

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

NO. 58.

A. A. CRIPPEN,
WHOLESALE

Hats, Caps and Furs

54 MONROE STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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

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FIELD AND GARDEN,
—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—AT THE—

SEED STORE,
91 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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JOHN CAULFIELD

Is our Agent in Grand Rapids for our FAMOUS

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The best easy washer manufactured.

B. J. JOHNSON & Co.,
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SHRIVER,

WEATHERLY & CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich., Wholesale and Retail

IRON PIPE,

BRASS GOODS, IRON AND BRASS FITTINGS

MANTLES, GRATES, GAS FIXTURES,

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—And Manufacturers of—

Galvanized Iron Cornice.

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(Established 1866) is acknowledged to be the most complete, thorough, practical, economical and truly popular school of its kind. Demand for its graduates greater than the supply. For particulars enclose stamp for College Journal. Address C. G. SWENBERG, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DO YOU KNOW

—THAT—

Lorillard's Climax

PLUG TOBACCO

With Red Tin Tag, is the best? Is the purest; is never adulterated with glucose, barytes, 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 Navy Cuttings take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.

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

Hercules Powder,

THE GREAT

STUMP and ROCK

Annihilator.

SEND FOR PRICES.

JOHN CAULFIELD,

General Wholesale Dealer.

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We are prepared to get up on short notice Banners and Transparencies of all kinds. Lettered, with or without Portraits of Candidates. Ropes to put up same also furnished. State size you want and we will quote prices.

JOBBERS OF

HORSE COVERS, OILED CLOTHING, AWNINGS, TENTS, ETC., ETC.

ALBERT COYE & SONS,

73 Canal Street.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

RETAILERS,

If you are selling goods to make a profit, sell

LA VINE

WASHING POWDER.

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

Hartford Chemical Co.

HAWKINS & PERRY

STATE AGENTS,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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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.

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.

W. N. FULLER & CO

DESIGNERS AND

Engravers on Wood,

Fine Mechanical and Furniture Work, Including Buildings, Etc.,

49 Lyon St., Opposite Arcade,

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,

—THE—

GREAT WATCH MAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER,

44 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

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.

THE WHALE.

The Commercial Products of the Animal. From Chambers' Journal.

The fortunes of whaling are exceedingly varied; one ship may capture ten or twelve fish; some vessels occasionally come home clean; while others may each secure from two to half a dozen. We have before us several records of the financial results of whale-fishing, in which the profits and losses among Pacific whalers exhibit some striking differences. One ship, for instance, places at her credit during her voyage one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars; but to the owners of the fleet of whalers fishing from New Bedford, United States, in 1883, there accrued a loss of more than a million dollars. Again, a Scottish whale ship from Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, was one season fortunate enough to capture forty-four whales, the largest number ever fished by one vessel. The value of the cargo in oil and bone considerably exceeded ten thousand pounds sterling. One of the largest cargoes ever landed was brought home by the steamer Arctic of Dundee, commanded by Captain Adams, one of the ablest arctic navigators. It consisted of the produce of thirty-seven whales which, beside oil, included almost eighteen tons of whalebone.

The only whales of commerce were at one time the great sperm-whale of southern latitudes, and "the right" or Greenland whale, both of which are animals of gigantic size and great power, the latter being undoubtedly the larger. No British vessels take part in the sperm-fishery, their operations being confined to the arctic regions. Dundee is now the chief whaling port, sending out annually sixteen ships to Greenland. The Greenland whale, which our British whalers endure such dangers to procure, seldom exceeds sixty feet in length, and is about half that number in circumference. An average sized specimen will weigh some seventy tons or more, and forms a mass of matter equal to about two hundred fat oxen. One individual caught by a Scotch whaler was seventy-two feet in length, with a girth of forty-five feet, the total weight being reckoned at upwards of one hundred tons. The chief product of the sperm and the right whale—their oil—is of course common to both animals, and is obtained by boiling their fat, or blubber as the substance is technically called.

It is somewhat curious that in both of these whales the head is the portion, size being considered, which is the most valuable. In the sperm-whale, the case situated in the head, is filled with a substance which is known as spermaceti, and brings a high price. One of these giants of the deep will sometimes yield a ton of this valuable substance, which is found, when the whale is killed, as an oily fluid, that when prepared gradually concretes into a granulated mass. In the Greenland whale the green prize is the bone, with which its head is furnished, and which at the present time is quoted as being of the enormous value of two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds per ton. The price in America is even higher, the last sales in that country bringing two thousand five hundred pounds. It is only the Greenland fish which yield this valuable commodity. The whale of the Pacific is furnished with teeth; but the right whale has in lieu thereof a series of plates, or lamina, on the upper jaw, which are in reality the whalebone of commerce. The uses to which "bone" is applied vary according to the demands of fashion, so that within the last hundred years the price has fluctuated exceedingly, and has been quoted from almost a nominal price per ton up to the sum mentioned. At one period, we are told in an American account of the fishery, the rates for whalebone were so low that few whalers would bring any of it home, their space being of much greater value when packed with oil. The sum of threepence a pound-weight was at one time all that could be obtained for it; now the price of bone is twenty shillings per pound weight. It may be explained that the yield of bone is as eight or ten pounds to each barrel of oil. A vessel which brings home one hundred tons of oil will, in all probability, have on board six tons of whalebone.

There is a special product of the sperm whale which is of greater value than either spermaceti or whalebone; it is known as ambergris. For a series of years there raged a hot controversy as to what this valuable substance really was, the most extraordinary opinions being offered regarding its origin, composition, and uses. One statement dated so far back as 1762, says that ambergris issues from a tree, which manages to shoot its roots into the water, seeking the warmth therefrom in order to deposit therein the fat gum of which it is the source. "When that fat gum is shot into the sea, it is so tough that it is not easily broken from the root unless by the strength of its own weight. If you plant such trees where the stream sets to the shore, then the stream will cast it up to great advantage." Another authority, Dr. Thomas Brown, in a work published in 1686, shows that an idea then entertained was, that ambergris was only found in such whales as had come upon the substance floating in the sea and swallowed it. In course of time it was found that this precious commodity was generated in the whale itself. An American doctor residing in Boston made it public in 1724, that some Nantucket whaler, in cutting up a spermaceti whale, had found about twenty pounds of the valuable substance, which they said, was contained in a cyst or bag without either outlet or inlet. As a matter of fact, ambergris which is an important drug, is a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm-whale. Captain Coffin, in a statement he made at the bar of the House of Commons, said that he had lately brought home three hundred and sixty-two ounces of that costly substance, which he had found in a sperm whale captured off the coast of New Guinea. At the time of Coffin's examination, ambergris was of the value of twenty-five shillings an ounce. The Pacific whalers search keenly for this commodity, and large finds of it sometimes bring them a rich reward.

Formerly, it was the oil which rendered the whaling voyages remunerative, and made or marred the fortune of the venture, but the case is now altered, owing to the enormous prices realized for bone. The head of the sperm whale is equal to about a third of its

whole size, and "the case" yields spermaceti which commands a high price; but in the case of the Greenland whale, as we have shown, only a comparatively small weight of whalebone is contained in the mouth of each of them; but small as it is, the quantity tends to swell the account and increase the dividends. Whaling ventures are usually made by companies, and nearly everybody engaged in the hazardous work has a share in the venture—the men being partially paid by a share of the oil money. Whalers earn their wages hardly. The work—not to speak of the dangers incurred—is always carried on at high pressure rate and is anything but agreeable. The pursuit and capture of a whale are usually very exciting, some of these animals being difficult to kill, even when the boats, after a long chase, come within such a distance of them as admits of striking with the harpoon. Many are the adventures which take place on the occasions of whale killing; though most of the animals attacked finally succumb. Then begins the labor of securing the prize, and converting the products which it yields into matter bearing a commercial value. The dead whale must be brought either close to the ship, or the ship must be brought close to the whale, which in the icy waters of the high arctic latitudes, involves a great deal of fatigue, the animals being sometimes killed at a considerable distance from the ship. On some occasions a day will elapse before it can be known that the whale will without doubt become the prey of those who have found it, and several boats may be required to take part in the act of killing. As many as four boats may at one time be "fast," as it is called, to the same animal—in other words they have all succeeded in planting their harpoons in the whale. But the harpoon, even when shot from a gun into the fish, does not kill it; the putting of the animal to death is accomplished by means of what are called "lances," instruments which are used after the animal has been harpooned. After that process has been successfully achieved, the labor of capture which may have taken from two to ten hours to accomplish, is over. Instances are known where boats have been "fast" for upwards of fifty hours before the whale was finally despatched.

The whale is usually dragged to the ship by the boats engaged in its capture. Holes are cut in its tail, and ropes being then attached, the laborious process of towing the gigantic carcass commences. Once along side of the ship, the work of flensing, or cutting up of the whale, is speedily in operation, all engaged being in a state of ferment, and eager for further work of the same sort. The crew may be likened to those animals which, having tasted blood long for more. The operation of removing the bone from the head of the whale is first entered upon; this is superintended by an officer known as the "specioneer," who is responsible for this part of the process. After the bone has been carefully dealt with, the blubber is cut off the body in long strips, which are hauled on board by means of a block-and-tackle. It is first cut into large squares, in which condition it is allowed to remain till the salt water drains out of it, a few hours or even a day or two being allowed, according to the work on hand. The skin is then peeled off, and the mass of fatty matter is further dealt with by being chopped into little pieces, which are stowed away in barrels or tanks to be brought home to the boilers, in order to be, as we may say, distilled into a commercial product. When the fish has yielded up its valuable products, the flensed carcass is cut adrift. Sometimes the ponderous jaw bones are preserved; when this is the case, they are cut out of the head and lifted on board. The strips of blubber vary in thickness from ten to sixteen inches, or even more, according to the size and fatness of the fish. In general, it averages twelve inches all over the body, the thickest portion being at the neck, where twenty-two inches of blubber are sometimes found. The yield of oil is of course in proportion to the size and condition of the animal, and will run from five to twenty tons. A whale caught many years ago by the crew of the "Princess Charlotte" of Dundee yielded thirty-two tons of oil. An examination of some old records of the fishery shows fifteen hundred tons of oil to the one hundred and thirty-five fish of the Aberdeen fleet of eleven vessels; twelve hundred and forty-three tons to the Peterhead fleet of eleven ships (three vessels had been lost), which captured eighty-eight whales and three thousand seals.

In sperm-whale fishing, the process of flensing and disposing of the carcass is much the same as in the Davis Straits fishery. When the body has been stripped of the blubber, it is thrown loose, and is permitted to float away to become the prey of sharks and sea-birds which are usually in attendance. In the process of dissecting the great whale of the southern seas, the head is usually the last portion dealt with. It is cut off and kept aloft till required, being carefully secured to the vessel. The valuable contents of the case are brought on board by means of buckets, and are carefully preserved, being known as "head-matter." A large whale of the Pacific seas will yield from seventy to ninety, or even on occasion a hundred barrels of oil. Sperm oil is more valuable than train oil, the produce of the Greenland fish. In a trade circular, we find as we write, crude sperm quoted at sixty-four pounds ten shillings per ton, the other sort being set down as ranging from twenty-seven to thirty-two pounds. But the prices are ever varying according to the supply and demand. Spermaceti is offered at about a shilling per pound-weight.

The ships which go whale-fishing from Scotland to the arctic regions make an annual voyage, which lasts from five to nine months; but sperm-whalers often remain at sea for a period of three years. They boil out their oil as they cruise about in search of their prey; or when blubber has so accumulated as to warrant the action, the ship will put in at some convenient island, where the process of melting the fat can be conveniently carried on.

A Quick Poison.

Jones—Talking about tobacco, I know a man who did not live three years after he began to use it.

Smith—Great St. Nicotine! You don't say so?

Jones—It is the solemn truth. I knew him well.

Smith (throwing away his cigar)—Mercy! How old was he when he commenced the use of the poisonous weed?

Jones—Ninety-one.

THE PEANUT CROP.

Review of the Market—Largest Yield Ever Known.

Year by year the peanut crop of this country is assuming increased commercial importance. The area suited to its production has been considered to be comparatively small, but new fields are annually found where its culture is more profitable than almost any other crop. It is still in the States of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina that the bulk of the commercial crop is produced, the soil and climate there being found most congenial to its wants. Virginia leads in this industry, followed by Tennessee and last by North Carolina. Other Southern States produce some, but scarcely more than enough for local consumption, and no account is taken of this in the statistics of the commercial crop.

The trade during the past year has been somewhat peculiar. The drought which prevailed with more or less severity during the latter part of the summer or 1883 led to the belief that the crop was a small one, and although an estimate showed that it would exceed that of the preceding year, the conviction was so deep rooted that the supply would be short that speculators and producers acted upon it, and prices for the first half of the year were so high as to restrict consumption. Subsequently it became apparent that there was a surplus, and then the efforts to realize caused the commencement of a decline which was scarcely checked when the year closed. Those producers who realized during the first half of the year reaped satisfactory returns, but many speculators carried a load which proved a severe loss. The outcome of the crop was even larger than the most sanguine expectations, mainly because the season for gathering and curing was prolonged, which assured the maturity of the latest planted nuts, and these in many instances yielded the best, because the autumn rains came in season to fully develop their growth.

Besides the domestic production there was imported into the United States, during the year, about 400 tons of African peanuts in the shell, of which about 150 tons were reshipped to France in September, leaving 250 tons or 30,000 bushels of 30 pounds each for consumption in this country; there was also imported about 300 tons of shelled, decorticated, for confectioners' use, of good quality, which were sold and consumed, so that there were at least 50,000 bushels of foreign peanuts added to the supply of home production.

At the beginning of the year, on October 1, 1883, stocks of old peanuts were practically exhausted, and the early receipts of the new crop were taken for immediate consumption, so that it was easy to obtain satisfactory prices which were subsequently forced up by the prevailing belief in a short crop. It is easy to see now that if the demand had been freely met, and prices kept at a basis which would have promoted consumption to the fullest extent during the first half of the year, the disasters of the subsequent months might have been avoided, the importation of foreign stock prevented, and supplies more fully consumed.

The quality of the crop, taken as a whole, was, perhaps, better than the average; there were many inferior nuts as there always are, but there was also a large quantity of fine stock as was ever produced.

The liberal remuneration which the Tennessee producers, who sold during the first half of the past year, secured for their crop induced them to extend the culture of peanuts to the whole producing region; only one return report of a decreased acreage, and that is from a locality of no importance. The general estimate in Tennessee is an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. On the other hand it is generally estimated that the yield per acre will be less than last year; but on comparing the returns with those of last year, the estimated number of bushels per acre, when given, are fully as large as the estimate made a year ago. The yield last year proved to be far greater than expected. It is of course very difficult to form an accurate judgment of the yield of a crop which is under ground, as the outcome depends very much upon the weather conditions during the present month. Following the rule of averages, however, the increase of acreage this year, and the estimated decrease from the actual yield of last year, indicates an increase in the aggregate production of about 25 per cent, and as the ascertained crop of last year was 800,000 bushels, it follows that the crop this year will amount, approximately, to 1,000,000 bushels, should the weather for the remainder of the season prove to be as favorable for the full development and curing of peanuts as it was a year ago. An early killing frost or other unfavorable circumstances might reduce this materially. The quality of the Tennessee crop promises to be unusually good; some reports say "good," "excellent," "fine," "very good," and none of them speak doubtfully upon the subject. In many localities the crop will mature early, in some late, and in a few at an average date, so that as a whole the harvest will not be much if any later than usual. The ratio of red to white nuts is larger than last year; in some counties more red than white are produced, but generally white predominate, and probably three-fifths or two-thirds of the crop will this year consist of white peanuts.

In Virginia there reported to be an increase of 10 to 25 per cent. in the acreage, and the yield is variously estimated, but generally fully as large as last year. Besides Virginia proper, there is in the eastern part of North Carolina increased attention given to peanut culture, and the same kind is produced; these are known in the commercial world as Virginia peanuts, and are consequently classed with them. The climate there is especially favorable, and the yield large; no drought is feared, for the heavy dews compensate for the absence of rain, and the quality of the peanuts there produced is very good. The weather this season has been quite different from last year in its effect upon the production in Virginia; the conditions were favorable until about the first of September, when there was a prolonged drought. The early planted nuts, however, were sufficiently developed not to be greatly injured, although the yield is probably considerably restricted. Those planted late suffered the most, which is the opposite of the experience last year. The indications are that the yield will be little if any short of an average one, and the large increase in acreage assures a crop one-third larger than last year.

including the North Carolina area of like production. This will bring the aggregate crop up to 2,000,000 bushels, with the possibility that it will exceed this amount should the weather prove to be favorable, and the curing season be prolonged into November. The crop as a rule will mature early; in fact some of the earlier planted have already been dug, and prove to be unusually free from "pops" and "saps." The later planted may or may not mature, but as they form only a comparatively small part of the crop the loss will not be very severe if they do not.

In North Carolina as well as elsewhere, a large increase is reported in the acreage, and also an increase in the average yield per acre, and while it is not expected that it will be very large, it will doubtless prove to be above the average. It has already matured, and there is the assurance of a crop of at least 300,000 bushels. This is exclusive of the counties contiguous to Virginia, which are included in the estimate for that State.

Should the present expectations of this year's crop be realized the total yield of the United States will amount to 3,200,000 bushels, the aggregate value of which is not far from \$3,500,000.

The supply available for consumption during the ensuing year—October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885—as deduced from statistics and estimates, will be as follows:

	Bushels.
Stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1884.....	340,000
Tennessee crop.....	1,000,000
Virginia crop.....	2,000,000
North Carolina crop.....	300,000
Total available supply.....	3,540,000

A Successful Retail Merchant.
From the San Francisco Country Merchant.

In a recent conversation with an old and valued subscriber, who is doing a large and successful business in an interior town where competition in trade is unusually sharp, we asked him what was the principal reason to which he attributed his success. To this he replied, that in his opinion his prosperity was largely due to the practice of dealing in goods of a high standard of quality, and never misrepresenting articles to his customers. By this means he had established a reputation among buyers of the best class, and his sales showed a handsome increase every year. At first, he stated, he found no easy task to gain public confidence; but since his plan of doing business had become generally known, he had experienced no difficulty, notwithstanding the fact that he is known among some of his unsuccessful rivals as the "high-priced grocer."

This term of reproach he considered on the whole rather a benefit than an injury, as it excited public curiosity and served as a good advertisement to his business. We consider that our subscriber has successfully solved a problem which to-day agitates the minds of not a few retail merchants. There are many who have started out in the same line as the gentleman we have mentioned, but have not had the tenacity or strength of purpose to adhere to it long enough to test it effectually. The merchant who has resolved to do business on the square, as the saying is, must be prepared to encounter obstacles and to meet with disappointments which can only be appreciated by those who have adopted such a policy. The chief of these obstacles is not that which comes from legitimate competition, that is expected by any trader; but that which is the most difficult to overcome is the competition of the unscrupulous dealer in short weights and adulterated goods. No sooner does the honest merchant establish a trade on an article of merit, than his practical rival offers something closely resembling it, but of inferior quality, at a price which creates a suspicion among buyers that the former is making undue profits, not only on this particular article, but on everything else he sells. It is not always easy to show customers that this is an erroneous idea and that first-class goods bear a corresponding price, but after a little costly experience with the Cheap Johns, most buyers learn the truth of this fact and the regular trade profits thereby.

A Tempest in the Polar Seas.

It is impossible, says an exchange, to form an idea of a tempest in the polar seas. The icebergs are like floating rocks, whirled along a rapid current. The huge crystal mountains dash against each other, backward and forward, bursting with a roar like thunder, and returning to the charge until, losing their equilibrium, they tumble over in a cloud of spray, heaving the icefields, which fall afterwards like the crash of a whiplash on the boiling sea. The sea gulls fly away screaming, and often a black shining whale comes for an instant puffing to the surface. When the midnight sun grazes the horizon the floating mountains and the rocks are immense in a wave of beautiful purple light. The cold is by no means so insupportable as is supposed. We passed from a heated cabin at thirty degrees above zero to forty-seven degrees below zero in the open air without inconvenience. A much higher degree becomes, however, insupportable if there is a wind. At fifteen degrees below zero a steam, as if from a boiling kettle, rises from the water. At once frozen by the wind, it falls in a faint powder. This phenomenon is called sea smoke. At forty degrees the snow and human bodies also smoke, which smoke changes at once into millions of tiny particles, like needles of ice, which fill the air and make a light continuous noise, like the rustle of a stiff silk. At this temperature the trunks of trees burst with a loud report, the rocks break up, and the earth opens and vomits smoking water. Knives break in cutting butter. Cigars go out by contact with the ice on the beard. To talk is fatiguing. At night the eyelids are covered with a crust of ice, which must be carefully removed before one can open them.

A Good Average.

A farmer sent his boy to the "sugar bush" to look after the sap buckets. Presently the boy returned.

"How are they," asked the farmer.

"Well," the boy replied, "s-some are half full, some are f-full, an' s-some are r-runnin' over. I g-guess they'll a-average 'bout f-full."

Leather chair seats may be revived by rubbing them with well-beaten white of eggs. Leather binding of books may be cleansed by this method. White Roman bindings should be washed with a soft flannel saturated in soapuds.

The Michigan Tradesman.

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

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

POST A.

Organized at Grand Rapids, June 28, 1884.

OFFICERS.

President—Wm. Logie.
First Vice-President—Lloyd Max Mills.
Second Vice-President—Richard Warner.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. W. Atkins.
Official Organ—The Michigan Tradesman.
Committee on Elections—Wm. B. Edmunds,
chairman; D. S. Hough, Wm. G. Hawkins,
Wallace Franklin and J. N. Bradford.
Regular Meetings—Last Saturday evening in
each month.
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, November
15, at "The Tradesman" office.

Frank C. Brisbin's assertion that "it is impossible to do business on wind and borrowed money" is worthy of gilded lettering and frame, and a conspicuous place, in the office of every jobbing house in the country.

The Grand Rapids Democrat says that there are 425 retail grocers in this city. As a matter of fact, there are exactly 174 grocers. Had the Democrat said that there were 425 retail dealers in the city, it would not have been so far out of the way.

People who are always looking upon the dark side of our national picture, and think the country is going to the dogs, should find comfort in the fact that not for many years have what are called the "better classes" taken so active an interest in politics as this year.

The rapidly increasing demands of our advertisers have rendered it necessary that some arrangement be devised whereby a greater proportion of reading matter can be presented. No definite plan has yet been arrived at, but for the present a series of supplements will be issued. In the meantime suggestions are solicited from our subscribers as to the form in which they would like to see their favorite journal in the future.

BRISBIN AGAIN.

Prophetic Utterances from that Individual.

F. C. Brisbin was in town last week, and was seen by a reporter for THE TRADESMAN. In the course of a general conversation he declared that he had found that it was "impossible to do business on wind and borrowed money," an assertion that every dealer similarly inclined to Brisbin would do well to heed. It is not the first time that such a discovery has been made, and in connection with circumstances equally as disastrous as those which befel Brisbin and his creditors, but there are always those who are possessed of sufficient self-confidence to think that they can succeed in treading on dangerous ground where others have failed. Such persons would do well to profit by Brisbin's experience, and avoid the evil consequences that will necessarily otherwise follow.

Another equally pertinent hint thrown out by Brisbin was that it will not do for a light-weight business man to meddle with fast horses. Not that the original cost of the animals, or the expense of their keeping, are enough to cripple a moderate business, but the time spent in speeding and driving is the worst feature of the matter, as it involves the expenditure of time which should be devoted to the vigorous prosecution of business. This observation is worthy of careful consideration from those who are in a position to appreciate the force of the remark. John Caulfield secured judgment against Dell Wright on the garnishee served on that gentleman, for \$122 and costs, and on Saturday Brisbin paid the amount into the hands of Justice Huntley, who turned it over to Mr. Caulfield. It was thought that the matter would be carried to a higher court, and the speedy settlement of the judgment was probably made to enable Brisbin to leave Berlin without any legal complications staring him in the face. That he is preparing to leave the scene of his great lay-out is the ardent belief of his many victims. Mr. Caulfield is to be congratulated on being the only jobber who "downed" the man who will be remembered for a long time to come as the most arrant liar and swindler who has ever (dis)graced in portals—and ledgers—of the Grand Rapids jobbing houses.

Many tenement-house cigarmakers receive from their employers 100 pounds of tobacco, for which they have to return 102 pounds of cigars. The difference is supposed to represent the water used in moistening the dry leaf. Complaints are made that when the tobacco falls short, cigar stumps, willow, oak and elm leaves are used to make good the deficiency, and that in some instances 100 pounds of tobacco have thus been made to produce 200 pounds of cigars.

Enormous shipments of flour have been made from San Francisco to China, as well as canned goods, salted meats and other provisions. It is estimated that no less than 8,000,000 pounds of flour were shipped during September. It is presumed that these shipments are made on behalf of the Chinese Government in anticipation of a long war.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Graham Roys & Co. have issued and illustrated catalogue and price list of their whip line.

Stephen Morey has engaged in general trade at Bangor. Spring & Company furnished the dry goods and Fox, Musselman & Loveridge the groceries.

Berra Bros. have bought the stock and business of Wood Bros., general dealers at Shattown, and will continue at the old stand. Shields, Bulkley & Lemon replenished the grocery stock.

W. C. Harper and Mr. Eastman have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Harper & Eastman and engaged in the grocery business at 205 South Division street. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the stock.

S. Cooper, of Jamestown Center, has bought the grocery store of Mrs. Franklin, at Parmalee, and will increase the stock to respectable proportions, buying at this market. He also contemplates an addition to the store building.

Gid. Kellogg has gone to Chicago in the interest of the new firm of F. Ranville & Co., to arrange with several manufacturing houses to handle their goods. In addition to the manufacturing of leather belting, the firm will hereafter carry a complete line of mill supplies, including saws, files, emery wheels, waste hose, lubricators, oils, etc.

AROUND THE STATE.

Mrs. E. J. Mayer, milliner at Manistee, has failed.

Brown & Friend are about to open a clothing store at Grand Haven.

Wadham & Farrell, clothing dealers at Mt. Pleasant, have assigned.

C. R. Dye, grocery and crockery dealer at Ionia, is going out of business.

E. F. Shaw succeeds Ward B. Clark in the boot and shoe business at Ewart.

Tracy & Tyler succeed Kedzie & Tracy in the hardware business at Sturgis.

Fogg & Hightower succeed Powers & Hightower in general trade at Perry.

C. F. Andrews has purchased a half interest in the jewelry business of J. E. Hutchinson at Williamtown.

Durham & Thomas succeed Barkman & Francisco in the grocery and crockery business at Three Rivers.

The Muskegon Chronicle says that a wholesale oyster house is to be opened on Pine street, in that city, in a few days.

Bronson merchants are rapidly rebuilding the burned district, and will have a fine block of stores before many more months.

A Berlin correspondent writes: F. E. Davis is closing out his stock of goods at cost, as he intends going to Grand Rapids to live.

J. R. Hersman, clothing dealer at Caro, has been closed up by creditors. The assets are placed at \$15,000 and the liabilities at \$13,000.

H. W. Ayland has sold his agricultural implement business at Mason to Lasenby & Main, who will also continue in the furniture business.

A. & J. Mulder, grocers at Muskegon, announce that they are going out of the grocery business. The loss to Muskegon people, however, is not irreparable.

Peter Guiley writes THE TRADESMAN that the item in last week's paper to the effect that he had "reingaged" in the grocery business at South Boardman is erroneous.

STRAY FACTS.

Tecumseh dealers are shipping apples to Sligo, Ireland.

The Greenville Barrel Co. has commenced the manufacture of lard tierces.

The stock of lumber on hand at Manistee at the close of the season will be larger than in any previous year.

Certain Eastern capitalists have an eye on Battle Creek as a promising town in which to start a new national bank.

E. S. Hagaman has bought an interest in the roller mill at Weston, and the firm is now known as Hagaman & Barron.

P. B. Smith has bought the furniture stock and business of C. W. Marvin at Ovid. Mr. Marvin intends to remove to Colorado.

A scheme is being agitated to form a stock company with \$100,000 capital, to build and operate a cable system of street railways at Battle Creek.

The Homer fruit evaporator has prepared 2,000 pounds of fruit this season. These evaporators are solving the problem of what to do with Michigan's fine apple crop in a very satisfactory manner.

A company of Union City gentlemen propose to start a \$100,000 threshing-machine manufactory. They want \$3,000 in land and buildings as an inducement.

The salt interest at Manistee is steadily developing. The monthly product is about 15,000 barrels, and the Stronach Lumber Co. is putting down another well. R. G. Peters another, and Canfield & Wheeler are putting down two new wells. The cost of putting down salt wells at Manistee is heavy, but they hold out well when once down.

It is safe to say that the editor of the Elmira Enterprise does not make the following without an actual knowledge of the subject based on experience; Our experience teaches us that trying to put up stoves and refrain from using "cuss-words" at the same time are two things that are highly incompatible.

G. F. Cole, of Cole & Stone, proprietors of the Marshall Shirt Factory, was in town last week on his way to a trip through Northern Michigan.

The McVean Assignment.

D. E. McVean, the Kalkaska groceryman, who recently made an assignment to his former partner, A. C. Beebe, was in town yesterday for the purpose of seeing his creditors, and was interviewed by a reporter for THE TRADESMAN. He stated that the failure—or "embarrassment," as he terms it—is to be attributed to the enormous amount of book accounts he has been carrying over since the fall of 1883, at which time he ceased doing a credit business. The poor crops of that year and the low prices prevailing the present season have served to keep most of the old accounts on the books, and while they are in the great part against entirely responsible parties they are practically uncollectible at the present time. Mr. McVean places his commercial liabilities at \$9,000, with assets nearly reaching that amount. As the assignment also included his real estate, the nominal assets amount to \$19,000, with nominal liabilities—including mortgages on real estate—of \$17,000. He is confident that with proper management the estate can be made to pay every creditor in full, and his mission to this city, where most of his liabilities are owned, was to make such arrangements with his creditors as would enable him to continue the business under his own supervision, with a view to realizing on all the available assets as soon as possible.

The Gripsack Brigade.

Wm. B. Edwards gives notice that he is no longer to be referred to as "Taffy Bill." He must hereafter be spoken of as "Glucose William."

Dick Savage, who is now in the employ of Charles W. Allen, is renewing old acquaintances among the Northern trade this week.

S. J. Gootlieb, general traveling representative for Senour & Gedge, the Covington tobacco manufacturers who has put in the past week at this market in the interest of Red Star plug, has left for the Saginaw Valley.

The regular monthly meeting of Post A, which was to have been held last Saturday evening, was postponed until Saturday evening November 15, at which time it is expected that the excitement incident to election will have passed away.

E. J. Abbott, traveling salesman for Cushing, Olmstead & Snow, the Boston clothing house, was found dead in bed at the Davis House, Sheridan, on the 23rd. He had been on a spree for about a week, and death resulted from that cause.

Geo. D. Bow, the wide-awake representative of Dick, Middleton & Co., put in a couple days at this market last week. His territory includes Michigan and Indiana, but those who are in a position to know whereof they speak claim that he is partial to the Wolverine State.

In View of Recent Events.

"So you want to be my coachman?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you a married man?"

"Well, y-y-yes, sir. But then, that's all right. I can get a divorce."

Many rich men who reside in the suburbs of New York own and maintain large and well-equipped greenhouses, purely, as they say, for the pleasure and luxury of the thing. Yet, it is stated, these same rich men are now sending enormous quantities of cut flowers to market to meet part of their expenses, much to the annoyance of the florists.

If you don't put your whole mind down to your work you are not going to succeed, because there are too many around that are doing their level best to get ahead.

The beet-root sugar works at Berthier, Canada, have begun operations. It is stated 2,000 barrels of sugar will be produced monthly. During the coming winter a colony of French agriculturists will be brought over to instruct the farmers in the vicinity of the sugarie in the culture of the beet.

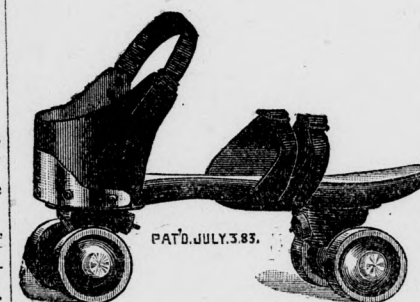
A Wisconsin farmer claims to have discovered a specific remedy for the ravages of the potato bug. He plants one or two flax seeds in every hill of potatoes, and says that by so doing the bugs never trouble the crop.

Iowa has an enormous and excellent potato crop.



The New Era All Clamp Skate

—AND—



The NEW ERA RINK SKATE

The original cost of a roller skate is of minor importance to you, provided you buy the one that can be run at the least possible cost in time and money.

We claim the NEW ERA to be the most

Economical Roller Skate in the World!

and this in connection with their IMMENSE POPULARITY with those who have used hem, commend them to the attention of every rink owner in the country.

Our CLAMP SKATE is the only screw clamp skate made which operates all the clamps with one key at the same time.

Foster, Stevens & Co.

10 and 12 Monroe st.,

AGENTS FOR GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Send for Circular and Price Lists.

Hecker's Standard Manufactures.

Hecker's Self-Raising Buckwheat

Is made from best New York and Pennsylvania stock. Has a purple label printed in black ink.

Boxes, 32 3 lb packages, \$5.15. 16 6 lb packages, \$5.

Hecker's Self-Raising Criddle-Cake Flour

For all uses where a batter is required, and for Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Puddings, Apple, Peach, Fish or plain Fritters, Etc. Has a yellow label printed in green ink.

Boxes of 32 3 pound packages, \$4.50. 16 6 pound packages, \$4.35.

Hecker's Self-Raising Wheat Flours,

A little water, with the means of making a fire, being all that is requisite in any situation to secure a loaf of excellent lightbread or biscuits, etc.

Hecker's Rolled Wheat, or Wheaten Crits
Surpasses all other preparation of wheat for producing and maintaining a healthful, active condition of the system, and is peculiarly beneficial to dyspeptics and persons of sedentary habits.

Boxes holding 24 2 lb packages, \$3.50 per box.

Hecker's Partly-Cooked Oat Meal

Is made from specially selected grain. A very superior article.

Boxes holding 24 2 lb pkgs., \$3.50 per box.

Hecker's Farina

Is made entirely from wheat, and consists of granulated particles of the berry adhering to the outer pellicle after crushing. It is an especially nutritious food for invalids and infants, and a most delicious desert when made into jelly or blanc mange, and served with sauce or fruits.

Boxes holding 4 cartons, 12 1 lb pps., each, \$4.50.

Hecker's Hominy or Corn Crits

Is made from fine white flint corn.

PURITY AND STENGTH GUARANTEED.

Hecker's Perfect Baking Powder

Is made from Pure Cream Tartar. It is PERFECTLY HEALTHFUL, and its Baking Qualities cannot be surpassed.

N. B.—We offer you every inducement in Quality and Price to warrant you in pushing the sale of goods that have been recognized as STANDARD for over Forty Years.

Geo. V. Hecker & Co.

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.

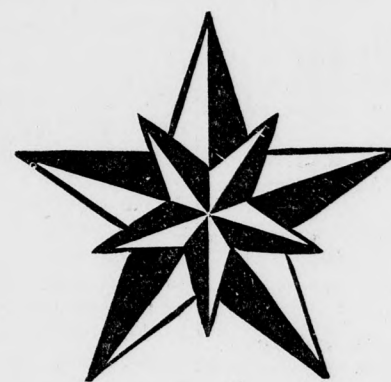
State Agent for the Lima Patent Egg Cases and Fillers.

NO. 8 AND 10 IONIA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS. - MICHIGAN.

STRAIGHT GOODS---NO SCHEME.

CHEW RED STAR



PLUG.

John Caulfield,

Sole Agent.

Quick Work Soap.

RETAIL GROCERS in different parts of the State report QUICK WORK the best selling SOAP that they keep. Why? Because it is exactly as represented. It makes makes your CLOTHES WHITE and CLEAN. It SAVES LABOR and FUEL. It SAVES BOILING and HARD RUBBING. It leaves the HANDS SOFT and SMOOTH, and NO HOUSE FULL OF STEAM. In price IT IS CHEAPER, and is POSITIVELY GUARANTEED equal to SIDDALL'S, ALLISON'S, BOGUE'S, WARD'S, or ELECTRIC LIGHT, or any other LABOR SAVING SOAPS in the market and WILL NOT INJURE THE HANDS, or FINEST FABRIC, for it is made of the BEST and PUREST SOAP MATERIAL. QUICK WORK SOAP is packed in 100 or 50 12 oz. Bars in a box, with PICTURE CARDS, 3 lb Printed Paper Sacks, Tablets, etc., in each Box, so that it will introduce itself. It has a NEAT OUTSIDE WRAPPER, the INSIDE WRAPPER IS WAXED to smooth the irons. Retail Grocers are invited to send us an order, 3 to 5 Box Lots, DELIVERED FREE to any Railroad Station in the State.

J. H. Thompson & Co

Wholesale Agents,

59 Jefferson Avenue

Detroit, Mich.

Oysters! Oysters!

WHOLESALE

OYTERS DEPOT!

117 Monroe St.

WE HAVE NONE BUT THE BEST BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK STOCK AND WILL GUARANTEE YOU SATISFACTION.

Give us a Trial.

F. J. DETTENTHALER.

Drugs & Medicines

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.
President—Geo. W. Crouter, Charlevoix.
First Vice-President—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Second Vice-President—B. D. Northrup, Lansing.
Third Vice-President—Frank Wurzburg, Grand Rapids.
Secretary—Jacob Jenson, Muskegon.
Treasurer—Wm. Dupont, Detroit.
Executive Committee—H. J. Brown, A. B. Stevens, Geo. Gundrum, W. H. Keller, F. W. Fincher.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, Tuesday, October 13, 1885.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.
Annual Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.

Cogent Reasons for Pharmaceutical Legislation.

President Crouter presents the following concise reasons for the enactment of a pharmacy bill:

To the Editor of the Tradesman:
My DEAR SIR—Allow me to extend to you the thanks of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association for your kind and very liberal offer of the free use of the columns of your excellent journal to discuss any matter pertaining to the welfare of the druggists and other citizens of this State.

We have a pharmacy bill to present to our next Legislature—one that demands the attention of every citizen of the State.

It is a bill for the protection of the public from the dangers attending the dispensing of medicines by uneducated and incompetent men.

It is a bill that requires every druggist to educate himself for the important position of compounding medicines for the people.

It is a bill requiring all druggists to keep a careful record of the poisons they sell, and to see that every parcel of poison sold is properly labeled.

It is a bill to prevent the adulteration of any drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation.

It is not a bill in the interest of any class or profession of men.

It is a bill endorsed by our State School of Pharmacy and in my opinion is one of the most important bills to the people of our State that will be passed upon by our next Legislature.

Our State has provided a school to educate druggists, and now let the people require every person to be educated before attempting to dispense poison to the public and dealing with human life.

Yours truly,
G. W. CROUTER.

Increased Consumption of Menthol.

From the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Late advices from Yokohama, Japan, state that the demand for menthol still exceeds the available supplies and that the market there is quoted at ten dollars and fifty cents per pound. This condition of affairs confirms the views expressed last May, when menthol of domestic and foreign manufacture commenced to attract unusual attention on account of the new uses found for it and the scientific interest centered in the article. As menthol has obtained a genuine reputation as an alleviator in neuralgic pains and is steadily growing in favor, it is questionable whether the supply and demand can be so regulated as to satisfy all consumers. The foreign article commands fourteen dollars per pound in this market. Messrs. Cocking & Co., of Yokohama, who make menthol one of their leading articles, have great confidence in its future and of course the American product comes in for its share of the increasing consumption.

In testing its purity, an authority states that menthol should be readily and completely soluble in twice its weight of chloroform and it is said that the addition of a small quantity of iodine to the solution ought to impart a rich indigo blue color to it; the same solution can be completely decolorized by shaking it with caustic potash or soda solution. The melting point of the crystals has been fixed at thirty-five or thirty-seven degrees, and the boiling point at not lower than 210 degrees. Strong sulphuric acid added to mentholin the cold may blacken the latter slightly, but strong caustic potash ought not to have any action upon menthol.

The Wholesale Druggists.

The annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which was held at St. Louis last week, was largely attended, and the proceedings were of rather more than usual interest. The Campion plan came in for a large amount of discussion, but was finally approved in the following, and another similar, resolution:

Resolved—That we recognize the exceedingly difficult position in which the retail druggists of this country are placed by reason of the excessive competition and cutting of prices which have prevailed in many localities, and that we are ready to do all in our power to remedy the evil:

That we believe the principle involved in the Campion plan, namely, the compulsory maintenance of prices by both jobber and retailers, to be the only one which can be relied on to accomplish the desired end.

That we, therefore, approve the Campion plan, substantially as it now exists, in its main features, and recommend to proprietors that they adopt it, and if found needful, make such additions or changes in the details as will make it more efficient, and we pledge our active and earnest effort in co-operation with the proprietors who have or may adopt the Campion plan in preventing their several preparations from reaching the hands of the cutters, whether they have been officially designated as such or not.

H. H. Warner made himself very unpopular by his opposition to the resolution, and was subsequently "sat down on" pretty severely. A resolution was also adopted to the effect that the practice of making no

charge for containers and drayage is unbusinesslike in all its bearings, and deserves disapproval and condemnation.

Protecting the Retail Druggists.

From the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

As our readers have already learned from the published proceedings of the Milwaukee meeting, the National Retail Druggists' Association showed altogether less antagonism to the wholesaler than has been displayed in the New York Druggists' Union. The difference is due mainly to the fact that a number of jobbers have, from the inception of the movement, taken an active interest in the National Association, have aided its efforts and conferred with its members with a view to harmonizing the relations between the body it represented and the wholesale trade. The result has been mutually beneficial. The leading spirits in the Association have come to understand and manifest due consideration for the interests of the wholesalers without foregoing any of their claims upon the latter class for assistance in establishing protective measures. The New York jobbers on the contrary were from the outset, placed in a position of seeming antagonism to the association of local retailers. The relations between wholesalers and retailers at the West are of a closer and more fraternal sort than they seem to be here and at other Eastern points. This is easily accounted for by the fact that outside of New York and other seaboard cities, there are few conflicting interests in the retail drug trade, and the jobber is not, therefore, called upon to take sides in a fight between his customers, none of whom he dares to antagonize. But the conflict of interests in the retail drug trade at the East promises to continue for a long time, and the jobber will be involved in complications that are not easily solved except at the expense of some portion of his trade.

Retailers generally have come to accept the Campion plan as the measure upon which they must rely for protection, and have absolved the jobbers from any other effort than is involved in the faithful carrying out of the provisions of that plan. But that does not relieve the wholesaler from entanglements that he naturally would wish to avoid, and it is evidently not a plan that will receive the cordial support of the considerable number of jobbers who believe that the matter of protection should be carried on by direct relations between proprietor and retailer and should not involve the middleman. Their opposition is strengthened by the fact that the struggle over the Campion plan threatens their own protective rebate scheme. The first blow at the rebate plan was struck by a New York jobber on the fourth instant, in an extensively advertised cut on the wholesale price of Hostetter's Bitters, which are both rebate and Campion goods. Although a firm adherent of the rebate plan in all other articles, he claims that having been cut off from the entire Campion list, and being unable to buy goods directly from the manufacturers on that list, or with their assent, he is no longer under contract with them and is at liberty to sell their goods at wholesale or retail, at any price he pleases. To whatever extent he can get goods, therefore, he becomes an opponent of both the wholesale and retail protective schemes on all goods that are sold under the latter. This is a complication that becomes serious in proportion to the inability of proprietors to prevent their goods from getting in unauthorized hands. It may not be a very dangerous menace to either of the plans, but it at least suggests that if the retailers and proprietors could devise some scheme for the protection of the former, which could be carried out without involving the jobbers, it would avoid all the opposition that the class manifests to the Campion plan, and would probably command a more general following than the Campion has yet secured from proprietors. It was hoped, when it became apparent that the present plan was not to receive the approval of all the leading proprietors, that its opponents would emphasize the friendship they still professed for the retailer, by coming forward with a scheme which should be free from what they regarded as the objectionable features of the Campion plan. They have not done so, and so far as we can see are unlikely to, but as the entire fraternity of wholesalers are interested in devising a scheme, if it be possible, which shall meet more general approval than the present one, it is quite possible that the attention of the National Wholesale Drug Association might with good results be given to this complicated and vexatious question. However willing some jobbers may be to carry on the present fight, certainly none will be averse to any scheme that will relieve them from the contentions which the Campion plan involves.

President Crouter's Opinion.

Dr. Geo. W. Crouter, President of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, and one of the leading druggists of the State, writes as follows: "Your journal is doing more good work for the druggists of Michigan than any other paper in the State. Therefore, every druggist in the State should subscribe for THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN."

The gathering and curing of sumac is a big industry in Virginia. The sumac leaves are carefully dried on a scaffold. It takes several pounds of green leaves to make one pound of dry leaves. The price paid is about \$1.25 for a hundred pounds. A man has to be a very nimble picker to secure enough green leaves in one day to make 100 pounds when dried. Sumac grows wild, and requires no cultivation.

It is said that 8,000 dozen of accordions were sold in the South last year, and yet they wonder that immigrants will not go there.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Iodine, iodide potash.
Declined—Quinine, P. & W., Cinchonida.

ACIDS.	
Acetic, No. 8.	9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040)	30 @ 35
Carbolic.	35 @ 40
Chloric.	55 @ 60
Muriatic 18 deg.	3 @ 5
Nitric 36 deg.	11 @ 12
Oxalic.	14 @ 15
Sulphuric.	3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered.	48 @ 50
Benzoic, English.	12 @ 15
Benzoic, German.	15 @ 17
Tannic.	15 @ 17
AMMONIA.	
Carbonate.	15 @ 18
Muriate (Powd. 25c)	6 @ 7
Aqua 16 deg or 3f.	7 @ 8
Aqua 18 deg or 4f.	7 @ 8
BALSAMS.	
Copaiba.	45 @ 50
Fir.	25 @ 30
Tolu.	50 @ 55
BARKS.	
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c)	12 @ 15
Cinchona, yellow.	15 @ 18
Elm, select.	15 @ 18
Elm, ground, pure.	15 @ 18
Elm, powdered, pure.	15 @ 18
Sassafras, of root.	12 @ 15
Wild Cherry, select.	12 @ 15
Rhubarb, powdered.	18 @ 20
Hamamelis, powdered.	30 @ 35
Soap ground.	12 @ 15
BERRIES.	
Cubeb, prime (Powd 70c)	6 @ 65
Juniper.	6 @ 7
Prickly Ash.	10 @ 11
EXTRACTS.	
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c)	37 1/2 @ 40
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37 1/2 @ 40
Licorice, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes)	9 @ 10
Logwood, 1s (25 lb boxes)	12 @ 15
Logwood, 1/2s do	13 @ 15
Logwood, 1/4s do	15 @ 18
Logwood, ass'd do	14 @ 15
Fluid Extracts—25¢ cent. off list.	
FLOWERS.	
Arnica.	10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman.	25 @ 30
Chamomile, German.	25 @ 30
GUMS.	
Aloe, Barbadoes.	60 @ 75
Aloe, Cape (Powd 24c)	18 @ 20
Aloe, Socotrine (Powd 60c)	28 @ 30
Ammoniac.	28 @ 30
Arabic, extra select.	60 @ 65
Arabic, powdered select.	50 @ 55
Arabic, 1st picked.	50 @ 55
Arabic, 2d picked.	40 @ 45
Arabic, 3d picked.	30 @ 35
Arabic, 4th and 5th picked.	20 @ 25
Assafoetida, prime (Powd 35c)	30 @ 35
Benzoil.	55 @ 60
Campbor.	20 @ 25
Catechu, 1s (25 lb boxes)	20 @ 25
Euphorbium powdered.	35 @ 40
Galbanum strained.	80 @ 90
Gamboge.	90 @ 100
Guaiac, prime (Powd 45c)	30 @ 35
Kino (Powd 30c)	20 @ 25
Mastic.	125 @ 130
Myrrh, Turkish (Powd 47c)	40 @ 45
Opium, pure (Powd 60c)	15 @ 18
Shellac, Campbell's.	26 @ 30
Shellac, English.	24 @ 28
Shellac, native.	24 @ 28
Shellac bleached.	30 @ 35
Tragacanth.	30 @ 35
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.	
Hoarhound.	25 @ 30
Lobelia.	25 @ 30
Peppermint.	25 @ 30
Rue.	40 @ 45
Sage.	25 @ 30
Sweet Majoram.	25 @ 30
Tanzy.	25 @ 30
Thyme.	30 @ 35
Wormwood.	25 @ 30
IRON.	
Citrate and Quinine.	6 @ 10
Solution mur. for linctures.	20 @ 25
Sulphate, powder (Pure 1/2 lb)	7 @ 10
Citrate.	20 @ 25
Phosphate.	65 @ 70
LEAVES.	
Buchu, short (Powd 25c)	12 @ 15
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2s & 1/4s, 12c)	18 @ 20
Senna, bulk (1/2s & 1/4s, 12c)	18 @ 20
Senna, Alex. sifted and garbled.	22 @ 25
Senna, powdered.	22 @ 25
Senna tinnivell.	16 @ 20
Iva Ursi.	35 @ 40
Belladonna.	35 @ 40
Foxglove.	30 @ 35
Henbane.	35 @ 40
Rose, red.	25 @ 30
LIQUORS.	
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky.	2 @ 25
Whisky, other brands.	1 @ 10
Gin, Old Tom.	1 @ 10
Gin, Holland.	2 @ 20
Brandy.	1 @ 10
Catawba Metcalf.	1 @ 10
Port Wines.	1 @ 10
MAGNESIA.	
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.	22 @ 25
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	22 @ 25
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.	2 @ 25
Calcined.	65 @ 70
OILS.	
Almond, sweet.	45 @ 50
Anise, rectified.	45 @ 50
Anise.	2 @ 10
Bay 1/2 oz.	2 @ 10
Bergamont.	18 @ 19 1/2
Castor.	2 @ 10
Croton.	2 @ 10
Cajuput.	75 @ 80
Cassia.	1 @ 10
Car. macerated (Powd 75c)	40 @ 45
Citronella.	85 @ 90
Cloves.	1 @ 10
Cubeb, P. & W.	6 @ 10
Ergerone.	2 @ 10
Fireweed.	2 @ 10
Geranium 1/2 oz.	75 @ 80
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).	50 @ 55
Juniper wood.	2 @ 10
Lavender flowers, French.	2 @ 10
Lavender garden do.	1 @ 10
Lavender spike do.	1 @ 10
Sandal wood, crop.	1 @ 10
Lemon, Sanderson's.	1 @ 10
Lemongrass.	1 @ 10
Origanum, red flowers, French.	1 @ 10
Peppermint, No. 1.	1 @ 10
Peppermint, extra.	1 @ 10
Peppermint, white.	1 @ 10
Rose 1/2 oz.	9 @ 10
Rosemary, French (Flowers 50c)	65 @ 70
Sandal wood, German.	7 @ 10
Sassafras.	60 @ 65
Tansy.	4 @ 50
Tar (by grade).	10 @ 12
Wintergreen.	2 @ 25
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure 65c).	4 @ 50
Savin.	1 @ 10
Formeased.	2 @ 10
Cod Liver, filtered.	1 @ 10
Cod Liver, best.	3 @ 50
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s 16.	6 @ 10
Oil, Malaga.	6 @ 10
Olive, "Sublime Italian."	6 @ 10
Salad.	65 @ 67
Rose, Himsen's.	9 @ 10
POTASSIUM.	
Bicromate.	14 @ 15
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	35 @ 40
Chlorate, cryst. (Powd 25c)	40 @ 45
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	1 @ 10
Prussiate yellow.	30 @ 35
ROOTS.	
Alkanet.	15 @ 17
Althea, cut.	27 @ 30
Arrow.	17 @ 20
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2s and 1/4s.	12 @ 15
Calamus, peeled.	18 @ 20
Calamus, German white, peeled.	18 @ 20
Elecampane, powdered.	23 @ 25
Gentian (Powd 14c).	13 @ 14
Ginger, African (Powd 16c).	13 @ 14
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	22 @ 25
Golden Seal (Powd 25c).	22 @ 25
Hellebore, white, powdered.	1 @ 10
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.	37 1/2 @ 40
Jalap, powdered.	15 @ 18
Licorice, select (Powd 12 1/2c).	15 @ 18
Licorice, extra select.	15 @ 18
Pluck, true.	15 @ 18
Rhei, from select to choice.	1 @ 10
Rhei, powdered E. I.	1 @ 10
Rhei, choice cut.	2 @ 10
Rhei, choice cut fingers.	2 @ 10
Serpentaria.	25 @ 30
Seneka.	45 @ 50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.	45 @ 50

Sarsaparilla, Mexican.	18 @ 20
Squills, white (Powd 85c).	20 @ 25
Valerian, English (Powd 30c).	25 @ 30
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 28c).	20 @ 25
SEEDS.	
Anise, Italian (Powd 20c).	5 @ 13
Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages.	5 @ 13
Canary, Smyrna.	11 @ 12 1/2
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 18c).	11 @ 12 1/2
Cardamon, Aleppo.	2 @ 25
Cardamon, Malabar.	2 @ 25
Celery.	12 @ 15
Coriander, best English.	12 @ 15
Fennel.	15 @ 18
Flax, clean.	3 1/2 @ 4
Flax, pure grd (bbl 34c).	4 @ 4 1/2
Footmace, powdered.	8 @ 9
Hemp, Russian.	5 1/2 @ 6
Mustard, white Black 10c).	6 @ 7
Quince.	1 @ 10
Rapeseed.	6 @ 7
Worm, Levant.	14 @ 15
SPONGES.	
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2 @ 25
Nassau do do do.	2 @ 25
Velvet Extra do do do.	1 @ 10
Extra Yellow do do do.	85 @ 90
Grass do do do.	65 @ 70
Hard head, for slate use.	75 @ 80
Yellow Reef, do do do.	1 @ 10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.21) gal.	2 @ 20
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref.	1 @ 50
Anodyne Hoffman's.	13 @ 15
Arsenic, Donovan's solution.	27 @ 30
Arsenic, Fowler's solution.	12 @ 15
Annatto 1 lb rolls.	12 @ 15
Blue Soluble.	50 @ 55
Bay Rum, imported, best.	8 @ 10
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.	2 @ 10
Alum, ground (Powd 9c).	3 @ 4
Annatto, prime.	32 @ 35
Antimony, powdered, com'l.	4 1/2 @ 5
Arsenic, white, powdered.	6 @ 7
Balm Gilead Buds.	6 @ 8
Beans, Tonka.	2 @ 25
Beans, Vanilla.	7 @ 75
Bismuth, sub nitrate.	1 @ 10
Blue Pill (Powd 70c).	1 @ 10
Blue Vitriol.	7 1/2 @ 8
Borax, refined (Powd 18c).	12 @ 15
Cantharides, Russian powdered.	2 @ 50
Capsicum Pods, African.	20 @ 25
Capsicum Pods, American do.	18 @ 20
Carmines, No. 40.	4 @ 100
Cassia Buds.	12 @ 15
Calomel, American.	70 @ 75
Chalk, prepared drop.	5 @ 6
Chalk, precipitate English.	12 @ 15
Chalk, red fingers.	2 @ 5
Chalk, white lump.	2 @ 5
Chloroform, Squibb's.	1 @ 60
Colocynth apples.	60 @ 65
Chloral hydrate, German crystals.	1 @ 10
Chloral do crystals.	1 @ 10
Chloral do Scherlin's do.	1 @ 10
Chloral do do crystals.	1 @ 10
Chloroform, P. & W.	100 @ 110
Cinchonida, other brands.	40 @ 45
Cloves (Powd 28c).	20 @ 22
Cocaine.	30 @ 35
Cocoa Butter.	45 @ 50
Copperas (by bbl 1c).	2 @ 25
Corrosive Sublimate.	65 @ 70
Corks, X and XX—35¢ off list.	38 @ 40
Cream Tartar, pure.	15 @ 18
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box.	50 @ 55
Creasote.	24 @ 25
Cudbear, prime.	24 @ 25
Cuttle Fish Bone.	12 @ 15
Dextrose.	12 @ 15
Dover's Powders.	1 @ 20
Dragon's Blood Mass.	50 @ 55
Ergot powdered.	45 @ 50
Ether Sulphuric.	1 @ 10
Emery, Turkish, all No.'s.	2 1/2 @ 3
Epsom Salts.	3 @ 35
Ergot, fresh.	50 @ 55
Ether, sulphuric, U. S. P.	60 @ 65
Flake white.	14 @ 15
Grains Paradise.	25 @ 30
Gelatin, Cooper's.	90 @ 95
Gelatin, French.	45 @ 50
Glassware, flint, 7¢ off by box of 10.	12 @ 17
Glassware, green, 6¢ and 10¢ dis.	17 @ 22
Glue, cabinet.	19 @ 22
Glue, white.	25 @ 30
Glycerine, pure.	25 @ 30
Hops 1/2s and 1/4s.	25 @ 30
Iodoform 1/2 oz.	35 @ 40
Indigo.	85 @ 90
Linseed, best Dalmatian.	25 @ 30
Iodine, resublimed.	2 @ 10
Isinglass, American.	1 @ 50
Japonica.	9 @ 10
Lead Purple.	10 @ 15
Lead acetate.	8 @ 10
Lime, chloride, (1/2s 25c & 1/4s 11c)	1 @ 10
Lupuline.	1 @ 10
Lycopodium.	60 @ 65
Mace.	12 1/2 @ 13
Madder, best Dutch.	75 @ 80
Manna, S. F.	75 @ 80
Mercury.	3 @ 35
Morphine, large crystals.	3 @ 35
Must. Canton, H. P. & Co.'s.	3 @ 35
Moss, Iceland.	10 @ 15
Moss, Irish.	12 @ 15
Mustard, English.	8 @ 10
Mustard, grocer's.	18 @ 20
Nutgalls.	1 @ 10
Nutmegs, No. 1.	1 @ 10
Nux Vomica.	10 @ 15
Oil of Peppermint.	1 @ 10
Pepper, Black Berry.	18 @ 20
Pepsin.	3 @ 35
Pitch, True Burgundy.	6 @ 7
Quassia.	8 @ 10
Quinine, P. & W. do.	95 @ 100
Quinine, German.	95 @ 100
Selditz Mixture.	2 @ 25
Strychnia, cryst.	75 @ 80
Silver Nitrate, cryst.	3 @ 35
Red Precipitate.	1 @ 10
Saffron, American.	35 @ 40
Sal Glauber.	2 @ 10
Sal Nitre, large cryst.	2 @ 10
Sal Nitre, medium cryst.	3 @ 35
Sal Rochelle.	9 @ 10
Sal Soda.	2 @ 10
Salicin.	6 @ 7
Santon.	6 @ 7
Snuffs, Maccoboy or Scotch.	38 @ 40
Soda Ash (by keg 3c).	2

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, OCTOBER 29, 1884.

The High Price of Bread.

Our exchanges from various parts of this country, and from England as well, are calling attention to the fact that although wheat and flour are now cheaper in all the leading markets of the world than they have been for over a century the price of bread is held at the old figures, which are disproportionately and unreasonably high. The Chicago Times notes that while the residents of that city are accustomed to pay 7 cents for a loaf of bread, presumed to weigh one pound the people of London obtain a four-pound loaf for sixpence, and the press there is even demanding a reduction of price and suggesting the proper means to secure it. In this, the greatest wheat country on the globe, and with abundant fuel, the price of bread is twice as high as in London. As neither the raiser of the grain, the miller, nor the consumer of the bread has derived any benefit from the abundant harvests, the baker has probably secured all the profit, and as most housekeepers have noticed that the price of bread is uniform here, whether flour sells for \$10 or \$5 per barrel, the growing complaint against the bakers for maintaining "war prices" for their loaves appears to be well founded. The Northwestern Miller suggests that the bakers make a reduction averaging 2 cents per loaf on bread and the same proportion on other bakery products, which would leave them a fair margin, and adds that bakers would be wise in putting down prices so that their profits will be more nearly on an equality with those realized in other lines of trade, in order to forestall an early and large increase in the number of bakeries. English papers are advising housekeepers to make their own bread at home until bakers reduce their prices or until co-operative bakeries can be established. Baking-houses, where bread made at home may be skillfully baked for those who have no facilities, is another project suggested. The emphatic protests being now everywhere raised against what has been termed the decidedly inequitable relations of the baker and purchaser in view of the price of flour must sooner or later result in placing the price of bread on a basis of the cost of the materials out of which it is made.

Slate roofing of a new and novel style is described in the mechanical papers. Each slate exposes its full face to the weather on a flat roof having a pitch of only one-half inch to the foot. It is laid in a peculiar kind of cement, consisting of liquid coal tar thickened with a cement, or, better still, a quantity of ground slate, slaked lime and linseed oil, the proportions varying according to the requirements of the case. This substance is heated until liquid, poured on the roof, and the slate bedded in it; the joints are then payed and the roof finished. When of just the right thickness, the compound adheres with extreme tenacity to the slate, and cannot be detached without violence. The cost of a roof of this kind is said to be less than one of tin, and, on account of the greater surface exposed, is considerably cheaper than ordinary slate roofs.

No Complaint from Stationers.

From the Paper World.

Stationers report that their trade so far this year has been good, notwithstanding the prevailing caution in that line of trade. Some of them have even had more sales than they did in the same time in 1883. It is generally agreed that every kind of paper dealt in by them has reached bottom prices. Imported papers have been largely superseded by domestic, for the reason that there are no finer stationery papers in the world than are produced in some Massachusetts mills, nor, indeed any so fine. The prospect in the stationery trade is favorable for a good fall business.

Is to be Congratulated.

From the Shoe and Leather Review.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, printed at Grand Rapids, has passed into the second year of publication under highly encouraging auspices. It is enterprising, carefully edited and original, and its trade articles are always readable. Editor Stowe is to be congratulated.

His Business.

At a recent suit in New York, in which the defendant was a bankrupt, the plaintiff's lawyer put the question: "How many times have you failed?" "Dot ish mine own pisinis," answered the son of Israel. "Ah," retorted the lawyer, "how long have you been in that business?"

One of Many.

From the Rockford Register.

Mr. E. A. Stowe, editor of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, made the Register office a pleasant call last Wednesday. Few journals have met with a more unqualified success or are more deserving of it than THE TRADESMAN.

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.

TIME TABLES.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.

Arrives.	Leaves.
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex. 8:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex. 9:20 a.m.	10:25 a.m.
Ft. Wayne & G'd Rapids Ex. 3:55 p.m.	
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac.	7:10 a.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Arrives.	Leaves.
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex. 7:00 a.m.	
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex. 4:05 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex. 10:25 a.m.	4:35 p.m.
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac. 7:40 p.m.	

SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

North—Train leaving at 9:00 o'clock p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Cars for Petoskey and Mackinac City. Train leaving at 10:25 a. m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Traverse City.

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

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

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

(KALAMAZOO DIVISION.)

Express.	Arrive.	Leave.
Mail.	7:00 p.m.	7:35 a.m.
Mail.	9:35 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

The train leaving at 4 p. m. connects at White Pigeon with Atlantic Express on Main Line, which has Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Coaches from Chicago to New York and Boston without change.

The train leaving at 7:35 a. m. connects at White Pigeon (giving one hour for dinner) with special New York Express on Main Line.

Through tickets and berths in sleeping coaches can be secured at Union Ticket office, 67 Monroe street and depot.

J. W. MCKENNEY, Gen'l Agent.

Michigan Central—Grand Rapids Division.

DEPART.

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

ARRIVE.

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

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

The New York Fast Line runs daily, arriving at Detroit at 11:50 a. m., and New York at 9 p. m. the next evening.

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

The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a. m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30 a. m., and Boston 3:05 p. m. next day.

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

J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST.

Express.	Arrive.	Leave.
Through Mail.	6:10 a.m.	6:20 a.m.
*Evening Express.	3:20 p.m.	3:35 p.m.
*Atlantic Express.	9:45 p.m.	10:45 p.m.
*Mixed, with coach.		10:30 a.m.

GOING WEST.

Express.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Morning Express.	12:40 p.m.	12:55 p.m.
*Through Mail.	5:00 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
*Steamboat Express.	10:30 p.m.	10:35 p.m.
*Mixed.		7:10 a.m.
*Night Express.	5:10 a.m.	5:30 a.m.

*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily.

Passengers taking the 6:20 a. m. Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a. m. the following morning.

Parlor Cars on Mail Trains, both East and West.

Train leaving at 10:35 p. m. will make connection with Milwaukee steamers daily except Sunday and the train leaving at 5:10 p. m. will connect Tuesdays and Thursdays with Goodrich steamers for Chicago.

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

D. PORTER, City Pass. Agent.

GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Chicago & West Michigan.

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

*Daily, except Sunday.

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

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

Express.	Arrive.	Leave.
Mixed.	5:00 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Express.	4:10 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Express.	8:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.

Trains connect at Archer Avenue for Chicago as follows: Mail, 10:20 a. m.; express, 8:40 p. m.

The Northern terminus of this Division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with F. & P. M. trains to and from Ludington and Manistee.

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

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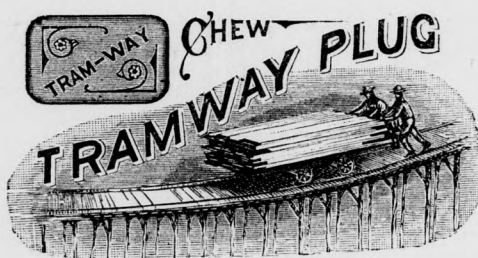
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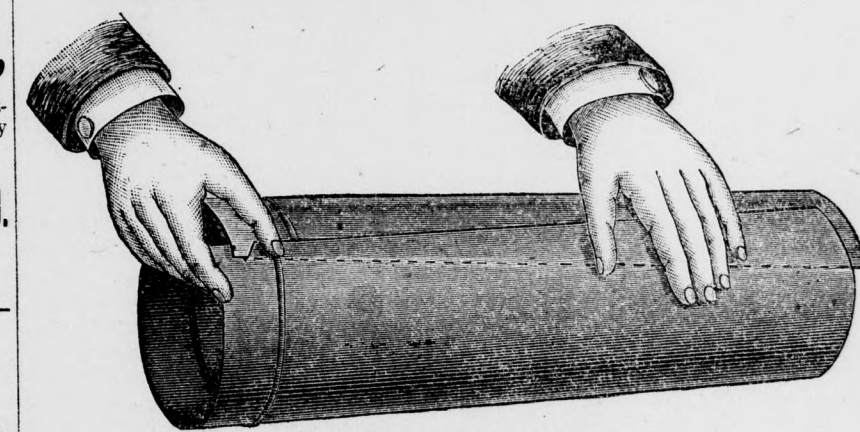
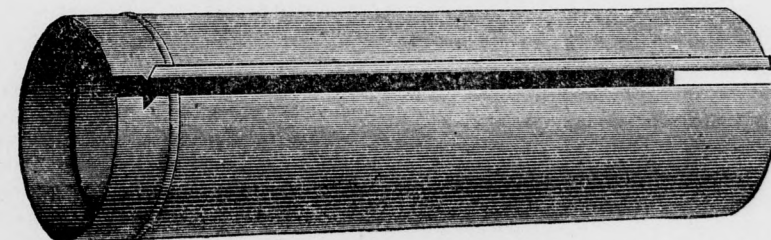
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Lay the pipe on a table, place the RIGHT HAND on the LOCK end and the left hand on the other end, (as per cut), and with LEFT HAND you press the pipe and pull it over until it projects above the end, (as per cut), and with your right hand spring the lock in. SEE THAT THE SEAM CATCHES, and then the pipe will drop together without further effort. Should it be easier for you, you can reverse the pipe and your hands. Should you not think the same tight enough, just put the joint of pipe on a table or bench, with the large end toward you, and hammer it down on the inside for about two inches, and you will find you have as solid a piece of pipe as if riveted.

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We make it in Russia Iron. We make no extra charge for this pipe, thus making a great saving in freights and giving you pipe in good order when you receive it.

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The Michigan Tradesman.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

KEEPING A JUDGMENT ALIVE.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is of the opinion that a judgment as between the parties may be kept alive, although once paid, for the purpose of securing another loan; but as against subsequent lien creditors a mortgage or judgment once paid can not be kept alive.

MORTGAGE—RIGHTS OF ASSIGNEE.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, case of Earnest vs. Hopkins, holds that the assignee of a mortgage, unless the mortgagor has estopped himself from the defense, holds it subject to all the equities with which it was effected in the hands of the assignor.

INSURANCE WARRANTS.

Where a fire insurance policy contains a warranty that the property in question is occupied when in fact it is not, and the fact together with the condition of the property is known to the insurer at the time of the issuance of the policy, the warranty is waived, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa in the case of Jordan vs. State Insurance Company.

SALE ON CREDIT—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF BUYER.

A purchaser when buying on credit is not bound to disclose the facts of financial condition. If he makes no actual misrepresentations, if he is not asked any questions, and does not give any untrue, evasive, or partial answers, his mere silence as to his generally bad pecuniary condition, or his indebtedness, will not constitute a fraudulent concealment.

WIFE'S EARNINGS.

A recent opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will shock the sensibilities of fair-minded people because it discloses the fact that there yet remains on the statute books of the Keystone State enactments which, if they do not favor of barbarism, were based on greed and injustice. Briefly stated, Pennsylvania's supreme body hold, Judge Paxson delivering the opinion, that the earnings of the wife belong to the husband, save in certain exceptional cases specified in various acts of the assembly; and unless it can be shown that there was a gift by the husband to the wife her earnings belong to him.

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 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."

TRAVELING ON ANOTHER'S TICKET.

A person traveling on a railroad on a commutation ticket issued to another person can not recover damages for injuries received through the negligence of the company. So held by the Supreme Court of Iowa in the case of Way vs. C. & N. Ry. Co., Judge Adman in the opinion reversing the decision of the lower court, saying: "The only relation existing between plaintiff and the company having been induced by fraud, he can not be allowed to set up that relation against the company as a basis of recovery. He was, then, at the time of the injury, in the car without the rights of a passenger, and without the right to be there at all. We do not say that it is necessary that a person should pay fare to be entitled to the rights of a passenger. It is sufficient, probably, if he has the consent of the company, fairly obtained. But no one will claim that a mere trespasser has such rights, and it appears to us to be well settled that consent obtained by fraud is equally unavailing."

CHECK—ACCEPTANCE—DELAY.

A controversy concerning the acceptance of a check was involved in the case of The First National Bank of Northumberland vs. McMichael, decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the 6th inst. The check in question, it appears, was drawn to the order of the appellee and deposited by him in a bank which forwarded it by mail for collection to the appellant. The latter held it for about ten days without crediting it to the bank sending it, although there was sufficient money in its hands to do so. It then received a written notice from the drawer not to pay it, and the check was protested. The drawer brought suit, claiming that the bank had accepted the check and was bound to pay. The Supreme Court held that while a bank is not bound by legal obligation to the holder of the check to pay it unless it accepts it, this acceptance may be implied from circumstances. In this case, it held, the holding of the check for ten days was a delay consistent with an acceptance and inconsistent with a refusal, since if a refusal was intended the bank should have given notice to the holder at the earliest convenience.

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WINFIELD MFG. CO., WARREN, OHIO.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE BY **H. LEONARD & SONS, GRAND RAPIDS.**
FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.,
GEO. C. WETTERBEE & CO., DETROIT.

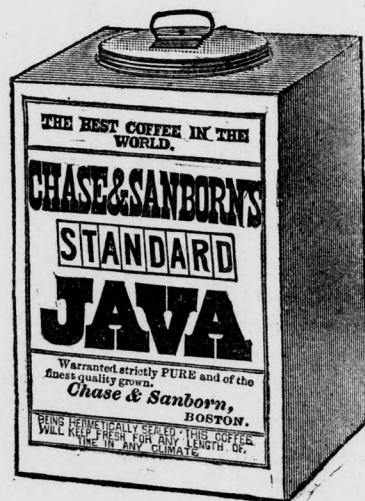
Send for Circulars & Price-List.

BUY, SELL, DRINK

--THE--

BEST COFFEE in the WORLD

Chase & Sanborn's Standard Java.



Always packed in Air-Tight Tin cases, thereby perfectly retaining Strength of Flavor.

Over 15,000 Grocers

Throughout the United States and Canada

Pronounce it the **FINEST COFFEE** they ever sold and testify that it has largely increased their sales by its **SUPERIOR QUALITY.**

The following testimonial coming as it does from one of the largest if not the largest grocers in the United States, is worthy of your consideration:

CINCINNATI, December 20th, 1883.

MESSRS. CHASE & SANBORN, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN—In reply to yours of the 18th inst., asking our views in regard to the general excellence of your "STANDARD JAVA," will say that our house was founded in the year 1840, and from that time to the present our earnest efforts have been to secure goods which represented the very highest grade of quality, and the success we have had and the reputation we enjoy we attribute to this policy.

About a year ago our attention was called to your "STANDARD JAVA," we personally tested it very carefully and to our mind it was most excellent. We then ordered a sample lot and placed it before our customers for approval, and it was pronounced by them a very fine Coffee. Since then as you know we have bought largely, and freely admit that it gives the best satisfaction. It is uniform in quality, and we have daily proofs from consumers that it is richer, finer flavored and more uniform than the Coffee we formerly sold which was the finest brand of Ankola or Mandeheling Java in the market.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) **Joseph R. Peebles' Sons.**

Send for Sample Lot.

We guarantee to increase your Coffee trade. We have done it with others; we can with you.

CHASE & SANBORN,

Importers, Roasters and Packers,

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

CANADIAN BRANCH,
435 ST. PAUL STREET,
Montreal, P. Q.

MICHIGAN AGENT.
H. T. Chase,
Sweet's Hotel, Grand Rapids.

JOHN CAULFIELD,

IMPORTER

AND

Wholesale Grocer,

85, 87, 89 Canal Street,

GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN.

I desire to call the attention of the trade to the fact that in the territory tributary to Grand Rapids, I cannot and will not be undersold. There is no conceivable reason why Chicago, Detroit, New York or Boston should be able to place groceries in Grand Rapids' territory. I certainly buy my goods as cheap as jobbers located elsewhere. Many large houses still purchase extensive blocks of goods as in war times. I purchase as the wants of my trade demand, and am, therefore, in the existing condition of trade, better able to sell goods at the lowest prices. The difference in the percentage of cost to sell goods in Chicago, Detroit, Boston and New York, and what it costs me would in itself make a handsome profit. I am anxious to obtain as large a share as possible of the near-by and home trade; and shall be pleased to furnish samples and quotations. Mail orders are especially solicited and lowest market prices on every order received is guaranteed.

Teas.

The present is a good time to place your orders for Japan Teas. I have several invoices in transit, including basket fired and sun dried, my own importations. Please send for samples before purchasing elsewhere, or order a sample chest, subject to your approval. I wish to have it understood that all tea orders will be filled subject to approval; and if not satisfactory, after examination, the goods can be returned and I will stand all expenses incurred, including outward freight.

Coffees and Spices.

I have already called attention in the columns of THE TRADESMAN to my new brands of Roasted Coffees. The marked and deserved success of this department is the very best evidence of the merit of the goods. I devote much time and attention to the selections for roasting and blending, and GUARANTEE better values than are those furnished by Eastern parties, or no sale.

Home Roasted Rio.....	14
Prime ".....	16
Select Maracaibo.....	18
Imperial Roasted (a blended Coffee).....	18
O. G. Roasted Java.....	23
Mandeheling ".....	25
Java and Mocha.....	25

I exercise great care in selection and grinding of spices, and can especially recommend my two brands of

J. C. Strictly Pure Ground.
J. C. Pure Ground.

Also my

J. C. Best English Mustard.

Can put up ground goods at any price to suit the trade, and will guarantee values.

Canned Goods.

I have a large and well assorted stock of Canned Goods. My Black Diamond brand of California Salmon is especially fine. It is not a bad time to lay in a stock of the new pack of peaches.

I have en route a car load of Country Standards, all Yellows, which I will sell very cheap.

Imported Groceries.

My stock includes French and Turkish Prunes, Patras Currants, Loose Muscatels, London Layer, Valencia and Ondara Valencia Layer Raisins, Citron, Prunells, Figs, Olive Oils, French Sardines, French Mustard, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sicily Canary Seed, Italian Macaroni, Condensed Milk, etc.

Soap and Starch.

I keep all the well known and popular brands of soaps at lowest prices, including Babbitt's, Kirk's standard brands, Fairbanks', Schultz's (Fatherland), Simon's Condensed, etc.

I am agent for Gilbert's Starch Factories, Des Moines and Buffalo. Their goods have always been regarded as equal to any of the crack Eastern manufacturers, and have always held their own in the Eastern States. I am now placing my second car-load within thirty days, and have yet to hear the first complaint with regard to quality of the goods. I am able to compete with Western manufacturers in price, and guarantee quality equal to any in the market.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

This has always been prominent in my trade, and has required much of my attention. I have the exclusive control in this State of some of the best brands of Cigars, Cigarettes, Fine Cut, Plug and Smoking Tobaccos, including in Plugs Senour & Gage's Celebrated Red Star and Old Five Cent Time; Horseshoe and D. & D.; McAlpin's Green Shield and Chocolate Cream; Nobby Spun Roll and Ne Plus Ultra Black Spun Roll. In Fine Cuts, Fountain, Old Congress, Good Luck, Good and Sweet, American Queen, Blaze Away, and Hairlifter. In Smoking, Rob Roy, Uncle Sam, Mountain Rose, and Gold Flake Cabinet. In Cigars, Glacium's Standard, Delumos, After Lunch, Our Winners, Little Hatchets, Golden Spike, Josephus, Commercial and Magnolias, the champion cheap cigar.

Yours Truly,

JOHN CAULFIELD.

Groceries.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Fall fruit has about disappeared and winter fruit is selling for \$1.50 for wind-falls and \$1.75 for choice hand-picked.
Beeswax—Steady at 42¢ lb.

Beans—A firmer feeling prevails, medium hand-picked commanding \$1.25@1.50. Dealers are still paying \$1 for unpecked.

Butter—Very little creamery is moving, as the high price, 35¢@36¢, virtually bars it out of the market. Dairy commands 20¢@22¢ for choice and 15¢@18¢ for old packed.

Butterine—Solid packed creamery is worth 22¢, but yields the palm as regards sales to dairy, which commands 16¢@20¢ for solid packed and 17¢@21¢ for rolls.

Beets—40¢ bu. or \$1.25 bbl.
Cabbages—\$4.00@5.00 100.
Celery—20¢ bunch.

Cheese—Full cream is firm and high and jobbing at 11¢ for August and 12¢ for September. Chestnuts—Ohio \$5.50 bu.

Cider—Sweet, 10¢ gal.
Cranberries—Firm at \$12 for bell and cherry, and \$14 for Cape Cod and bell and bugle.

Eggs—Hard for dealers to fill orders, the city trade picking up all receipts at 20¢.
Grapes—A few Catawbas are yet in market, selling at 10¢.

Hops—The Michigan crop, though small this year, is very good, and brewers stand in readiness to pay 15¢@18¢ lb for choice.
Honey—Choice new is firm at 15¢.

Hay—\$12@14 for new, and \$13@15 for baled.
Mince Meat—8¢ lb.

Onions—\$1.75 bu. for yellow and \$1.50 for red.
Quinces—Orange are scarce, stray lots commanding \$1.75@2.00 bu.

Potatoes—No demand. Shippers still pay 25¢, but are compelled to find an outside market.
Poultry—Chickens, 14¢@16¢. Fowls 12¢.

Squash—Hubbard, 1¢ lb.
Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, \$3.75@4.00 bu. Baltimore and Muscatine, \$3.50@3.75 bu.

Turnips—35¢ bu.
Timothy—Choice is firmly held at \$1.50 bu. for choice.

GRAINS AND MILLING PRODUCTS.
Wheat—Lancaster, 75¢; Fulse and Clawson, 75¢.

Corn—No new stock in yet.
Oats—White, 28¢@30¢ bu.
Rye—32¢@34¢ bu.

Barley—The Michigan crop is fine and large, and brewers pay \$1.25 cwt.
Flour—Fancy Patent, \$5.50 bu. in sacks and \$5.75 in wood. Straight, \$4.50 bu. in sacks and \$4.75 in wood.

Meal—Bolted, \$1.50 cwt.
Mill Feed—Screenings, \$14 ton. Bran, \$13 ton. Ships, \$14 ton. Middlings, \$17 ton. Corn and Oats, \$23 ton.

The price of dynamite in Mexico has fallen from a dollar a pound, which it cost four years ago, to twenty-five cents a pound, or even less. In fact it is a drug in the market.

The removal of the tax on matches has not, as predicted, started many new factories, but has brought into the American market the manufactures of England, Sweden, France and Italy. These are sold so cheap that further competition seems impossible.

For the last twelve months it is officially estimated that the fish caught on the coasts of Scotland amount in value to more than \$16,430,000, the herring fishery alone making fully \$10,267,750. The fishery industry of that country supports a population numbering more than half a million.

F.

LOVE'S.

F.

Putnam & Brooks.

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, Peacans, Walnuts and Cocomanuts**, and compete with any market.

Oranges

We handle FLORIDA Oranges direct from the groves. The crop is large and fine and low prices are looked for.

Oysters

We are agents for the CELEBRATED J. S. FARREN & CO.'S Oysters and are prepared to fill orders for large or small lots, cans or in bulk, at the lowest rates.

PUTNAM & BROOKS.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.
J. B. Watson, Coopersville.
D. W. Shattuck, Wayland.
H. McKinnon, Wayland.
S. E. Curly, Hadley Bros. Manufacturing Co., Paradise.
Notter & Boven, Graafschap.
J. R. Wylie & Bro., Martin.
Mrs. M. E. Snell, Wayland.
I. S. Boise, Hastings.
Stephen Morey, Bangor.
W. S. Root, Talmadge.
H. T. M. Treglow, Lowell.
John Smith, Ada.
O. P. McClure, Spencer's Mill.
Sisson & Lilley, Lilley Junction.
Spring & Lindsey, Bailey.
Clark, Jewell & Co., Lockwood.
Kellogg & Potter, Jenisonville.
C. F. Sears & Co., Rockford.
Walling Bros., Lamont.
H. C. Peckham, Davenport.
A. G. Chase, Ada.
John W. Mead, Berlin.
S. M. Wright, Big Springs.
J. W. Pierce, Bangor.
Paine & Field, Englishville.
Wm. Snelling, Six Corners.
W. H. Struik, Forest Grove.
J. I. Quick and John Walbrink, I. J. Quick & Co., Allendale.
R. B. Wadsworth, Bellaire.
Ray Mariatt, Berlin.
Dell Wright, Berlin.
S. T. Colson, Eastmanville.
Wm. DePree & Co., Zealand.
Mr. Callahan, of Wagar & Callahan, Cedar Springs.
Joshua Colby, of Celby & Co., Rockford.
Mr. Wells, of Wagner & Wells, Eastmanville.
Mr. Denton, of Robbie & Denton, Howard City.
A. A. Sage, Rockford.
E. W. Pickett, Wayland.
Mr. Gibbs, Gibbs Bros., Mayfield.
R. Carlyle, Rockford.
C. H. Denning, Bangor.
C. H. Denning, Bangor.
Mr. Preston, Preston & Cook, Hastings.
Mr. Wilson, buyer for Cutler & Savage Lumber Co., Truett.
S. M. Stork, Cascade.
Chas. Cole, Ada.
F. A. Jensen, Mantion.
M. Jonkman, Holland.
J. W. Blain, Dutton.
J. VanPutten, G. VanPutten & Sons, Holland.
M. Minderhout, Hanley.
Berra Bros., Shattuck.
W. M. Pierce, Bangor.
John J. Ely, Rockford.
J. K. Flood, Hart.
L. A. Gardner, Cedar Springs.
H. C. Stark, Cascade.
A. & L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.
Kellogg & Potter, Jenisonville.
Walter Struik, Forest Grove.
B. McKinnon, Bangor.
R. D. McNaughton, Coopersville.
Frank Boonstra, Drenthe.
Nagler & Beeler, Caledonia.
M. V. Wilson, Sand Lake.
E. S. Botsford, Dorr.
W. H. Goodyear, Hastings.
W. H. Hicks, Morley.
C. E. & S. Koon, Lisbon.
Holland & Ives, Rockford.

According to the *Drugman* potatoes do not absorb the arsenical preparations used for destroying the Colorado beetle, but the productiveness of the soil is impaired by the use of arsenic.

Geo. V. Hecker & Co.'s goods, which are represented in our advertising columns this week, are standard the world over, which is the strongest commendation that can possibly be given them. Their uniform quality is evidenced by the fact that other dealers invariably compare their goods to Hecker's.

It is an old saying that plenty of corn makes plenty of hogs. The marketing of hogs has been close all along, and now farmers will utilize the new corn for fattening the stock. Since the corn crop is phenomenally large, corn will be cheap, and pork will be excellent and moderate in price. Farmers will feed their stock until it is all in fine condition, selecting the best for the market, and not hurrying forward partly-fattened animals.

We are sole Michigan agents for the celebrated "F" brand, packed by J. S. FARREN & CO., Baltimore, and are prepared to fill orders for CAN or BULK oysters at the lowest market prices either from here or from Baltimore more direct. NO BETTER GOODS PUT UP. H. M. BLIVEN has charge of this department and will give your orders personal and prompt attention. We solicit your order.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

AXLE GREASE.		
Frazer's	85	
Diamond	60	
Modoc	55	
Paragon	70	
Paragon, 2 lb pails	60	
ARCTIC 1/2 lb cans.		45
Arctic 1/2 lb cans	75	
Arctic 1/2 lb cans	140	
Arctic 1 lb cans	120	
Arctic 5 lb cans	120	
BLUING.		
Dry, No. 2	25	
Dry, No. 3	25	
Liquid, 8 oz.	25	
Liquid, 4 oz.	25	
Arctic 4 oz.	40	
Arctic 8 oz.	80	
Arctic 16 oz.	120	
Arctic No. 1 pepper box	200	
Arctic No. 2	300	
Arctic No. 3	450	
BROOMS.		
No. 1 Carpet	250	
No. 2 Carpet	225	
No. 1 Parlor Gem	275	
No. 1 Hurl	200	
No. 2 Hurl	200	
Fancy Whisk	100	
Common Whisk	85	
CANNED FISH.		
Clams, 1 lb standards	140	
Clams, 2 lb standards	265	
Clam Chowder, 3 lb.	220	
Cove Oysters, 1 lb standards	110	
Cove Oysters, 2 lb standards	195	
Cove Oysters, 3 lb standards	275	
Cove Oysters, 2 lb slack filled	125	
Lobsters, 1 lb picnic	175	
Lobsters, 1 lb star	325	
Lobsters, 2 lb star	325	
Mackerel, 1 lb fresh standards	110	
Mackerel, 5 lb fresh standards	600	
Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, 3 lb.	300	
Mackerel, 3 lb standards	195	
Mackerel, 3 lb broiled	325	
Salmon, 1 lb Columbia river	150	
Salmon, 1 lb Columbia river	260	
Salmon, 1 lb Sacramento	150	
Salmon, Wm. Hume's Eagle	185	
Sardines, domestic 1/2 lb	135	
Sardines, domestic 1/2 lb	135	
Sardines, Mustard 1/2 lb	135	
Sardines, imported 1/2 lb	30	
Sardines, imported 1/2 lb, boneless	32	
Sardines, Russian kegs	50	
Trout, 3 lb brook	275	
CANNED FRUITS.		
Apples, 3 lb standards	90	
Apples, gallons, standards, Erie	250	
Blackberries, standards	101	
Blackberries, Erie	155	
Cherries, Erie, red	155	
Cherries, Erie, white wax	190	
Cherries, French Brand, quarts	250	
Damsons	130	
Egg Plums, standards	35	
Egg Plums, Erie	145	
Gooseberries, Kraft's Best	100	
Green Gages, standards 2 lb	140	
Green Gages, Erie	140	
Peaches, Brandy	30	
Peaches, Extra Yellow	310	
Peaches, standards	175	
Peaches, seconds	175	
Pie Peaches, Queen	50	
Pears, Bartlett, Erie	170	
Pineapples, Erie	220	
Quinces	45	
Raspberries, Black, Erie	140	
Raspberries, Red, Erie	140	
Strawberries, Erie	135	
Whortleberries, McMurphy's	140	
CANNED MEATS.		
Apples, Lusk's	260	
Egg Plums	250	
Grapes	250	
Green Gages	300	
Pears	300	
Quinces	300	
Peaches	300	
CANNED VEGETABLES.		
Asparagus, Oyster Bay	325	
Beans, Lima, Erie	165	
Beans, String, Erie	90	
Beans, Lewis' Boston Baked	100	
Corn, Erie	110	
Corn, Red Seal	110	
Corn, Acme	110	
Corn, Revere	110	
Mushrooms, French, 100 in case	225	
Peas, Early snow, 100 in case	225	
Peas, French, 100 in case	225	
Peas, Marfrot, standard	140	
Peas, Beaver	75	
Pumpkin, 3 lb	110	
Rhubarb, Erie	110	
Squash, Erie	125	
Succotash, Erie	125	
Succotash, standard	125	
Tomatoes, Red Seal	100	
CHOCOLATE.		
Boston premium	236	
Baker's premium	240	
Runkles	235	
German sweet	235	
Vienna Sweet	235	
COFFEE.		
Green Rio	12	
Green Java	17	
Green Mocha	25	
Roasted Rio	25	
Roasted Java	24	
Roasted Mocha	24	
Roasted Mocha	175	
Ground Rio	17	
Ground Mocha	17	
Arbuckle's	135	
XXXX	135	
Dillworth	135	
Levering's	135	
Magnolia	135	
CORDAGE.		
72 foot Jute	125	
60 foot Jute	100	
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.		
Jennings' 2 oz.	100	
" 4 oz.	150	
" 6 oz.	200	
" No. 2 Taper	125	
" No. 4	175	
" 1/2 pint round	450	
" No. 8	300	
" No. 10	425	
Jennings' 2 oz.	140	
" 4 oz.	250	
" 6 oz.	300	
" 8 oz.	400	
" No. 2 Taper	300	
" No. 4 Taper	300	
" 1/2 pint round	750	
" No. 8	150	
" No. 10	600	
FISH.		
Bloater, Smoked Yarmouth	110	
Cod, whole	410	
Cod, Boneless	500	
Cod, pickled, 1/2 lb	30	
Halibut	14	
Herring 1/2 bbls	250	
Herring, Sealed	20	
Herring, Holland	500	
Mackerel, No. 1 1/2 bbls	160	
Shad, 1/2 bbl	250	
Trout, No. 1 1/2 bbls	40	
White, No. 1 1/2 bbls	50	
White, Family, 1/2 bbls	225	
White, No. 1, 10 bbls	90	
White, No. 1, 12 bbls	90	
FRUITS.		
Apples, Michigan	510	
Apples, Dried, York State, evap, bbls	240	
Apples, Dried, York State, evap, box	240	
Cherries, dried, pitted	216	
Citron	235	
Currants, crop 1884	235	
Peacans, dried York State	235	
Prunes, Turkey	235	
Prunes, French, 50 lb boxes	235	
Raisins, London Layers	300	
Raisins, Loose Muscatels	235	
Raisins, Valencia	235	
Raisins, Ondara	235	
Raisins, Dehesia	235	
MATCHES.		
Grand Haven, No. 9, square	225	
Grand Haven, No. 8, square	225	
Grand Haven, No. 200, parlor	225	
Grand Haven, No. 200, parlor	225	
Grand Haven, No. 7, round	225	
Richardson's No. 2 square	225	
Richardson's No. 3 square	225	
Richardson's No. 5 do	225	
Richardson's No. 6 do	225	
Richardson's No. 7 do	225	
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Richardson's No. 90 do	225	

The Michigan Tradesman.

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

Although some of the large factories in Virginia are closed in consequence of a scarcity of tobacco, the new crop in Kentucky is so heavy that the planters can not find room for it in their barns.

Referring to the recent thinning-out of irresponsible dealers, in consequence of the depression of the past year, the New York *Mercantile Journal* remarks: "Hereafter, more than ever before, business will be done by well-posted merchants."

The movement of gold from London to New York is significant of an improving condition of our foreign trade and also indicates a change for the better in general business. The chances are that after election the business outlook will brighten all around.

Woman is getting her rights in far off Finland. While more than half the burden of hard work has always fallen upon her shoulders, she has never heretofore been allowed to acquire property in her own right. A late statute, however, removes this disability, and she now stands before the law upon a level with the old man.

The possibilities of the great Northwest, on both sides of the boundary line, appear illimitable. Cyrus W. Field, who has recently sojournd in that section, expresses the opinion that the Northwest of Canada can sustain a population of 100,000,000, and he cites with approval the prediction of Lord Dufferin that the Dominion will have a population of 40,000,000 at the end of the next century. Official reports show that the unsold lands of Canada amount to about 960,000,000 acres. The capabilities of this broad expanse of territory are unbounded, although the climate in some parts is quite rigorous. There remains an equal amount of unsold land in the Northwest of the United States, where the conditions are more favorable to agriculture. The growth of population throughout that vast region, both south and north of the boundary, is remarkably rapid. Such marvelous development has rarely been witnessed in any country.

Meaning of the Term "Wholesale Dealer."

The question what constitutes a "wholesale dealer" was considered in an interesting way by the Kentucky Court of Appeals in the recent case of Pence vs. The Commonwealth. Touching the interpretation of the phrase the court said: In the absence of a statute giving a legal definition to the word wholesale with regard to a particular commodity, it is a question of fact whether, according to the usual course of trade in that commodity, a given transaction is to be regarded as at wholesale or retail. These are relative terms. Etymologically considered it might be said that the sale of a thing as prepared and put up by the manufacturer, to be sold as put up without subtraction, is a wholesale transaction; but if only a part of the thing is sold, if there is (as the word retail implies) a cutting or severing of the thing as put up, the sale is a retail transaction. But even if the meanings of the words wholesale and retail are taken from the dictionary it is still a question of fact as to the minimum quantity of whisly, or of any other fluid, or of anything made entire, as nails, pins and needles, which constitutes a whole package as originally put up. With respect to such matters it seems clear that the condition in which the wholesale dealer chooses, for safety or convenience, to keep his stock is unimportant. A dealer in grain may keep a hundred thousand bushels in an elevator; a dealer in liquors may keep them in casks of immense capacity, but it could not be said that the sale of fifty thousand bushels of the grain out of one elevator or the sale of one thousand gallons of wine out of one cask would therefore be a retail dealing. What constitutes a wholesale dealer, in a given commodity, and what constitutes a wholesale transaction, if made by a wholesale dealer, are questions of fact to be proved by evidence and found by the jury. It is the "usual course of trade" which determines the answers. It may be that only a minimum quantity is considered in deciding whether a dealer is wholesale or retail, and it may be that the question as to the purpose of the purchaser, as whether buying for personal use or for resale, may be an element. But we do not think it can be assumed, as a matter of law, that the sale of no quantity, however great, is a wholesale transaction unless the purchaser buys as a dealer to resell.

Chicago has stores where many kinds of articles are sold for sums ridiculously small. Frequently somebody is subjected to search in these places on suspicion of being a thief. The polite way is for a floor walker to inform a customer that she is wanted in an adjoining room, where a young woman tells her that she is suspected of shoplifting and must be searched. The accused person, if innocent, is usually so much excited and frightened as to offer no resistance and the woman gives her a thorough overhauling. If nothing is found she is permitted to go. Every few weeks a suit for damages is brought. An indignant husband went into a store where his wife had been subjected to the ordeal, and when she pointed out the offender he promptly knocked him down.

CLOVER SEED

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Dealers having a surplus of either Clover Seed or Beans can always find a cash market by addressing

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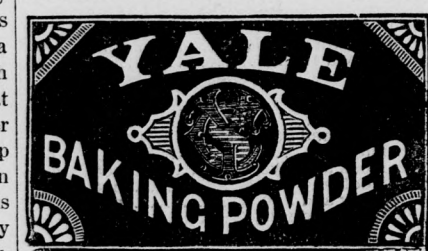
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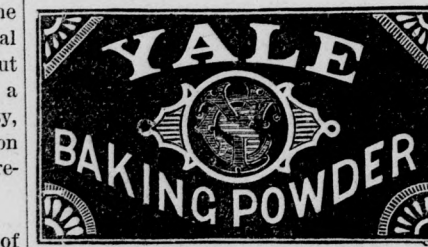
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WESTERN MEDICINE CO.'S TONIC LIVER PILLS. Purely Vegetable; contain no calomel, minerals, poison or quinine. Act directly on the liver, "tone up" the system, aid digestion and purify the blood. POSITIVELY CURE HEADACHE AND CONSTIPATION. Invaluable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

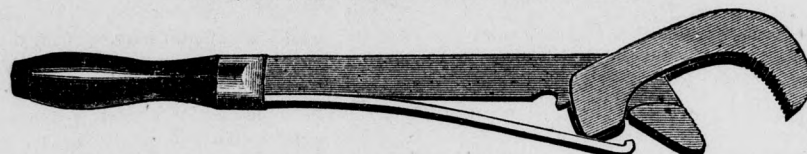
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Choice Smoked Meats a Specialty.

Stores in Opera House Block, Packing and Warehouse Market and Water Street.

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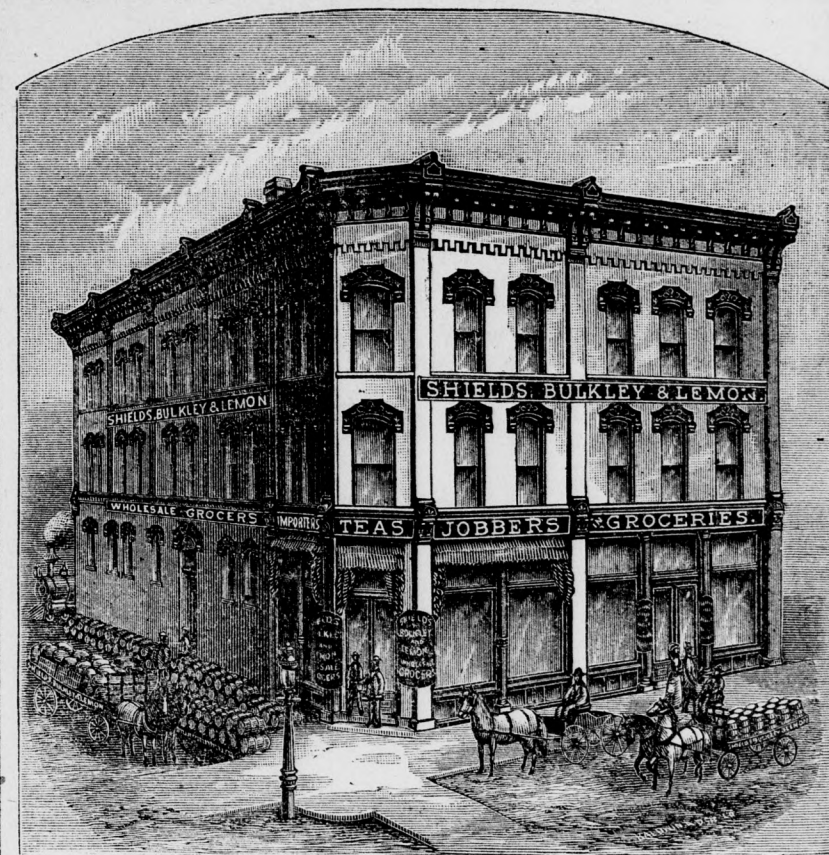
Proprietors.

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.

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 1,200 chests in all, which we have recently received per the Pacific 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.

Fancy Groceries.

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

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

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.