The note is dangerous."

The Chicago Produce Exchange has taken a step which, it is believed, will do much toward the development of the dairy interest of the northwest, which has already reached the enormous amount of \$150,000,000 annually. Beginning Sept. 10, Wednesday of each week will be set apart for the sale of butter, cheese, and eggs at the Produce Exchange, and will be known as Dairy Day. On those days manufacturers of butter and cheese are invited to attend with samples, and ample facilities will be furnished for exhibiting them and for meeting with members of the Exchange and the trade.

There never was a time when the necessity for organization among the grocery jobbers—all the jobbing houses at this market, in fact—was more apparent than at the present time. Such an organization would ensure fair profits, prevent unmerciful and unscrupulous "cutting," and enable the jobbers to act in concert on all points affecting the growth and prosperity of the business. The exchange of views which would be afforded by occasional meetings would alone compensate for the expense involved in the undertaking. Who will be the first to move in the matter?

Kellogg, Sawyer & Co. and Patrick & Co., the Leroy lumbermen and mercantile firm, respectively, come in for a good share of the criticism accorded the owners of "company stores." Readers of THE TRADESMAN will remember that reference was made to this subject nearly a year ago, in connection with a recital of the shameful treatment accorded the men employed by Kellogg, Sawyer & Co., and the unusual profits piled up by the mercantile firm—while the other concern went into liquidation—is conclusive evidence that undue advantage was exercised over the men, and that they were the victims of a species of bull-doing as cruel and reprehensible as any existing in the mining regions of Pennsylvania.

It is not probable that there will be a great rush to Dakota this fall, or next spring, for the particular reason that the promises of vast wealth in wheat growing made several years ago are not being realized. In 1881 Dakota wheat sold at the farms as high as \$1.28 a bushel, and with this as a basis it was declared that a Dakota wheat field was a mine of wealth. Thousands were induced to invest their money, not one of whom thought it probably that A No. 1 wheat would ever fall below \$1 a bushel. But the price has gradually declined, until this year the best sells for but 65 cents, and as buyers in the Northwest make a practice of grading down wheat, the majority of the farmers will not realize much over 50 cents a bushel

for their crop. The average well-to-do farmer in the old States will do wisely to remain where he is.

The timely article on the subject of "company stores," which appears in another part of this week's paper, will probably be given less consideration than the subject deserves. While the article in question refers more particularly to a condition of affairs existing in the iron regions of Pennsylvania, yet the statements made will apply with equal force and justice to many of the lumbering regions of this State. Company stores, when rightly conducted, are a convenience to employes as well as a source of profit to employers. But when it is made compulsory for the men to trade at the establishment, the business ceases to be legitimate and becomes a monopoly. To this pernicious system is to be traced much of the dissatisfaction existing in certain lumbering localities, and it is not necessary to go back many months to recall an extensive and expensive strike of laborers, which was brought on by the imposition of store orders and compulsory trading at company stores. And the Osceola trouble, involving the presence of the military, is but a precursor of what may be expected with greater or less frequency, unless the cause of complaint is speedily removed.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Jas. Wingarden has engaged in the grocery business at Grand Haven. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the stock.

Groskopf Bros., manufacturers of trunks and valises, have opened a branch saleroom at 16 North Ionia street.

H. VanderVeen has started in the grocery business at the corner of Logan and Charles streets. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the stock.

Frank Maybee has purchased the interest of all the stock-holders in the Grand Rapids Broom Co., and will hereafter conduct the business under his own name.

The Nashville News says: H. M. Lee was in Grand Rapids this week and closed a contract with a firm there for the manufacture of his patent wheel hoe.

Emery J. Bean, formerly engaged in the drug business at Custer, has started in the same business at Summit City. Hazeltine, Perkins & Co furnished the stock.

Andries Dekker, of the former firm of Stryker & Dekker, has engaged in the grocery business on his own account on Grandville avenue. Clark, Jewell & Co. furnished the stock.

W. L. Smedley, brother of the Smedley Bros., general dealers at Bauer, has engaged in the grocery and notion business at 168 Fourth street. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the grocery stock.

S. H. Sweet, formerly engaged in the grocery business at 258 South Division street, has rented a store building now in process of construction at Reed City, and will put in a stock of furniture and fancy goods.

There have been no new developments in the Carr case during the past week. The assignee is pushing the collection of the accounts with all possible dispatch, and contemplates the sale of the land belonging to the estate in the near future.

The D. R. Stocum assignment matter came up for final settlement in the Kent Circuit Court Monday, and was adjourned until Sept. 15, at which time a final dividend will be declared and the assignee relieved from further obligation.

Frank Berles, Jr., house salesman for S. A. Welling, and Adolph Wurzburg, with F. W. Wurzburg, has purchased the grocery business of the late Franz Berles, at the corner of West Bridge and Turner streets, and will continue the business under the former firm name.

A considerable number of druggists and drug clerks are taking advantage of the present low price of quinine to lay in from one to several hundred ounces, for speculative purposes. The present very low price is proving very attractive to those of a speculative turn of mind.

Arthur Meigs & Co. recently attached the grocery stock of Henry Principaal, at Muskegon, but it was subsequently replevined at the instance of Lyman Newton, of Muskegon, who holds a mortgage lease on the stock. Principaal engaged in business only about a month ago, with a capital of only \$100, which, it is now claimed was borrowed money.

AROUND THE STATE.

H. P. Dunning has begun work on a new store building at Allegan.

Gringhaus Bros., general dealers at Lamont, will add a line of drugs.

M. Lane & Son have opened a hardware and tinshop at Bloomingdale.

T. A. Price succeeds G. S. Owen in the grocery business at Mancelona.

Fox & Miller have engaged in the boot and shoe business at Charlevoix.

I. B. Watkins, the general dealer at Monterey, is building a fine residence.

Robert Knowles, grocer at Oleon, has removed to Yates, Manistee county.

G. H. Allured, hardware dealer at Ionia, is succeeded by G. H. Allured & Son.

M. Davis has engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business at Reed City.

J. R. Hughes has opened a novelty store in the old McClellan building at Reed City.

Horton & Bills, confectionery and fruit

dealers at Saranac, have retired from business.

Wm. Balgaying has opened a grocery store at W. C. Sheldon's former location at Grand Haven.

Mr. Hirschfield will shortly remove his clothing stock and business from Chase to Allegan.

J. B. Lewis & Co., general dealers at Burgess, Charlevoix county, are succeeded by J. B. Lewis.

O. S. Richards, the Clarksville dealer, contemplates exchanging his business for Caledonia property.

Chas. R. Smith, formerly Smith & Smith, has sold his grocery business at Cadillac to Boorem & Wilcox.

Watt & Cahoon and E. P. Gifford, expect to have their new buildings at Saranac ready for occupancy by Sept. 15.

T. H. Clayton has engaged in the furniture business at Reed City, instead of Cedar Springs, as heretofore published.

Desky Bros. will engage in the notion business at Muskegon about Oct. 1. The store will be known as "The Chicago Fair."

Hubbard & Killefer, druggists at Bloomingdale, have sold out to Mr. Spayed, of Kalamazoo, and will remove to a western state.

P. L. Kimball, the Plainwell druggist, has nearly completed a sale of his stock, and will engage in the practice of his profession at that place.

John Long, dealer in drugs and groceries at Vicksburg, has sold his grocery stock to W. T. Long, who will continue the business at the same stand.

S. A. Howey, whose hardware store at North Muskegon was burned during the recent conflagration there, has just got into a new store and put in a new stock.

Fowlerville merchants will give dead beats 30 days to pay up. At the end of that time their names will be posted in the papers and in big letters on the bulletin boards.

Aylsworth & LaDouceur have divided up their clothing stock at Big Rapids, and no longer exist as a firm. The latter has sold his portion of the goods to W. H. Smith, who has lately engaged in the clothing business at that place.

The large clothing store of Seligman & Roseman, at Bay City, has been closed on chattel mortgage for \$18,000 to Jacob Seligman, of East Saginaw, and Herman Rosenberg, of Rochester. The firm expect to so adjust matters as to start up in a few days.

M. G. Woodward, druggist at Lake City, sold out to Mrs. L. E. Bailey, who in turn sold out to Alex. McBain. The business has been placed in charge of Reeder & Fisher, who will have the stock in their own name as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.

STRAY FACTS.

Jas. Fox has sold out his saloon at Muskegon.

Coleman is to have another shingle mill, making five in all.

A \$1,000 dock will be built at Bay View the coming winter.

Hanlin & Tingle have leased E. M. Stickney's grist mill at Paris.

B. M. Osgood has sold out at Bellaire and returned to Howard City.

L. Bauerle, of Chicago, has engaged in faucent business at Petoskey.

Yeckley & Higgins contemplate engaging in the livery business at Otsego.

The stave factory of Liken & Bach, at Fairgrove, is run day and night.

The Frankfort Lumber Co. is erecting another new store at Frankfort.

A. F. Lehman & Co. succeed Jas. C. Comfort in the saloon business at Ionia.

The pail and tub factory at Big Rapids has broken ground for a large store house.

Shelby has at last got a grist mill. Wm. Banks is the proprietor, also the miller.

D. G. Huhn is putting in a fruit evaporator, with a capacity of a 100 bushels per day, at Saranac.

The citizens of Cedar, Osceola county, desire some one to start a small saw mill at that place.

The Clarksville cheese factory, which is operated by a stock company, is turning out 300 pounds of cheese daily.

Braze & Jackson have purchased the flouring mill at Baldwin and will put in improved roller process machinery.

W. H. Sutherland, proprietor of the St. Joseph Merchant Mills, says that the wheat coming in now is the finest brought into market, from that section for many years.

W. S. Nelson, the Cedar Lake lumber and shingle manufacturer, has been compelled to make an assignment. The assets will probably be sufficient to meet the liabilities.

Going into Business.

"What are you doing there?" demanded a policeman of a suspicious-looking character who was prowling about at a late hour the other night.

"I am quietly attending to my own business."

"And what is your business?"

"Jewelry business. I think some of opening a jewelry store."

The time required for the formation of mineral veins appears to be much less than has been generally supposed. A ditch which was filled up two years ago with common clay containing iron has just been opened again by Dr. Fleitman, who has found, to his great surprise, that the clay has become white, and is permeated by cracks filled with compact iron pyrites, these veins being from a twenty-fifth to a sixth of an inch in thickness.

The Gripsack Brigade.

C. E. Morgan, general traveling agent for Jennings & Smith, is on an extended business trip through Indiana, and is meeting with exceptional success.

A. W. Fisher has engaged to travel for the Grand Rapids Packing Co., covering the city trade and the Michigan Central, G. R. & L., L. S. & M. S. and C. & W. M., south.

THE TRADESMAN is in receipt of a liliuputian newspaper entitled the *News Record*, published at Middleville by Willis J. Mills, who is evidently a relative of the renowned "Max." This fact accounts for the native genius of the youthful publisher and the creditable appearance of the paper.

Members of Post A, and those who desire to identify themselves with the organization, should not neglect to attend the regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening. Before another month shall have elapsed, the Post will probably be located in its own rooms, to which it will welcome all resident and visiting representatives of the traveling fraternity.

Stephen Sears is accompanied on his upper lake shore trip this week by his wife, who was desirous of ascertaining the pleasant features surrounding the traveling man's career. And the early morning trains Steve mapped out to take on this occasion are pretty sure of convincing Mrs. Sears that her husband is the hardest worked—as well as the most innocent—man on the road.

Purely Personal.

W. T. Lamoreaux has gone to Northville for a four days wood siege.

H. Eaton, of Eaton & Christenson, is spending a week at the various northern resorts. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Dr. C. F. Hazeltine, whose family has been spending the summer at Mackinac Island, and who has himself put in considerable time at that resort, will return with his family on Friday.

Geo. H. Minchener, district manager for Dun's Mercantile Agency, was in the city last week on his semi-annual inspection tour. Mr. Minchener has been connected with the Agency for over twenty years.

Jas. F. Nelson, of Nelson Bros. & Co., has returned from New York, where he has been for the past three weeks purchasing spring goods of the importers and manufacturers. The traveling men of the house will start out with the spring samples about Sept. 20.

Geo. H. Kelly has gone to Muskegon in the interest of Dun's Mercantile Agency, and will spend several weeks in the city and county, revising the rating of the business men. Mr. Kelly's well-known ability and experience are a sufficient guarantee that the work entrusted to him will be done thoroughly and that his conclusions may be relied upon as correct.

An Honorable Surrender.

Williams & Wheeler, the Ludington hardware dealers, having found themselves unable to meet their bills as they become due, and being desirous of avoiding attachments or other means for obtaining preferences, have given Geo. Goodsell, a banker at Ludington, a trust mortgage covering their entire property. They take this course in "deference to the wishes of their creditors, the advice of their friends, and their own earnest desire to pay," and also for the reason that it enables them to carry on their business themselves, rather than to entrust it to an assignee. It is understood that the stock and accounts will about meet the liabilities. The amount of the assets is being determined by an inventory, now in progress. The total indebtedness is \$3,953.84, divided among fifteen creditors in the following amounts:

Foster, Stevens & Co.	\$484.51
Mich. Stone Co.	575.79
John Pritzlaff	405.05
Morley Bros.	275.33
Buhl Sons & Co.	715.84
Cleveland Co-Operative Stone Co.	105.92
Dutcher, Vose & Co.	79.56
E. Bement & Sons	15.00
Detroit Stamping Co.	20.34
Geo. Goodsell	275.67
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.	316.11
Green & Button Co.	47.53
Perry & Co.	141.00
Wm. Frankfort & Co.	461.27
F. J. Blair, Andree & Co.	38.55

Have Removed the Ban.

With the fact that our firm has been placed under the ban of the Knights of Labor for selling Straits & Storm's cigars, our city trade is already acquainted. The announcement was made without proper authorization on our part, and was the result of a mistake as serious as it was annoying to our trade and ourselves. After careful consideration of the matter, in all its phases and all the points involved, we have concluded to abandon the sale of the goods in question and have so notified the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, who have agreed to remove the ban, so far as it affects our house. Our customers are therefore relieved from the consequences otherwise threatened in case they persisted in purchasing of us, and may confidently continue their relations with our house without fear of serious consequences.

Thanking the trade for the cordial support accorded us in the past, and bespeaking a continuation of the same, we are,
Yours truly,
CODY, BALL & CO.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, held Monday evening, the matter referred to above was viewed and discussed thoroughly, and it was unanimously voted to remove the ban from Cody, Ball & Co., and also to make every effort to counteract the effects of the former action.

Why Heating Stoves are Surmounted With Ornaments.

From the American Artisan.

The query is suggested why it is that stove manufacturers universally feel obliged to surmount heating stoves with an "urn" or something in its stead? We suppose the answer would be that it has become customary and that a stove looks better with some such ornament than without it. But is this a fact? Of course this is a question which cannot be answered by an arbitrary affirmation or negation, but is a matter of individual taste and opinion. As such we are free to say that in our opinion many of the artistic square stoves which have been brought out can be made to look better without any such topping off device. Artistic taste does not demand it, and it is therefore open to the criticism of appearing to be "stuck on" serving no useful purpose. Talking with a stove man about this matter lately, he made the remark that if the people desired monkeys with wings on put on to stoves they ought to have them. But is this the proper way to discuss a matter of this kind? The way we look at it is that stove manufacturers ought to be educators. Not that stove foundries should come into competition with school-boys, but every trade ought not simply to minister to existing wants, but also to educate the people to better things. Stove manufacturers, we are happy to say, have done good work in this direction, as the goods offered the present season bear witness. This is an evidence that in minor matters, such as we have spoken of above, it is not necessary to be ruled by ideas which have a right now to be known as reminiscences. Natural laws compel an adherence to certain elementary principles in working constructions. But in the outward adornment of stoves manufacturers are not compelled to remain in ruts.

The Dishonored Draft.

From the Chicago Grocer.

A sheepish looking piece of paper lay on the desk of the credit man. "You back here?" asked that gentleman, with a stern voice, as he entered his office.

"Yes sir, I came back?"

"How long you been gone?"

"Five days."

"You look squelched."

"Yes, sir, I was damned forty-three times in ten minutes."

"Anything else?"

"Well, they threw the hammer through my collector."

"You did have a hard time; what was the matter?"

"Nothing there to meet me."

"Nothing?"

"Nothing."

"Shame on you! You're a dishonored draft."

Taking Time by the Forelock.

"I wish to look at some mourning goods," said a lady, as she entered a dry goods store.

"Yes, madam," replied the clerk; "this way, please."

After looking through the entire stock she remarked that she would come again in the course of a day or two.

"May I ask," said the clerk, in a sympathetic tone of voice, "if the death occurred in your immediate family?"

"There has been no death yet," she replied, sadly, "but my husband is very low."

Concluded Not to Buy.

"Any reduction in price of clothing?" he asked.

"Very large reduction," answered the dealer.

"I would like to buy a pair of pantaloons if I can get them cheap enough."

"Well, sir, prices have all gone to pieces, particularly on pantaloons. The bottom has fairly dropped out."

"In that case," said the customer, turning to go, "I guess I will stick to my old ones for a while yet."

Obtains Milk from a Creamatory.

"I don't think your milk is as good as it used to be," said a lady to a dairyman.

"You mean the last lot, ma'am? I was disappointed in it myself," replied the milkman.

"That's unfortunate, for I want it as pure as I can get it for my children."

"Well, ma'am, you need have no further fears. I've changed my creamery, and now get it from a new cream-a-tory."

The Boston Bulletin says that a party of cotton-mill men at Fall River, Mass., contemplate removing their mill to Hot Springs, Ark. They have machinery which cost over \$100,000, embracing 4,500 spindles, 110 looms, an engine of 180 horse power, and other property which they will plant in the valley. Their proposition is to stock the concern, taking \$20,000 themselves, and ask that the citizens subscribe \$30,000, putting in the whole at \$50,000.

Hercules Powder!

THE GREAT
STUMP AND ROCK ANNIHILATOR!

SEND FOR PRICES.

JOHN CAULFIELD,

General Wholesale Dealer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements of 25 words or less inserted in this column at the rate of 25 cents per week, each and every insertion. One cent for each additional word. Advance payment.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a small farm, a stock of dry goods and groceries. Will invoice about \$1,000. Rent low. Address J. J. Hastings, Mich. 50*

WANTED—Situation by competent clothing salesman. Can furnish the very best of recommendations as regards ability and honesty. Address for one week S. S. Braman, Morley, Mich. 49

WANTED—Men in each town in the State to sell nests of pails, at which big wages can be made. I will furnish, one each, 14 quart, 10 quart and 5 quart flaring pails. Also one each, 2 quart and 1 quart covered pails and a 2 quart dipper, for 65 cents. These goods are first-class. All my pails have double scanted bottoms. No charge for packing. I am headquarters for anything in the tinware, glassware or crockery line, also 5 and 10 cent counter goods. Country merchants and peddlers should call or write for prices. E. L. Wright, 14 and 16 North Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 50

FOR SALE—I have a fine new store building dwelling house and 40 business and dwelling lots in Elmira for sale on easy terms. D. C. Underwood.

WANTED—A good merchant tailor. Must be a good cutter and be able to do good work. Address E. B. Stocum & Co., Hesperia, Mich. 48†

WANTED, to sell, or exchange for Dry Goods, Notions, Mens' Furnishing goods or clothing, one 7 year old sound black gelding. Good driver and elegant for pack horse. Perfectly safe for a lady to ride or drive. Very kind every way. Also top trinkin spring buggy, elegant harness and common harness, wagon, Bobs and Cutters; also complete outfit for starting grocery business such as show cases, oil tanks, counter and platform scales, scoops, coffee mill, caddys, cheese safes, patent syrup grates etc., too numerous to mention. Any part or all of the above cheap for cash or reasonable equity in trade. Will entertain any other proposals of exchange. A A A care of "The Tradesman."

FOR EXCHANGE—I have 80 acres of choice hard wood land lying within three and a half miles of Tustin, six acres cleared and 150,000 of cork pine standing on same, which I will exchange for city lots in Grand Rapids or sell on reasonable terms. C. Underwood.

WANTED—Position as drug and prescription clerk by a young man of five years' experience. Can speak French. Address GGG, care "The Tradesman."

FOR SALE—A general stock of goods at a good location on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railway. Depot to be built immediately. Address S. M. Scott, North Star, Gratiot County, Mich. 49

PLEASANT TO TAKE, ACTS MILDLY, CURES QUICKLY

DUNHAM'S SURE CURE FOR FEVER & AGUE.

One Dose taken during the Chill, arrests the disease in 20 minutes.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Money returned if it does not cure. Price, 50c. Ask druggist for it. Sent prepaid for 50c. Address, WESTERN MEDICINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WESTERN MEDICINE CO.'S TONIC LIVER PILLS.

Purely Vegetable; contain no calomel, mineral poison or quinine. Act directly on the liver, "clean up" the system, aid digestion and purify the blood. POSITIVELY CURE HEADACHE AND CONSTIPATION. Invaluable for Biliousness, Indigestion, Hypochondria, etc. Sent free on receipt of price, 25 cts. Sample package free. WESTERN MEDICINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MASON'S FRUIT JARS



Large stock on hand at bottom prices for immediate shipment. Also EXTRA RUBBERS FOR MASON JARS. We quote porcelain lined Mason jars as follows:

Pints, \$13 per gross.
Quarts, \$14 per gross.
1-2 Gallons, \$17 per gross.

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

Drugs & Medicines

Castor Oil Prospects.
From the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

The limited production of castor beans would indicate that farmers are directing their attention to the cultivation of cereals or other products, for the reason that the average yield is far below that of wheat and other articles of food, and consequently they find no profit in a harvest of only nine bushels of castor beans per acre, which command one dollar and a half per bushel when the market is high. Kansas produces fully three-quarters of all the beans raised in the United States. There was a reduction in acreage last year of nearly seventy per cent., the total production being placed at 156,471 bushels, including Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois, against 499,790 bushels of the year previous, or 343,313 bushels less than was produced in Kansas alone in 1882, allowing 15,000 bushels as the crop for Missouri and Illinois. The situation this year is on a lower plane. According to the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, published in these columns three weeks ago, the area has been decreased from 1883 about twenty per cent, and the crop is said to be below the condition of one year ago by ten per cent. This is strange, as the weather in Kansas has been favorable for all crops, and an excellent yield of all cereals and seeds is the result. September is the harvest month in Kansas and Missouri, and new oil may be expected the first of October. As the report of the State Board was issued in June, it is safe to say that the observations were made in the middle of May, which is too early a date to form a correct opinion as to the percentage of loss or gain in the condition of the crop. The average yield per acre in 1883 was ten bushels, while the prospects for this year indicate less than nine bushels per acre, according to the same authority. There is no doubt but what the coming crop will be smaller than last season, but scarcely to the extent outlined above.

Waterproof Varnish for Paper.
From the N. Y. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

In many cases waterproof varnishes are useful, and among their uses may be mentioned their application to laboratory labels, and their use for the fixing of drawings.

There are many such varnishes, but according to our own experience, says the *Photographic News*, one of the best is a thin solution of gutta-percha in benzene, and such a varnish may be made by dissolving one or two parts of fine gutta-percha foil in a hundred parts of benzene. The heat of a water bath serves to make the gutta-percha dissolve tolerably quick, but if it is necessary to have the preparation at once, the gutta-percha may be dissolved in a little chloroform, and this is then mixed with the required bulk of benzene. Paper which has been coated with this varnish can be easily written, drawn, or painted upon; and it must be remembered that the gutta-percha varnish does not make the paper transparent or spotted. It is known that gutta-percha slowly oxidises in the air, and becomes converted into a brittle resin; but this oxidation product is itself a waterproofing agent. Alcoholic solutions of resins tend to make papers more or less transparent, but the following varnish, prepared with acetone, is not subject to this drawback. One part of damar is dissolved in six parts of acetone, the materials being allowed to digest together for some weeks; the clear liquid is now decanted off, and mixed with its own volume of plain collodion. Another method of making a waterproof varnish for paper consists in digesting 30 parts of white shellac with 300 parts of ether, and then agitating the solution with 15 parts of finely powdered white lead; on filtering the solution, it will be found that the white lead has been very effectual in clarifying the solution. The above resinous varnish gives more luster than the gutta-percha varnish, but the latter gives far more flexibility, a considerable advantage in many cases. Not only silver prints, but also collotypes, and often photographic impressions, may often be advantageously treated with one of the above varnishes; and it must not be forgotten that anything which protects a silver print against damp serves to diminish the tendency to fading.

The oil in fishes is contained in the network of the tissues, and cannot be liberated until they are destroyed, either by putrefaction or by the application of heat. In both these cases the oil is subjected to an alternative process of a more or less pronounced character. It has, however, been noticed that under the influence of certain reactive substances, the albuminoid matters which form the tissues contract, become tighter, and allow the oil to exude in a cold state, and in a condition of remarkable purity. The reactive substances which produce this effect are notably lime, per-chloruret of iron, the sulphates of peroxide of iron and the chlorurets and sulphates of alumina. Of all these reagents the salts of iron produce the best results, because they procure the disinfection of the substances to which they are applied, and secure them against putrescence.

It is stated that a lined oil pool, embracing the mills in St. Louis, Omaha, Burlington, Ottumwa and other places, was formed at a meeting at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, a few days ago, and that an effort is being made to bring in all the country mills.

Hygienic pillows are now in vogue. Three form a full equipment for a bed, of which one is filled with hops, a second with pine needles, and a third with marine moss. They are believed to cure sleeplessness and nervous disorders.

The Metric System.
From the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Those who are opposed to the metric system are entertaining great fears that it will supersede the present antiquated plan. The eminent gentlemen who constitute the society known as the International Institute for Preserving and Perfecting Anglo-Saxon Weights and Measures seem to be greatly worked up and in distress of mind over the coming congress, which meets in Washington, D. C., October 1, to select a prime meridian by which every civilized nation shall measure degrees of longitude. The principal cause for worry in the anti-metric circles is the statement that an effort will be made at this international congress to commit the United States to the adoption of the metric system. Anticipating a movement of this character, the Anglo-Saxon enthusiasts have importuned President Arthur to prevent the nation being represented by any one who is not in favor of maintaining the old plan. This reminds us of the opposition to the introduction of uniform standard time, which has been found a great convenience to the traveling public, as well as to the railroad corporations.

The metric system is taught in all the private and public schools of this country, and a knowledge of it is made one of the requirements for admission to leading colleges, and from this fact alone its adoption would be easy, and not cause the friction anticipated by its opponents. All the prominent nations of Europe, except England, use the metric system, and the latter is expected to fall into line. The metric system of weights and measures has for a unit of length the meter, of small volumes the liter, and of weights the gram. These are divided by ten, 100, and 1,000, and the divisions designated by the prefixes deci, centi and milli; or they are multiplied by ten, 100, 1,000 and 10,000, and the multiples distinguished by the prefixes deca, hecto, kilo and myria.

A New Solvent.
What is said to be a valuable preparation in which petroleum forms the chief ingredient has recently been patented in England. The invention relates to the production from petroleum of a substitute for bisulphide of carbon which can be used for extracting oils and anthracene, for dissolving gums, rosins and analogous substances, for waterproofing, and for vulcanizing india-rubber in conjunction with chloride of sulphur or other vulcanizing agents. To obtain the improved substitute, which is called "vulcoline," the distillate or fraction from petroleum which passes over between the temperatures of 100 degrees and 212 degrees F. or thereabout (the fraction known as spirit or naphtha) is taken and treated in the following manner: To every 100 gallons of petroleum are added from two to three gallons of sulphuric acid, with constant agitation, continued as long as may be necessary, in a suitable vessel; it is then allowed to subside, and the liquor decanted from the sediment is run into a still with from one to two per cent. of its weight of lime or other dehydrating medium, calcium carbonate or other alkaline carbonates, or oxides of metals capable of removing or destroying any sulpho-oils which may have been generated by the treatment with sulphuric acid. The distillation is conducted without injecting steam or water into the contents of the still. Sometimes before distilling the liquid is submitted to repeated treatment with fresh sulphuric acid until the acid ceases to be colored, or nearly so. As the distillate comes over, the receivers are exchanged as soon as the product which is coming over reaches a specific gravity from about 680 to 690, water being taken as 1,000. By these processes the portions of petroleum unsuited for a substitute for bisulphide of carbon are removed, and considerable economy is thereby effected, both in material and bulk of liquid to be operated on.

Carbonic Acid Gas.
A writer in one of the medical journals argues against the common idea that carbonic acid gas is poisonous. He asserts that it is no more so than water—animals immersed in it die just as they do if immersed in water, and for the same reason, namely, want of oxygen. Birds have been made to live in an atmosphere containing 35.40 per cent. of pure carbonic acid and about an equal per cent. of oxygen. Yet, when the carbonic acid of respired air rises to one per cent. that air is very dangerous poison. The solution of this puzzle is that respired air contains a very small proportion of poisonous organic matter, which is constantly exhaled from even the healthiest lungs; its exact nature is not known, but it is the source of the foul odor so characteristic of badly ventilated rooms. The air from the exit pipes of a crowded hall darkens sulphuric acid, and decolorizes potassium permanganate, and causes water, or a sponge saturated with it, to putrefy.

Paper bottles are now made on a large scale in Germany and Austria. The paper must be well sized. The following is said to be a good recipe for the paper: Ten parts of rags, forty of straw, fifty of brown wood pulp. The paper is impregnated or coated on both sides with sixty parts defibrinated fresh blood, thirty-five parts of lime powder, five parts sulphate of alumina. After drying, ten or twelve rolled leaves are coated again, placed over each other, and then placed in heated molds. The albumen in the blood forms a combination on pressure with the lime which is perfectly proof against spirits, etc. The bottles are made in two pieces, which are joined afterward.

Robert Knowles, grocer, Yates: "I like your paper very much."

Reports on the Hop Crop.
From the N. Y. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

The hop farmers in this State are disappointed over the prospects of the crop, which should be ready for picking three weeks hence. The counties of Madison, Otsego, Oneida and Schoharie claim to raise nearly sixty per cent. of the entire yield of the United States, and last year the four counties exported hops to the value of three million dollars. This season, the farmers of the districts named expected to realize four million dollars net from a crop of fifteen million pounds, but it is believed that the yield will only reach two-thirds of the average, if it is that. One thousand pounds to the acre was calculated upon previous to the June frosts. Then followed the retarding weather of July, accompanied by high and destructive winds and damaging hail storms. This condition prevailed so long that even a favorable August could not overcome the damage and insure a promising development of the fruiting process. The hot and wet weather in August it is expected will be followed by a blighting mold, so dreaded by hop growers, and it would not be surprising if an early frost visits the vineyards before picking.

The hop market is easy, owing to the light wants of exporters and the slow home trade. The principal consumers are apparently well stocked in anticipation of a change in values. Sellers are not pressing stocks.

The report of the condition of the plant in Europe by the German Hop Growers' Association will prove interesting at this time. In the United Kingdom a poor yield was anticipated. In Belgium the plant has suffered, but is well developed and pushing. The early cold weather checked its growth in France, but it has gained much by later warmth and a good growth was expected. Hops are backward in Holland and Sweden. In Bavaria the plants looked well, and the same was true of Wurtemberg, though there had been slight damage from hail storms. In Baden gardens have suffered from cold in June, but plants are generally sound and clean. In Alsace-Lorraine much damage done by adverse weather, and plants very uneven, in cases backward; on the whole, however, appearances were not unsatisfactory. In the Posen districts also the plants are very backward, but look sound generally. In Brunswick and Prussian Altmark, with few exceptions, the plants looked extremely well. Equally satisfactory reports have been received from West Prussia, Hohenzollern and Hesse. In the Prussian Rhine province, Hanover, and the Kingdom of Saxony, cases of damage are rare. In Pomerania the growth is very backward. In Bohemia the hops are making good progress. Late hops look well in Styria, while the very early hops, especially in the southern districts, suffered from prevailing cold and wet weather during the blossoming season. Galicia promises a good crop, though probably a less plentiful one than last year. In Upper Austria continued warm weather promises a good yield.

The Manufacture and Value of Quinine.
From the N. Y. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

One of the articles in the drug trade receiving the most attention to-day is quinine, and recent events have suggested recollections of the past. Regarding the present low values, partly attributed to the London failures, a prominent New York manufacturer said recently:

"The removal of the tariff has little or nothing to do with the demoralization in the trade. All the trouble is caused by over-production, while the demand has remained constant. I cannot see that there is any more consumed now than during the past five years, and the only effect of taking off the duty has been to remove half of the work done from the United States to Europe. The manufacturers there have dumped on the United States all their surplus product in the hope of finding a market, and as we could not absorb it, the price has naturally gone down. Those who produced most have lost most, and at present I can see no sign of relief. In fact, the outlook for quinine is as bad as it well can be, except to the consumer."

The world's production to-day is estimated at 4,500,000 ounces, of which Germany and Italy manufacture by far the greatest portion. There is considerable work in England, but its enhanced cost limits its consumption and consequent production. America consumes 40 per cent. of the total production, or about 1,800,000 ounces. Prior to the removal of the tariff 1,500,000 ounces were produced here, but the effect of the removal of the duty has been to decrease the manufacture and make the United States more dependent upon foreign supplies. It is estimated that now not more than 1,000,000 ounces are manufactured in the New World. From the East Indies the shipments of the raw material to the United States were over 6,000,000 pounds, of which a very large proportion was shipped to Europe for account of the American manufacturers. Of late years the quality of the product has materially improved.

Bricks made of cork now constitute one of the new German industries. The usual size is ten by four and three-fourths and two and a half inches. They are prepared from small corks, refuse, and cement, and have not only been used for certain building purposes, on account of their lightness and insulating properties, but are also employed as a covering for boilers, in preventing the radiation of heat.

"Of what did you say they convicted the doctor?" "Well, I don't know exactly, but I suppose it was purgery."

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.	
Advanced—Hempseed, Manna, Oil Pennyroyal.	30 @ 10
Declined—Castor Oil, Chinconidia, Opium, Oil Canebs, Linseed Oil, Oil Peppermint.	30 @ 10
ACIDS.	
Acetic, No. 8.	9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. Grav. 1.040).	30 @ 35
Carbolic.	50 @ 50
Citric.	55 @ 55
Malic 18 deg.	3 @ 5
Nitric 36 deg.	11 @ 12
Oxalic.	14 1/2 @ 15
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered.	48 @ 48
Benzotic, English.	12 @ 15
Benzotic, German.	15 @ 17
Tannic.	15 @ 17
AMMONIA.	
Carbonate (Powd. 20c).	15 @ 18
Muriate (Powd. 20c).	14 @ 14
Aqua 15 deg or 31.	6 @ 7
Aqua 18 deg or 41.	7 @ 8
BALSAMS.	
Copaiba.	50 @ 50
Fir.	4 @ 5
Peru.	2 1/2 @ 3
Tolu.	50 @ 50
BARKS.	
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c).	12 @ 12
Cinchona, yellow.	18 @ 18
Elm, select.	13 @ 13
Elm, ground, pure.	13 @ 13
Elm, powdered, pure.	15 @ 15
Sassafras, of root.	10 @ 10
White Cherry, select.	11 @ 12
Bayberry powdered.	20 @ 20
Hemlock powdered.	18 @ 18
Wahoo.	30 @ 30
Soap ground.	12 @ 12
BERRIES.	
Cubeb, prime (Powd 85).	8 @ 80
Juniper.	6 @ 7
Prickly Ash.	10 @ 10
EXTRACTS.	
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27 @ 27
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	9 @ 9
Logwood, 1/2 (25 lb boxes).	12 @ 12
Logwood, 1/4 do.	13 @ 13
Logwood, 1/8 do.	15 @ 15
Logwood, ass'd do.	14 @ 14
Fluid Extracts—25 % cent. off list.	
FLOWERS.	
Arnica.	10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman.	25 @ 25
Chamomile, German.	25 @ 25
GUMS.	
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 24c).	18 @ 18
Ammoniac (Powd 60c).	50 @ 50
Ammoniac, extra select.	28 @ 30
Arabic, extra select.	60 @ 60
Arabic, powdered select.	60 @ 60
Arabic, 1st picked.	50 @ 50
Arabic, 2d picked.	40 @ 40
Arabic, 3d picked.	45 @ 45
Arabic, sifted sorts.	30 @ 30
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c).	30 @ 30
Benzoin.	55 @ 60
Camphor.	21 @ 24
Catechu, 1s (1/4 lb, 1/2 lb, 1 lb).	13 @ 13
Euphorbium powdered.	35 @ 40
Galbanum strained.	80 @ 80
Gamboge.	90 @ 90
Guaiac, prime (Powd 45c).	30 @ 30
Kino (Powdered, 30c).	20 @ 20
Mastic.	10 @ 10
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 47c).	40 @ 40
Opium, pure (Powd \$6.00).	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Shellac, Campbell's.	30 @ 30
Shellac, English.	26 @ 26
Shellac, native.	24 @ 24
Shellac, beached.	24 @ 24
Tragacanth.	30 @ 30
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.	
Hoarhound.	25 @ 25
Lobelia.	25 @ 25
Peppermint.	25 @ 25
Rue.	40 @ 40
Sage.	24 @ 24
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 lb, 1 lb, 2 lb).	12 @ 13
Senna, Alex. sifted and garbled.	18 @ 20
Senna, powdered.	30 @ 30
Senna, tinned.	16 @ 16
Uva Ursi.	10 @ 10
Bellefonna.	35 @ 35
Heilbane.	30 @ 30
Heilbane.	30 @ 30
Rose, red.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
LIQUORS.	
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky.	2 @ 25
Druggists' Favorite Rye.	1 1/2 @ 20
Whisky, other brands.	1 @ 10
Old Glenlivet.	1 @ 10
Gin, Holland.	2 @ 20
Brandy.	1 1/2 @ 20
Catawba Wines.	1 1/2 @ 20
Port Wines.	1 1/2 @ 20
MAGNESIA.	
Carbonate, Pattinson's, 2 oz.	23 @ 23
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	37 @ 37
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Calcined.	70 @ 70
OILS.	
Almond, sweet.	45 @ 50
Amber, rectified.	45 @ 45
Anise.	80 @ 80
Bay 7/8 oz.	50 @ 50
Bergamot.	2 @ 20
Castor.	18 @ 19 1/2
Croton.	2 @ 20
Cajeput.	75 @ 75
Cassia, P. & W.	1 @ 10
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c).	40 @ 40
Citronella.	85 @ 85
Cloves.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Cube, P. & W.	60 @ 60
Eriogon.	1 @ 10
Fireweed.	2 @ 20
Geranium 7/8 oz.	75 @ 75
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).	40 @ 40
Lavender spike.	2 @ 20
Juniper berries.	2 @ 20
Lavender flowers, French.	2 @ 20
Lavender garden.	1 @ 10
Lemon, new crop.	1 @ 10
Lemon, Sanderson's.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Lemongrass.	80 @ 80
Orange, German white.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Organum, No. 1.	1 @ 10
Pennyroyal.	2 @ 20
Peppermint, white.	3 @ 30
Rose 7/8 oz.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Rosemary, French (Powd 85c).	4 @ 40
Sandal Wood, German.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sandal Wood, W. I.	7 @ 70
Sassafras.	60 @ 60
Sassafras, extra.	4 @ 40
Tar (by gal 60c).	10 @ 12
Wintergreen.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$6.50).	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Wormwood.	1 @ 10
Cod Liver, filtered.	7/8 gal
Cod Liver, best.	3 @ 30
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 16.	6 @ 60
Olive, Malaga.	2 @ 20
Olive, "Sublime Italian."	2 @ 20
Salad.	65 @ 67
Rose, Ihmsen's.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
POTASSIUM.	
Bicromate.	14 @ 14
Casein, crys. and gran. bulk.	35 @ 35
Chlorate, crys (Powd 20c).	2 @ 20
Iodide, crys, and gran. bulk.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Prussiate yellow.	30 @ 30
ROOTS.	
Alkanet.	15 @ 15
Akneth, cut.	27 @ 27
Arrow, St. Vincent's.	17 @ 17
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2 and 1/4.	35 @ 35
Blood (Powd 18c).	12 @ 12
Calamus, peeled.	18 @ 18
Calamus, German white, peeled.	38 @ 38
Elecampane, powdered.	23 @ 23
Gentian (Powd 14c).	13 @ 13
Ginger, African (Powd 16c).	13 @ 14
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	20 @ 20
Gold, powdered (Powd 40c).	35 @ 35
Heliochryse, white, powdered.	22 @ 22
Ipeac, Rio, powdered.	1 @ 10
Jalap, powdered.	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Jalap, French (Powd 12 1/2).	15 @ 15
Licorice, extra select.	12 @ 12
Pink, true.	35 @ 35
Rhei, from select to choice.	1 @ 50
Rhei, powdered, E.	1 @ 50
Rhei, choice cut.	2 @ 20
Rhei, choice cut fingers.	2 @ 20
Serpentaria.	50 @ 50
Sneka.	65 @ 65
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.	40 @ 40
SARSAPARILLA, MEXICAN.	
Squills, white (Powd 35c).	18 @ 18
Valerian, English (Powd 30c).	20 @ 20
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 28c).	20 @ 20
SEEDS.	
Anise, Italian (Powd 30c).	5 @ 5
Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages.	11 @ 11
Canary, Smyrna.	3 1/2 @ 4
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 18c).	11 @ 12
Cardamom, Aleppo.	2 @ 20
Cardamom, Malabar.	2 @ 20
Celery.	25 @ 25
Coriander, best English.	12 @ 12
Fennel.	12 @ 12
Flax, clean.	3 1/2 @ 4
Flax, pure grd (bbl 3 1/2).	4 @ 4 1/2
Foenugreek, powdered.	8 @ 8
Hemp, Russian.	5 1/2 @ 6
Mustard, white (Black 10c).	1 @ 10
Quince.	1 @ 10
Rape, English.	7 1/2 @ 8
Worm, Levant.	14 @ 14
SPONGES.	
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Nassau do.	2 @ 20
Velvet Extra do.	1 @ 10
Extra Yellow do.	1 @ 10
Grass do.	65 @ 65
Hard head, for slate use.	75 @ 75
Yellow Reef, do.	1 @ 10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.15) 7/8 gal.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Anodyne Hoffman's.	50 @ 50
Arsenic, Donovan's solution.	2 @ 20
Arsenic, Fowler's solution.	12 @ 12
Annatto 1 lb rolls.	30 @ 30
Blue Sulfate.	2 @ 20
Bay Rum, imported American do.	2 @ 20
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s.	2 @ 20
Alum.	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Alum, ground (Powd 9c).	3 @ 4
Annatto, prime.	4 1/2 @ 5
Antimony, powdered, com'l.	6 @ 7
Arsenic, white, powdered.	6 @ 7
Balm Gilead Buds.	40 @ 40
Beans, Tonka.	2 @ 20
Beams, Vanilla.	7 @ 70
Bismuth, sub nitrate.	1 @ 10
Blue Pill (Powd 70c).	45 @ 45
Blue Vitriol.	7 1/2 @ 9
Borax, refined (Powd 13c).	1 @ 10
Cantharides, Russian powdered.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Capsicum Pods, African.	18 @ 18
Capsicum Pods, African pow'd.	20 @ 20
Capsicum Pods, American do.	18 @ 18
Carminic, No. 40.	4 @ 40
Cassia Buds.	12 @ 12
Calomel, American.	70 @ 70
Chalk, prepared drop solution.	12 @ 12
Chalk, precipitate English.	12 @ 12
Chalk, red fingers.	8 @ 8
Chalk, white lump.	2 @ 20
Chloroform, Squibb's.	1 @ 10
Colocynth apples.	1 @ 10
Chloral hydrate, German crusts.	1 @ 10
Chloral do do do do.	1 @ 10
Chloral do Scherlin's do.	1 @ 10
Chloral do do do do.	1 @ 10
Chloroform.	1 @ 10
Cinchonidia	

The Michigan Tradesman.
 A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.
 E. A. STOWE & BRO., Proprietors.
 OFFICE IN EAGLE BUILDING, 3d FLOOR.
 [Entered at the Postoffice at Grand Rapids as Second-class Matter.]
 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1884.

The Value of Manner.
 From the London Spectator.
 We have heard it said that you can do everything, however unpleasant it may be to those around you, if you only do it in the right way; and the instance given to prove the truth of this assertion is taken from humble life. A cat walks daintily into a room on a cold Winter's day, and with a benign glance at the company and a melodious purring sound she walks leisurely around, selects for herself the warmest place in the room—perhaps the only warm place, right in front of the fire—curls herself up and goes serenely to sleep, secure that no one will be so unreasonable as to question her right to sleep wherever inclination prompts her to do so. No one calls it selfish, no one is annoyed, because she has done it so prettily and gracefully. Indeed, all experience an access of warmth and comfort in themselves from beholding pussy's blissful repose. Now, imagine the same thing done in a different way, and by a less self-possessed individual. If it were done hurriedly, or noisily, or clumsily, or confidently, even, or in any way obtrusively, what a storm of indignation it would excite in the bosoms of all beholders! How thoughtless, how inconsiderate, how selfish! No, it must be done as the cat does it, without a sound or a gesture to provoke criticism or it must not be done at all.

Cheap Chicago Cigars.
 From the Chicago Herald.
 In a State street cigar store yesterday a customer had overhauled the entire stock and still seemed dissatisfied. He was on the point of going out when a salesman, as a last resort, asked him why he could not be suited.
 "Well, you see, I want something cheap."
 "I know it, and I've showed you all the cheap goods in the house. Here's something for a dollar a hundred. You don't expect to get cigars cheaper than that do you?"
 "I thought I might. You see in my business I want something small and cheap. Now, couldn't you make me a cigar about half the size of this one, for, say, 50 cents a hundred. I can sell them two for a quarter."
 "No, we can't do that. What is your business, may I ask?"
 "I'm running a Summer resort hotel."

Tobacco as a Preventative.
 A French physician, Dr. Pecholier, strongly advocates the use of tobacco as a preventive of epidemic and contagious disorders. He cites as an instance of its beneficial effects, the immunity from phthisis enjoyed by workpeople in tobacco factories, which has lately been noted in the *Montpellier Medical*. Whether this is to be attributed to the floating tobacco dust with which the atmosphere of such places is impregnated, is not quite clear, but it appears probable.

An Extravagant Cook.
 Steward of Summer Resort Hotel—The bill of fare is all right but the clam chowder. You will have to cross that off.
 Landlord—What's the matter? You know very well that we are to have clam chowder every Friday.
 Steward—I understand all that, but the new cook threw the dish water out by mistake this morning.
 Landlord—Tell him if he does it again I'll discharge him.
 R. A. Kanaga, boots and shoes, Nashville: "Think THE TRADESMAN a very good paper, and every business man in Michigan should take it."

CARPETS AND CARPETINGS.
 Spring & Company quote as follows:
 TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

Roxbury tapestry.....	@ 90
Smith's 10 wire.....	@ 90
Smith's extra.....	@ 85
Smith's B Palisade.....	@ 70
Smith's C Palisade.....	@ 65
Higgins' **.....	@ 82 1/2
Higgins' ***.....	@ 70
Sanford's extra.....	@ 82 1/2
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.....	@ 97 1/2

EXTRA SUPERS.

Hartford.....	@ 77 1/2
Lowell.....	@ 82 1/2
Other makes.....	75 @ 77 1/2
Best cotton chain.....	60 @ 62 1/2

ALL WOOL SUPERFINES.

Best 2-ply.....	57 1/2 @ 60
Other grades 2-ply.....	52 1/2 @ 55

WOOL FILING AND MIXED.

All-wool super, 2-ply.....	50 @ 55
Extra heavy double cotton chain.....	42 1/2 @ 45
Double cotton chain.....	35 @ 40
Heavy cotton and wool, double c.....	30 @ 32 1/2
Half d'l chain, cotton & wool, 2-ply.....	27 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Single cotton chain.....	19 @ 25

HEMPS.

3-ply, 4-4 wide, extra heavy.....	27 1/2 @ 30
B, 4-4 wide.....	@ 22
Imperial, plain, 4-4 wide.....	@ 18 1/2
D, 33 inches.....	@ 17

OIL CLOTHS.

No. 1, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4.....	@ 45
No. 2, do.....	@ 37 1/2
No. 3, do.....	@ 30
No. 4, do.....	@ 25

MATTINGS.

Best all rattan, plain.....	@ 62 1/2
Best all rattan and cocoa, plain.....	@ 52 1/2
Napier A.....	@ 50
Napier B.....	@ 40

CURTAINS.

Opaque shades, 38 inch.....	@ 15
Holland shades, B finish, 4-4.....	@ 18
Pacific Holland, 4-4.....	@ 10
Hartshorn's fixtures, per gross.....	@ 36
Cord fixtures, per gross.....	@ 10

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Candy We manufacture a full line, use the best material obtainable, and guarantee our goods to be first-class.
Nuts We carry an immense stock of Virginia and Tennessee **Peanuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, Pecans, Walnuts and Cocoanuts,** and compete with any market.
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STAPLE DRY GOODS
CARPETS,

MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
ETC., ETC.
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The Michigan Tradesman.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

PRIVATE CORPORATION—VENUE.
An action against a private corporation, when the cause of action is transitory, may be brought in any county in which the corporation transacts business through its agents, without regard to the location of its principal place of business, or its ownership of real estate.—Supreme Court of Alabama.

TITLE—CAN NOT BE DISREGARDED.
A judgment creditor who resorts to a direct action to annul an outstanding title made by his debtor to a third person can not disregard such title during the pendency of the action and proceed by seizure and sale of the property, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the recent case of Ulrick vs. Dason et al.

ASSIGNEE—POWER OF.
An assignee in a voluntary assignment is the mere instrument of the debtor for the distribution of his property, and unless the power is conferred upon him specially by statute, he can not maintain any action or suit concerning the same that the debtor could not, in case no assignment had been made.—United States Circuit Court, District of Oregon.

TENANT—LIABILITY FOR NUISANCE.
The tenant in possession and not the landlord is responsible to third person for injuries occasioned by a failure to keep the demised premises in repair, unless the owner has agreed to keep them in repair, or when the premises were let with the nuisance upon them, in which case the owner and not the tenant is responsible for injuries caused by the nuisance.—Supreme Court of Illinois.

BANK CHECK NOT EVIDENCE OF PAYMENT.
A check on a bank is not prima facie evidence of the payment of an original debt, and a check drawn in favor of a debtor's agent is clearly not prima facie evidence of the payment of the debt to the creditor, even if the creditor assents that the check shall be so drawn. In order that a check on a bank shall be payment of an original debt it shall be such payment and be taken by the creditor as payment.—Mullins vs. Brown, Supreme Court of Kansas.

CORPORATION—PREFERENCE TO CREDITORS.
The creditor of the corporation first suing a stockholder in respect to his individual liability acquires by his suit a preference over other creditors, which neither they nor the stockholder can defeat, unless possibly by bringing a general winding-up bill. Such action is in the nature of an equitable attachment of the stockholder's liability to the extent of the plaintiff creditor's claim. The stockholder, after notice of such a suit against him, can not defeat the action by paying other creditors to the extent of his liability.—Supreme Court of Illinois.

EXCURSION TICKET—TIME LIMITED.
A bought an excursion ticket at a reduced rate, good for a limited time only, and attempted to return on it after the time had expired and was put off the train, for which he brought suit for damages, failed to get judgment, and carried the case, Pennington vs. the P. W. & B. Railway Company, to the Maryland Court of Appeals, where the judgment of the trial court was affirmed, the higher court holding that since the ticket was bought at a reduced price and accepted and used, the purchaser was bound by the stipulation on its face, and that when once excluded from the car, he had no right to be re-admitted without paying the whole fare from the starting point.

FIRE ESCAPE—"OWNER"—MEANING OF TERM.

In the destruction by fire of the Randolph Mills, Philadelphia, an employe, to save his life, jumped from the fourth story, sustaining severe injury, and brought suit against the owner of the building to recover damages under the statute providing for the erection of fire-escapes, which reads: "Every storehouse, factory, manufactory or workshop of any kind in which employes or operators are usually employed at work on the third or any higher story, shall be provided with a permanent safe external means of escape therefrom in case of fire. And it shall be the duty of the owners, superintendents or managers of such factories, manufactories or workshops to provide and cause to be affixed to every such building such permanent fire-escape." Defendant had leased the mill to another party who had a tenancy from year to year, and judgment was in favor of defendant in the trial court on the ground that he was not the owner of the mill. The case, Sebott vs. Harney, was then carried to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which sustained the opinion of the lower court in the following opinion: "It is to be regretted that an act of so much importance, and having so meritorious an object, should not have been prepared with more care. It is a penal act, and can not be extended by implications beyond its terms. The plaintiff contends that the 'owner' of the factory is the land upon which the factory building stands. But a manufactory is something more than a building. It is only completed when there is put into the building machinery; and the duty of erecting fire-escapes attaches when the operatives are brought in to work. To whom does that duty attach? Clearly to the occupant in possession, who places their op-

eratives in a position of danger, and enjoys the benefit of their services. For all practical purposes he is the owner of the factory until the end of his lease, which may run for hundreds of years. We must decide that he is the 'owner' of the factory, and that the landlord is not liable."

Not a Bad Failure.
From the New York Sun.
Smith—"You have heard of B's failure?"
Jones—"No. Is it a bad failure?"
Smith—"Liabilities about \$700,000, that's all."
Jones—"That's enough. What are his assets?"

Smith—"Well, he is very much respected, teaches a class in Sunday-school, is a deacon in the church, never drinks or smokes, his wife is a Hendrickhudsonvandenbury, his great-grandfather came over in the Mayflower, his mother once shook hands with the Prince of Wales, and his brother is an intimate friend of Lord Mutedand. Those are all of his assets, I believe."
Jones—"Those are enough. He'll pull through all right."

A Serilegious Pun.

"My dear, did you hear that Deacon S. fell asleep during the sermon last Sunday and tumbled out of his pew?"
"I did not," she said.
"Yes, it's fact. The Deacon is a very lucky man."

"Why?" she asked.
"Because when he fell out of his pew he struck aisle, you know."

Then she looked at him, and the more she looked the more uncomfortable he got. Finally he could stand it no longer.

"My dear," he said humbly, "I beg your pardon. A religious matter of that nature is not a fit subject for jesting."

Needed by every retail grocer or confectioner, one or more of Kenyon's Patent Spring Paper Bag Holders. Each has capacity of containing about fifty bags. Their great convenience can be learned by having one mailed for 30c, four for \$1, or one dozen expressed for \$2.50 from Kenyon Brothers, Wakefield, Rhode Island.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS can do us a kindness that will be duly appreciated by mentioning THE TRADESMAN always in replying to the advertisements that appear in our columns.

Elgin creamery butter, the choicest the market affords, at M. C. Russell's.

L. 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.

Grand Rapids Wire Works
Manufacturers of All Kinds of
WIRE WORK!
92 MONROE STREET.

City Bottling Works
BOTTLED LAGER, pints, per doz., 50 cts
BOTTLED ALE, pints, per doz., 75 cts.
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.

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.

A. A. CRIPPEN,

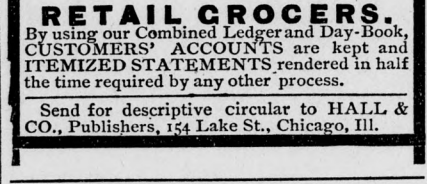
WHOLESALE
Hats, Caps and Furs

54 MONROE STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

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

BOOK-KEEPING MADE EASY
FOR
RETAIL GROCERS.
By using our Combined Ledger and Day-Book, CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS are kept and BALANCED STATEMENTS rendered in half the time required by any other process.
Send for descriptive circular to HALL & CO., Publishers, 154 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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



G. S. YALE & BRO.,
—Manufacturers of—
FLAVORING EXTRACTS!
BAKING POWDERS,
BLUINGS, ETC.,
40 and 42 South Division St.,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.



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 11:59 a. m., and New York at 9 p. m. the next evening.
Direct and prompt connection made with Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern trains in same depot at Detroit, thus avoiding transfers.
The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a. m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30 a. m., and Boston 3:05 p. m. next day.
A train leaves Detroit at 4 p. m. daily except Sunday with drawing room car attached, arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:25 p. m.
J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.
GOING EAST.
Arrives. Leaves.
*Steamboat Express..... 6:10 a m 6:20 a m
*Through Mail..... 10:15 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..... 10:30 p m
GOING WEST.
*Morning Express..... 12:40 p m 12:55 p m
*Through Mail..... 5:00 p m 5:20 p m
*Steamboat Express..... 10:30 p m 10:35 p m
*Mixed..... 7:10 a m
*Night Express..... 5:10 a m 5:30 a m
*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily.
Passengers taking the 6:20 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 5:10 p. m. will connect Tuesdays and Thursdays with Goodrich steamers for Chicago.
Limited Express has Wagner Sleeping Car through to Suspension Bridge and the mail has a Parlor Car to Detroit. The Night Express has a through Wagner Car and Local Sleeping Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.
D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.
THOMAS TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Detroit.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.
GOING NORTH.
Arrives. Leaves.
Cincinnati & G. Rapids Ex. 9:00 p m 11:00 p m
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex. 9:20 a m 10:25 p m
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex. 3:55 p m 5:00 p m
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac. 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 Woodruff 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..... 8:35 p m 6:10 a m
*Mixed..... 6:30 a m 10:35 p m
*Daily except Sunday.
Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 12:25 p. m. and through coach on 9:15 a. m. and 8:35 p. m. trains.
NEWAYGO DIVISION.
Leaves. Arrives.
Mixed..... 5:00 a m 5:15 p m
Express..... 4:10 p m 8:30 p m
Express..... 8:30 a m 10:15 a m
Trains connect at Archer avenue for Chicago as follows: Mail, 10:20 a. m.; express, 8:40 p. m.
The Northern terminus of this Division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with F. & P. M. trains to and from Ludington and Manistee.
J. H. PALMER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

S. A. WELLING

WHOLESALE
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Lumberman's Supplies

—AND—
NOTIONS!

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

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

21 Pearl Street - Grand Rapids, Mich.

DILWORTH'S,

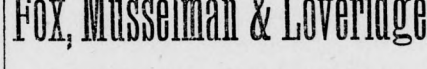
—THE—
BEST ROASTED PACKAGE COFFEE ON THE MARKET.

FOR SALE BY
Fox, Musselman & Loveridge

Factory Agents for Western Michigan.

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.

Blaine Whips,

Cleveland Whips,
Campaign Whips,
Toy Whips,
Westfield Whips,
And Lashes of All Kinds and Prices.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
G. ROYS & CO., Gen'l Agents
Grand Rapids, Michigan.



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

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

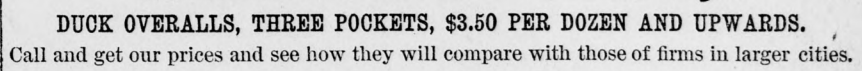
The Old Reliable

Pioneer Cigar Factory,
H. SCHNEIDER & CO
PROPRIETORS.

21 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids.

The following brands are our own make and Union labelled goods: Dick and George, Peninsular Club, Los Dos, Sehr Fern, Louise, Mocking Bird, Evening Star and K. T. We are jobbers of all kinds of Tobaccos and Smokers' Articles.

ARCTIC



IMPROVED BAKING POWDER

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

Castor Machine Oil.

The Castor Machine Oil contains a fair percentage of Castor Oil and is in all respects superior as a lubricant to No. 2 or No. 3 Castor Oil. The
OHIO OIL COMPANY
Is the only firm in the United States that has succeeded in making a combination of Vegetable and Mineral Oils, possessing the qualities of a Pure Castor Oil. It is rapidly coming into popular favor. We Solicit a Trial Order.

Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Grand Rapids.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
We are agents for the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. and keep a full line of their Celebrated Goods—both Boston and Bay State. Our fall samples of Leather Goods are now ready for inspection.
Our Goods are Specially Adapted for the Michigan Trade.
14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE
Groceries and Provisions,
83, 85 and 87 PEARL STREET and 114, 116, 118 and 120 OTTAWA STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

Groceries.

PENCIL PORTRAITS—NO. 27.

A. S. Doak, the Quiet Man of the Grocery Trade.

Algeron Sidney Doak was born near Compton, Canada, March 27, 1848, and lived on a farm with his parents until 22 years of age, when he went to Horicon, Dodge county, Wis., and entered the employ of M. F. Tooker, general dealer, as clerk. Remaining in position two years, he purchased the stock and business of his employer, and conducted it alone for a year, when he sold an interest to Mr. Tooker, and removed the stock to Manitowish. The firm of A. S. Doak & Co., continued the business two years, when they were burned out in the first large fire that visited Manitowish. Mr. Doak then engaged as book-keeper for Filer & Sons, shingle manufacturers at Filer City, with whom he remained two years. He then formed a partnership with W. W. Chapin, and under the firm name of W. W. Chapin & Co., started in the shingle business at Manitowish, continuing operations there two years, when he sold out to his partner, forming another business alliance under the firm name of Fisher & Doak. The new firm purchased a tract of pine land near Mantion, and put in a saw and shingle mill. Mr. Doak subsequently purchased the interest of his partner, and removed the mill to Edmore, where he cut on contract for Graff, Little & Co., afterwards admitting to partnership Julian Howard, when the firm name was changed to Howard & Doak. On closing out the Edmore investment, Mr. Doak came to Grand Rapids and entered the employ of Hawkins & Perry as traveling salesman, which position he has filled to the satisfaction of all concerned for nearly six years. His territory is the towns on the G. R. & L., north of Grand Rapids, and both branches of D., L. & N., north of Ionia. Mr. Doak is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, who never intrudes his ideas on his trade, and seldom offers a suggestion that is not acted upon. He regards his customers as his friends, and is usually able to hold their trade indefinitely. His collections are given painstaking attention, and the results are invariably satisfactory. The fact that he still represents the same house for which he carried his first sample case, and that his territory has not been changed since his first trip out, are suggestive of the esteem in which he is held by his employers, the respect entertained for him by his customers, and his sterling worth as a salesman and a man.

A Good Word for Alba.

W. A. Williams, the Alba general dealer, seems to have "fallen in love" with his new location, although he has been there only about a month, as he writes as follows of the place and its future prospects: Alba is situated seven miles north of Mancelona and nine miles south of Elmira. It has good soil on all sides, the best of any location on the G. R. & L., north of Cadillac. About three miles east of the place, there lies a tract of solid pine timber, twenty miles broad, and extending south as far as Missaukee county. The remainder of the county around Alba is timbered with hardwood, such as maple, beach, birch, elm, hemlock, oak, basswood and cedar. The place now has about 500 inhabitants and contains eight business houses, one saw mill and planing mill, one broom handle factory, one cant hook handle and bowl factory, one blacksmith shop, a hotel and saloon. The town needs a lawyer, baker, dressmaker, meat market and a man with sufficient funds to loan on real estate. There is every prospect of a new railway from Bellaire to Alpena, touching at Alba and Gaylord. Such a line would be a great benefit to the town, as it would give the merchants the advantage of lake freights.

Corn Starch Combination.

The Western corn starch manufacturers are endeavoring to form a combination. It may be that they are in earnest this time, but they will have to make some striking demonstration of the fact before New England cotton manufacturers will believe it. Usually the first man approached after the pool rates have been agreed upon has been ready to cut the agreement in some way. It is quite true, as the starch manufacturers claim, that the market has been demoralized for months, where the price of corn would justify a firm condition of things. They have themselves only to blame. In the first place too many grades of corn starch are manufactured. It becomes next to impossible to regulate prices when one manufacturer produces 22 pounds of starch to the bushel and another 30 pounds, with prices ranging from 2 7-8 to 4 cents per pound. The companies who are mentioned as forming the new pool include two Cincinnati companies; the manufacturers located at Elkhart and Columbus, Ind.; Columbus, O.; Peoria and Danville, Ill.; Ottumwa and Des Moines, Ia. There are several outsiders to be heard from, but it is believed that they will all come into the arrangement.

Features of the Week.

The grocery business has been fairly good, and collections have not fallen off from previous weeks. The market has been about steady, no changes of importance having occurred. Provisions have changed very little during the week. Oranges are steady, with light demand. Lemons are firm at the quotations and in fair demand. Bananas are scarce. Peanuts are quite active and steady in price.

Abuse of tobacco may injure the eye-sight, but scientific investigations demonstrate that its moderate use does not affect it.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

- S. M. Wright, Big Springs.
M. J. Howard, Englishville.
L. S. Boise, Hastings.
Gaylord & Pipp, Pierson.
J. P. Anderson, Saranac.
J. W. Closterhouse, Grandville.
T. W. Proven, Cedar Springs.
W. H. Struki, Forest Grove.
Heck & Goodman, Burnip's Corners.
J. H. Spires, Leroy.
C. O. Bestwick & Son, Cannonsburg.
Jas. Wingarden, Grand Haven.
Paine & Field, Englishville.
McLeod & Trautman Bros.,
B. M. Dennison, East Paris.
G. Baron & TenHoor, Forest Grove.
Cornell & Griswold, Griswold.
Norman Harris, Big Springs.
Walter Shoemaker, Cannonsburg.
John Mead, Berlin.
H. M. Freeman, Lisbon.
J. Omler, Wright.
J. Barnes, Austerlitz.
F. G. Thurston, Lisbon.
G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.
R. H. Woodin, Sparta.
M. V. Wilson, Sand Lake.
Walling Bros., Lamont.
Byron McNeal, Byron Center.
G. F. Richardson, Jamestown.
J. R. O'Dell, Fremont.
Roup & Williams, Chippewa Lake.
O. W. Messenger, Spring Lake.
C. H. Deming, Dutton.
Mackel, 5 lb fresh standards.
Mackel, 3 lb in Mustard.
Mackel, 3 lb broiled.
Mackel, 1 lb Corned Beef.
Mackel, 2 lb Columbia river.
Mackel, 1 lb Sacramento.
Mackel, Wm. Hume's Eagle.
Sardines, domestic 1/2s.
Sardines, domestic 1/4s.
Sardines, Mustard 1/2s.
Sardines, imported 1/2s.
Sardines, imported 1/4s.
Sardines, imported 1/8s.
Sardines, Russian kgs.
Trout, 3 lb brook.
CANNED FRUITS.
Apples, 3 lb standards.
Apples, gallons, standards, Erie.
Blackberries, 1 lb standards.
Cherries, red.
Cherries, white.
Damsons.
Egg Plums, standards.
Egg Plums, Erie.
Green Gages, standard 1/2s.
Green Gages, Erie.
Peaches, 3 lb standards.
Peaches, 2 lb Extra Yellow.
Peaches, seconds.
Pie Peaches 3 lb.
Pears, Bartlett 2 lb.
Pineapples, 2 lb stand.
Quinces.
Raspberries, 2 lb stand.
Raspberries, 2 lb Erie.
Strawberries, 2 lb standards.
CANNED FRUITS—CALIFORNIA.
Apricots, Lusk's.
Egg Plums.
Green Gages.
Pears.
Quinces.
Peaches.
CANNED VEGETABLES.
Asparagus, Oyster Bay.
Beans, Lima.
Beans, String.
Beans, Boston Baked.
Beans, Stringless.
Green Beans, standards.
Corn, Reverse.
Corn, Egyptian.
Corn, Yamouth.
Corn, Trophy.
Corn, 2 lb Onondago.
Mushrooms, French.
Peas, standard Marofat.
Peas, 2 lb Marly, small (new).
Peas, 2 lb Beaver.
Peas, French 2 lb.
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden.
Succotash, 2 lb standards.
Succotash, 2 lb M. & M.
Squash, 3 lb standards.
Tomatoes, 3 lb Dilworth's.
Tomatoes, 3 lb Job Bacon.
G. D. 35 Ely's Waterproof 75
Musket.
CHOCOLATE.
Boston premium.
Baker's premium.
Bunkles.
German sweet.
Vienna Sweet.
COFFEE.
Green Rio.
Green Mocha.
Roasted Rio.
Roasted Java.
Roasted Mar.
Roasted Mocha.
Roasted Mex.
Ground Rio.
Ground Mex.
Arabica.
XXXX.
Dilworth's.
Levering's.
Magnolia.
GORDAGE.
72 foot Jute.
60 foot Jute.
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Lemon.
Jennings' 2 oz.
" 4 oz.
" 6 oz.
" No. 2 Taper.
" No. 4.
" No. 4 Taper.
" No. 4 Taper.
" No. 8 round.
" No. 8 round.
" No. 10.
Vanilla.
Jennings' 2 oz.
" 4 oz.
" 6 oz.
" No. 2 Taper.
" No. 4.
" No. 4 Taper.
" No. 4 Taper.
" No. 8 round.
" No. 8 round.
" No. 10.
FAUCETS.
Faucets, self measuring.
Faucets, common.
FISH.
Whole Cod.
Bonneted Cod.
Herring 1/2 bls.
Herring Sealed.
Herring Holland.
White, No. 1 1/4 bls.
White, No. 1 1/2 bls.
White, No. 1, 10 lbs.
White, No. 1, 12 lbs.
Trout, No. 1, 1/2 bls.
Trout, No. 1, 1 bls.
Mackel, No. 1, 1/2 bls.
Mackel, No. 1, 1 bls.
FRUITS.
London Layers, new.
Loose Muscatels Raisins, new.
New Valencia Raisins.
Dehesia.
Ondaras.
Turkey Prunes.
Turants.
Citron.
Dried Apples.
MATCHES.
Richardson's No. 2 square.
Richardson's No. 3 do.
Richardson's No. 5 do.
Richardson's No. 8 do.
Richardson's No. 9 do.
Richardson's No. 4 round.
Richardson's No. 7 do.
Richardson's No. 7 1/2 do.
Electric Parlor No. 17.
Electric Parlor No. 18.
Grand Haven, No. 8 do.
Grand Haven, No. 8 do.
20 gross lots special price.
MOLASSES.
Black Strap.
Porto Rico.
New Orleans.
New Orleans, fancy.

VISITING SALESMEN.

Representatives of the following houses
G. F. Cole, Marshall Shirt Factory, Marshall.
Will Morley, Staiton & Storm, New York.
Thos. McLeod, H. P. Baldwin & Co., Detroit.
L. L. Morrison, Dick, Middleton & Co., Louisville.
J. E. Hollingshead, Adrian.
Geo. D. Bow, Dick, Middleton & Co., Louisville.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the prospect is favorable for another large crop of potatoes, not so full as that of last year, on an area three per cent. smaller. The present indications point to a crop of about ten per cent less than that of 1883, with a larger difference if future conditions should be less favorable.

An oil for belting is recommended which consists of 9 parts linseed oil and four parts litharge ground in water. These boiled to a plastic consistency, and then liquified by an addition of turpentine, furnish an oil which possesses, it is said, many admirable qualities.

It is stated that the Government pays \$50,000 a year for the repair of mail pouches. There are about 100,000 mail bags in use, and about 10,000 are purchased yearly. The weakest point in the mail-sack is where it closes and opens. In closing the pouch the staples are pushed through the slots, and project an inch or more. As the bags are thrown about, the staples soon bend and often break. It seems strange that this little item should cost the Government so much, and one would think that Yankee inventive genius might produce a new mail-bag that would at least do away with this item of expense.

The direct line of telegraph is now open between St. Louis and Owosso.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and various oils.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Corn, Wheat, Oats, and various types of flour.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Syrup, Molasses, and various types of sugar.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Butter, Eggs, and various types of meat.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Canned Goods, Pickles, and various types of preserves.

Dry Goods.

Table listing various dry goods such as Pepperell, Androsoggin, and other textile products with their respective prices and quantities.

Table listing various types of flour, including different grades and brands, along with their prices.

Table listing various types of lumber, including different sizes and grades, along with their prices.

Table listing various hardware items such as nails, bolts, and tools, along with their prices.

Table listing various types of iron and steel products, including different grades and specifications, along with their prices.

BRISBIN OF BERLIN. In response to the call for a meeting of the creditors of F. C. Brisbin, the Berlin general dealer, representatives of six of the thirty or forty houses interested assembled at the place designated last Wednesday afternoon, to listen to a proposition from Brisbin's attorney, Arthur Lowell, of Coopersville. Mr. Lowell stated the reasons that impelled his client to take the course he had, related the circumstances surrounding the utterance of the mortgages, berated the publicity that had been given the matter through THE TRADESMAN, and concluded by extending an offer of 20 per cent. in full settlement. One of the creditors stated that he would accept the offer if he thought that was all there was in it, which he did not. Another volunteered the opinion that 50 per cent. would be acceptable, but was unable to speak, authoritatively, for all the creditors. Mr. Lowell stated that he was not authorized to go beyond the offer made, and the meeting adjourned indefinitely. THE TRADESMAN acknowledges the receipt of a pleasant call from Mr. Brisbin on the day of the meeting. While inclined to take exceptions to some of the statements made relative to his late actions, he accepts the criticisms made, as a whole, as both pertinent and deserved. He engaged in business at Berlin with the determination to sell goods at actual cost for six months or a year, for the purpose of bringing to the town a considerable patronage that went to Coopersville and Grand Rapids. If the money which was his stock in trade had been his own, no one would question his right to take such a course, but as events have since proved, the money was borrowed from another and Mr. Brisbin was thus jeopardizing the property of his creditors. Being a stranger to the town and surrounding country, and not having the advantage of help who could advise him in such matters, he naturally trusted many men who are irresponsible and from whom it will be impossible to collect any proportion of the accounts involved. The advent of close times caught him with many other accounts on his books which would have been good under more favorable circumstances, but which have been practically uncollectible for the past six months. This condition of affairs tended to embarrass him, and instead of making a voluntary assignment or executing a trust mortgage to some one who would act for all the creditors, he chose to make a Detroit dry goods house and his own father-in-law preferred creditors, giving mortgages that amount to a practical shut-out for all the other creditors. When asked by the editor of THE TRADESMAN why he did not take the former course, he replied that pressure was brought to bear upon him suddenly and unexpectedly, and that he executed the mortgages without giving the subject a second thought. It is small satisfaction to know that he "would not do the same thing over again," nor is it comforting to the creditors to learn that he stated: "The fact of the matter is, I have made a complete fizzle of the whole business." It probably does not occur to Mr. Brisbin that in "selling goods at cost," as he exultingly expresses it, he has given the business interests of the place a black eye from which it will take a long time to recover. To be sure, he has drawn trade to the place by giving away his—or rather his creditors'—goods, but it is not to be expected that the patronage he has created will continue to come to Berlin, when the attraction ceases. Country people have a peculiar fascination for buying goods "cheap," no matter how far they go or how great the expense involved but as none of the other Berlin merchants seem disposed to do business for fun, it is extremely unlikely that the town will continue to maintain the reputation it has had the past year. Besides this drawback, which in itself amounts to a curse, Brisbin has injured the legitimate trade of the place, by agreeing to sell goods lower than any of his competitors. In the light of recent events, it is plain to see how he could do so consistently, for he never proposed to pay for them; but the others, who meet their bills, have experienced no little difficulty in withstanding such irresponsible competition. Brisbin stated in THE TRADESMAN office that he proposed to remain in Berlin, but it is learned from other—and more reliable—sources that he will leave the place as soon as he can effect a settlement with his creditors. A note from Berlin says: "Brisbin now appears on the street with a dashing pair of trotters, and drives around the square in Maud S. time. We look upon Brisbin as the Vanderbilt of Berlin." All of which goes to show that the old adage about a prophet being "not without honor save in his own country" sometimes proves untrue. Combination of Coal-Miners. The miners employed in the collieries of the bituminous and anthracite regions are forming a powerful combination. The organization, under the name of the Miners' Amalgamated Association, will absorb all the associations that have been formed within the last few years by the miners and laborers. The Amalgamated Association will not confine its operations to the Pennsylvania coal regions, but will extend its jurisdiction to Ohio and the other Western coal fields. It is estimated that the membership already reaches over 100,000, and it is confidently believed by the organizers that a membership of 200,000 will be secured by next September. The leaders claim that the new organization is merely for protective purposes, and is not intended to be aggressive in its character or to ferment strikes.

Office of JOHN CAULFIELD, 85, 87, 89 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Japan Teas are now arriving quite freely, and prices are fairly settled. I desire to advise the trade that, within a few days, I will be in receipt of the following invoices: 125 Chests by City of Peking, No. 424, My own importation - 30; 237 " " " No. 75, " " " " - 28; 97 " " " No. 25, " " " " - 25; 125 " Suez Steamer - 36. Also large assorted lines of Young Hyson, Gun Powders, both Muyone and Pingsuey, Formosa Oolongs, and Moning Congos at lowest figures. I wish to call special attention to my new brands of roast Coffees. I have taken special pains in selection and blending, and roast fresh daily. I guarantee better values than those furnished by Eastern parties or no sale. Imperial Roast, a blended coffee - 18; O. G. Roast Java - 23; Mandehling Java - 25; " " and Mocha - 28. Mail orders solicited. Lowest market prices guaranteed. I have secured the agency of Gilbert's Starch factories at Buffalo and Des Moines. Their goods have always been regarded as equal to any of Eastern Manufacturers, and have always held their own in the Eastern States. I am now able to compete with Western manufacturers in price and guarantee quality. JOHN CAULFIELD.

FOSTER, STEVENS & CO., HARDWARE!

10 and 12 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. Detroit and Chicago prices duplicated at ways, and freights in our favor and shipments more prompt make Grand Rapids the cheapest market. WE SOLICIT THE DEALER'S TRADE, And NOT the Consumer's. We are prepared to quote specially low prices on any of the following: Nicholson Files, Tin Fruit Cans, Simonds Saw, Foster Axe. AGENTS FOR THE RIVERSIDE STEEL NAIL. A Stock of which we now have in store—and solicit Sample Orders. We are carrying to-day as large a stock, and filling orders as complete, as any house in Michigan.

Glimpse of a Soap Factory.

From the Detroit Free Press. There are two prudent politicians and public men in this city who are backed by a very safe commodity whenever they wish to retire to the obscurity of commercial life. It is a soap factory and is located on the Dix road near Twenty-fifth street, and the two politicians are—but on second thought we won't tell.

The factory is a three-story building and the younger branches of the family, who are feeling their way along the stony paths of commercial knowledge, run the institution and oversee the soap-boiling. It is a large business and employs a number of skilled men who understand the practical part of the work, turning ashes into lye, grease into oil, and the whole matter into a fair article of laundry soap.

"Do you use dead dogs and cats in your manufacture?" asked the interested visitor, whose nose was buried in a handkerchief, and who kept safely out of range of the boiling steamer.

"We do not," responded Mr. —. "We leave those luxuries to the sausage makers and rival establishments. Our soap is all made from cotton-seed oil, tallow, and the purest grease. You need not fear the odor—there isn't any."

In what appeared to be a bottomless pit of concentrated lye, there was a writhing sea of boiling soap—50,000 pounds. It was drawn off from this into a cooling apparatus, called a crutcher, leaving the settings, technically called "the nigger," in the bottom of the big tank.

"How do you manage to have your soap always the same?"

"Our workmen see that the regular proportions are used, but the soap does not always thicken and harden with the same ease. Our soap boiler works at it until he has it just right."

"Does it make any difference about the time of the moon?"

"No; this isn't old woman's soap."

"Or the day of the week?"

"Our Friday soap is always the best; but the soap gets sulky and has tantrums sometimes like everything else."

Alabama this year has been distinguished for the inauguration of heavy mining and smelting enterprises.

Adam is said to be the only man who never tantalized his wife about "the way his mother used to cook."

Gladstone recently made the following prophetic utterance: "Elevate the working class by keeping your children in it."

Puscher, the Nuremberg chemist, says a paste composed of starch, glycerine and gypsum will maintain its plasticity longer than any other cement.

Only \$543 was extracted from \$144,000 assets of Orange Judd, the agricultural editor. For completeness this failure comes next to that of the Penn Bank.

In making infants' shoes fifteen different machines are used, costing between \$250 and \$400. These turn out ten pairs in the same time as one pair made by hand.

A single shoe manufacturer in Massachusetts turns out by patent machinery in twelve months as many pairs of boots and shoes as 30,000 shoemakers in Paris make by hand in the same period of time.

Stockings dyed with poisonous coloring matter are rendered harmless to the wearer by dipping the articles in a bath of rubber dissolved in naphtha or some other reagent. Evaporation covers each fiber with a thin film of rubber, preventing the transfer of the dye from the fabric to the skin.

A Birmingham, England, physician has invented an artificial sponge. It is made of cotton, rendered absorbent, and treated with antiseptics. One of its most important advantages is cheapness; this quality makes it unnecessary to use it more than once, so that "sponge infection" becomes an easily obviated evil.

Step by step the leading food products of Europe are being reproduced in this country. Macaroni is made by Italians in New York, Neuchatel cheese by Swiss in New Jersey, Schweizer kase by Germans in Ohio, Albert biscuit by Englishmen in Albany, and caviare by Russians in Harlem. Nearly all of these are exported to Europe, and there sold as domestic manufactures.

The process of removing the coloring matter from sugar was discovered in a curious manner. A hen that had gone through a clay-puddle went with her muddy-feet into a sugar-house. She left her tracks on a pile of sugar. It was noticed that wherever the tracks were the sugar was whitened. Experiments were made, and the result was that wet clay came to be used in refining sugar.

The plan of using the enormous water power of the Alps for working electric railways in Switzerland is about to take a definite shape, the idea being to connect the towns of St. Moritz and Pontresina by an electric railway four and three-quarters miles long, the motive power to be supplied by the mountain streams; the line, in case the plan proves a success, to be extended a considerable distance.

A New York jobber, who was pestered to death by continuous inquiries from visiting buyers regarding the recent earthquake, posted a placard reading as following in a conspicuous place over his desk: "Yes, I felt the earthquake. I did not know it was an earthquake; thought it was an ice wagon or the Keely motor on a rampage. I was not hurt; my family were not hurt; but the next man who talks earthquake will be hurt. This is a business office."

Passengers Who Smoke.

"Since we have adopted the new style of cars, we do not have much difficulty in keeping smokers off the front platform," said a street car conductor, "but when a man does get on the front end of the car, our instructions are to go to him and politely tell him that it is against the rules. Then we go back to the rear platform and watch to see how much that passenger cares for the rules. Other passengers frown, cough, mutter, and look at us threateningly. We are instructed to approach the smoker a second time and politely say, 'If you please sir, it is contrary to the rules to smoke on this platform.'"

"Well, what then?" asked the reporter. "Nothing."

"But if the passenger continues smoking?"

"Let him smoke. The rules of the company are politely to request a passenger twice not to smoke. We are told not to get into any controversy with passengers, and on no account put them off."

"Then they smoke?"

"The hogs do."

Miscellaneous Trade Notes.

S. R. Van Drezer has opened a new restaurant at Saranac.

John Bailey contemplates erecting a double store building at Rockford.

The Dowagiac basket factory will build an addition for box and handle making.

D. Thompson & Co.'s bending works, now in process of erection at Owosso, will employ forty men.

The Ishpeming Agitator says that the Lake Superior region has so far produced copper and iron ore of the marketable value of \$370,000,000.

The Evert Hardware Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, M. O. Parkinson retiring, and R. A. Allured and E. F. Birdsell continuing the business.

John J. Ely has concluded to remain at Rockford, having purchased a desirable business location, on which he will erect a brick store building, 24x60 in dimensions.

R. A. Kanaga—not W. H. Kanaga, as stated last week—is the boot and shoe dealer at Nashville, who has recently purchased the Barry & Downing bank building at that place.

The lumber firms of R. H. McCracken & Co. and H. N. Hovey & Co., at Muskegon, have been dissolved, Geo. Hume retiring. The new firm of H. N. Hovey & Co., composed of H. N. Hovey, R. H. McCracken and J. B. McCracken, absorbs the property and business.

Mackinaw City Journal: Wanted in Mackinaw City: A pulp factory, a tannery, a blast furnace, a soap factory, a saw mill, a tooth-pick factory, a wholesale grocery, a tin shop, a shoe shop, a barber shop, a doctor, a dentist, a breakwater, a lot of red-hot men to buy lots.

The total loss in the recent fire at the Grand Haven Match Factory's works was \$2,800. The manufacturing department was not burned, as the destruction was confined to the machine shop, packing room, storing room and box manufacturing department. Temporary quarters have been secured, and orders are being filled without interruption. The construction of a new factory building has been decided upon, and it is expected to have it ready for occupancy in about two months.

M. M. HOUSEMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROOMS 7 AND 8 HOUSEMAN BUILDING,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
COMMERCIAL LAW A SPECIALTY.



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Wholesale,

EATON, LYON & ALLEN,

22 and 24 Canal Street,

The only general jobbing house in Michigan in our line. Send for catalogues and terms.

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 @ 20
Plastering hair, per bu.	35 @ 38
Stucco, per bbl.	1 75
Land plaster, per ton.	3 75
Land plaster, car lots.	3 00
Fire brick, per M.	\$27 @ \$35
Fire clay, per bbl.	3 00
COAL.	
Anthracite, egg and grate.	\$6 50 @ 7 75
Anthracite, stove and nut.	6 75 @ 7 00
Cannell coal.	7 00
Ohio coal.	40 @ 3 60
Blossburg or Cumberland.	00 @ 25

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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.

W. D. CAREY & CO.

Successors to Carey & Lander,

GENERAL

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—AND JOBBERS OF—

Fruits and Produce.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Kline's Patent Candler and Egg Carrier.

The Best on the Market.

Can be made any Size, Round or Square, with any Capacity. State Territory for Sale by G. C. SAYLES, Sole Agent for the United States, P. O. Box 1973, Muskegon, Mich.

ANDREW WIERENGO,

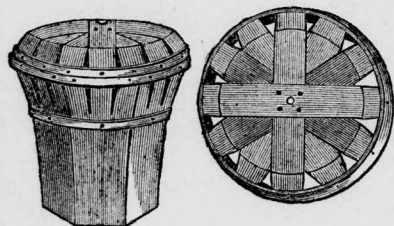
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MUSKEGON BASKET FACTORY!

Is now in full operation manufacturing all kinds of

Prices the Lowest. Quality Guaranteed. FRUIT PACKAGES, ETC.

ORCUTT & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION

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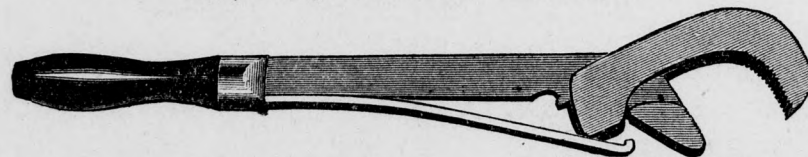
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MUSKEGON NOVELTY IRON WORKS

Manufacturers of the

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Best, Strongest and Most Durable Made.



We also build Mill and Marine Engines and Boilers and conduct a General Machine Shop, Blacksmith, Foundry and Boiler Shop Business. 361 Western Avenue.

Choice Butter a Specialty!

BANANAS, LEMONS, CALIFORNIA FRUITS, EGGS, CHEESE, VEGETABLES, APPLES.

Careful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

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

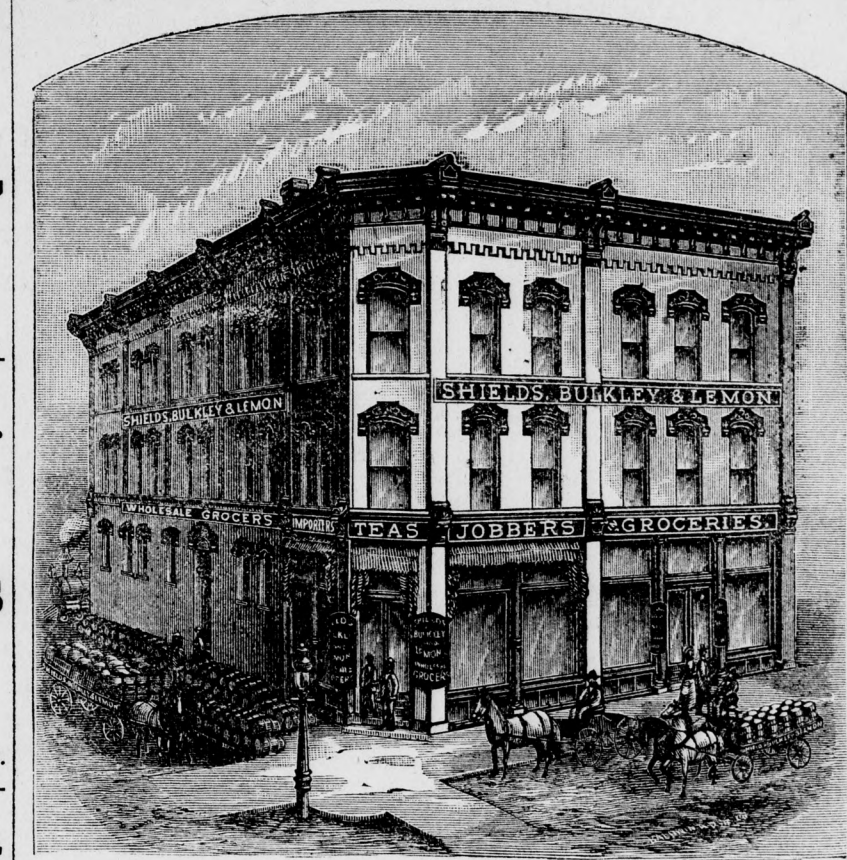
LOVERS OF A GOOD SMOKE

ALL USE

Eaton & Christenson's

L. C. B. CIGAR.

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:

Acme,	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.	" " " Quinces.
" " Italian Macaroni, 1 lb pkg.	" " " Grapes.
" " Vermicella.	" " " Cherries.

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 Desiccated 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.