

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 51.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Joseph O. Rutter in the Current.

Public attention at the present time being drawn in an unusual degree to the stagnation and depression which made mischief to the business and financial interests of the country, it may not be out of place to look over the ground and ascertain, to some extent at least, what the situation really is; and to try and point to some of the causes—(if we can) which have led to them.

Merchants are, for the most part, complaining of unprofitable results of their invested capital and for their labor; while we will, without doubt, all agree that the financial situation is of a nature so serious as to demand our most careful consideration, and its contemplation fills us, as it needs must, with the greatest apprehension and anxiety. Upon all sides failures follow closely upon failures—the wholesale and retail dealer has gone alike to a common ruin. The large dealer and the small have met at the commercial grave. We are called upon to witness a continuous procession of business burials, if, indeed, we do not sometimes appear among the grief-stricken mourners. These victims of the struggle for existence are not being hurled to destruction in one of those financial avalanches, which have been so frequent in the past; many, if not most of those who have gone down, have succumbed as if under the decaying influences of an insidious and deadly constitutional disease, slow in its progress, but certainly fatal—and under existing causes seemingly irremediable.

The banking interests of our country are so involved and interwoven with its manufacturing, commercial, mercantile and agricultural interests—so mutually dependent are they upon each other—that any influence seriously affecting them is felt like the tingle of the galvanic shock throughout the whole. The existing conditions in banking are in a large degree the reflex, or secondary effects arising from the unsatisfactory, not to say disastrous state of other business interests, but not entirely so. There is another and very potential factor which presents itself for our consideration. It is undeniably true that as store-houses for the floating money of the people, and as great distributors by means of loans, and thus helpful to all other classes of business men, banks are vitally necessary in promoting the prosperity of a country. It is equally true, and should always be remembered, that the primal and the objective purpose of capital in banking, as of capital devoted to other uses, is a fair and proper remuneration. Banking, no more than merchandising, should give something for nothing. Instead of hampering it with burden of heavy taxation, it should be the care of legislators in this country, as it is in all others, to make it free. The difficulty not unusually experienced in earning the required and expected profit upon banking capital, to meet those inevitable losses which will sometimes come under the wisest and most prudent management, and to render a fair compensation for its use, brings with it the temptation to take an extra hazard and incur an extra risk, which would be seldom offered if legitimate business could be made to yield so fair a profit as it should. There is great misapprehension in the minds of most people as to the profits accruing to banks, as the business is now conducted. Let banks make a charge for their work, reasonably, and moderately, that their earning capacity may be increased, and we will hear of fewer losses by bad debts and defalcations caused by speculation.

Prosperity is a grand conservator of regularity and integrity.

Under the existing stimulus of the late war when the general government became as it did a purchaser of almost every kind of manufactured and agricultural product in quantities so vast that a review of them now would make them seem appalling, there seemed to be no limit to the consuming power of our people; and, notwithstanding the vastness of the increased supply, commodities of all kinds were generally scarce and high-priced. When the war closed and the government suddenly ceased its purchases, the market furnished by it ended. Not only so, but large previous purchases of articles of nearly every description, constituting necessary stock in reserve, were thrown back into the channels of trade through the auction and other methods of sale. Prudent men saw that the time had come to take in sail and early began the work of curtailment and retrenchment; but the great mass of producers kept on, heedless of the threatening conditions. Over-production, with its attendant sharp competition, soon made itself felt. The hand-writing was on the wall. But taking them as a whole the men of the country passed by with averted eyes, until, 1873, the country was shaken as by an earthquake in its length and breadth by the notable failure of one of the great firms in New York and Philadelphia. The panic of that year in its crisis and results is not likely to be forgotten by anyone participating in it. Of the years that passed before its dreadful effects began to pass away, everyone knows. In May of the present year we ate again of the bitter fruit which was found so injurious in 1857 and 1873. The conditions antecedent were much alike in every in-

stance, although produced in different ways, and the results were very similar.

Whether we will take our former experiences as a teacher for the future, is a question we will do well to ask ourselves, if we would avoid the recurrences of the past.

There is no known way of preventing panics, other than removing their cause. So long as human nature retains the faculty, so common to the general animal kingdom, of stampeding under the shock of sudden fright or when confronted with real, or only fancied danger, so long will the periodical panic come—more or less intense in effect as all business is nearer to or further from, a sound and prosperous basis. The only way—although in the present generation it may not be a popular one—to prevent their frequent repetition, will be to do away with all artificial stimulus to prosperity, and be content with a slow, natural, and healthful growth.

To give such elasticity to a banking system that it will readily adjust itself to the ever-changing condition of things—in a country so great, a territory so extended, and with interests so varied as in our own—is a problem absorbing the attention of the ablest financial thinkers we have. Much might be done in allaying the evils which flow from the senseless scares similar to the one we have so lately contended with. It is one thing, however, for bank officers while sitting in the quietude of the back parlor in friendly conversation or contemplative thought, to admit, that in such times, as we have alluded to, the best welfare of all will be promoted by a wise policy of moderate and prudent help to the needy, when such help will do them good; and quite another thing to extend it, and, by going further, avoid undue contraction by gathering in the resources for self-preservation when a frightened public are hammering at the door for their balances in bank, and when distrust is in every heart; when they fear and perhaps feel that solvency is, or may be, the exception and not the rule; when, in fact wearied and worn, they say (and what bank officer has not experienced this?) with the patriarch of old: "Would that I had the wings of a dove, that I might fly away and be at rest."

There is one more thought worthy of our notice at this time in connection with monetary matters. It is: What are the available monetary resources of this country?

We shall be greatly misled if we depend upon the published tabular statements, as taken from the official records. The volume of the United States legal tender treasury notes, national bank notes, gold and silver currency is substantially in existence as published, but the proportion of each in actual circulation is much less than would appear to the casual observer. The amount of hoarded money in the hands of our people is almost incredible, as any one interested may see for himself by making an approximate estimate in this way: Take from the statements of the treasury of the United States the amounts of legal tender notes, national bank notes and gold and silver supposed to be in actual existence. From the total of these items, deduct the amount of cash of all kinds held by the national banks at a given day with the estimated amounts held by the various state banks, corporate and private. (These figures can be obtained from the comptroller of the currency.) Deduct further the amount of cash in the treasury of the United States and also an estimated sum per capita. This latter must be counted as funds in the hands of house keepers for daily incidental expenses; money in the pockets of the men for daily personal use; money in the till of the shop-keeper for change and small payments, and any other similar instance where money may be fairly said to be kept for use. An estimate made in this way will deeply impress any one of the immense power of the secret and silent contraction which is at work among us, and may explain why what is usually believed to be a redundant currency has not fulfilled its natural law. Another element which operates in the nature of a contraction of the currency is the constantly extending area of population and business in our country. In a country like England where the area is necessarily limited by geographical situation and the population and business concentrated as a consequence, a smaller sum of money is required for actual circulation per capita, than in a country embracing a continent, and where new settlements are a matter of daily occurrence, each settlement being, in a sense, a monetary center of itself.

The remaining articles will appear in succeeding issues of THE TRADESMAN.

"How high do these come?" asked a diffident young woman, as she handled some hose in a Washington street dry goods store, and the young man from the country, newly engaged as clerk, innocently answered, "Just about over the knee, ma'am, I should judge," and then stared as his customer fled without buying.

A Hazelhurst, Miss., man has started a new industry. He ships toads to Louisville florists, who use them to rid their plants of insects, which they are said to do very effectually.

COMMERCIAL RATINGS.

How the Agencies Obtain Their Information.

From the Detroit Journal.

"Yes, commercial agencies get left once in a while in their ratings. As you say, a man may be rated high and yet a failure will disclose the fact that he has been insolvent a long time," said an official of one of the large commercial agencies to-day. "Most of the million-dollar failures happen that way."

"Oh, the cause is simple enough. We don't profess omniscience or to be mind-readers. We merely make the best possible use of the material at hand. When a heavy house grows insolvent by degrees it taxes our mettle. Insolvent houses which cover their tracks usually have two or three heavy creditors on whom the bulk of the losses are likely to fall. The small ones are taken care of, and the suspicions of the general and uninterested public are not aroused. The few heavy creditors are interested in keeping their debtor's credit good in order that the burden which they are carrying may be either raised or shifted to other shoulders, so they keep still."

"How do you get at your facts?"

"How do you reporters get at your news?"

I imagine we work to a certain extent in very much the same manner. We look up a man's rating by asking those who are most likely to know, frequently the party himself. Bank officers are our most prolific and I may say also, our most reliable resources of information. Most of them spit it right out when asked about a man's standing. They are most likely to know if a business man is borrowing money or not."

"Don't business men exaggerate when you ask them for their standing?"

"Some do, and some underrate their own possessions. I have in my mind a man in this city who said, 'Put me down for \$5,000 or \$10,000,' when he was worth fully \$125,000."

"Then, again, almost every day some man comes up and claims we are doing him an injustice. We usually ask these parties for a scheduled statement, at which there is almost invariably a kick. Sometimes, however, we make the desired correction, and always do if we are satisfied there is the slightest injustice done."

"How is the reporting done?"

"All our subscribers are furnished with books, in trust, returnable when a new one is issued, which answers for all ordinary purposes. Then they have the privilege of making special inquiries. When we receive such requests we send out our men to make a full investigation. This frequently not only includes the state of a person's finances but his prospects and habits of life—whether he is spending money on actresses or not, gambling, owning fast horses, intemperance or is addicted to any of the bad habits which inevitably result in failure."

"It pays a business man to indulge in his little pleasures on the strict quiet."

"Indeed it does. For sooner or later champagne suppers and a general fast life impairs a man's credit, even when he is perfectly able to pay his debts. You see his creditors are inclined to discount his future. And then, too, clerks in large houses are under a good deal of the same surveillance, though not by us. Private detective agencies do quite a business in this line, for in times like this an employer doesn't know whom to trust, and keeps track of the doings of his men by aid of these agencies."

"Are lady clerks ever shadowed?"

"Not that I know of. Not unless there is some cause for suspecting them, I believe. But you will have to see some private detective about that. It is altogether too small game for us."

Fall Styles of Hosiery.

From the Dry Goods Bulletin.

In this department of dry goods the styles for fall have been adapted, by whatever authority does set the fashions, to the interests of the buyer rather than the seller. Plain colors are the rule; fancy styles altogether exceptional for evening wear, silk hose in light shades are shown, but black, in all materials and for all sizes, predominates. The other approved shades are seal-brown, navy-blue and garnet. A few bright reds are shown, and just enough fancy styles—striped plaid, etc.—to vary the stock. Silk hosiery, for those who can afford a good quality and a good laundress, is, of course, the pleasantest of all coverings, but nowhere is the attempt to get something for nothing a greater feature than in stockings. Whoever compares the price per ounce of sewing silk (pure silk, necessarily) with that of low-priced, so-called silk hosiery, and reflects that the usual loading of silk is inadmissible in goods that are to be washed, will soon see that the merchant is selling his manufactured goods at less than the cost of the raw material, or else that the raw material is something else than silk. The silk from pierced cocoons, of course, is lower in price, but even that is worth more per ounce than much of the hosiery sold as silk. Even if the hosiery be of the best quality, ignorance or carelessness in the laundry will transform it into something scarcely to be distinguished from cotton. Silk thread, cotton or fine woolen, or cashmere, must, there-

fore, be the choice of the majority of the buyers. Children's hosiery is ribbed, this style being generally preferred, as the elasticity of the ribbing makes it fit the plump and the thin wearer equally well. Toes and heels show white, only enough, however, to make sure that the stocking is in grain—that is, dyed before weaving. Some new lisle thread hose show two colors, the top of the foot and half of the leg being of the lighter shade, the remainder of the leg and the heel of the darker. For instance, one style shows a front of blue and a back of gray; another, in graver taste, has a gray front and black back. Lisle hosiery for wear with slippers has a pattern of colored embroidery on foot and ankle. A curious variety was in *frise* effects and large figures. Silk hose—really silk—are worn like the jersey mitts—soft, lustrous and exquisitely fine. No sign appears of the return to white hosiery so often predicted, and which would certainly be a misfortune to the seller, as fancy, which dictates the majority of purchases, would then have small scope. In this large stock, drawn from three countries, all styles are seen to be represented, and all tastes may be satisfied, unless it is the unreasonable and insatiable shopper who demands at once the best goods and the lowest prices.

Condition of the Cigar Trade.

From the Boston Globe.

"How is the cigar trade?" was asked a leading wholesale dealer yesterday.

"Good. Prices are, if anything, stronger than they were six months ago. This is due to the advance in seed leaf tobacco of the better grades. There has been no material advance in imported leaf."

"How is the stock in packers' hands?"

"There is none left of the old crop; that is, none of the fine and most desirable grades. There is a fair supply of the '83 crop on hand. Manufacturers don't commence on that until the cold weather sets in. All leaf tobacco is kept from a year to a year and a half before being manufactured. The cigar most largely sold here, 'a seed and Havana,' such as retails at three for a quarter, has imported Havana filling and a Connecticut wrapper."

"How about cigarettes?"

"The demand for them is constantly increasing, but prices are so cut that there is little profit in them for the jobbers and retailers. The manufacturers, however, get about as much for them as they ever did. As you know, no doubt, many leading brands of cigarettes that used to retail at twenty cents per bunch are now sold for just half that price. Strangely enough the enormous demand for cigarettes does not materially effect the demand for cigars. This is no doubt due to the fact that cigarettes are smoked largely by those who would not in any event smoke cigars; boys, girls and weak minded men."

A Speedy Acknowledgment of the "Corn."

There were eight of them, and they had been holding down chairs in the saloon and lying for two hours, when the ninth man, a seedy fellow who had sat at another table and heard all that they had to say, came over to where they were sitting and offered to beat the record for two drinks of fifteen cent whisky.

"Now, get ready for a big snake," suggested one of the party.

"Nary snake," the ninth man replied.

"Sea serpent."

"No."

"Fish story, I'll bet."

"Nary fish."

"Thunder storm or cyclone, sure."

"Wrong again."

"Shootin' match."

"No."

"Well, go ahead."

"While I was down in New Jersey—"

"Oh, mosquitoes."

"No sech thing. Stop interruptin'."

"Go on."

"While I was down in New Jersey I loaned a feller \$3,000—"

"That settles it. He beats the record," shouted one of the crowd.

"But I ain't done yet," said the story teller.

"Don't make any difference. You have told the biggest lie of the day. Barkeep, two whiskies for one man, and now I move we adjourn."

"Carried," announced the chair, and the jig was up.

An extensive adulteration of leather has just been detected and exposed by the inspectors of imperial government in Germany. It is accomplished by adding glucose in large quantities, by soaking the tanned hides in that adulterant, and drying them, which materially increases their weight, apparent solidity of texture and money valuation. The adulteration may be detected by macerating the leather in water for twenty-four hours or more, when a thick,ropy, viscid solution of glucose is formed. Not only is the weight of leather augmented by the process, but poor and sleazy products of the vat are turned out with the apparent density and elasticity of the finest qualities, and retain this appearance until saturation exposes the fraud.

Denmark has 6,954 licensed cheese factories.

SHOE PEGS.

How They Are Made—Visit to a Factory in Vermont.

From the New York Mail.

It was the privilege of the writer to visit the picturesque little town of Arlington, Vermont, which at the time boasted a population of 2,500, three churches, five stores, two hotels, an extensive car works, sash and blind, and chair factory; also a "peg factory," which, by the courtesy of the foreman, he was shown through, and received valuable information. The timber used is black and yellow birch, which is cut into pieces four feet in length, varying in diameter from eight to fourteen inches. These logs are placed in a building in winter and the frost extracted by steam. They are then run on a tram railway to the circular saw department, and cut into slices or blanks of the thickness desired for the length of the pegs. These are sorted and the knots cut out, and are then passed on to a long bench which contains six machines composed of fluted rollers. The blanks are then run between these rollers, which crease, both sides. They are then run through again to cross-crease, or mark out the exact sizes of the pegs. Then they go to the splitting machines, which are set with double knives, and cut the blanks into pegs. As they pass the last machine they are sorted, and all knots and discolored ones removed as they are brushed off into large baskets. These machines are under the care of young women who appeared much more happy and useful than do many of those who, thumping at their piano, would consider such employment menial. The next process is bleaching, which is accomplished by the fumes of brimstone, which is unhealthy, as those who labor here shorten their lives. They are then placed in large cylinders, which hold eleven barrels, and have 600 steam pipes running through them, and revolve one and one-half times to the minute, drying two charges per day to each cylinder. They are then passed in large wooden casks, or cylinders, which, revolving rapidly, polish them by friction, the refuse falling through wire sieves or screen openings, after which they are again passed into a sifter, which separates all the single pegs, and drops them into tubs, or boxes, leaving those which have not been separated in the machine. They are then put in barrels ready for market. The factory running on full time turns out 150 bushels, or fifty barrels, per day. The sizes go from eight up to sixteen to an inch. The lengths go by eighths, two and one-half to twelve. Twenty-six hands are employed, half of them being women. The products of this mill are mostly shipped to Germany and France, and enter largely into the manufacture of toys and fancy goods as well as into the shoe manufactory.

Aggressive American Cheese.

American cheese has been trying to force its way into the British markets without meeting with any permanent success until within a few years. The reason assigned for its failure has been the want of uniformity in grade. At one time the size would vary, then the quality or the age. Since the large factories have sprung up in this country, these defects that have hitherto been against its introduction into England have been remedied. To what great proportions this industry has arrived may be perceived from the total reports of the manufacturers and exports of cheese, which amounted to 1,120,000,000 pounds last year. It is thought that the production will equal this year if not exceed this amount. Cheese produced by factories are now of a standard grade and present an almost perfect form and even quality. This uniformity adapts itself to the ideas of the conservative Englishman at once, and, as a consequence, the use of American cheese is on the increase in England. It is claimed that the sea voyage has a tendency to improve the flavor of cheese, and to give it a mellowness which it does not attain in any other way.

Miscellaneous Notes of Interest.

The wealthiest man in Oregon is living this summer for fun in the log cabin which he used to inhabit from necessity.

A year ago Minneapolis millers were paying \$1.14 per bushel for No. 1 hard wheat. To-day the schedule price is seventy-seven cents.

Kansas farmers have generally decided to stack their corn until the market advances at least five or six cents per bushel above its present average.

California papers say this will be the most prosperous honey season ever known in that State. Ventura county alone has a yield of about 1,600 tons.

In Kansas alone the wheat crop it estimated at 40,000,000 bushels, enough if sold at seventy-five cents per bushel, to give \$30 to every man, woman and child in the State.

"Don't you remember me?" asked the soda water clerk of a lady customer. "No, I can not say that I do," she replied, "and yet there is something familiar about your fizz."

The tea merchant continues to give away crockery and glass, and it is possible he will find the soap man a competitor in generosity, as they are fixing to put up crockery with soap.

England reports a good crop of potatoes. The tubers will be abundant, though small, by reason of the extraordinary dry season. For the same cause there is comparatively little disease.

A son of Emerald Isle dragged a hopeful son into a prominent boot and shoe store in Chicago, and broke out as follows: "Mister, I wants a good strong pair of cow-hiders for the bye, I wants nather kip, calf, or cow-hide, but sumthing jurable!"

The imitation of canned sardines can go no further. The packing-box is made in Jersey City, the wrapper is printed in New York, the tin cans are manufactured in Boston, the fish are caught on the Maine coast, and the oil is extracted from cotton-seed in Georgia.

According to the *Chemist and Druggist* the substance which gives to Russia leather its peculiar aromatic and lasting qualities is the oil of white birch bark (*oleum betulace*). Dissolved in alcohol, it is said to render fabrics proof against water, acid, and insects, and renders them more lasting.

Some recent trials show that very thin blades, as flat springs and cutlery blades, can be effectively hardened and tempered by heating them and thrusting them into a mass of mineral wax—crude paraffin. The needles of sewing machines and small drills have also been so treated successfully.

Strong carbolic acid is a powerful poison when externally applied. A man recently, while carrying a pound of it in a bottle in his pocket, broke the glass. The acid ran over the surface of one leg. He experienced little pain, but died two hours after the accident. The acid paralyzed his nerves.

Wood wool has been introduced as a cheap and useful dressing for wounds, and it is being extensively prepared as a commercial staple for surgical dressings. It is finely ground wood, such as is used in the manufacture of paper. It is a clean looking soft substance, and absorbs a great quantity of liquid.

The trader who buys for cash avoids extravagance, practices economy, saves the profits he makes, and in this way he soon becomes independent of favors and can buy his goods to the best advantage. He has the entire market to select from instead of being tied to any individual jobbing firm, and suits his own views and tastes as to what he will purchase and what let alone.

An Austin school teacher, who is simultaneously an Irishman, has been very much annoyed by the absentees. He created a slight flutter of excitement among the elder pupils by saying, in a very impressive manner: "Children, I want ye to understand that from now on the absentees must sit on the front bench, so I can know right off who they are, and apply the corrective."

The consumption of raw wool in the United States has increased from 90,000,000 pounds in 1860, to 300,000,000 per annum. Twenty four years ago, we imported forty per cent. of what we used, but now import less than twenty per cent. The number of hands employed has increased from 40,000 in 1850 to 161,000 in 1880. The capital employed has increased from \$28,000,000 to \$160,000,000 during that time. In 1869 we imported nearly one-third of the woolen goods we used, now we import one-tenth.

He was a young lawyer and was delivering his maiden speech. Like most young lawyers, he was florid, rhetorical, scattering and weary. For four weary hours he talked at the court and the jury, until everybody felt like lynching him. When he got through, his opponent, a grizzled old professional, arose, looked sweetly at the judge, and said: "Your honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just finished, and submit the case without argument." Then he sat down, and the silence was large and impressive.

Prof. Douglass, of the Michigan University, produces amateur cyclones at will by suspending a large copper plate by silken cords. This plate is charged heavily with electricity, which hangs down like a bag underneath, and is rendered visible by the use of arsenious acid gas, which gives it a green color. The formation is a miniature cyclone, as perfect as any started in the clouds. It is funnel shaped, and whirls around rapidly. Passing this plate over a table, the cyclone snatches up copper cents, pith balls, and other objects and scatters them on all sides.

The *Druggan* says: It is too common an error that chamois skins are derived from an animal named the "Chamois." The skins really are made from the flesh side of sheepskins, soaked in lime water, and also in a solution of sulphuric acid. Crude oil from fish rendering establishments is poured over them, and they are afterwards carefully washed in a solution of potash. To restore their flexibility, permanent washing in strong suds made of olive oil and potash with a little water, and afterwards laying between brown paper wet with glycerine is a good plan.

The officers of the Cedar Springs Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society are making unusual preparations for their coming fair, judging by the premium list which has just been issued. The fair will be held on the grounds at Cedar Springs Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2 and 3. Liberal premiums are offered in the various classes, and the speeding purses are all that could be desired.

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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE

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E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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POST A.

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chairman; D. S. Haugh, Wm. G. Hawkins,
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Regular Meetings—Last Saturday evening in
each month.
Next Special Meeting—At Sweet's Hotel read-
ing room, Saturday, Sept. 13, at 8 p. m.

Subscribers and others, when writing
to advertisers, will confer a favor on the pub-
lisher by mentioning that they saw the adver-
tisement in the columns of this paper.

It is only the other day that a sixteen year
old messenger in a St. Paul bank opened the
safe and ran off with \$6,000. Even the chil-
dren follow the fashion.

In spite of the depression in other lines of
manufacture, the handle business is excep-
tionally good this year. But then this is
campaign year, and the season of torch light
processions.

On April 19 the Detroit Commercial re-
ferred to Grand Rapids as a "small town."
On September 6, the paper spoke of the
place as a "little Chicago." Wonderful
growth for only a little over four months!

The first of a series of articles on "The
Financial Situation" is presented this week.
They are from the pen of Joseph O. Rutter,
President of the Traders' Bank of Chicago,
who has contributed them to the Current,
of that city.

Baltimore now lays claim to a more dis-
tinctive title than the "City of Monuments"
or the "City of Mobs"—the "City of Cans."
It is estimated that upwards of a hundred
million packing cans are manufactured there
every year, one firm having an annual ca-
pacity of twenty million.

A leading wall paper house has issued a
circular to the trade calling attention to the
reasons why Grand Rapids is to be preferred
to the Eastern markets as a purchasing
point. Briefly stated, they are as follows:
Low freights; time gained in filling orders;
no expense for boxing goods, as is necessary
when they are shipped from distant markets.
These advantages are sufficient to commend
Grand Rapids to the attention of buyers
everywhere.

A reporter for the New York World re-
cently interviewed fifteen of the leading dry
goods merchants in Gotham relative to the
fall trade outlook. The answers received
were to the following effect: "Merchants
expect to do as large a business as usual.
Trade is about three weeks or a month later
than usual, owing to overproduction in the
past and the conservatism of business men
in the West and North. The outlook for
the retail trade is good."

It makes a great deal of difference whether
you save a train from destruction or
whether you burn a train and rob the pas-
sengers. A girl in the West imperiled her
own life in saving those of a train load of
passengers, and she was awarded a gold
medal worth \$20. Frank James burned a
train or two, and went through the pas-
sengers in his peculiar style, and now his
admirers have presented him with a blooded
horse, a fine saddle and an elegant buggy.
Verily, virtue is its own reward.

Impelled by the frequent cases of mis-
placed confidence, the grocers of New York
City have established an Employment Bu-
reau for clerks. All applicants for positions
are required to fill out a blank, specifying
the terms of service and the names of pre-
vious employers. The application is then
turned over to the authorized agent of the
Union, who visits the gentlemen named by
the applicant, and thoroughly investigates
his record. The system has been in use but
a short time, but the results are said to be
even more satisfactory than was anticipated.

Will people never cease going to extremes?
Last year cheese ruled high during most of
the season, and this year new factories were
inaugurated by the hundred. As a conse-
quence, much bad cheese has been made,
and considerable loss has resulted to the
factories turning out the poorer grades.
Last year evaporated apples commanded a
fair price, and this season hundreds of far-
mers have become possessed of the idea that
they can twist the tail of fortune by estab-
lishing fruit evaporators. As a consequence
of this wholesale increase in manufacturing
capacity—coupled with the enormous crop
and prevailing low prices—evaporated ap-
ples will probably be sold for a mere song
before the season is over.

That was a funny story which Bill Alden
wrote, in the New York Times, concerning
the discovery of a pin mine. It was re-
printed in THE TRADESMAN, and excited
considerable comment. Now then, there
are some men who never can see a joke un-
less they make it themselves. An individ-

ual of this description rushed at a reporter
of THE TRADESMAN the other day and said:
"You have hurt the pin business badly."
"How?" inquired the reporter. "Why, d—n
it, by saying that a pin mine had been dis-
covered out west. How do you expect any-
body will buy pins when there's a billion
gross of them ready to be dug out for mere
nothing, in a mine? That article was an
outrage. Facts like it contained should be
suppressed."

Traveling men state that at least 50 per
cent. more merchants are doing a cash busi-
ness now than there were a year ago. And
there is every reason for thinking that the
number will continue to increase, as the ben-
efits of the cash system come to be better un-
derstood. The advantages of a cash busi-
ness have been admirably exemplified during
the past year. Those who were doing a
large credit business have been close pressed
ever since the advent of the present financial
stringency, and fully 90 per cent. of the fail-
ures that have occurred have been among
those who adhered to the credit system. On
the contrary, those who have sold goods for
cash only have been enabled to weather the
tempest with unimpaired credit, and the ma-
jority of them have been able to keep their
sales up to the old figures, thus ensuring the
usual profits.

The able article on another page from the
pen of Mr. Lambert, a practical cheese mak-
er, is deserving of careful perusal and con-
sideration. In endeavoring to ascertain the
cause for cheese poisoning, cases of which
have been altogether too frequent of late, he
has struck a subject which has hitherto been
overlooked by the medical and chemical pro-
fession—the whey tank. And the line of
argument employed by the writer would
seem to be convincing even to the most
skeptical that he is on the right track. Dozens
of pet theories have been advanced as to
the possible causes for cheese poisoning,
and many ideas have been put forth, as to
what might cause poisoning, under certain
conditions. It remains for Mr. Lambert to
state the result of actual investigations, and
base a line of argument on them, taking
nothing for granted, and making no state-
ments which he is not prepared to prove.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

F. J. Lamb & Co. shipped a car load of
apples to Minneapolis yesterday.

N. Malloy & Co. succeed the Johnson
Planing Mill Co. The "Co." is Rev. L.
Dodd.

H. Austin has started in the grocery busi-
ness at Walker P. O., otherwise known as
D. G. H. & M. Junction. Clark, Jewell &
Co. furnished the stock.

The firm of Provin & Andrews, grocers at
119 Plainfield avenue, have dissolved, Fred.
J. Provin retiring. The business will be
continued by Wm. H. Andrews.

The Western Medicine Co. has removed
from the basement of the City National
Bank building to more commodious quarters
in the rear of the Grand Rapids National
Bank.

B. M. Hoag and C. S. Judson have formed
a co-partnership under the firm name of
Hoag & Judson, and engaged in the grocery
business at Cannonsburg. Clark, Jewell &
Co. furnished the stock.

"The demand for hammocks," said a
leading dealer, "has been greater than usual
this year. At summer resorts, they are in-
dispensable, and at the hotels they are very
popular. In many instances they are swung
in dormitories, and many young people pre-
fer them to mattresses. The ordinary twine
hammock is the most popular, but for camp-
ing parties the heavy canvas ones are to be
preferred. A good serviceable hammock
can now be had for sixty cents, but a dollar
will purchase a daisy."

AROUND THE STATE.

Stephen Lobban has opened a store at At-
las.

Wm. Hill, restauranter at Morley, has sold
out to Mr. Lacey.

J. F. Kelly succeeds Mason Bros. in gen-
eral trade at Montague.

Bethel & Godfrey have engaged in the
meat business at Freeport.

John Russell, late of Plymouth, will
open a bakery at Reed City.

W. J. Stokes succeeds C. A. Hoxie in the
grocery business at Battle Creek.

E. E. Riopel succeeds Devendorf & Leon-
ard in the drug business at Detroit.

Bennett & Son succeed M. A. Bennett in
the boot and shoe business at Kalamazoo.

Frank O. Lord has moved into his new
brick store at Howard City, and increased
his stock.

C. Clever has sold his interest in the Com-
mercial House at Vermontville to his part-
ner, and will engage in the grocery busi-
ness.

E. C. Jenner & Co., boot and shoe dealers
at Allegan, have dissolved, Mrs. Lottie L.
Ford retiring. The business will be con-
tinued by E. C. Jenner.

Wm. G. Watson & Son, general dealers at
Coopersville, have dissolved, Wm. G. retir-
ing. The business will be continued by
Dudley O. Watson and Peter Devoist, under
the firm name of Watson & Devoist.

Peter Ross, notion and fancy goods dealer
at Wayland, has removed his stock and busi-
ness to Saugatuck, where he will continue in
trade. A. W. Nash will occupy the vacated
side of the store at Wayland with a stock of
boots and shoes.

John Greenop and Robert Lavery, who

have been conducting a grocery business at
Big Rapids under the firm name of J. Green-
up & Co., have dissolved by mutual consent,
and selected T. C. Gardner to wind up the
affairs of the late firm.

STRAY FACTS.

Deciple is a new postoffice in Mecosta
county.

A cigar box factory will be established at
Plainwell.

J. M. Fuller's bank at Boyne City has dis-
continued business.

I. E. Rosenbloom has engaged in the mer-
chant tailoring business at Ionia.

Chicago capitalists will start up the idle
furniture factory at Belding in a few days.

The school seat factory at Battle Creek is
compelled to run thirteen hours a day to fill
orders.

Rhode A. Fulcher succeeds John Fulcher
in the wagon and blacksmith business at
Reed City.

Vermontville people have wisely con-
cluded to abandon the project of establishing a
fruit evaporator there.

The City National Bank is the reorgan-
ized banking firm of Leroy Moore & Co., of
Greenville. Capital \$50,000.

Allegan Gazette: G. W. Howe has taken
his stock to Kalamazoo, but will return and
occupy the store now held by Lilly & Lilly.

The apple market is good at St. Johns.
Horace Hollenbeck is buying 100 bushels a
day and Faxon & Richmond are buying and
shipping as high as 250 bushels daily and
will build an evaporator to dry 300 bushels.

Wylie, Curtis & Co., bankers at Kalkaska,
have sold their business to A. A. Bleazby,
one of the members of the original firm of
Wylie, Bleazby & Co., who will continue the
business. Wylie, Curtis & Co. will consoli-
date their business with Curtis, Watchel &
Co., at Petoskey.

The Galvin Brass and Iron Works, of De-
troit, has been incorporated with a capital
stock of \$100,000, to manufacture all kinds
of brass and iron ware. The incorporators
are Francis Palms, M. W. O'Brien, H. W.
Skinner, F. F. Palms, Thaddeus Galvin,
John Galvin, John W. Strackbein, John Col-
lins, W. S. Armitage and I. T. Keena.

J. Halstead, wagon and carriage maker at
Shelby, has assigned to R. H. Wheeler, G.
W. Woodward and W. H. Churchill. The
reason given for the failure is a large stock
on hand, with a slow sale, and too many ac-
counts with slow-paying farmers. The as-
sets are estimated at \$12,000, and the liabil-
ities are about \$8,000. The business will be
continued.

Allegan Gazette: C. F. Quay is in town,
representing Hold & Hall of Kansas City,
Mo., of the Southwestern Creamery Asso-
ciation. He proposes forming a stock com-
pany to build a creamery in or near town
and finds conditions favorable to the scheme.
Stock is to be subscribed to the amount of
\$6,500, \$1,000 being taken by Hold & Hall,
who erect the building, put in engine and
machinery, and furnish skilled workmen,
everything being ready for operation before
money is paid. Creameries have every
where proved profitable and are very likely
to remain so. Certainly Allegan should
have one.

Purely Personal.

M. C. Russell is rusticiating at Petoskey.
He is expected home about Thursday.

H. B. Fairchild has returned from a visit
at Rochester, N. Y., bringing his wife and
son with him.

Myron S. Goodman, book-keeper for Haz-
eltine, Perkins & Co., is visiting his parents
at Kendallville, Ind. He is expected back
next Monday.

John Caulfield, who has been seriously in-
disposed and confined to his bed for the past
week, is improving and will be about again
in a day or two.

Messrs. D. D. Cody, Willard Barnhart and
O. A. Ball extended their northwestern trip
as far as Fargo, returning last Saturday.
They report a magnificent trip, and their
looks do not belie their words.

In connection with the recent wedding of
Henry Royce, head clerk at Bradstreets', a
good story is told. It seems that four of the
groom's friends—Frank Jewell, John J.
Sours, Michael H. Ducey and Frank H.
Wheeler—conceived the idea of presenting
him with an easy chair, as a token of their
friendship. One of the quartette was in-
structed to make the purchase, settle the
bill, and pro rate the expense among the
others. He made the purchase, as directed,
and ordered the bill sent to him. By some
combination of circumstances, however, the
bill was delivered with the chair to the home
of the bride, just before the ceremony. And
now the boys have resolved to boycott an
establishment that "gives them away" in
such a manner.

Grew Old too Late in Life.

"Yes, sir, I'm pretty sick; not feeling well
at all," said an old fruit vender, as he settled
down in the corner of a door and fanned
himself with a tattered straw hat.
"What's the matter with you?" asked a
by-stander.

"Well, it's mostly old age; I'm ninety-two
years old. If it only had come on when I
was young I think I could have stood it."

The merchant who advertises catches the
early trade and enjoys a prosperous trade;
the one who does not advertise, sooner or
later takes up his residence in Canada, Aus-
tralia or Obscurity.

Dealers having potatoes, apples and eggs
for sale would do well to correspond with
F. J. Lamb & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Non-Explosive Lamp company of
Cleveland has exploded. This is another ar-
gument against our trade-mark system.

The Gripsack Brigade.

Geo. Owen is bound northward, and will
spend Sunday in Petoskey.

A. M. Sprague, southern representative
for S. A. Welling, spent Saturday in the
city.

A. C. Crookston has returned from a visit
to his old home at Palmyra, where he spent
about ten days.

Frank Emery is spending the present week
in Chicago, and can be addressed in care of
Gray, Burt & Kingman.

Cass Bradford has moved into his new
home at 75 Mount Vernon street, where he
is pleasantly and comfortably situated.

Members of Post A, and all traveling men
interested in the success of the organization,
should not fail to attend the special meeting
at Sweet's Hotel Saturday evening, as mat-
ters of importance will come up for action.

Frank E. Chase has leased the north ten-
ement in LeGrand Peirce's new residence
block on Ottawa street, and is arranging to
have it in readiness for occupancy by Octob-
er 1, at which time he will go to Cape Cod
for his wife and daughter.

It is now the fashion of commercial trav-
elers of standing to take their wives with
them on their business missionary trips. In
this respect, as in all other matters, the
fashion is very popular with the wives, and
they hope there will be no change in style
for an indefinite period.

"Did you know that Algernon had about
concluded to go into the hotel business?"
asked a friend of A. E. White, Cody, Ball &
Co.'s city man, the other day. "You see
Algernon takes a ride now every evening, in
order to get his trotter in proper trim to enter
the 2:30 class at the next race, and frequent-
ly he does not get home until the remainder
of the family have retired. The other even-
ing he was surprised to find a stranger
asleep in the best parlor, and speedily
brought the intruder from the land of
dreams by the vigorous exercise of the mus-
cles in one leg. On being asked what he
wanted, the stranger replied that he was
waiting to be shown to a room, having mis-
taken the house for a hotel. Algernon's home,
you remember, is the old Campau home-
stead out on South Division street, and the
man is not to be blamed for supposing he
had run across a convenient stopping place."

The most expensive butter in all Europe
is made in the district of Isigny, in Normandy.
A correspondent says that it sells by
auction in Paris during the winter at about
75 cents per pound, wholesale, sometimes
reaching 85 cents. During the summer sea-
son it often falls in price to 50 cents per
pound. Its superiority is due to the extra-
ordinary care observed in its manufacture.
Again, the hand never touches the butter;
it is beaten up in cloths and the utensils are
clean.

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

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

Uppers, 1 inch.....	per M \$44.00
Uppers, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch.....	46.00
Selects, 1 inch.....	35.00
Selects, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch.....	38.00
Fine Common, 1 inch.....	30.00
Shop, 1 inch.....	20.00
Fine Common, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch.....	32.00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	16.00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	17.00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	15.00
No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	17.00
No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	17.00
No. 1 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	15.00
No. 1 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	16.00
No. 1 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	17.00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	12.00
No. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	13.50
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No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	12.00
No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	14.50
No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	11.50
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Drugs & Medicines

CROQUET STILL POPULAR.

Recent Improvements in Mallets and Balls.

A brisk young clerk at a leading city establishment unbosomed himself, on the subject broached, in the following fashion:

"Very few Grand Rapids people are aware of the extent to which croquet is played in some parts of the country. Our experience in furnishing goods to people interested in athletic sports has been that Grand Rapids starts in with a rush on new games, play them frantically for a short time, and then gives them up altogether. Croquet, as usually played, is a game of small possibilities, but experts have brought it to a state of great perfection."

"Are there any improvements in the game?"

"None in the wickets, but great improvements in the balls and mallets. The wickets are, as formerly, set in pegs driven into the ground. This is the latest thing in mallets," he added, handing one over the counter.

It was unlike the ordinary croquet mallet. The head was as long as the handle if not a little longer. The head was made of lignum vitae, bound at either end with a strip of brass an inch wide. On the ends, and held in place by the brass rims, were two leather disks, each about one-sixteenth of an inch thick. It is asserted that they act on the end of the croquet mallet exactly as the tip does on a billiard cue. The head of this mallet was about two inches in diameter and a foot and a half long. The handle was of lighter wood than the head. To play with it one would have to stoop over very much. But this, it is said, is the accustomed attitude of expert croquet players. They stand with the toes of their feet in a line with the shot they wish to make, and then lean over, resting the left hand upon the left knee. They are then directly over the ball and swing the mallet accurately in line. Their playing is very much like that of an expert billiardist, and they indulge in split shots and caroms, and send their balls whirling through the air in a manner that would amaze old fashioned croquet players.

The latest croquet balls are made of solid rubber, and cost \$2 apiece. Next in order are boxwood balls, which are sold at seventy-five cents apiece. There is very little springiness in the rubber ball, and it is almost as heavy as the wooden one. It is asserted that more difficult and accurate playing can be done with the rubber balls than with any other kind.

"It is said," the clerk remarked, "that when croquet once gets a grip on a man he is gone. All sorts of men play the game well, from clergymen to athletes, though I confess there are very few men of the latter who ever take a liking for it. As a rule, however, there is not enough excitement about it to tempt people into following it very far."

Secretary Jenson's Final Appeal to Michigan Druggists.

The Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association will hold its second annual meeting in Detroit, on Tuesday Sept. 9, 10 and 11. There will probably be an attendance of 300 or more, 110 applications having been received to date. The magnificent exhibits exhibited by the leading manufacturers and wholesale druggists at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Milwaukee, will be shipped to Detroit; and, besides, a large number who did not exhibit at Milwaukee will do so here. This alone will repay any retail druggist for the time and money spent in attending. It is very important that we should secure proper legislation. Self preservation is one of nature's first laws. A member of the Pharmacy Board of an adjoining State recently said that at the last meeting of the board out of seventeen applicants four passed. Now reflect for a moment! What does that mean? It means simply this, that those who are not qualified in other States are here and that we must put up with having all that incompetent overflow thrust upon us, if we do not do as our neighbors have done—secure the enactment of a Pharmacy bill. We want an expression of the representative druggists of the State in favor of the bill strong enough to impress upon the Legislature the fact that we are in earnest, therefore, a large attendance is desired. Coming together once a year and discussing scientific subjects as well as trade interests is certainly very pleasant. We meet old friends and make many new acquaintances. It also creates a better general feeling among us all. We return to our homes with new ideas, and a large amount of knowledge gathered from the experience of others, feeling that we are better prepared than ever before for the year's work before us. Again I ask every druggist in the State of Michigan to attend our annual meeting in Detroit Sept. 9, and join us in membership. I have assurances from the Detroit druggists that you will all be royally entertained. Reduced rates on all railroads can be obtained by addressing me.

JACOB JESSON, Secretary.

Muskegon, Mich.

A "scientific crank" has been going about the country trying to secure the attention of leading medical journals with his unique method of curing all diseases. The process is the complete filtering of the patient's blood—in a vacuum—thereby removing all deleterious substances. He has a machine, one mouth of which he applies to a vein and the other to an artery. He says, "the blood's got to go through my filter or the man will die." He is a well educated person, of good address, and asks for nothing.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

C. C. Lord, Howard City.
C. C. Bailey, Fife Lake.
P. V. Smith, Chester.
Jackson Coon, Rockford.
H. Austin, Walker.
Hoag & Judson, Cannonburg.
Ed. Roys, of Roys Bros., Cedar Springs.
D. H. Lord, Howard City.
J. W. Braginton, Hopkins.
R. B. McCulloch, Berlin.
John Giles & Co., Lowell.
W. W. Peirce, Moline.
G. B. Chambers, Wayland.
C. H. Deming, Dutton.
F. O. Lord, Howard City.
C. Stone, Cedar Springs.
Green & Green, Byron Center.
Walter Struik, Forest Grove.
Kellogg & Potter, Grandville.
Henry DeKline, Jamestown.
T. W. Provin, Cedar Springs.
Jay Marlatt, Berlin.
Seville & McAuley, Edgerton.
Andrew Bros., Jemisonville.
Waite Bros., Hudsonville.
E. P. Barnard, buyer New Era Lumber Co., New Era.

Theron Stafford, Ravenna.
U. S. Monroe, Berlin.
John W. Mead, Berlin.
Baron & TenHoor, Forest Grove.
Thos. Snedley, Smedley Bros., Bauer.
Paine & Field, Englishville.
C. O. Bostwick & Son, Cannonburg.
Henry Henkel, Maple Hill.
C. H. Walbrink, Allendale.
O. Green, Martin.
J. W. Closshouse, Grandville.
J. C. Renbow, Cannonburg.
W. S. Root, Talmadge.
Mr. Pipp, Gaylord & Pipp, Pierson.
J. Barnes, Austerlitz.
Bert Thicker, Hastings.
J. Omler, Wright.
C. Bergin, Lowell.
Norman Harris, Big Springs.
G. J. Shackleton, Lisbon.
John J. Ely, Rockford.
Henry Strope, Morley.
Spring & Lindley, Bailey.
Wm. Vermeulen, Beaver Dam.
Stauffer & Salisbury, Hastings.
Mrs. C. E. Kellogg, Grandville.
I. S. Boise, Hastings.
B. F. Hall, Fennville.
M. P. Shields, Hilliards.
David Phillips, Howard City.
Geo. W. Bevin, Tustin.
Adam Newell, Tustin.
Sisson & Lilley, Lilley Junction.
M. J. Howard, Englishville.
Wm. McMullen, Wood Lake.
B. M. Dennison, East Paris.
T. J. Sheridan, Lockwood.
Wm. Hill, Morley.
Sisson & Lilley, Spring Lake.
J. H. Moores, Fife Lake.
Walling Bros., Lamont.
John Guntra, Lamont.
Fred Jacobs, Newaygo.
L. E. Paige, Paige & Anderson, Sparta.
Byron Dickenson, Hastings.
A. B. Gates, Rockford.
W. W. Pierce, Moline.
A. B. Johnson, Lowell.
S. Frost, McBrides.
Mr. Furber, Furber & Kidder, Hopkins.
C. J. Shackleton, Lisbon.
Mr. Sherman, manager of Grand Haven Lumber Co., Stanton.
C. Cole, Ada.
W. S. Barton, Bridgeton.
P. B. Newton, Steele & Newton, Advance.
Dickinson & Raymond, Fennville.
Mr. Montgomery, of Montgomery, Hair & Giddings, Paris.

John Colby, of Colby & Co., Rockford.
J. S. Barker, Sand Lake.
John Scott, Lowell.
E. Rutan, Greenville.
G. W. Bartlett, Bridgeton.
Mr. Patrick, of Patrick & Co., Leroy.
W. W. Kelley, Hastings.
Alex Patterson, Dorris.
Mr. Teachout, of Teachout & Roedel, White Cloud.
R. H. Woodin, Sparta.
A. T. Linderman, Whitehall.
J. A. Wilson, Hastings.
J. E. Patterson, Whitehall.
E. E. Chase, Lowell.
J. Glupker, Zutphen.
W. F. Rice, Alpine.
Wm. Parks, Alpine.
A. B. Sunderland, Lowell.
Jay Marlatt, Berlin.
A. & L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.
Mr. Walbrink, of I. J. Quick & Co., Allendale.

The Wheat Prospect.
S. W. Tallmadge, of Milwaukee, the well-known crop statistician, puts the wheat crop of the country for 1884 at 530,000,000 bushels, or 25,000,000 more than the largest heretofore crop, 130,000,000 more than the crop of 1883, and 80,000,000 more than the average crop of the past five years! Of this crop Great Britain takes yearly from one-sixth to one-fifth, while continental Europe takes scarcely a quarter to a third of the amount taken by Great Britain. The disparity in corn and provisions taken by Great Britain and the continent of Europe respectively is still greater, especially in the case of provisions. Thus, in 1883 Great Britain and dependencies took from us in provisions to the value of about \$71,150,000, and France and Germany to the value of only \$10,500,000 out of a total of \$96,500,000 exported. While our export trade to continental Europe is falling off, to Great Britain it is increasing at an enormous ratio. Thus in 1848 we exported but about half a million bushels of wheat to Great Britain, and in 1883, a bad year with us, nearly ninety millions of bushels.

Druggists attending the meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association at Detroit can find no more convenient and desirable place to stop at than at "The Brunswick," corner of State and Griswold streets. Street cars leave the Central Depot for the hotel every six minutes, and guests are assured that they will receive every attention possible.

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JACOB JESSON, Secretary.

Muskegon, Mich.

A "scientific crank" has been going about the country trying to secure the attention of leading medical journals with his unique method of curing all diseases. The process is the complete filtering of the patient's blood—in a vacuum—thereby removing all deleterious substances. He has a machine, one mouth of which he applies to a vein and the other to an artery. He says, "the blood's got to go through my filter or the man will die." He is a well educated person, of good address, and asks for nothing.

OPINIONS ABOUT OVID.

One of the Banner Inland Towns of Michigan.

There are few towns in the State that impress the casual observer with such an air of stability and permanent growth as Ovid. Of course the principal reason of this is the backing possessed by the place in the shape of a substantial farming community extending for miles in every direction; but no little credit should be awarded the tradesmen of Ovid for their public spiritedness in erecting business blocks that would not appear to disadvantage in towns twice its size, and for their enterprise in carrying stocks, and offering prices, that prevent any trade naturally tributary to Ovid from being diverted to rival business points. The merchants of Ovid, as a class, are unusually wide awake and progressive, and have the reputation of leaving no stone unturned that would tend to enhance the beauty, population, or business standing of the community.

Ovid recently received a black eye in the shape of the failure of a bank, mercantile establishment and manufactory, but as all three of these institutions were insolvent, the result was inevitable and was sure to come sooner or later. The remaining business houses suffer more or less from the forced collection of all accounts due the bankrupt firms, but the distrust engendered by the failures has gradually worn away, and a better feeling prevails than the place has known for years.

Scotfield & Cooper, the manufacturing firm which recently assigned, have offered the assignee for Saur & White \$20,000 for their mortgage for \$27,000 and 20 per cent. in full settlement to the other creditors. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the latter to accept the offer, but it is understood that Assignee Darragh will positively refuse anything less than the face of the mortgage, as the property covered is inventoried at about \$40,000.

Recognizing the crying necessity for better banking facilities, the business men of the place are moving to secure the organization of a national bank. The effect of such an institution would be to revive the drooping energies of the place, and give the business of the community an impetus that would be felt for a long time to come.

"Speaking of banks," says a leading citizen, "reminds me of the run on our bank here away back in the fall of 1873. Jim Darragh was at that time our only banker, and Jay Cooke was his New York correspondent. When Cooke failed, the people became alarmed, and made a run on the bank. Jim stood up manfully under the ordeal, but after a few hours he saw that some strategy would have to be adopted, or the bank would have to close doors. He accordingly approached A. H. Frisbee, who is our richest man and has the confidence of every one for twenty miles roundabout. The old gentleman replied that he had no money, but would sign any papers that would help the bank out of the present difficulty. But Darragh had another way of quieting the apprehensions of his depositors, and imparted it to Frisbee, about as follows: 'These people have no place to put their money, and they all know you. Stand out in front of the bank, and ask them to lend you their money, as they draw it out. They will all place it in your hands, and as fast as you get four or five thousand turn it over to me on deposit.' The old gentleman gladly did as directed, and the result was exactly what Darragh had predicted. After about \$9,000 had been drawn out, the people saw that Frisbee stood behind the bank, and the run ceased."

If there is one thing, more than another, in which the people of Ovid can take a commendable degree of pride, it is their representative newspaper, the *Union*. Conducted as too few newspapers are—on purely business principles—it has attained a circulation and influence second to no other country journal in the State, and richly deserves the unusual success it has achieved.

VISITING SALESMEN.

Representatives of the following houses have been in town since our last issue: Harry Nelson, D. H. McAlpin & Co., New York.
W. R. Keasey, Chicago.
Richard B. Sheeran, Detroit.

OYSTERS!

We duplicate Chicago and Detroit prices and guarantee as strictly fresh stock and as well filled cans as any in the market—at bottom prices.

SEEDS!

Clover, Timothy and all kinds field seeds at bottom prices. Write for quotations when in need of seeds.

Oranges and Lemons

Green and Dried Fruits, Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of Produce.

MOSELEY BROS.,

122 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

DO YOU KNOW

—THAT—

Lorillard's Climax

PLUG TOBACCO

With Red Tin Tag, is the best? Is the purest; is never adulterated with glucose, barites, molasses or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with many other tobaccos! Lorillard's Rose Leaf Fine Cut Tobacco is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing quality is second to none.

Lorillard's Famous Snuffs have been used for over 124 years, and are sold to a larger extent than any others.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Oil Anise.			
Declined—Nothing.			
ACIDS.			
Acetic, No. 8.	10	9	10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040)	30	27	30
Carbonic	11	10	11
Muriatic 18 deg.	3	2	3
Nitric 36 deg.	11	10	11
Oxalic	14½	13	14½
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3	2	3
Aqua 16 deg or 31.	6	5	6
Benzoic, English.	10	9	10
Benzoic, German.	12	10	12
Tannic	15	14	15
AMMONIA.			
Carbonate	15	15	18
Muriate (Powd. 25c)	14	14	14
Aqua 18 deg or 41.	6	6	7
Aqua 18 deg or 41.	7	7	8
BALSAMS.			
Copaiba	50	50	50
Flr	50	50	50
Peru	250	250	250
Tolu	50	50	50
BARKS.			
Cassia, in mats (Pow'd 20c)	12	12	12
Cinchona, yellow.	18	18	18
Elm, select.	15	15	15
Elm, ground, pure.	15	15	15
Elm, powdered, pure.	15	15	15
Sassafras, of root.	10	10	10
Wild Cherry, select.	12	12	12
Bayberry powdered.	20	20	20
Hemlock powdered.	18	18	18
Wahoo	30	30	30
Soap ground.	12	12	12
BERRIES.			
Cubeb, prime (Powd 80c)	6	6	7
Juniper	6	6	7
Prickly Ash.	10	10	10
EXTRACTS.			
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c)	37	37	37
Licorice, powdered, pure.	27	27	27
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	9	9	9
Murwood, 1s (25 lb boxes)	12	12	12
Logwood, ½s do	13	13	13
Logwood, ¼s do	15	15	15
Logwood, ass'd do	14	14	14
Fluid Extracts—25 ¢ cent. off list.			
FLOWERS.			
Arnica.	10	10	11
Chamomile, Roman.	25	25	25
Chamomile, German.	25	25	25
GUMS.			
Aloes, Barbadoes.	600	600	75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 24c)	18	18	18
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c)	50	50	50
Ammoniac.	280	280	30
Arabic, extra select.	60	60	60
Arabic, powdered select.	60	60	60
Arabic, 1st picked.	50	50	50
Arabic, 3d picked.	40	40	40
Arabic, sifted sorts.	35	35	35
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c)	30	30	30
Benzoine	550	550	60
Camphor	210	210	210
Catechu, 1s (1/2 lb, 1/4 lb, 1/8 lb)	13	13	13
Euphorbium powdered.	350	350	40
Galbanum strained.	80	80	80
Gamboge.	900	900	100
Guaiac, prime (Powd 45c)	35	35	35
Kino (Powdered, 30c)	20	20	20
Mastic.	40	40	40
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 40c)	40	40	40
Opium, pure (Powd \$6.00)	4	4	4
Shellac, Campbell's.	30	30	30
Shellac, English.	30	30	30
Shellac, native.	24	24	24
Shellac, bleached.	30	30	30
Tragacanth	30	30	30
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.			
Hoarhound	25	25	25
Lobelia	25	25	25
Peppermint	25	25	25
Rue.	25	25	25
Sage	25	25	25
Sweet Majoram.	25	25	25
Tanzy	25	25	25
Thyme	25	25	25
Wormwood	25	25	25
IRON.			
Citrate and Quinine	6	6	6
Solution mar., for tinctures.	7	7	7
Sulphate, pure crystal.	80	80	80
Citrate	70	70	70
Phosphate	65	65	65
LEAVES.			
Buchu, short (Powd 25c)	12	12	12
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 1/4 lb, 12c)	18	18	18
Senna, Alex, natural.	18	18	18
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled.	20	20	20
Senna, powdered.	16	16	16
Senna tinnivell.	10	10	10
Uva Ursi.	10	10	10
Belladonna.	35	35	35
Coccoloba.	30	30	30
Henbane	30	30	30
Rose, red.	25	25	25
LIQUORS.			
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky 2.00	62	62	62
Druggists' Favorite Rye	1.75	1.75	1.75
Whisky, other brands.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gin, Old Tom	1.35	1.35	1.35
Gin, Holland	2.00	2.00	2.00
Brandy	1.75	1.75	1.75
Catawba Wines.	1.25	1.25	1.25
Port Wines.	1.35	1.35	1.35
MAGNESIA.			
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.	23	23	23
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	27	27	27
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.	2	2	2
Calcined	70	70	70
OILS.			
Almond, sweet.	45	45	45
Amber, rectified.	45	45	45
Anise.	2	2	2
Bay 1/2 oz.	50	50	50
Bergamot.	2	2	2
Castor.	18	18	18
Croton.	2	2	2
Cajuput	75	75	75
Cassia	1	1	1
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c)	1	1	1
Citronella	85	85	85
Cloves.	1	1	1
Cubebs, P. & W.	6	6	6
Erigeron	1	1	1
Fireweed.	2	2	2
Geranium 1/2 oz.	75	75	75
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c)	1	1	1
Juniper wood.	50	50	50
Juniper berries.	2	2	2
Lavender flowers, French.	2	2	2
Lavender garden do	1	1	1
Lavender spike do	1	1	1
Lemon, new crop.	1	1	1
Lemon, Sanderson's.	1	1	1
Lemongrass.	80	80	80
Origanum, red flowers, French.	1	1	1
Origanum, No. 1.	1	1	1
Pennyroyal.	2	2	2
Peppermint, white.	3	3	3
Rose 1/2 oz.	9	9	9
Rosemary, French (Flowers 65c)	4	4	4
Sandal Wood, German.	4	4	4
Sassafras.	7	7	7
Tansy	4	4	4
Tar (by gal 60c)	10	10	10
Wintergreen	2	2	2
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$6.50)	4	4	4
Savin.	1	1	1
Cod Liver, filtered.	2	2	2
Cod Liver, best.	3	3	3
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 16	6	6	6
Live, Malaga.	2	2	2
Olive.	2	2	2
Salad	65	65	65
Rose, Immen's.	9	9	9
POTASSIUM.			
Bicromate.	14	14	14
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	35	35	35
Chloride, cryst. (Powd 22c)	1	1	1
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	1	1	1
Prussiate yellow.	30	30	30
ROOTS.			
Alkanet.	15	15	15
Althea, cut.	27	27	27
Asow, 31.	25	25	25
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2 & 1/4 lb.	35	35	35
Blood (Powd 18c)	12	12	12
Calamus, peeled.	18	18	18
Camus, German white, peeled.	38	38	38
Elecampane, powdered.	23	23	23
Gentian (Powd 14c)	13	13	13
Ginger, African (Powd 18c)	3	3	3
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	20	20	20
Golden Seal (Powd 40c)	15	15	15
Hellebore, white, powdered.	32	32	32
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.	1	1	1
Jalap, powdered.	37½	37½	37½
Licorice, select (Powd 12½c)	15	15	15
Licorice, extra select.	15	15	15
Rh, true.	35	35	35
Rhei, from select to choice.	1	1	1
Rhei, powdered 1s.	1	1	1
Rhei, choice cut fngers.	2	2	2
Serpentaria.	50	50	50
Seneka.	65	65	65

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, SEPTEMBER 10, 1884.

THE LARGEST TOBACCO MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

Composition of Tobacco and Who Produces It.

From the Grocer and Country Merchant.

Consumers generally give little thought to the magnitude of the tobacco business, and it is only by actual figures that they can be made to comprehend its importance. Even then the average mind is bewildered at the figures. P. LORILLARD & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated CLIMAX, Red Tin Tag Plug Tobacco, and the largest manufacturers of tobacco in the world, produce about one-sixth of all the tobacco consumed in this country, although there are 773 other manufacturers in the United States. The total consumption in this country, according to actual statistics for 1883, was 139,783,782 pounds, of which P. Lorillard & Co. furnished 24,747,289 pounds as follows:

Pounds.	
Plug Tobacco.....	19,028,456
Fine Cut.....	2,230,444
Smoking.....	2,375,984
Snuff.....	1,109,398

This is equivalent to about \$3,000 pounds per day for every working day in the year. The tax paid to the Government on this product by the above firm the last year was \$2,581,999.65, or \$8,606 for each working day of the year. Astonishing as these figures appear, the firm is annually increasing its product, the increase for 1883 over that of 1882 being 5,341,000 pounds.

Who will claim in the face of these figures that tobacco has not become a necessity instead of being a luxury, as it has been so long regarded?

Settling With a Mourning Widow.

From the Wall Street News.

One of the steamers plying between Detroit and Cleveland ran over a skiff one night and drowned the occupant. When he had been identified, the agent called upon his wife to see if a settlement could not be made. She was not in tears nor prostrated with grief. On the contrary, she was at the washtub and in good humor. When the matter was broached, she said:

"Well, now, my husband took home the washings, brought in the coal, and was of use in several other ways, and his death was quite a loss to me."

"About what sum do you feel would make you good?" he asked.

"Now, then, be honest with me," she replied after taking a moment to think. "How much will a bang-up bridal 'tower' from here to Niagara Falls and back cost?"

"Well, \$300 ought to put you through first class and give you three days at the Falls."

"Well, say \$350. That gives me money for my shoes and a bonnet, and I may want to dye my hair and buy some stockings."

The money was handed over and a receipt taken, and the "tower" took place the next week.

Have Learned a Lesson.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"I believe," said a lawyer the other day, when speaking of the depression in business, "that the general mercantile business of Detroit is on as solid footing as can be found anywhere in the country. Up to four or five years ago almost every one of our merchants was dabbling in silver stock, futures, new railroad lines or some other outside matters. Nearly every failure you can name in the last ten years can be traced directly to outside speculations. You will now have to hunt a long time to find any merchant of standing who has any speculation on hand. Our failures for the last three years have been very few, and every single one of them can be traced to something beyond business depressions. One of the largest failures was caused by a partner drawing over \$40,000 out of the business to buy silver stock which isn't to-day worth one twentieth of its face value."

Would Rather Have Whisky.

While Gen. Sherman was lying in front of Atlanta, and while a "military necessity" suggested to every man the propriety of hugging the bottom of the ditch, says the Arkansas Traveler, a committee of evangelists called on the general.

"My dear general," said the spokesman, "we have come to see you on important business. We would like to get a special train to bring in a load of ministers and tracts."

"Humph," grunted the general, "I'd a thundering sight rather give you a special train to bring down a load of whisky. You fellows are enough to scare an army to death."

How to Make a Filter.

In response to a request for directions to make a cheap filter, the Industrial World presents the following:

Take an earthenware jar with a hole in the bottom in which to put a tap. Place a perforated board half way inside the filter, and nearly fill the top space with charcoal. This is a cheap but very serviceable filter, and one that can be depended on.

Louis Reynolds has sold his interest in the Bank of Charlevoix and returned to his old home at Maple Rapids. The bank will hereafter be known as Brown & Co.

MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.

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

LIST OF OFFICERS:

President—RANSOM W. HAWLEY, of Detroit.
Vice-Presidents—CHAS. E. SNEDEKER, Detroit;
L. W. ATKINS, Grand Rapids; I. N. ALEXANDER, Lansing; U. S. LORD, Kalamazoo; H. E. MEEKER, Bay City.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. N. MEREDITH, Detroit.
Board of Trustees, For One Year—J. C. PONTIUS, Chairman, S. A. MUNGER, H. K. WHITE
For Two Years—D. MORRIS, A. W. CULVER.

RETAILERS,

If you are selling goods to make a profit, sell

LAVINE

WASHING POWDER.

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

Hartford Chemical Co.

HAWINS & PERRY

STATE AGENTS,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

KEMINK, JONES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Perfumes,

Colognes, Hair Oils,

Flavoring Extracts,

Baking Powders,

Bluings, Etc., Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

KEMINK'S

"Red Bark Bitters"

—AND—

The Oriole Manufacturing Co.

78 West Bridge Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

COLE & STONE,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

GENTS' FINE SHIRTS.

Samples and Prices will be Sent to Close

Buyers in our Line.

Address,

Marshall - Mich.

SEEDS

—FOR THE—

FIELD AND GARDEN,

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT THE—

SEED STORE,

91 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. T. LAMOREAUX, Agent.

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,

—THE—

GREAT WATCH MAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER,

44 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN

F. J. DETTENTHALER,

WHOLESALE

OYSTERS, FISH,

—AND—

CANNED GOODS.

117 Monroe St., Grand Rapids.

I will quote you until further notice as follows: Extra Selects, 38; Selects, 33; Standards, 25; Favorites, 22.

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 Coccoanuts, and compete with any market.

Cigars

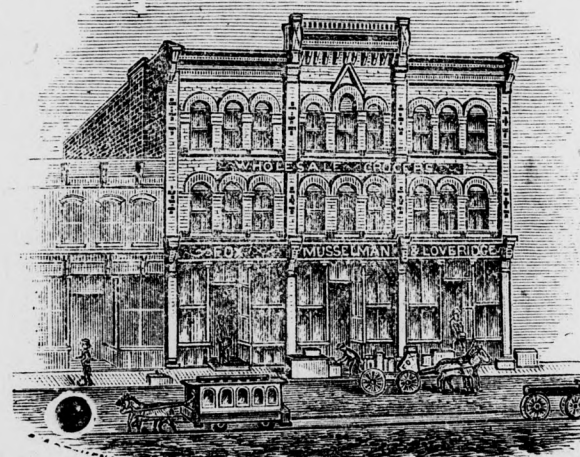
We are agents for Gordon's celebrated Wag Jaws, Olympian, D. F., and many other well-known brands and carry a full line of his goods at factory prices.

Fruit

We handle Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Figs, Dates, Etc., in large quantities from first-hands and are headquarters for everything in our line.

PUTNAM & BROOKS.

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,



WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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

—WE ARE FACTORY AGENTS FOR—

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

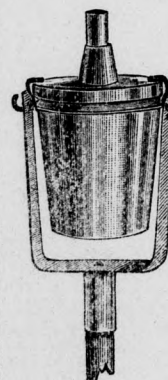
Our stock of Teas, Coffees and Syrups is Always Complete.

—WE MAKE SPECIAL CLAIM FOR OUR—

Tobaccos, Vinegars and Spices!!

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



BARBOUR'S CAMPAIGN TORCH

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

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

A Child can Put them together in one Minute.

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

WILL BURN FOR FIVE HOURS.

Ask for price or send for sample order.

FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.,

10 and 12 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hercules Powder!

THE GREAT

STUMP AND ROCK ANNIHILATOR!

SEND FOR PRICES.

JOHN CAULFIELD,

General Wholesale Dealer.

REMOVAL!

Coal, Wood, Lime, Cement, Sewer Pipe, Etc,

Office removed to 3 Canal street, Basement.

A. B. KNOWLSON.

WM. SEARS & CO.

Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

37, 39 & 41 Kent Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

F. J. LAMB & COMPANY,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Butter, Cheese, Eggs,

Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Etc.

State Agent for the Lima Patent Egg Cases and Fillers.

NO. 8 AND 10 IONIA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS. - MICHIGAN.

PECK BROS.,

Wholesale Druggists

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

We Employ No Travelers. Send for Prices.

129 and 131 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids - Mich.

SPRINC & COMPANY

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FANCY AND

STAPLE DRY GOODS

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street.

Grand Rapids, - - Michigan.

The Michigan Tradesman.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Campbell vs. Higginbotham, administrator of R. Mapel, decides that when no special contract is made between attorney and client, their relations as such terminate with the death of the latter, and the statute of limitations begins to run from that time.

ADVERSE POSSESSION.

The open and exclusive use of real property for the purpose to which it is ordinarily fit or adapted, constitutes adverse possession; and the erection of a fence or other artificial boundary to indicate the limits of such possession, is not essential thereto. So held by United States Circuit Court, District of Oregon.

RIPIARIAN RIGHTS.

In a suit by a riparian proprietor for damage done by sawdust brought to his land by the stream from the defendant's mill, the question whether the defendant's use of the stream for carrying off the dust is reasonable or not, is a question of fact depending upon the circumstances of the case, including the purposes old and new for which the stream is used by each party, the amount of the defendant's benefit, the amount of the plaintiff's damage, and all the causes of the damage.—Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

LIEN OF CREDITORS.

In law, the first entry of judgment is always a first lien, provided due diligence has been made in making the levy. This is also true as regards partners. A mortgage on the individual property of one partner was foreclosed, and both an individual creditor and a firm creditor claimed the surplus money. Both had judgments, the latter being the first entered. The former claimed a preference as an individual creditor, but was defeated, and carried the case, London vs. Ball, to the Supreme Court of Indiana, where the judgment was affirmed, on the following opinion: "It is not doubted that the general rule is that partnership creditors are postponed as to individual property, and individual creditors preferred. But this general rule does not apply where a lien has been obtained by judgment rendered prior to the creation of the individual debt."

INDORSEMENT.

A certificate on the back of a note by the maker (who was also the payee) of the nature of the consideration of his own property and financial ability was held not to prevent his signature to such certificate from having the force of an indorsement so as to make the note negotiable and to transfer the title to a bona fide holder for value—Dunning vs. Heller, decided by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Regarding the words over the indorsement amount to a contract. They contain a statement as to the indorser's pecuniary responsibility and the consideration of the note. It was unnecessary and perhaps foolish for the maker to put all over his signature as indorser, but he has done it, and as it does not vary his contract as maker and indorser we are unable to say as the court said: "We now think the words over the indorsement a matter of law that the note was not indorsed as required by the commercial law."

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT—REVISED STATUTES CONSTRUED.

A, a patentee, having put his patented article upon the market without marking it "patented" as required by section 4,900, Revised Statutes, D, without notice of the patent, from time to time for a number of years infringed upon it. In 1875, while making a steam condenser having in it the patented article, he was notified for the first time that it was patented, whereupon he immediately offered to pay the established royalty for all the patented article he had already introduced into that condenser, and for enough more to finish it; but the patentee refused to accept the offer unless D would pay the entire royalty for all previous infringements made without notice of patent, which D refused to do and proceeded to finish the condenser, using sufficient of the patented article for that purpose but did not otherwise infringe the patent after, whereupon A brought suit for infringement in the United States Circuit Court, District of California, which, on trial, held that defendant was only liable for the infringement arising from the making and selling the condenser finished after receiving actual notice of the patent.

A Telephone Fraud.

Irate Customer—"Why can't you fellows be honest? That telephone you put up in my office is a fraud. You said that words could be distinctly heard for twenty miles." Telephone Man—"Well, they can." "They can't, I say. They can't be heard five blocks." "Oh, you are mistaken." "But I am not. I yelled myself hoarse at a man last evening only five blocks away, and he could not hear a word I said. He said so." "Queer, very queer; but, by the way, what was it you said to him?" "I asked him when he would be around to square up his account."

Pop corn is placarded in the Crystal Palace, London, as "sold to the nobility."

A Brave Man.
"There goes a brave man," said a citizen pointing to a passer-by. "He is one of the bravest men I have ever seen."
"Was he in the army?" some one asked.
"I don't know."
"Then I suppose you have known him to distinguish himself in personal encounters?"
"Not particularly."
"Why, then, do you regard him as a brave man?"
"Well, you see, some time ago, I got a divorce from my wife."
"Yes."
"That man married her."

Looking at Future Possibilities.
"But, dear papa, Adolphus and I do love each other so dearly."
"I can't help that, Angelina. I tell you you can't marry him."
"I don't see what objection you can possibly have to him, dear papa."
"Objection enough. I want you to live at home always, and not in Canada."
"Who said anything about living in Canada, dear papa?"
"Nobody said anything about it, but isn't Adolphus a bank cashier, and don't that make it likely you will ultimately live there?"

Disqualified for a Bank Examiner.
"Please give me a little something to get a meal?"
"Why don't you work for a living?"
"Don't you see that I am hopelessly blind? I can't."
"Yes you can. There are plenty of businesses you might conduct?"
"What, for instance?"
"Well, you are eminently qualified for the position of a bank examiner."
"No, I am not. My blindness may be all right for it, but when I was young I was good at figures, and that would disqualify me if nothing else would."

Down to a Fine Point.
Lover of antique—"What is the price of that Louis XIV cabinet?"
Bric-a-brac Dealer—"Five hundred dollars."
"Mercy! Why, a friend of mine got one just like that for \$150."
"Where?"
"At Millburgville, Conn."
"Oh! of course. You can't expect us to compete with Millburgville."
"And why not?"
"That's where they make 'em."

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.



PERKINS & HESS,
—DEALERS IN—
Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,
NOS. 122 and 124 LOUIS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Hamilton Carhartt & Co.,
WHOLESALE
Men's Furnishing Goods
MANUFACTURERS OF
The "Carhartt" Pantaloons, Overalls, Engineers' Jackets, Jumpers' Shirts, etc. Upon our manufactured goods, we guarantee to save the trade the Jobbers' Profits. Samples sent for Comparison.
118 Jefferson Ave. Detroit.

FIRST ON DECK
With OYSTERS, as usual. We shall receive the first shipment from Baltimore on Sept. 4th, of the Old Reliable

MANOKEN BRAND,
which are the best filled cans in market, and will continue to receive them daily by express. Present price will be 25 cts for Standards and 35 cts for Selects.
Also Agent for Murphy & Edgett's Celebrated Deviled Crabs.
Yours Truly,
I. O. GREEN.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

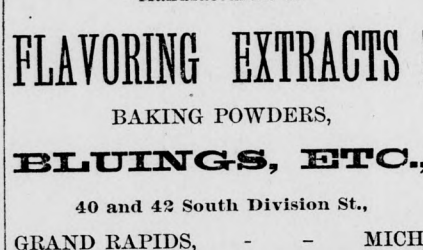
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WHOLESALE
Hats, Caps and Furs
54 MONROE STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
We carry a Large Stock, and Guarantee Prices as Low as Chicago and Detroit.

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FLAVORING EXTRACTS!
BAKING POWDERS,
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COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.
A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows:
Ohio White Lime, per bbl..... 1 05
Ohio White Lime, car lots..... 1 40
Louisville Cement, per bbl..... 1 40
Akron Cement, per bbl..... 1 40
Buffalo Cement, per bbl..... 1 40
Car lots..... 1 05 @ 10
Plastering hair, per bu..... 25 @ 30
Stucco, per bbl..... 1 75
Land plaster, per ton..... 3 75
Land plaster, car lots..... 3 00
Fire brick, per M..... \$25 @ \$35
Fire clay, per bbl..... 3 00
COAL
Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots.. \$6 00 @ 25
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots.. 6 25 @ 50
Cannel, car lots..... 6 66 @ 75
Ohio Lump, car lots..... 3 25 @ 35
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots.. 4 50 @ 50

S. A. WELLING
WHOLESALE
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Lumberman's Supplies
—AND—
NOTIONS!
PANTS, OVERALLS, JACKETS, SHIRTS, LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, MACKINAW, NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS, STATIONERY, POCKET CUTLERY, THREAD, COMBS, BUTTONS, SMOKERS' SUNDRIES, HARMONICAS, VIOLIN STRINGS, ETC.

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

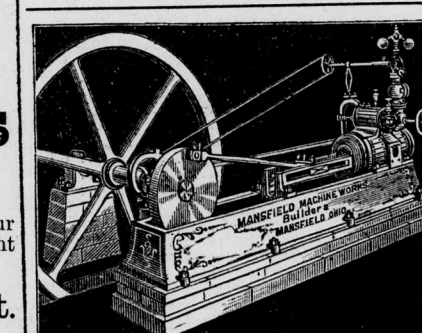
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—THE—
BEST ROASTED PACKAGE COFFEE ON THE MARKET.
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Factory Agents for Western Michigan.

ALBERT COYE & SONS
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Send for Prices.

Blaine Whips,
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And Lashes of All Kinds and Prices.
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IRON PIPE,
BRASS GOODS, IRON AND BRASS FITTINGS
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Galvanized Iron Cornice.
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COMMERCIAL LAW A SPECIALTY.

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

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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 Fein, Louise, Mocking Bird, Evening Star and K. T. We are jobbers of all kinds of Tobaccos and Smokers' Articles.

Jennings & Smith,
(Props. Arctic Manufacturing Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Perfumes
—AND—
Toilet Articles.
JENNINGS' FLAVORING EXTRACTS!
ARCTIC Improved Baking Powder,
Bluings, Inks, Mucilage, Kid Dressing, Etc.

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

Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., Grand Rapids.
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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.
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WHOLESALE
Groceries and Provisions,
83, 85 and 87 PEARL STREET and 114, 116, 118 and 120 OTTAWA STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, - - - MICHIGAN.

Groceries.

THE WHEY TANK.

Plausible Theory as to the Cause of Cheese Poisoning.

EAST SAGINAW, Sept. 4, 1884.

Editor "Michigan Tradesman."

DEAR SIR—A few days ago I saw a copy of THE TRADESMAN, dated June 4, in which there was an article giving an account of the cheese poisoning that occurred at Middleville, this State, on Decoration Day. Now, Sir, if you will give me space in your columns, I will give the public my experience in regard to milk and cheese poisoning.

For the last twelve years, I have been an attentive student of milk and its productions, and am well aware that there are many cases of sickness caused by cheese poisoning which are attributed to other causes. There should be more attention paid to this article of food, in regard to its quality and wholesomeness; but the general opinion in the mind of the public is, that it must of necessity be a healthy food, as it is the product of the rural dairy, where the cows have access to the purest grasses—in fact, everything to produce a pure milk. This I do not deny. When the cows receive the best of feed and care, there is no danger from that part of the dairy, but this is only the first stage of the production, and is subject to less dangers. This is where the public is led astray, not knowing that there is more danger of the milk becoming unwholesome after it is drawn from the cow and coming in contact with foreign substances, which produce poisonous effects, which necessarily endanger many lives. The medical faculty saw the necessity of making an investigation of the result of the recent poisoning case at Middleville, but so far as I have been able to ascertain, the public will not be benefited by the coming report of the State Board of Health, as there are no causes given for the poisonous substances contained in cheese, the only conclusion reached being that such poison does sometimes exist. The effects from such cheese are alarming. So far as I have been able to collect from newspaper reports and other sources, the number of cases of direct poisoning reached 200, and from what I know of the quality of cheese now on the market and that which has been consumed, I am safe in saying that those figures will not give 10 per cent. of the direct and indirect causes of the sickness in this State.

Since I have recovered from a sickness caused by poisonous milk and the gasses arising therefrom, while manufacturing it into cheese, I have devoted the most of my time in microscopic examinations and litmus paper tests. I have visited factories in Allegan and Tuscola counties. I have examined cheese in the cities of Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Reed City, East Saginaw, and the village of Mt. Morris, having had some fifty samples in all, one from Wisconsin, made by the Cooley process or oleomargarine cheese, five from Ohio, three from New York State, and the others from this State. One sample was made in September, 1883. I am sorry to say there were only six samples that did not show microscopic organisms and did not turn blue litmus paper red. Two of the samples which did not show any organisms were made by me in the month of May. The September cheese was also very pure. The oleomargarine did not show any organisms, but there were foreign substances present, but not discolored, which no doubt were the foreign fats amalgamated with the caseine. Some of the other samples were very bad, particularly one from Mt. Morris, three from factories in Allegan county, one from a factory in Tuscola county, and three in East Saginaw, and two in Grand Rapids. The above samples, when placed under a microscope, showed particles of substances resembling copperas or other matters of a greenish cast. Some showed greenish veins dotted with a clear substance resembling liquid, and turning blue litmus paper red almost immediately. Now the appearance of those cheese are what the general consumer would call very fine. One cheese in Kalamazoo was close and very moist and a little crumbly. A clear liquid oozed from the pores, when pressed between the fingers. Another was a soft and very porous cheese. One at Grand Rapids was a close and pasty cheese, with no appearance of liquid, emitting a pungent acid smell, and bitter taste. This is the general quality of the cheese that came under my observation.

What is the cause of all this trouble? is a question that is asked by many. Some attribute it to the feed, others to the water or atmosphere; but when you ask the honest dairymen who are calling on the Legislature to pass laws and put a stop to the manufacture and sale of artificial and adulterated food, they would tell you that the operator does not understand his business, when at the same time they are themselves, through their ignorance and filthiness, causing a worse article to be manufactured. This you cannot fail to see, as I proceed with this report. As far as I have been able to locate the cause of the poisonous substance in the cheese, and whence it originates, it is from the whey tank. The germs of decayed and fermented substances cause the milk to undergo an unnatural decay. It is a general practice among dairymen to carry this decomposed whey home in the cans in which they deliver the milk to the factory. Now this substance we call whey, is in many instances the worst combination of decayed matter imaginable, and many times the tank that receives this from the factory contains the decayed carcasses of rats, mice, toads, and I have seen snakes. Besides all this,

the whey contains the albumen, sugar of milk, and a portion of the oils, and in a short time a great chemical change takes place, converting such substances combined into poisonous acids, and one or two germs from those substances are sufficient to decay the albumen, and destroy the lactine of two hundred pounds of milk or more.

When I discovered, on the 28th day of May, that the milk did not undergo the necessary chemical change and continued to grow worse day after day, I began to use every means in my power to ascertain the cause of the trouble. By the use of chemicals and other means, I found that the albumen was decayed. By putting some of the milk under severe tests, I discovered that the lactine was destroyed. Then, further on, I found the presence of butyric acid, and that when the change took place, from milk into cheese, there would be an oil perceptible which had the appearance of asboline oil, and that under certain influences this oil was pungent, acid, and very bitter; but in course of time this would disappear, when another change would take place, and an acid liquid resembling syrup, as regards thickness would appear. This was valeric acid, and these oils and acids produce narcotic poison.

I feel confident that when the scientists shall have discovered the actual cause of cheese poisoning, they will substantiate all my statements. I think if Dr. Vaughan had inspected the whey tank and analyzed some of the contents, his report would have been more satisfactory. In my examination of it, I discovered many peculiar substances. I have been asked several times if I did not think it originated from cows eating poisonous herbs. I am aware that in time of a drouth the cow will feed upon many obnoxious weeds and rank grasses, but feel certain that they would refuse all herbs that would produce a direct poison. Rank weeds and grasses and impure water will create obnoxious taints which will have their influence on the caseine, and many times ammoniacal and carbonic acid gases will be produced by such causes. But a poisonous substance cannot be produced in the milk, and coming in direct contact with the milk.

In summing up this subject, and giving to the public the facts in regard to the wholesomeness of the cheese that is now on the market, 50 per cent. should be condemned; and of such milk as I have seen and examined at factories in the past two weeks 90 per cent. is only fit for the hogs. It is a well known fact with the operators who have given their whole attention to the quality of the milk which is being delivered to the factory under the disguise of a pure article, 65 per cent. should be fed to the hogs; but under the present factory system and law, the operator has no other alternative but to receive it and make it up the best he can, regardless of the results. I maintain that it is now time for the public to take this matter in hand and demand of their Legislatures the enactment of a law that will compel the dairymen of the United States to deliver the milk to the factory in a wholesome condition. Cheese that is wholesome and free from foreign substances and contains all the fats, will be close and moist. When pressed between the fingers it should appear dry and mealy, the oil showing itself distinctly on the fingers, with a pleasant smell and a good cheesy flavor. But avoid all cheese that is soft and porous, or close and pasty, with a pungent acid smell and bitter to the taste. All such cheese contain decayed foreign substances, the oils having been expelled either by unnatural causes or the operator's inability to retain them, and in their place has retained water. I will give you a simple and practical test by which the consumer will be able to detect the foreign defects in cheese, should his judgment fail him. Take a small piece of sugar in the mouth and let it dissolve, then taste of the cheese and if it leaves a very acid and bitter taste in the mouth, you may know all such cheese are unwholesome, and should the stomach not contain sufficient alkali to neutralize those acids it would soon produce violent sickness.

C. B. LAMBERT.

Features of the Week.

The grocery business has been fairly good during the past week, and collections show no falling off. Sugars have advanced 1/2c, and are firm. Otherwise, the market is without a feature.

Oranges are not plenty and prices remain about steady. Lemons, on account of hot weather and light arrivals, are a little higher. Receipts will be small for the balance of this month and prices will depend on the weather mainly. Nuts are steady, except walnuts, which are higher. Peanuts are a little lower again. The new crop promises well.

The amount of lobsters taken on the Maine coast is estimated to be 25,000,000 annually, of which 7,000,000 are sold to the regular trade, while the balance, 18,000,000, are consumed by the lobster packers. Yet the amount of money paid to the catchers for the 7,000,000, amounts to much more than that paid by the packers on the 18,000,000. The export trade in New York, in the months of May, June and July, amounts to forty bushels a day on the part of one dealer, as he says, yet he sends only from three to five barrels daily now, on account of the law, but that number is very eagerly demanded by hotels and summer boarding houses all along the shore.

A banana skin lay on the grocer's floor "What are you doing there?" asked the scales, peeping over the counter. "Oh, I'm lying in wait for the grocer. 'Pshaw!" said the scales, "I've been doing that for years."

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

AXLE GREASE.	
Frazer's	85
Diamond	80
Modoc	70
Paragon	70
Paragon, 20 lb pails.	90
BAKING POWDER.	
Arctic 1/2 lb cans.	45
Arctic 1/4 lb cans.	75
Arctic 1/2 lb cans.	240
Arctic 1 lb cans.	240
Arctic 5 lb cans.	1200
BLUING.	
Dry, No. 2.	25
Dry, No. 3.	45
Liquid, 4 oz.	35
Liquid, 8 oz.	35
Arctic 4 oz.	400
Arctic 8 oz.	800
Arctic 16 oz.	1200
Arctic No. 1 pepper box.	500
Arctic No. 2	500
Arctic No. 3	450
BROOMS.	
No. 1 Carpet.	250
No. 2 Carpet.	225
No. 1 Parlor Gem.	275
No. 1 Hurl.	175
No. 2 Hurl.	175
Fancy Whisk.	125
Common Whisk.	85
CANNED FISH.	
Cove Oysters, 1 lb standards.	115
Cove Oysters, 2 lb standards.	195
Cove Oysters, 1 lb slack filled.	75
Cove Oysters, 2 lb slack filled.	125
Clams, 1 lb standards.	265
Clams, 2 lb standards.	265
Mackerel, 1 lb fresh standards.	120
Mackerel, 5 lb fresh standards.	650
Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, 3 lb.	120
Mackerel, 3 lb in Mustard.	350
Mackerel, 3 lb broiled.	350
Salmon, 1 lb Columbia river.	160
Salmon, 2 lb Columbia river.	260
Salmon, 1 lb Sacramento.	150
Salmon, Wm. Hume's Eagle.	155
Sardines, domestic 1/2 lb.	12 1/2
Sardines, imported 1/2 lb.	15
Sardines, imported 1/4 lb.	20
Sardines, imported 1/8 lb, boneless.	32
Sardines, Russian kegs.	300
Trout, 3 lb broiled.	300
CANNED FRUITS.	
Apples, 3 lb standards.	90
Apples, gallons, standards, Erie.	250
Blackberries, standards.	125
Cherries, red.	110
Cherries, white.	110
Panama.	120
Egg Plums, standards.	135
Egg Plums, Erie.	145
Green Gages, standards 2 lb.	135
Green Gages, Erie.	150
Peaches, 3 lb standards.	175
Peaches, 3 lb Extra Yellow.	200
Peaches, seconds.	150
Pie Peaches 3 lb.	115
Pears, Bartlett 2 lb.	130
Pineapples, 2 lb stand.	140
Raspberries, 2 lb.	145
Raspberries, 2 lb Erie.	140
Strawberries, 2 lb standards.	110
CANNED FRUITS—CALIFORNIA.	
Apricot, Lusk's.	275
Egg Plums.	285
Green Gages.	285
Pears.	300
Peaches.	300
CANNED VEGETABLES.	
Asparagus, Oyster Bay.	325
Beans, Lima.	85
Beans, String.	90
Beans, Boston Baked.	165
Beans, Stringless.	165
Corn, Erie.	115
Corn, Reverse.	120
Corn, Egyptian.	110
Corn, Yarmouth.	120
Corn, Turkey.	120
Corn, 2 lb Onandago.	150
Mushrooms, French.	220
Peas, standard Marfat.	140
Peas, 2 lb Early small (new).	165
Peas, 2 lb Beaver.	75
Peas, French 2 lb.	230
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden.	110
Succotash, 2 lb standards.	135
Succotash, 2 lb B. & M.	175
Squash, 3 lb standards.	130
Tomatoes, 3 lb Dilworth's.	105
Tomatoes, 3 lb Job Bacon.	105
CHOCOLATE.	
Boston premium.	636
Baker's premium.	640
Bunkley's.	635
German sweet.	625
Vienna Sweet.	625
COFFEE.	
Green Rio.	12
Green Java.	12
Green Mocha.	12
Roasted Rio.	12
Roasted Java.	12
Roasted Mocha.	12
Roasted Mex.	12
Ground Rio.	12
Ground Mex.	12
Arabica's.	12
Libby's.	12
Dilworth's.	12
Levering's.	12
Magnolia.	12
CORDAGE.	
72 foot Jute.	125
60 foot Jute.	150
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.	
Lemon.	
Jennings' 2 oz.	100
" 4 oz.	200
" 8 oz.	350
" No. 2 Taper.	125
" No. 4 Taper.	300
" 1/2 pint round.	750
" 1 pint round.	1500
" No. 8.	900
" No. 10.	425
Vanilla.	
Jennings' 2 oz.	100
" 4 oz.	200
" 8 oz.	350
" No. 2 Taper.	125
" No. 4 Taper.	300
" 1/2 pint round.	750
" 1 pint round.	1500
" No. 8.	900
" No. 10.	425
FAUCETS.	
Faucets, self measuring.	225
Faucets, common.	35
FISH.	
Whole Cod.	430
Boness Cod.	500
Herring 1/2 lbs. 100 lb.	250
Herring 1/4 lbs. 100 lb.	250
Herring 1/2 lbs. 100 lb.	250
White, No. 1 1/4 bbls.	575
White, Family, 1/2 bbls.	225
White, No. 1, 10 lb kits.	95
White, No. 1, 12 lb kits.	105
Trout, No. 1, 12 lb kits.	535
Trout, No. 1, 12 lb kits.	535
Mackerel, No. 1, 1/2 bbls.	650
Mackerel, No. 1, 12 lb kits.	160
FRUITS.	
London Layers, new.	285
Loose Muscat Raisins, new.	740
New Valencia Raisins.	635
Dehesia.	635
Ondara.	635
Turkey Prunes.	635
Currants.	5
Citron.	22
Dried Apples.	8
MATCHES.	
Grand Haven, No. 9, square.	225
Grand Haven, No. 8, square.	150
Grand Haven, No. 20, parlor.	375
Grand Haven, No. 300, parlor.	225
Grand Haven, No. 7, round.	270
Richardson's No. 2, square.	255
Richardson's No. 5, do.	255
Richardson's No. 6, do.	270
Richardson's No. 8, do.	170
Richardson's No. 9, do.	255
Richardson's No. 10, round.	255
Richardson's No. 7, do.	255
Richardson's No. 7 1/2, do.	320
Electric Parlor No. 17.	44
Electric Parlor No. 18.	44
MOLASSES.	
Black Strap.	418
Porto Rico.	300
New Orleans, good.	400
New Orleans, fancy.	500
OATMEAL.	
185 lb pkgs.	63 75
362 lb pkgs.	63 25
Imperial bbls.	65 50
Quaker bbls.	65 50
Steel cut.	65 75
OIL.	
Kerosene W. W.	13 1/4
do. Legal test.	19 1/2
Sweet, 2 oz. square.	1 00
Sweet, 2 oz. round.	1 00
Castor, 2 oz. square.	1 00
Castor, 2 oz. round.	1 00
PICKLES.	
Choice in barrels med.	7 00
Choice in 1/2 do small.	4 00
Dingee's 1/2 glass fancy.	4 25
Dingee's 1/2 do.	2 25
American pt. in Glass.	2 00
American pt. in Glass.	1 25
C. & B. English quarts.	3 00
C. & B. English pints.	3 00
Chow Chow, mixed and Gerkins, quarts.	6 00
Dingee & Co.'s C. C. M. & G. Eng. spts. qts. 4.50	4 50
pts. 2.75	2 75
PIPES.	
Imported Clay 3 gross.	2 25
Imported Clay, No. 216.	2 25
American T. D.	90 00
RICE.	
Choice Carolina.	6 1/2
Prime Carolina.	7 1/2
Java.	5 1/2
Patna.	5 1/2
Rangoon.	5 1/2
SALERATUS.	
DeLand's pure.	5 1/2
Church's.	5 1/2
Mule G. M.	5 1/2
Cap Sheaf.	5 1/2
Dwight's.	5 1/2
Sea Foam.	5 1/2
S. B. & L.'s Best.	5 1/2
SALT.	
60 Pocket.	2 50
28 Pocket.	2 50
100 lb pkgs.	2 50
Saginaw Fine.	1 00
Diamond C.	1 75
Chambers, French standards.	1 75
Ashton, English, dairy bu. bags.	1 75
Ashton, English, dairy, 4 bu. bags.	3 20
American, dairy, 1/2 bu. bags.	30
Rock, bushels.	30
SAUCES.	
Lee & Perrins Worcestershire, pints.	65 00
Picadilly, 1/2 pints.	61 50
Halford Sauce, large.	63 75
Pepper Sauce, red small.	65 75
Pepper Sauce, green.	65 75
Pepper Sauce, red large ring.	61 00
Catsup, Tomato, pints.	60 90
Chambers, French standards.	61 30
Horseshoe, 1/2 pints.	61 30
Horseshoe, pints.	61 30
Capers, French standards.	61 30
Olives, Queen, 16 oz. bottle.	63 50
Olives, Queen, 27 oz. bottle.	66 50
Olive Oil, quarts, Antonia & Co.'s.	67 00
Olive Oil, pints, Antonia & Co.'s.	64 00
Olive Oil, 1/2 pints, Antonia & Co.'s.	65 00
SEEDS.	
Hemp.	50
Canary.	5
Rape.	7
Mixed Bird.	5 1/2
SOAP.	
Lautz Bros. & Co.	614
Aome, 70 lb bars.	614
Aome, 25 lb bars.	614
Towel bars.	614
Napkin, 25 bars.	614
Best American, 60 lb blocks.	614
Palma 60 lb blocks, plain.	614
Palma 60 lb blocks, wrapped.	614
Master, 100 lb blocks.	614
Stearine, 100 lb blocks.	614
Marseilles, white, 100 lb blocks.	614
Cotton Oil, white, 100 lb blocks.	614
London Family, 3 lb bars 80 lb.	614
London Family, 3 lb bars 80 lb.	614
Gem, 100 cakes, wrapped.	614
Nickel, 100 cakes, wrapped.	614
Climax, 100 cakes, wrapped.	614
Boss, 100 cakes, wrapped.	614
Marseilles Castle, Toilet, 3 doz in box.	614
Fl. Floating, 60 cakes.	614
Kirk's American Family.	614
do. India.	534
do. Savon.	534
do. Claret.	534
do. Revenue.	534
do. White Russian.	510
Goodrich's English Family.	534
do. Princess.	534
Proctor & Gamble's Ivory.	534
do. Japan Olive.	5
do. Town Talk.	3 60
do. Golden Bar.	4 10
do. Arab.	3 40
do. Amber.	3 40
do. Mottled German.	4 20
Proctor & Gamble's Velvet.	4 20
Proctor & Gamble's Good Luck.	4 20
Proctor & Gamble's Wash Well.	4 20
Badger.	614
Galvanic.	614
Gowan & Stover's New Process 3 lb br.	1834
Tip Top.	614
Ward's White Lily.	614
Handkerchief.	614
Sidall's.	3 00
Dish Rag.	5 50
Bluing.	4 15
Magnetic.	4 20
New French Process.	4 50
Spoon.	5 00
Anti-Washboard.	5 00
Vaterland.	3 25
Magie.	4 20
Pittsburgh.	6 10
Bogue's.	6 75
White castle bars.	12
Mottled castle.	10
Old Country.	5 1/2
SPICES.	
Ground Pepper, in boxes and cans.	16 22
Ground Allspice.	12 20
Cinnamon.	16 30
Cloves.	20 25
Ginger.	17 20
Mustard.	16 25
Cayenne.	25 35
Pepper 1/4 lb dozen.	75
Allspice 1/4 lb.	75
Cloves 1/4 lb.	1 00
Cloves 1/2 lb.	750
Pepper, whole.	1500
Allspice.	425
Cloves.	600
Nutmegs, No. 1.	20
STARCH.	
Niagara Laundry, 40 lb box, bulk.	65
" Laundry, bbls, 180 lbs.	434
" Gloss, 40 lb packages.	67
" Gloss, 36 3/4 packages.	67
" Gloss, 6 lb box, 72 lb crate.	67
" Corn, 40 lb packages.	67 1/2
Muzzy Gloss 1 lb package.	68 1/2
Muzzy Gloss 3 lb package.	68 1/2</

The Michigan Tradesman.

A Traveling Man Who Was a Little too Fast.

"I wonder if that pretty girl over there is not a flirt," said one drummer to another on an incoming train the other day.

"She looks like it," said his companion, "and what is more, she and I have passed many happy hours together. I've staid many a night at her father's house, but I don't do that any more, and if you can make a mash on her go ahead."

The other drummer went over to where she sat and said:

"Permit me, madam."

"Certainly," she replied.

"My friend over there says he has known you for sometime," he continued, as he sat down. She blushed and smiled sweetly as she acknowledged the old acquaintance.

"Very nice fellow," said the drummer.

"Do you think so?" said the woman, modestly.

"Bully fellow, but he ain't very popular with the girls. Don't seem to care much about 'em."

"Don't be?" she archly inquired.

"Not very much."

"But it's different with me; I like him ever so much."

"Happy old boy! Say, you couldn't love me a little as his proxy, could you?"

"Goodness, no!"

"Well, that's pretty tough on me, but if you think so much of him, I'll get up and let him come over and sit by you."

"Oh! I wish you would."

The masher looked red and blue by turns, and got up and went over and told his companion what she had said, and added:

"Say, old fellow, you've got her dead. She's mashed on you the worst way and wants you to come over and sit by her."

"Is that so?" queried the other with a satisfied smile, arising and bowing to the lady, who beckoned him over to the seat with her. And then he went over and put his arm around her, and when the conductor came along, he pointed them out to him and began to tell him what a mash the other fellow had made, when the conductor smiled blandly, and told him to go and soak his head, that that was the other drummer's wife and he had known her ever since she was a baby. The masher got off the first time they came up with a freight train and went the balance of the way as live beef.

The Drummer's New Brand of Dynamite.

Chicago Herald Train Talk.

"You didn't know I was an inventor, did you, boys?" inquired a drummer of his companions on a Panhandle train. "Well, I am, though. Have got a big thing, too. Got it right here under my seat. It beats the Keely motor all to pieces. Do you see this little box? What if it isn't bigger than a hat box? I tell you there's power enough inside of it to blow up the boiler of the locomotive ahead there or knock this train from the track. It's powerful and no mistake, and dangerous to handle. Killed two men in Indianapolis last week. Not long ago it tackled a big clothing house in Philadelphia and absolutely ruined it. The week before that it wrecked a steamer on Chesapeake bay. The pilot had been experimenting with it for several months, and finally got careless. No trouble about power—power enough to knock the earth off its axis. The trouble is to apply it. Now, I'll take the lid off and show you—oh, you fellows needn't jump off the train. I know how to handle it, and there ain't any danger."

"What do you call it?"

"It's a strange battery—the most perfect and powerful storage battery ever constructed. I had it made in New Jersey. Before taking the lid off, I'll turn the box over and show you—come back here, I tell you there's no danger—and show you the label."

The box was turned over, and on its bottom the trembling drummers saw this inscription:

"2 qts. N. J. apple-jack."

He Had Inquired, Too.

As has been stated heretofore, Dave Smith, the amber-haired, Celtic-featured grip carrier contemplates removing from Detroit to Grand Rapids. In pursuance of this determination, he recently approached a prominent citizen with a proposition to let a certain house owned by that gentleman.

"Well said the prominent citizen, 'I will make inquiries about your character, and you may call in a day or two and I will, perhaps, let you have the key.'"

A day or two later Dave called again.

"Well," said the citizen. "I have made inquiries about your character and am satisfied to let you have the key."

"Oh, never mind," said Smith; "I have been making inquiries about your character, and I don't think I want it."

Unfailing Evidence of Success.

From the Ovid Union.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN is the name of a new six-column, eight-page quarto paper, established at Grand Rapids nearly a year ago, which came to our table this week for the first time. It is beautifully printed, handsomely made up, and bears evidence of prosperity. Now, if any of the readers of the Union wish to know how we judge as to the business the paper is doing, we have to say, it is well patronized by advertisers, which is always a safe guide when the advertisements are from home business men, which is the case with THE TRADESMAN.

There will be but half so much fruit canned in California this year as last, because the business was overdone last season and resulted in loss.



School Books

School Stationery

EATON, LYON & ALLEN,

22 and 24 Canal Street,

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

OYSTERS!

ON DECK—1884.

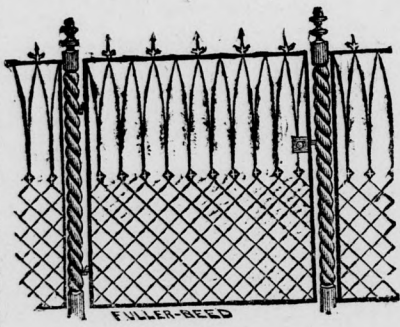
WM. L. ELLIS & CO.'S



BRAND Baltimore Oysters!

Fat and full count. Special express and express rates to all points in Michigan, either from Baltimore or Chicago house. Our oysters are opened and canned fresh from the well-known Nanticoke beds. No slack filled or fresh water snags sent out. Dealers can have their orders filled promptly by addressing B. F. EMERY, Agent, Grand Rapids (at home every Saturday).

Grand Rapids Wire Works



Manufacturers of All Kinds of

WIRE WORK!

92 MONROE STREET.



L. S. HILL & CO.

WHOLESALE

FISHING TACKLE

21 PEARL STREET, MICH.

AGENTS FOR

Du PONT'S Gunpowder.

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

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 60 cts. 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, "tone 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.

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.

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MUSKEGON NOVELTY IRON WORKS

Manufacturers of the

Williams' Patent Novel Pipe Wrench

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.

S. S. MORRIS & BRO.,

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—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

Commission Merchants

—AND JOBBERS OF—

Fruits and Produce.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Klne'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,

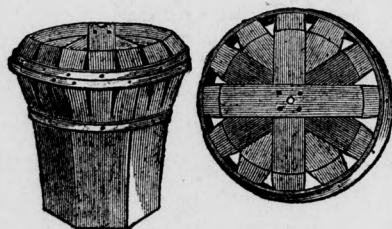
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MUSKEGON BASKET FACTORY!

Is now in full operation manufacturing all kinds of

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

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WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruit, Grain, Hay, Beef, Pork, Produce

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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.

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

At Manufacturers' Prices.

SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

House and Store Shades Made to Order.

68 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids.

NELSON BROS. & CO.

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.
Picadilly	" " Green Gages.
Colman's	" " Mustard.
James Epps'	" " Breakfast Cocoa.
Choice Brands of French Peas.	" " Apricots.
" " Mushrooms.	" " Egg Plums.
" " Italian Macaroni, 1 lb pkg.	" " Pears.
" " Vermicella.	" " Quinces.
	" " Grapes.
	" " 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.