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Coml. College (Established 1896) 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.

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We carry a full line of Seeds of every variety, both for field and garden. Parties in want will do well to write or see the

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Send for PRICE LIST. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

And Lashes of All Kinds and Prices. G. ROYS & CO., Gen'l Agents Grand Rapids, Michigan.

ROCK BOTTOM!

WHOLESALE PRICE-LIST of TINWARE.

- 1 Pint, Covered, per dozen 45
2 Pint, Covered, per dozen 55
3 Pint, Covered, per dozen 65
2 Quart, Covered, per dozen 1.20
3 Quart, Covered, per dozen 1.50
4 Quart, Covered, per dozen 2.00
6 Quart, Covered, per dozen 2.50
8 Quart, Covered, per dozen 3.00
10 Quart, Covered, per dozen 3.50
3 Quart, Dinner (with cup on top), per dozen 2.00
5 Quart, Flaring, per dozen 2.50
8 Quart, Flaring, per dozen 3.00
10 Quart, Flaring, per dozen 3.50
14 Quart, Flaring, per dozen 4.50
12 Quart, "Iron Clad", per dozen 4.50

WASHERS.

With flat or pit copper bottoms, No. 7, \$12.00
With flat or pit copper bottoms, No. 8, \$14.00
With flat or pit copper bottoms, No. 9, \$16.00

PIECED TINWARE.

- Tea Kettles, No. 7, \$2.40; No. 8, \$3.00; No. 9, \$3.50
Tea Pots, octagon, with spun tin bottoms, 2 pt. \$1.08; 3 pt. \$1.50; 4 pt. \$1.75; 5 pt. \$2.00
Tea or Coffee Pots, with spun copper bottoms, 2 pt. \$1.25; 3 pt. \$1.50; 4 pt. \$1.75; 5 pt. \$2.00
Coffee Pots (tin bottom), 1 qt. \$1.25; 2 qt. \$1.75; 3 qt. \$2.25; 4 qt. \$2.50
Cullenders, small, \$1.08; large, \$2.00
Dippers, 2 qt. piece, 55c; pint cups, 24c
Steamers, No. 7, \$3; No. 8, \$3.50; No. 9, \$4.00
Flasks, 1 pt., 60c
Oil Cans, 1 gallon, \$2.00
Pie Tins, square, 60c
Bread Bars, 55c
Cake Bars, 75c
Tea Steepers, 1 quart, 85c
Sprinklers, 6 quart, \$4.25; 10 quart, \$6.00
Rattles, 18c
Nutmeg graters, 20c
Milk Strainers, small, \$1; large, \$2.00
Biscuit and cake cutters, 25c, 30c and 35c
Measures, 1 pint, 65c; 1 quart, 90c; 2 quart, \$1.75; 4 quart, \$2.50; 1 qt. wood, \$1.00
Scoops, flattened, No. 5, 50c; Nos. 14 and 16, 75c
Picnic Mugs, 35c
Dish Pans, 4 piece, \$1.75; 5 piece, \$2.25
Sifters, "Victor", crank, \$2.15
Sieves, Tin board, \$1.90; wood, \$1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Egg Beaters, "Acme", with crank, 90c
Stove Polish, 35c and 60c
Fire Shovels, 90c
Tea and Coffee Cannisters, 1 lb, 80c; 2 lb \$1.00
Dust Pans, 80c
Slop Buckets, No. 3, covered, gold band, \$5.00
Stove Lifters, 35c
Basting Spoons, 13 inch, 45c
Candle Sticks, 35c
Knives and Forks, No. 18, 45c; No. 18, bolstered, 65c; No. 38, Bone, bolstered, \$1; No. 50, Bone, fancy, bolstered, \$1.20
Paring Knives, 30c and 60c
Butcher Knives, fine, 95c; bolstered, \$1.50
Bread Knives, 90c
Shoe Polish, Bixby's No. 3, 35c
Corn Poppers, \$1.00
Cuspidors, Japanned, all colors, 95c
Gem Pans, 8 on frame, \$2.25
Fad Locks, 90c
Wisp Brooms, 55c
Traps, 2 hole, 45c; 4 hole, 85c

PRESSED TINWARE.

Full variety always in stock, on which special low prices will be sent on application. Also headquarters for Five and Ten Cent Counter Goods, Glassware and Crockery.

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Having bought a large New York bankrupt stock at auction, I can and will undersell any party in the State. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Visiting buyers please call when here. Terms net cash.

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The best easy washer manufactured. B. J. JOHNSON & Co., MILWAUKEE.

CLOVER SEED

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

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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.

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Grand Rapids, Mich., Wholesale and Retail

IRON PIPE,

BRASS GOODS, IRON AND BRASS FITTINGS, MANTLES, GRATES, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, -And Manufacturers of-

Galvanized Iron Cornice.

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—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 Clippings 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.

BANNERS!

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.

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73 Canal Street. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Collections and Insurance, FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT Insurance.

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THE WHEY TANK.

Further Proofs as to this Source of Cheese Poisoning. EAST SAGINAW, Nov. 9, 1884. Editor "Michigan Tradesman"

DEAR SIR—In your issue of October 8, I notice a letter from Dr. Baker, Secretary of the State Board of Health, in which he says that my theory of cheese poisoning does not fit the facts, because at the factory at Fruitridge—where the most of the trouble arose from poisoned or poisonous cheese—the patrons did not indulge in the filthy practice of carrying the whey home in their milk cans. If that is the only reason the Doctor can possibly advance for stating that my theory does not fit the facts, I think that I may be able to convince you that my theory may be correct after all, and that the trouble at Fruitridge might have originated from the whey tank. I do not feel competent to carry on a controversy with the Doctor, for he has the advantage of me, being a scientist, and a statement from him, will go farther than facts from me. But there are certain facts that I possess in the knowledge of cheese making, which the Doctor does not understand. If he had I think he would not have made the statement he did in his letter of September 25.

As regards the theory of the Doctor and Mr. Horton, I do not think they will fit the facts, although they both thought of the same cause, independent of each other, and even of the same plant, but have not named it, for fear they might be wrong. I do not blame the Doctor for being cautious under the circumstances, but I think Mr. Horton, being a practical manufacturer, ought to make his plant theory known, and then bring arguments that will give some facts of there being a possibility of such effects being produced. Had they confined the poison to the milk, I would have to admit that they had ground for their theory; but when they take it to the cheese, I am compelled to make some statements to show that they are mistaken in their plant theory.

Below I give an extract from an article from the pen of Prof. L. B. Arnold, which recently appeared in the New York Tribune. The facts therein set forth will strengthen the theory advanced by Dr. Baker and Mr. Horton, but only as regards the milk. Probably one of the several plants named is the one they have in mind:

"The statement published last month that two little children in Connecticut nearly died through drinking the milk of a cow that had been poisoned with Paris green, has been questioned as a supposed impossibility. The objector can not see how the poison could get into the milk, nor how a cow could give milk after being poisoned. These supposed impossibilities are facts of frequent occurrence in all dairy sections. Any substance, poisonous, medicinal, or otherwise, that can be taken into the blood will at once begin to appear in the milk and become more and more intense as long as there is a supply in the blood from which to derive an accumulation. The presence of poison in the system tends rapidly to diminish the secretion of milk, but not so rapidly as to prevent the poison from being mingled with it. In cases of moderate poisoning the mammary glands, when the animal is giving milk, are the most efficient means of eliminating the poison from the system, and often the milk becomes so charged with it as to seriously poison persons—especially children—using it when the cow herself shows little or no indication of its influence. Numerous instances have occurred where cows from eating cicuta, wild carrot, lobelia, and even rotten potatoes, have taken in poison enough to cause their milk to terribly sicken and distress those who used it, though the cows themselves showed no other effects than a falling off in the quantity of milk. A moderate poisoning with Paris green could hardly fail to operate in the same way."

I maintain that even should there be poisonous liquid substances in the milk, as a result of the cows feeding upon poisonous plants, that the chemical changes through which the milk passes in the manufacture of cheese tends to expel such foreign substances, which are retained and carried off in the whey, leaving the caseine free. In my former letter I admitted that rank weeds and plants had their influence upon the caseine, by converting the sugar of milk into grape sugar, thereby producing alcoholic fermentation, which creates ammoniacal and carbonic acid gas in the caseine and causes it to float. But if the operator knows how to destroy those gases, they will have no material effect upon the cheese. Stagnant and impure water or milk from cows over-heated, will produce the same effect. But should the sugar of milk be destroyed and the albumen be decayed, preventing a perfect chemical change, then such poisonous substances will be retained in the cheese, and there is not a scientist but will substantiate my statement; and I ask for proof if any of the plants named by Professor Arnold will produce such effects in the milk either before or after being drawn from the cow.

I will give you two practical illustrations concerning effects produced by different causes—one by a plant and the other from putty:

In the season of 1875, in the month of September, I had a vat of milk which did not undergo the necessary chemical change. The coloring did not have the desired effect, and after using a double quantity of rennet, an unnatural coagulation took place. I never had had any such experience before, and did not know what was the trouble; but after a great deal of extra labor and anxiety I made it into something that resembled cheese. The next morning I was very careful to examine every can of milk, and the result was, that in one of the cans I found at the bottom a quantity of fresh putty. I then enquired of the patron how the putty came there. He answered the question by saying that the can had sprung a leak the day before and he had applied that remedy to stop it. I refused to take the milk, and informed him of my trouble the day before. He laughed at the idea of such a small thing as that making any trouble. The milk that day worked perfectly natural. A few days after taking the cheese from the hoop, I noticed a substance leaked from them, which, in color, resembled linsed oil, and after being exposed a short time, it would become very waxy with a very sickening taste. In fifteen days three of those cheese were shipped to Liverpool, and one I kept fifteen days longer, and then cut it, and distributed it among the patrons. Some of them threw it away, but those who ate of it became very sick. This was my first experience with poisonous cheese.

In 1877, I had changed my location, and being in conversation with the proprietor regarding the sensitiveness of milk and how easily it became tainted, he said that the season before there was milk received at the factory, which as soon as it came to the temperature of 90 degrees an odor arose from it which made them sick to the stomach. On further examination I found that some taint was perceptible in the milk when it was received, but there was something strange about it, as it seldom occurred with the same patron twice; but he could not give me any information as to what caused it. After this conversation, I took particular notice of the milk. It came in as good as usual, until some time in July, when I received a small quantity of milk, not more than a hundred pounds, which had a peculiar taint, but on enquiry found that it was from the same source as that which troubled them the season before. In manufacturing the milk, I kept a register and noted every change. The coloring had the desired effect. The rennet acted perfectly in coagulating this milk, but the taints were very sickening, and in the course of time an alcoholic fermentation took place and produced those foreign gases (causing the curd to float) which I did not destroy, as I wished to see what the result would be when the cheese was cured. The next day the milk came as good as usual, but a few days after the same taint was perceptible with another patron's milk, and the same results were produced, only I destroyed those gases, which left the caseine almost free from taint. At that time I noticed there had been a rain the night before, and the owner of this milk told me that while milking the taint was quite perceptible from two of the cows—he had seven in all—but he could not tell what caused the taint. A short time after this, two of the patrons brought tainted milk, which I refused to take. I had not discovered, as yet, what caused it, but noticed that just after a rain some of the milk would be affected in that way. I examined the water, but could not find anything which would produce such an affect. I then began to search in the pastures and found a strange-looking plant or rather a vine. I never saw a plant like it before. On breaking off a piece of it, a milky substance run from it, and it had the same odor as the milk. I tasted of it, and I became sick to my stomach. I took some water and poured over this plant and found that the moisture enlarged it and that the supply of milk was greater. I have always thought that the plant was poisonous. I have never found a botanist who could give me any information as to what it was, or to what plant family it belonged. When the cheese made from this tainted milk were cured I cut some of them at the factory for the patrons. They were good and caused no sickness, nor was there any trouble in the curing process.

You will see by these illustrations that there were different effects produced. First, where certain properties of the milk were destroyed, by coming in direct contact with foreign substances, and preventing the necessary chemical changes, the caseine retained the poisonous substances. Second, where the trouble was produced by a plant, although an alcoholic fermentation took place, yet the cheese was not affected. I consider these tests to be sufficient proof that the poisonous substances were expelled.

The Dr. takes the ground that because the patrons did not carry the whey home in their cans, it would be impossible for any trouble to arise from the whey tank. Again, he says that at the factory where they made a practice of carrying the whey home in their cans there had not been any trouble known. Yet, I suppose the cows in the locality of Fruitridge have fed in the same pastures year after year, and that no trouble of poisoned cheese ever occurred there before. Taking

such arguments, we could write many pages and not come any nearer the facts.

Where did those cheese get their poisonous substances that were made in Wisconsin in the month of April? Surely not from plants. But the patrons carried their whey home in their cans and it is a general practice in all dairy sections in the Union, and let the cheese come from what state it may, they are more or less affected with that whey tank odor. How was it I found the same oils and acids and odors in the cheese as were found in the whey tank, and why was it the hogs and calves were affected with symptoms of poisoning after drinking the whey? I would like some one to answer these questions. In a private letter to Dr. Baker, I stated that it was my opinion there were impurities in the atmosphere at certain times and in different localities, and that there was an affinity existing which would unite with the poisonous germs left in the milk cans undestroyed, and that these united, coming in direct contact with the milk, would produce unnatural decay, preventing a proper chemical change, and therefore leaving the poisonous substances in the cheese.

Whatever caused the trouble at Fruitridge, I shall not attempt to say. But in my case, the poisoning was caused by the whey tank, and from no other source. This I am positive of, although there was not a general poisoning from all factories where the whey was carried home in their cans. I have stated that there was a possibility that the poisoning at Fruitridge might have originated from the whey tank. It is a practice with some cheese makers to use sour whey for the purpose of producing an acid earlier, and if they have neglected to save it before it runs in the tank, they will take it from there, and such might have been the case at Fruitridge.

I think I have said sufficient as regards my theory. I hope all those who have a theory, will write it up with arguments that they can prove. I have proof that other factories in this State suffered from the whey tank, as several factorymen have written to me, giving me details as to the working of their milk, also saying that it made them sick to work over it, and asking me if I knew what caused it, and how to remedy it. I wrote them that the whey tank was the cause of all the trouble and that the remedy was to clean the tank thoroughly and induce the patrons, if possible, to discontinue carrying the whey home in their cans, and they found that their trouble came from the tanks.

Before I close, I will give some more facts that will not strengthen the plant theory. About three weeks ago, in conversation with a gentleman, he gave me the name of a family that had been poisoned by eating cheese, in this city. I called on the parties named, who stated that about July 1 they bought a piece of cheese. There were seven in the family and five ate of the cheese, and in a short time they were taken very sick, but did not call medical aid. I traced this cheese up and found it was some of my own make. A few days after I heard of two other families that had been poisoned with cheese. I called on them, also. There were thirteen in all that were sick. This occurred in the beginning of June. Both cases were very severe, and, fortunately, employed the same physician. In my conversation with the doctor he said that his first impression was that they were attacked with cholera morbus, but on enquiry as to what they had been eating, he was informed that they had been partaking of cheese. He got some of the cheese and took it to a chemist, who made several analyses, which, each time showed indications of salts of lead. I asked the doctor if there were any signs of vegetable poison. He said there was no indication of vegetable poison, but would not say positively that it was lead, as he and the chemist were not fully satisfied with the test they made, and intended making another test; but before they could do so their samples were destroyed. I endeavored to find out where this cheese was made, but have been unable to do so. These cases were not reported to the Board of Health.

Now, if these facts will not establish my theory, I will leave it to the scientists to bring facts to prove to the contrary. Yours truly, C. B. LAMBERT.

A Ticklish Sign.

From the New York Sun. "Now," said the photographer, taking hold of the cloth over the instrument, "are you all ready?" "Yes," replied the customer. "Well, just keep your eye on that sign," he said, pointing to a legend on the wall which reads 'Positively No Credit,' and look pleasant."

After the Ceremony.

"Thank heaven, the fuss is all over," said the groom, "and I have you all to myself." "Yes," returned the happy bride, "and now let us take one last look at the wedding presents before pa sends them back to the jewelers."

There are said to be more than a million cattle in the different herds grazing in Montana. A patent fence factory is a new industry at Coldwater.

Tale in Flour.

From the American Miller.

Through the columns of the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., the fact is made known of considerable indignation on the part of a milling firm of St. Louis, Mo., to whom a circular and sample of their ground tale was sent by a tale and soapstone company offering to sell, on board cars, fine, white, ground tale at from 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents per pound, according to the quantity taken. This was understood to imply that this mineral powder was being used by the millers of St. Louis for adulterating flour. The secretary of the company admitted that they were scattering generally through the country these samples, etc., of a very valuable article in manufacturing, as a species of lubricant for machinery; that these samples and circulars had been sent to milling companies, but not knowingly to flour mills. The secretary remarked that it was a harmless powder, seventy per cent being magnesite, which is used in drug stores. But it is a perfectly indigestible silicate, and, although not a poison like arsenic, it is liable by insolubility to clog up the intestines, and is much out of place there, especially in lieu of flour. The St. Louis millers are rightfully indignant. While there are no grounds for a suspicion of any adulteration in the famous winter wheat flour of that prominent milling center of the Southwest, the detection of the gross mineral adulterations of flour, when once suspected, is so easy, requiring no expert knowledge, while once detected their efforts would be to utterly destroy the business of those so engaged, that it may be safely taken for granted that no flour leaves any of our reputable mills with this or any other adulteration. What may be the case with unscrupulous middlemen, in its distribution among the lower classes, such as inhabit the slums of our great cities, can only be a matter of conjecture. The pulverized tale, above referred to, is made from a kind of soapstone, which is much softer than terra alba, pumice stone or any of that class of earths, and being often of snowy whiteness, might be mixed with flour by some contemptible, unprincipled small dealer without affecting the appearance of the meal and perhaps suit the stomach of a "clay-eater."

Bread From Acorn Flour.

Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

The Indians scattered along the foot-hills of the Sierra are a quiet, inoffensive people. They do not appear to be governed by any tribal laws, yet adhere to many of their old traditions. One or two men of superior ability and industry form a nucleus around which others less ambitious gather. Hence they fence with brush and logs a tract sufficient for their requirements of hay-making, pasturage, etc. Although they often indulge in the food of civilized nations, the acorn is still a favorite article of diet in every well-regulated wigwam. The process of converting this bitter nut into bread is curious. Under the branches of a grand old pine I found them at work. They had shucked and ground in the usual manner a large mass of the acorn meats. A number of circular vats had been hollowed out of the black soil, much in the shape of a punch-bowl. Into these was put the acorn pulp. At hand stood several large clothes-baskets filled with water, and into these they dropped hot stones, thus heating the water to the required temperature. Upon the mass of crushed bitterness they carefully ladled the hot water, making it about the color and consistency of cream. Not a speck appeared to mix. A buxom "mulhina" stood by each vat, and with a small fir bough stirred the mass, skillfully removing any speck that floated upon the surface. The soil gradually absorbed the bitter waters, leaving a firm, white substance of which they made bread. I asked to taste it, at which they said something in their language and all laughed. I asked again, and after more laughter I was handed a small particle on a fig leaf, and found it sweet and palatable. They began to remove it, and so adroitly was this done that but a small portion adhered to the soil. They spread it upon the rocks, and in a short time it was fit for use. This, I am told, they mix with water, put it into thin cakes, and bake before the fire.

A Cocoanut Crop in Danger.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The attempt to account for the milk in the cocoanut may be postponed for a season, in view of the threatened danger to the cocoanut itself. It appears that the "cocoanut bug," an old enemy, which first appeared five years ago in the western part of the island of Cuba, is again doing frightful damage to trees. Thousands of cocoanut trees have been destroyed, and the bug is slowly but steadily advancing east. Several ingredients have been pointed out by naturalists as effective in checking their devastation, but little heed has been taken of the indications, and it is feared by many that the bug will eventually reach Baracoa, the consequence of which to the product is looked upon with alarm.

A farmer in Alabama made eight gallons of molasses from a hundred watermelons this summer. Spain produces more lead than any other country. America is second in rank.

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, NOVEMBER 12, 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. Haugh, 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.

Mr. Lambert's third contribution on the subject of cheese poisoning, which is given on the first page of this week's issue, will meet with a hearty reception at the hands of the cheese trade of Michigan, as the statements made by the writer are founded on practical experience. Mr. Lambert's articles have served to awaken the factorymen to a realizing sense of the situation, and the resultant agitation is sure to be fraught with good to the business at large. Those who can contribute anything to the subject, either for or against the "why tank theory," are cordially invited to make the columns of THE TRADESMAN their vehicle of communication with the outside world.

The campaign of 1884 is over. The day of conventions and mass meetings is past, and the voice of the politician no longer is heard in the land. The convictions pro and con upon the main questions at issue, which have kept up a continual strife for months past amongst the editors, the idlers at the corner grocery, the workmen in the factory—and even in the social circle—these convictions have at last had expression at the polls, and the result will be known on the completion of the canvass which is now taking place. Whatever that result may be—and it is plainly foreshadowed at this writing—we are still to live together, come weal or come woe, as one people, under one flag—citizens of one common country, who must suffer alike if the government be weak, venal or usurping, or share alike the blessings of a wise and pure rule. Politics is not all we have to do with as a people—the fact is, the subject absorbs a thousand times too much of the people's time, and our campaigns too much of their money. The experience of a hundred years plainly demonstrates the fact that there is a crying necessity for extending the presidential term; and the lessons taught by every campaign within the remembrance of the writer would seem to convince every unprejudiced observer that the commercial interests of the country would be infinitely better off if the campaign periods were greatly shortened and the election dates fixed in other than business seasons.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

H. W. Boynton succeeds Boynton & Messenger in the agricultural implement business.

S. Cooper has engaged in the grocery business at Parmalee. Shields, Blukley & Lemon furnished the stock.

Schursh & Gabriel succeed Joseph Schursh in the grocery business at the corner of West Fulton and Gold Streets.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co.'s new quarters for their wholesale store are now nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy within the next fortnight.

H. Leonard & Son's new brick block on the corner of Spring and Fulton streets has reached the fourth story, and adds much, architecturally, to the locality.

Assignee Houseman has sold 280 acres of land belonging to the J. M. Carr estate, subject to the approval of the court, for \$400. The land is situated in three different localities.

Montgomery, Haire & Giddings have put in a stock of groceries at Upper Paris, near the seat of their lumbering operations. Shields, Blukley & Lemon furnished the stock.

The boot and shoe business has been exceptionally good during the past week, the mail orders having equalled in volume the orders taken by the traveling men. The discount on rubber goods still continues at 35 and 5 per cent., with 1 per cent. additional for cash in ten days.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange was to hold a meeting on Monday evening, but on account of the small attendance it was thought best to postpone the meeting for two weeks—until Monday evening, Nov. 24—at which time it is hoped that each one of the thirty-eight houses signing the agreement will be represented.

D. L. Skinner, receiver for the Michigan Mutual Fire Insurance Co.—extended mention of which was made in THE TRADESMAN two weeks ago—states that \$9,000 of the \$28,000 assessment has already been paid and that funds are coming in at the rate of \$500 per day. Many of those who thought of contesting the matter have come to the conclusion that it is cheaper to pay than fight, and Mr. Skinner says he does

not anticipate any litigation whatever, in which case he will be able to close the close the matter up within ninety days.

S. K. Riblet, the Newaygo general dealer, is the latest aspirant for litigious fame. He recently gave A. C. McGraw & Co. a chattel mortgage on his stock for \$3,685 and J. K. Burnham & Co. similar security for \$346. Geo. L. Sampson & Co. were given a mortgage on his real estate for 4,100, and Phebe Vary similar security on his store building and lot for \$2,500. As the stock inventoried only \$3,670, the other creditors saw small chance of realizing anything, in case the mortgages were declared valid. Morse, Wilson & Co., of Boston, through Fletcher & Wauty, of this city, attached the stock on a claim for \$2,308, defending their action on the ground that the mortgages were given with fraudulent intent. The matter was heard in the United States Court Friday, and argued the day following. Judge Withey has his opinion partially prepared and is expected to deliver it shortly.

AROUND THE STATE.

Mrs. Hall, milliner at Wayland, has moved to Sturgis.

J. C. Blake succeeds B. S. Wilcox in general trade at Tekonska.

B. O. Chamberlin, boot and shoe dealer at Reed City, has sold out.

Dingman & Laverock, grocers at Owosso, are closing out at auction.

J. M. Johnson succeeds J. Gleason in the feed business at Richmond.

Chas. Delo, groceryman at Bravo, has sold out and retired from business.

Gates & Wilcox succeed G. A. Gates in the drug business at Milbrook.

R. A. Edwards succeeds A. J. Ward in the grocery business at Flint.

H. C. Peck succeeds H. C. Peck & Co. in the carriage business at Vicksburg.

Ruth Allen succeeds VanBuren & Son in the restaurant business at Big Rapids.

O. B. Dunning succeeds O. B. Dunning & Co. in the drug business at Vicksburg.

Burhans & Co. succeed Haskell & McCall in the grocery business at Owosso.

Spater & Morris, wholesale milliners at Detroit, have assigned to A. C. Schloss.

Elbert Pettis has closed out his furniture stock at Elmira and retired from business.

Drs. Stamp and Bergerson have purchased Dr. T. D. Quinn's drug store at Muskegon.

W. H. Wheeler succeeds Watson & Wheeler in general trade at Cedar Springs.

J. F. Young & Co. succeeds G. A. Douglas in the hardware business at Vicksburg.

Chas. F. Lessia, Jr. has engaged in the confectionery and restaurant business at Evart.

Sparta Sentinel: Mrs. A. Gardner has sold her entire stock of millinery and removed to Grand Rapids.

E. A. Brown, druggist at Marquette, has been closed by the sheriff at the instance of H. Bostworth, wholesale druggist at Milwaukee.

Burrows & Jones, who were recently burned out at Montague, have purchased the grocery stock of W. A. Austin, at that place, and will continue the business.

Frank Hilbert, the Woodland general dealer, is the happy possessor of a pair of diminutive overalls, sent him by a jobbing house with whom he has had extensive dealings.

Henry E. Walbridge, assignee for Tremper & Hamilton, grocers at St. Johns, writes THE TRADESMAN that the liabilities of the firm are \$1,344.95 and the assets \$1,143.04, out of which are to come exemptions to the amount of \$500. The firm has been in existence only about a year, having succeeded J. P. Tremper, who in turn succeeded Hurd & Tremper. The creditors, who are mostly Detroit parties, will probably receive about 25 per cent.

STRAY FACTS.

The first shipment of pails and tubs from the new factory at Midland was made last week.

John J. Murphy, agricultural implement dealer at Eureka, has assigned to W. J. Craig.

L. C. Gilbert succeeds W. S. Dumont in the management of the Reed House at Coopersville.

Muskegon Chronicle: A. F. Temple informs us that the indications are that the curtain roller factory will not be rebuilt in Muskegon. He has excellent offers from five cities, which agree to give a bonus if the factory is established there.

A member of the Cutler & Savidge Lum. Co. recently stated to a reporter of THE TRADESMAN that his corporation has fully 200,000,000 feet of timber still uncut, which will last them for five years at the present annual rate of consumption.

One New York firm receives the bulk of the alligator-skins which are shipped from the south. Pocket-books, cigar and card cases, satchels, and a great variety of articles are made of the skins. As these all bring a round sum, and as the hides pay the hunter only a dollar apiece, the tanner and the manufacturer must divide snug profits, even after the freights are paid.

Several prominent New York manufacturers of macaroni have been arrested and fined for using chromate of lead, a poison, to produce the yellow color which was formerly produced by eggs and then saffron. Saffron is worth \$16 per pound, eggs are dear, and chromate of lead is only six cents per pound.

The achievements of the camera grow more impressive every day. A Dakota photographer has succeeded in obtaining a good picture of a cyclone.

New Lumbering Locality.

The new lumbering center about ten miles west of Hobart in Lake county, is likely to grow to considerable proportions, the population already numbering 200 people. One hundred and fifty men are employed by John Canfield, who is logging and transporting about 50,000 feet of timber to Pine River each day, over a narrow gauge railway, six miles in length. N. Slaght & Co. have purchased the shingle mill of Mr. Sprague, together with 1,200 acres of pine purchased of them about a year ago, and are running it on full force, turning out about 40,000 shingles per day. They have also put in a general stock of goods for the convenience of their employes and other workmen and settlers in that vicinity. W. F. Stuart is also operating his shingle mill, which has the same daily capacity as the Slaght mill. The product of both mills is being piled, preparatory to the construction of a spur railway track from Hobart early next season. N. Slaght & Co. own 9,000 acres of pine in one tract, and control 9,000 acres additional, which they hold on contract from John Canfield. The settlement is fast attaining a position of business importance, and steps will shortly be taken to secure the location of a post-office there.

Elmira Gazette: W. W. Middaugh has been fixing up his store building to be occupied with a stock of boots and shoes.

How the Hatter Made Money.

"You hatters mus av of money out of the election."
"How?"
"Why, so many hats bet. It must have made your business boom."
"But it hasn't. You see one man gets trusted a hat and pays a bet with it."
"Yes."
"Then that man turns it over to another to pay his bet."
"Oh! I see."
"And then after it has taken a turn of the whole community it gets back to the first man, and he comes in and says he believes he won't keep it and wants credit for it on his account. Oh, yes, we make a bushel of money out of election bets, we do."

Purely Personal.

Harry Winchester, formerly of this city, is now correspondence clerk for Lynn, Dunning & Co., of Detroit.

D. S. Hopkins, the architect, has detailed designs and descriptions, in the November number of the *Builder and Wood-Worker*, of a \$3,800 veneered cottage.

John Caulfield, the veteran grocery jobber, left yesterday for a tour of the Northern trade of his house, to be absent about two weeks. He is accompanied by Manley Jones, his regular traveler through that territory. Mr. Caulfield has not made an extended trip of this kind since two years ago.

OYSTERS

AT

WHOLESALE.

We are receiving daily, direct from Baltimore. FRESH OYSTERS, in quantities to supply the trade of Northern Michigan. Our Oysters are canned in Baltimore by the well-known and reliable packers,

W. R. Barnes & Co.,

As soon as caught, thereby retaining the sweetness and flavor which makes this bivalve so palatable and makes them far superior to the goods sold by other dealers, which are shipped in bulk and canned in this city, after being from five to ten days out of the water.

We claim superiority for our goods, both in

Quality and Quantity.

"The proof of the pudding is in chewing the string." Send in your orders and they will receive our prompt attention.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS.

EATON & CHRISTENSON,

77 Canal street,

Grand Rapids,

Mich

Choice Butter a Specialty!

BANANAS, LEMONS, EGGS, CHEESE, VEGETABLES, APPLES, CIDER.

Careful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

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

F. J. LAMB & COMPANY,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Butter, Cheese, Eggs,

Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Etc.

State Agent for the Lima Patent Egg Cases and Fillers.

NO. 8 AND 10 IONIA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS. - MICHIGAN.

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
Mandehling ".....	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 Maccaroni, 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 Smokings, Rob Roy, Uncle Sam, Mountain Rose, and Gold Flake Cabinet. In Cigars, Glacum's Standard, Delumos, After Lunch, Our Winners, Little Hatchets, Golden Spike, Josephus, Commercial and Magnolias, the champion cheap cigar.

Yours Truly,

JOHN CAULFIELD.

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 Jesson, 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.
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, November 13, at "The Tradesman" office.

THE PHARMACOPOEIA.

Four Reasons Why It Should be Used by Druggists.

The following paper was read by Prof. Prescott before the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, at its recent meeting in Detroit:

1. Because the Pharmacopoeia is the proper and legally constituted authority for standards of identity, purity and strength of the principal medicines furnished by the druggist.

Not indeed all medicines which the druggist is to furnish are pharmacopoeial articles. It comes within the province of the pharmacist to furnish to his patrons any articles which may be called for in good faith as remedies for the relief or prevention of disease, and many such articles are not included in the lists of the Pharmacopoeia. Nevertheless, by far the greater portion of the medicinal material dispensed by the pharmacist, and a still larger proportion of the material given by order of physicians, is material legally defined, in its identity, strength, and purity, by the Pharmacopoeia. Its authority is not individual but representative of the organized physicians and pharmacists of the country, and so far a professionally legal authority.

If it be true that certain of its standards be not most wisely chosen, this is no reason for inattention to them. It must be remembered that uniformity is the most essential feature of any standard, and uniformity can be sustained only by consulting an authority accepted by all. In the single feature of the strength of galenic solutions, it is of the first importance that this strength shall be the same at the hands of each prescriptionist—the same in Maine that it is in California; and in order to have an authority that shall be single and undisputed for the country, when both were quoted by the Dispensatory, the authority must needs be representative. Many a man might be capable, in and of himself, of making as good a pharmacopoeia as that of the United States; and we might nearly say that one man could do it with a twenty-fifth of the labor devoted to it by the twenty-five of the Committee of Revision; but, be it observed, as surely as we should have a standard furnished by one man, we should have various standards set up by various men, and the prime object of a single authority for uniform standards would fail to be attained.

2. Again, in the mode of making the medicinal preparations most used, a national standard should be before the eyes of every dispensing pharmacist, and every manufacturing pharmacist who undertakes to produce these preparations. It is not necessary now to answer the question—Must the pharmacist invariably follow the last Pharmacopoeia in making every tincture and every syrup called for by pharmacopoeial name? It is only here declared that if he does not follow the directions of the pharmacopoeia, he should have sufficient ground for the departure, and should keep the text of the national authority before his eyes as a point of departure, if liberty of departure be taken.

3. Because in this country the Pharmacopoeia is a joint authority created and adopted by the physicians and pharmacists. It should be scrupulously regarded by the latter as a daily hand-book—the guide in judging the quality and fixing the strength of the many articles which the pharmacist furnishes upon the direction of the physician. In scarcely a country in the world are pharmacists so fully in possession of their just, equal voice in the authority of the Pharmacopoeia as in the United States. In the fitness of things, physicians and pharmacists are to unite in the compilation of the Pharmacopoeia—the physicians to decide what articles are worthy a place in this national code, and the pharmacists to elaborate the descriptions, the tests of identity, purity and strength, and the modes of preparation of these articles. Now, as a matter of fact, in the revision of a Pharmacopoeia, it proves to be a light task to decide what articles shall be retained in its lists, and a heavy task to complete its descriptions, tests of identity and purity and strength, and processes of preparation; and, as a matter of fact, Pharmacopoeias of the world owe little to the attention of medical men, and much to the attention of pharmaceutical men. For the most part in all the countries, the pharmacists make the pharmacopoeias. This is as true in Great Britain as it is in the United States; but in Great Britain our pharmaceutical brethren have worked faithfully at the request of the medical council (a body in which they have had no representation), and they are now striving earnestly to obtain what the pharmacists of the United States have enjoyed since 1840—an equal voice in the governing body by whose direction the pharmacopoeia

is issued. Now, in the Pharmacopoeial Convention of May, 1880, at Washington, there were eleven pharmaceutical organizations represented, with thirty-five organizations of medical bodies, including the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service. In the committee of twenty-five for the revision and publication of the work, not less than fourteen are pharmaceutical representatives; and it is fair to say that by far the heavier and more responsible labor of the revision has been in that division devolving upon those counted within the fourteen pharmaceutical representatives? It is true, however, that all the radical changes in the Pharmacopoeia, including the use of weights for liquids and other changes which have incurred severe criticism, were determined by the convention, in which medical delegates held a very large majority. On the score of a professional interest in a representative work, then every pharmacist should assuredly take an active interest in his pharmacopoeia; an interest in its merits and in its defects; an interest in the improvement of the next revision, which will be upon us before we are aware of it. That the physician should be neglectful of the National Pharmacopoeia—a neglect not to his advantage—is certainly no good reason for the much more unfortunate neglect of the pharmacist.

4. Pharmacists should use the Pharmacopoeia as a separate book, because no other work gives us the entire pharmacopoeial text unmingled with other matter. It is true that we have very useful and excellent works in the dispensaries, and there is an impression that the dispensary contains all that is in the Pharmacopoeia, and a great deal else beside. It is just this impression, with the fact of the great value and convenience of the dispensaries that accounts for the truth that American pharmacists have made less daily use of their Pharmacopoeia than the pharmacists of any other country. Until lately there has been but one dispensary—the "United States"—and every druggist has had it, and it has held almost the place of an official authority, while it was but the authority of two able men, Messrs. Wood and Bache. In this state of affairs it has been especially unfortunate that the text of our Pharmacopoeia was quoted in the dispensary only for convenience of the work, along with quotations from the British Pharmacopoeia, mostly without separation of paragraphs, without difference of type, and often without quotation marks; so that the credit, though always given, was often overlooked by the reader. The druggist often remarks that he makes this or that "according to the Dispensatory," with hardly discrimination whether he took the "U. S." or the "Br." process, when both were quoted by the Dispensary. In the latter work the tests of the Pharmacopoeia, as well as its descriptions, have been given only in part, and intermixed with voluminous matter. In this way the national code has lost its distinctive character as a representative authority with a large portion of the pharmaceutical profession. At present the very fact that there are two competing dispensaries, also that new authors have re-issued the United States Dispensary, will do much to suggest to every pharmacist that he should have the Pharmacopoeia by itself—aside from all commentaries, however excellent.

And your committee willingly give their word that any pharmacist who once enters upon the habit of daily use of the Pharmacopoeia, as a work by itself, will never again consent to be destitute of the latest of the decennial revisions of our national code of pharmacy. The revision of 1880, whatever be its defects, certainly surpasses all other pharmacopoeias in the fullness of its descriptions, and has received high encomiums at the hands of the pharmacists of England, Germany and France. It is for the cultivation of exactness on the part of the pharmacist, and of improvement on the part of the Pharmacopoeias of the future that the recommendation is given to make it a daily hand-book in every drug store.

The Drug Market.
Business has been fairly good during the past week, and increased activity is looked for from this time on. Iodine and the iodides have advanced, and manufacturers will name no prices on account of the report that the producers of iodine are about to form a pool, in which case a still further advance is looked for. Other articles in the drug line are about steady.

According to the *Druggist*, the Japanese are threatened with severe losses on account of the extinction of the lacquer industry. The tree from which the varnish is made is disappearing. An old law compelled the people to rear lacquer trees, but it is not now in force. Another law compelled every person who cut down any tree to plant two in its place. This also has become a dead letter, and the native newspapers fear the deforestation of Japan.

O. H. Richmond states that the linseed oil and turpentine, which was recommended as an antidote to alcohol stains, has failed to work the desired reformation, and he would be glad to hear from any druggist who has an unfailing preparation for that purpose. Will some of THE TRADESMAN'S readers please come to the rescue?

Members of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Association should not fail to attend the annual meeting of the organization, to be held at THE TRADESMAN office Thursday evening of the present week.

F. Hibbard & Co., the Evert druggists, offer to credit their debtors five cents for every good promise to pay.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Serpentum Root.	18	Sarsaparilla, Mexican.	18
Declined—Oil Pennyroyal.	20	Squills, white (Powd 3oz)	20
		Valerian, English (Powd 3oz)	20
		Valerian, Vermont (Powd 28c)	20
		SEEDS.	
Acetic, No. 8.	9 @ 10	Anise, Italian (Powd 20c)	13
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040)	30 @ 35	Bird, mixed in lb packages.	5 @ 6
Carbolic acid.	35 @ 40	Canary, Smyrna.	4 @ 4 1/2
Citric.	55 @ 60	Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 15c)	11 @ 12
Muriatic 18 deg.	3 @ 5	Cardamom, Aleppo.	2 @ 2 1/2
Nitric 36 deg.	11 @ 12	Cardamom, Malabar.	2 @ 2 1/2
Oxalic.	14 1/2 @ 15	Celery.	2 @ 2 1/2
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3 @ 4	Coriander, best English.	12 @ 15
Tartaric powdered.	48 @ 50	Fennel.	15 @ 18
Benzoic, English.	12 @ 15	Flax, clean.	3 1/2 @ 4
Benzoic, German.	15 @ 17	Flax, pure grd (bbl 34)	4 @ 4 1/2
Tannic.	15 @ 17	Guaiacum, powdered.	8 @ 9
		Hemp, Russian.	5 1/2 @ 6
		Mustard, white Black 10c.	8 @ 8 1/2
		Quince.	1 @ 1 1/2
		Rape, English.	6 @ 7
		Worm, Levant.	14 @ 15
		SPONGES.	
Carbonate.	15 @ 18	Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2 25 @ 2 50
Muriate (Powd. 22c).	6 @ 7	Nassau do do do	2 00
Aqua 18 deg or 3f.	6 @ 7	Velvet Extra do do	1 10
Aqua 18 deg or 4f.	7 @ 8	Extra Yellow do do	85
		Grass do do	65
		Hard head, for slate use.	75
		Yellow Reef, do do	1 40
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Copaha.	45 @ 50	Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.21) gal	2 20
Flr.	40 @ 45	Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref.	1 50
Peru.	2 50 @ 3 00	Anodyne Hoffman's.	50
Tolu.	50 @ 55	Arsenic, Donovan's solution.	27
		Arsenic, Fowler's solution.	12
		Annatto, prime.	45
		Blue Soluble.	50
		Bay Rum, imported, best.	2 75
		Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s.	2 00
		Alum. ground (Powd 9c)	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
		Annatto, prime.	32
		Antimony, powdered, com'l.	4 1/2 @ 5
		Arsenic, white, powdered.	6 @ 7
		Balm Gilead.	40
		Beans, Tonka.	2 25
		Beans, Vanilla.	7 00 @ 7 75
		Bismuth, sub nitrate.	1 60
		Blue Pill (Powd 7c)	1 00
		Blue Vitriol.	7 1/2 @ 9
		Borax, refined (Powd 13c)	12
		Cantharides, Russian powdered.	2 50
		Capsicum Pods, African powdered.	20
		Capsicum Pods, American powdered.	18
		Caroline, No. 40.	4 00
		Cassia, American.	70
		Chalk, prepared drop.	5
		Chalk, precipitate English.	12
		Chalk, red fingers.	5
		Chalk, white lump.	2
		Chloroform, Squibb's.	1 60
		Colony apples.	60
		Chloro hydrate, German crystals.	1 60
		Chloral do.	1 50
		Chloral do Scherlin's do.	1 90
		Chloral do do crystals.	1 75
		Chloroform.	1 00 @ 1 10
		Cinchonidia, P. & W.	40 @ 45
		Cinchonidia, other brands.	40 @ 45
		Cloves (Powd 28c).	20 @ 22
		Cochineal.	30
		Coconut Butter.	45
		Copperas (by bbl 1c)	2
		Corrosive Sublimate.	65
		Corks, X and XX—35 off list.	38 @ 40
		Cream Tartar, pure powdered.	15
		Cream Tartar, grocery, 10 lb box.	15
		Creosote.	50
		Cudbear, prime.	24
		Cuttle Fish Bone.	24
		Dextrin.	12
		Dover's Powders.	1 20
		Dragon's Blood Mass.	50
		Ergot powdered.	45
		Ether, Squibb's.	1 15
		Emery, Turkish, all No.'s.	8
		Epsom Salts.	2 1/2 @ 3
		Ergot, fresh.	50
		Ether, sulphuric, U. S. P.	69
		Flake white.	14
		Grains Paradise.	25
		Gelatine, Cooper's.	45 @ 70
		Gelatine, French.	45 @ 70
		Glassware, flint, 70 off list.	12 @ 17
		Glassware, green, 60 and 10 dis.	17 @ 23
		Glue, cabinet.	12 @ 17
		Glue, white.	17 @ 23
		Glycerine, pure.	19 @ 22
		Hops 1/2 and 1/3.	25 @ 40
		Iodoform 1/2 oz.	35
		Indigo.	85 @ 100
		Insect Powder, Dalmatian.	25 @ 30
		Iodine, resublimed.	2 00
		Iodine, American.	1 50
		Iodoform.	10 @ 15
		Lead, acetate.	15
		Lime, chloride, (1/2 25 10c & 1/4 15c)	9
		Lupuline.	1 00
		Lycopodium.	50
		Mace.	60
		Madder, best Dutch.	12 1/2 @ 13
		Manna, S. F.	75
		Mercury.	55
		Morphine, pure, P. & W.	3 05 @ 3 20
		Musk, Canton, H. P. & Co.'s.	40
		Moss, Iceland.	10
		Moss, Irish.	12
		Mustard, English.	30
		Mustard, grocery, 10 lb cans.	18
		Nutgalls.	20
		Nutmegs, No. 1.	70
		Nux Vomica.	10
		Ointment, Mercurial, 1/4.	40
		Opium, Black Berry.	18
		Pepsin.	3 00
		Pitch, True Burgundy.	6 @ 7
		Quassia.	6 @ 7
		Quinia, Sulph. P. & W.	95 @ 100
		Quinine, German.	95 @ 100
		Selditz Mixture.	28
		Silver Nitrate, cryst.	79 @ 82
		Red Precipitate.	30
		Saffron, American.	35
		Sal Guber.	10
		Sal Nitre, large cryst.	10
		Sal Nitre, medium cryst.	10
		Sal Rochelle.	2 @ 2 1/2
		Sal Soda.	2 @ 2 1/2
		Salicin.	2 @ 2 1/2
		Santonin.	6 75
		Snuffs, Maccoboy or Scotch.	38
		Soda Ash (by keg 3c).	8
		Spermaceti.	25
		Soda, Bi-Carbonate, DeLand's.	4 1/2 @ 5
		Soda, White Castile.	14
		Soap, Green.	17
		Soap, Mottled do.	11
		Soap, do do.	11
		Soap, Mazinei.	14
		Spirits Nitric 3.	28 @ 32
		Spirits Nitric, 4 F.	28 @ 32
		Sugar Milk powdered.	30
		Sulphur, flour.	3 1/2 @ 4
		Tartar Emetic.	3 @ 3 1/2
		Tar, N. C. Pine, 1/2 gal. cans 1/2 doz.	2 70
		Tar, do quarts in tin.	1 40
		Tar, do pints in tin.	85
		Turpentine, Turpentine.	70 @ 75
		Wax, White, S. & F. brand.	1 10
		Zinc, Sulphate.	7 @ 8
		OILS.	
		Capitol Cylinder.	75
		Model Cylinder.	80
		Shields Cylinder.	50
		Eldorado Engine.	45
		Peerless Machinery.	35
		Challenge Machinery.	25
		Backus Fine Engine.	30
		Black Diamond Machinery.	30
		Castor Machine Oil.	8c
		Paraffine, 25 deg.	22
		Paraffine, 28 deg.	21
		Sperm, winter bleached.	1 40
		Whale, winter.	Bbl Gal
		Lard, extra.	80 85
		Lard, No. 1.	64 75
		Lard, No. 2.	55 65
		Lard, No. 3.	50 55
		Lard, No. 4.	45 50
		Linseed, pure raw.	50 53
		Linseed, boiled.	53 56
		Neat's Foot, winter strained.	1 00 1 10
		Spirits Turpentine.	38 40
		VARNISHES.	
		No. 1 Turp Coach.	1 10 @ 1 20
		Extra Turp.	1 00 @ 1 10
		Coach Body.	2 75 @ 3 00
		No. 1 Turp Furniture.	1 00 @ 1 10
		Extra Turp Damar.	1 50 @ 1 60
		Japan Dryer, No. 1 Turp.	70 @ 75
		PAINTS.	
		Boralmine, White bulk.	Bbl lb
		Boralmine, " 5 lbs.	10
		Boralmine, Tints bulk, 50 off.	10
		Boralmine " 5 lbs.	11
		Red Venetian.	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
		Ochre, yellow.	2 1/2 @ 3
		Ochre, yellow Bermuda.	2 1/2 @ 3
		Putty, commercial.	2 1/2 @ 3
		Putty, strictly pure.	2 1/2 @ 3
		Vermilion, prime American.	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
		Vermilion, English.	50 @ 55
		Green, Peninsular.	10 @ 11
		Lead, red strictly pure.	5 1/2
		Lead, white, strictly pure.	5 1/2
		Whiting, white.	6 @ 7
		Whiting, Gliders.	6 @ 7
		White, Paris American.	1 10
		Whiting Paris English cliff.	1 40

HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO., Wholesale

Druggists!

42 and 44 Ottawa Street and 89, 91, 93 and 95 Louis Street.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Druggists' Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, FLUID EXTRACTS AND ELIXIRS.

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

—Also for the— GRAND RAPIDS BRUSH CO., MAN'RS OF HAIR, SHOE AND HORSE BRUSHES.

Druggists' Sundries

Our stock in this department of our business is conceded to be one of the largest, best-assorted and diversified to be found in the Northwest. We are heavy importers of many articles ourselves and can offer Fine Solid Back Hair Brushes, French and English Tooth and Nail Brushes at attractive prices. Our line of Holiday Goods for the approaching season will be more full and elegant than ever before, and we desire our customers to delay their fall purchases of those articles until they have seen our elegant line, as shown by our accredited representative who is now preparing for his annual exhibition of those goods.

We desire particular attention of those about purchasing outfits for NEW STORES to the fact of our unsurpassed facilities for meeting the wants of this class of buyers without delay and in the most approved and acceptable manner known to the drug trade. Our special efforts in this direction have received from hundreds of our customers the most satisfying recommendations.

Wine and Liquor Department

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

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, NOVEMBER 12, 1884.

Smoke Consumers.

WANTED—A SMOKE CONSUMER
Such was the sign hung out by a prominent firm. In about three minutes in walked a man and applied for a job. "Sur," said he "I've been a dock wholoper and a coal heaver, and I think I might learn to be a smoke-consumer."

But the boss thought he wouldn't do. An hour passed by and the office was filled with agents of smoke consumers.

They all besieged the senior partner and began to talk.

"Ours is the oldest firm in the market," said one; "our consumer can be attached to a cigar or a bon-fire. It saves about fifty per cent., and—"

"That's nothing," spoke up another, "ours gathers in the smoke from the air around, and so saves—"

"Ours was once attached to a house afire," yelled No. 3, "and the fire burned steadily for three weeks. You can estimate the saving for yourself."

"Gentlemen," put in another, "the consumer which I have the honor to represent saves so much that after it is once put on you never have to replenish the fire."

"And mine," shouted No. 5, "is a condenser also, and if you feed your furnace with something that makes plenty of smoke, it condenses the surplus into coal. Guaranteed to start a coal-yard in five weeks."

"George," gasped the senior partner to one of the clerks, "take in that sign, and run up town and get me a gatling-gun."

Promise to Pay Another's Debt.

I sold A. B. a bill of goods amounting to \$200, and took from him a due bill, or acknowledgment in writing of the debt. Afterwards he offered me a note signed by C. D., payable to my order for \$200; I accepted it, and gave him up his due bill. He promised verbally that if C. D. did not pay the note when it became due, he would do so, but he did not indorse the note. C. D. became insolvent about the time the note became due, and I shall get but a small sum, if anything, from him. Can I collect the balance from A. B.?

C. L. H.

You can collect nothing from A. B. on his verbal promise to pay the note of C. D. If C. D. did not, as the statute of frauds, as it is called, provides that no one shall be liable, on a promise to pay the debt of another, unless the promise, or some memorandum or note thereof, is in writing, and signed by the person to be charged. If you took this note in settlement of the account you cannot recover anything from A. B. The giving up of the due bill would tend to show that you both regarded the account as settled, and, if so, you will lose your pay. If it was understood or agreed, however, that this note was merely a convenient way of letting you get your pay, and that the account was not paid until the note was paid, you can still sue on the account. It is impossible to say which is the case on the facts you give, though they bear against you. If A. B. will not pay, consult some lawyer to whom you can tell the entire talk you had with A. B. when you took the note.

Bound to be a Revolution.

From the Indianapolis Grocer.

More deserters from the ruinous, debauching credit system, as it now exists, are coming to the front every year. It is slow, this educating dealers to see the disadvantage of so much unlimited credit, but as sure as the Mississippi runs southward, just as certain is there bound to be a revolution; every retailer is interested in this seriously; long accommodations to the consumer are the source of great dissatisfaction, bad blood, disputes, and no end of annoyance and worry. Why continue in this way? Why not come squarely to the cash system? If you haven't the courage to say "No" to everybody, then select only the best of your customers and accommodate them and drop the rest. There are great possibilities in this suggestion, if the retailers will only work them out.

A Distinguished Individual.

"Yes, gentlemen," he said, I'm a well-known man. I'm a New Yorker, and my name is a familiar one to the American people."

"Were you a general in the war, stranger?"

"No, sir. I fit in the war, but not as general."

"Congressman, perhaps, or governor of some state?"

"No, sir. I'm not a politician nor a statesman. I am a private citizen and am proud to say it."

"Well, if you are not a great soldier or statesman, what is it that has made your name so familiar throughout the country?"

"Who are you?"

"I am John Smith."

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.

RETAILERS, BUY, SELL, DRINK

If you are selling goods to make a profit, sell

LAVINE

WASHING POWDER.

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

Hartford Chemical Co.

HAWKINS & PERRY

STATE AGENTS,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

ARCTIC



IMPROVED BAKING POWDER

HALL'S MULTUM IN PARVO System of Common Sense BOOK KEEPING, FOR RETAIL GROCERS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, REQUIRES TWO BOOKS ONLY For All Purposes.

NAMELY: "THE ACCOUNT BOOK," combining both DAY BOOK AND LEDGER in one, by which customers itemized statements are furnished in one-third the time required by the usual process, as hundreds who are using it will cheerfully testify. AND "THE COMPENDIUM," requiring but 10 minutes a day to record each day's cash transactions, and supply a complete self-proving PROFIT and LOSS Balance sheet whenever desired. Full details, illustrated by example, sent free to MERCHANTS sending name and address to HALL & CO., Publishers, 151 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. If possible send BUSINESS CARD.



C. S. YALE & BRO.,

Manufacturers of—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,

BLUINGS, ETC.,

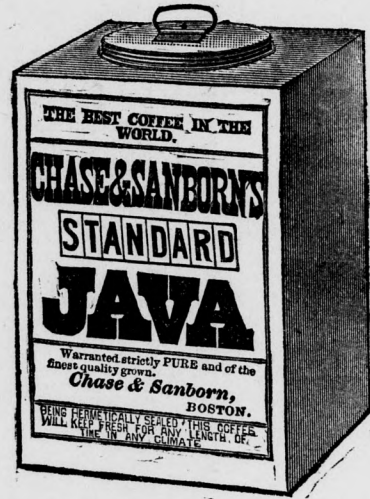
40 and 42 South Division, St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



BEST COFFEE in the WORLD

Chase & Sanborn's Standard Java.



Always packed in Air-Tight Tin cans, thereby perfectly retaining Strength and 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.

MESSES. 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 united 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.

Oysters! Oysters!

WHOLESALE

OYSTER 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.

ENTERPRISE CIGAR CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS AND POPULAR BRANDS

OLYMPIA,

—AND—

LA BELLE SENORA.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.

Superlative Boxes, holding 16 6 lb papers..... 5 25
New Process Brand—Boxes holding 32 3 lb papers..... 5 00
New Process Brand—Boxes holding 16 6 lb papers..... 4 50
Red Brand—Boxes holding 32 3 lb papers..... 4 50
Red Brand—Boxes holding 16 6 lb papers..... 4 50
Blue Brand—Boxes holding 16 6 lb papers..... 4 00

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 Rolled Oats.

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 dessert when made into jelly or blanc mange, and served with sauce or fruits. Boxes holding 4 cartons, 12 lb pps., each, \$4.50. Boxes holding 24 1 pound papers, each, \$2.50.

Hecker's Hominy or Corn Crits

Is made from fine white flint corn. Boxes holding 24 2 lb packages, \$3.50 per box.

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 the trade every inducement in Quality and Price to warrant them in pushing the sale of goods that have been recognized as STANDARD FOR OVER FORTY YEARS.

George V. Hecker & Co.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Groceries and Provisions,

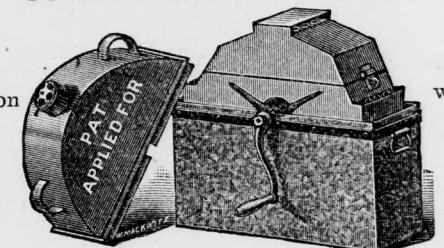
83, 85 and 87 PEARL STREET and 114, 116, 118 and 120 OTTAWA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

The Washer of the Future!

O. K. STEAM WASHER

The only Steam Washer that has a valve on top of cover to prevent boiling over.



The only Steam Washer with force feed and Perforated Tube through center of cylinder.

It will wash more clothes in a given time than any steam washer in the market. It washes cleaner, as the tube through the center of cylinder has the advantage of steaming the clothes uniformly. The flanges on outside of cylinder force steam and suds in clothes. Agents wanted everywhere in Michigan. Write for circulars and price.

O. K. STEAM WASHER AGENCY,

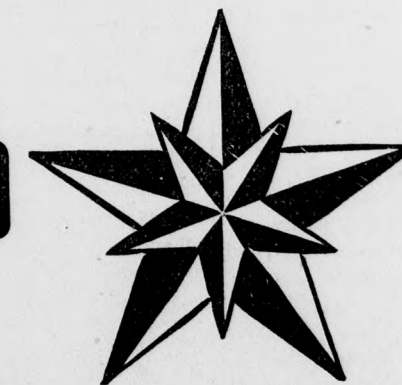
37 Canal street,

Grand Rapids Michigan.

STRAIGHT GOODS---NO SCHEME.

CHEW

RED STAR



PLUG.

John Caulfield,

Sole Agent.

H. LEONARD & SONS.
Importers.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

CALL EARLY AND OFTEN!

H. LEONARD & SONS.
Importers.

The largest stock in Michigan now open and ready for inspection. It is an acknowledged fact that our line of these goods pays the merchant **BETTER PROFITS** with **QUICKER SALES** than any other because

Our Goods are Useful.
They are Ornamental.
There is no dead Stock among them.
They are the most durable.
They make the most Attractive Stock.

Ladies' Cups and Saucers,
Gentleman's Cups and Saucers.
Plate Sets,
Bread and Milk Sets.
Fruit Plates.
Fruit Comports.
China Shaving Mugs
New Styles Vases.

DOLLS!
Dressed Dolls,
Limb Dolls,
China Dolls,
Papier Mache Dolls,
Wax Dolls,
Kid Dolls,
Cloth Dolls.

Imported Colored Glass.
Polka Dot and Cracquel in Pitchers, Tumblers, Salts, Peppers, Cider Sets, Water Sets and Spoon Holders.

MAJOLICA WARE
At greatly reduced prices.
Smoking Sets and Tobacco Boxes.

China Toys, China Figures and Iron Money Safes.
WOOD TOYS.

New Styles of

TIN TOYS.

Dollar Toys!

We have such an Assortment that you can buy your Entire Stock of us. Send for printed lists showing Assortments we keep on hand ready for Shipment.

Send for Complete Price-List of Crockery, Glassware, Chandeliers, China, Decorated Tea and Dinner Sets, Lamps and all Lamp Goods.

H. LEONARD & SONS.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

DEFINITION OF FRANCHISE.

A franchise is defined by the Superior Court of Kentucky as a privilege in which the public have an interest and which can not be exercised without authority from a sovereign power.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS—WAIVER.

In the recent case of Cain vs. Dickenson, involving false representations, the Supreme Court of New Hampshire rendered an opinion that where one purchases property under false representations as to his ability to pay for it, the giving of a note for the property, and a part payment, will not defeat an action by the vendor upon the false representations when the receipt to the money is accompanied by the statement that it will not be received if it is to be regarded as a waiver. The plaintiff, however, may be required to surrender the note before taking judgment for his damages.

ACTION FOR DECEIT—INTENTION.

"False representations do not amount to a fraud at law in such case unless they be made with a fraudulent intent. Of course, to constitute a fraudulent intent it is not necessary that the party knew them to be false. The intent to deceive may be shown in either of three ways: 1. That the party knew his statements to be false; or 2, that, having no knowledge of their truth or falsity, he did not believe them to be true; or 3, that, having no knowledge of them, he yet represented them to be true to his own knowledge. In the first case there would be a knowingly false assertion as to the facts; in the second as to his belief and in the third as to his knowledge of the fact, and in each case the intent to deceive would be a necessary inference."—Supreme Court of Minnesota, Humphrey vs. Merriam.

GOOD WILL OF A BUSINESS—RIGHTS OF VENDOR AND PURCHASER.

The recent decision of the English Court of Appeals, in the case of Pearson vs. Pearson, involving the sale of a business and the good will thereof, will have an important bearing on similar cases in the United States. In the final decision it was held that in the absence of any special agreement when a person sells the good will of his business, the purchaser alone has the right to represent that he is carrying on or has succeeded to that business; that the seller may set up a similar business in the same neighborhood or elsewhere, and may not only publicly advertise it, but also solicit and deal with his former customers; but such business must not be carried on under the old name or style, and the seller must not represent that he is carrying on or continuing the business which he has sold.

ASSIGNMENT—WAGES TO BE EARNED.

In order to make an assignment of wages to be earned valid it is necessary that there be at the time of the assignment a subsisting contract out of which they are to accrue, according to the decision of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, in the case of Kennedy vs. Tiernay. In the instrument in question in this case, an assignment was made, among

other things, of "all moneys, wages and personal estate whatsoever which I shall or may earn in the employ and which may be in any manner in the hands and possession of any and all other corporations, partnerships or persons whosoever during the continuance of the contract." The Court held that so much of the assignment as purported to transfer wages to become due under contracts of employment not subsisting was void, such wages constituting, in the view of the court, a mere possibility, uncoupled with an interest and being incapable of assignment.

CARRIER'S LIABILITY—FAILURE TO DELIVER.

The Texas Court of Appeals had before it for consideration, in the recent case of Texas & Pacific Railway vs. Martin, the question of the liability of a common carrier for the failure to deliver a part of the goods entrusted to him. It laid down the following as the rules upon the subject: 1. Where a carrier fails to deliver goods within a reasonable time such failure will not of itself amount to a conversion, but only a breach of contract, and the owner cannot refuse to receive them. 2. Where the case is one of total failure to deliver a part of the goods the shipper is legally empowered to receive the remaining damaged goods upon any terms, and can recover the value of the whole. 3. The undertaking to transport goods to a particular place includes the duty to deliver them safely, and the carrier's responsibility continues until a due delivery has been made.

FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENTS—ATTACHMENT.

An interesting branch of the law relating to fraudulent assignments was discussed in the case of Muser et al. vs. Alexander, decided recently by the General Term of the New York Supreme Court. This was a case in which the defendant, seven months after commencing business on his own account, made a statement to the representative of a mercantile agency to the effect that his assets exceeded by \$15,800 his liabilities of \$45,000. Two months subsequently he made similar representations respecting his financial condition to the same person. Three days after this second statement he made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, in which he preferred his wife as a creditor for \$8,000, and his brother for \$15,000. At the time of his assignment his assets appeared to be, according to a statement made from the schedule materially less than his liabilities. It further appeared that the existence of the alleged debts of the appellant in favor of his wife and brother was inconsistent with statements made to a number of his creditors, as it was with the statements made to the representative of the mercantile agency. It appeared, also, that the appellant's wife evaded efforts made by creditors to examine her before a referee in regard to the existence of the indebtedness to her. Attachments were issued upon the ground that the appellant had removed and disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. The orders granting the attachments were appealed from, but were affirmed by the General Term, which held that sufficient facts appeared to justify the allegations of a fraudulent disposition of property and to warrant the issue of the attachments issued in favor of his creditor.

F
OYSTERS.

F
Putnam & Brooks.

THE "GOOD ENOUGH" FAMILY



CLOSED.



OPEN.

Oil & Gasoline Can.

EVERY LIVE DEALER SHOULD SELL THEM.

This is the Most Practical Family Can ever Offered to the Trade.

Cannot be Excelled for Convenience, Cleanliness, Comfort.

Lamps are filled direct by the Pump without lifting the Can; the Discharge tube adjusting to suit the height of any lamp.
No dropping oil on the floor or table. No faucet to leak or get knocked open to waste contents or cause explosions. In getting can refilled, no parts to be left at home to drain oil over floor or become injured. No Corks to lose—Closes itself perfectly air tight—No Leakage—No Evaporation.
The dealer in selling this can is enabled to make a good profit, and in a measure avoid the annoyance of the small can, while you guarantee your customer absolute safety and the greatest possible convenience.

MANUFACTURED BY

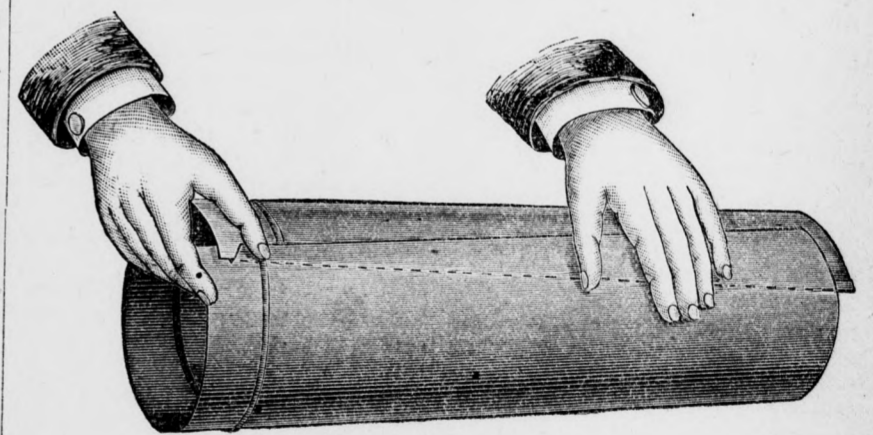
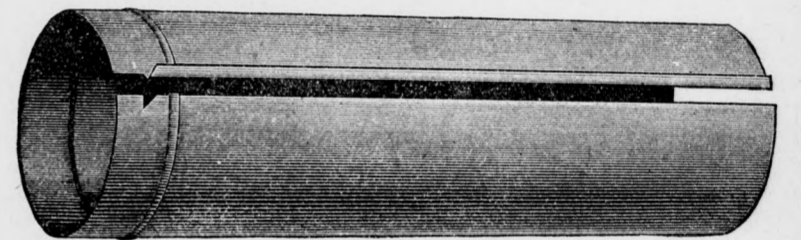
WINFIELD MFG. CO.,
WARREN, OHIO.

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

Send for Circulars & Price-List.

—THE—
"Perfect" Stove Pipe,

A Pipe that Nests, (for shipping convenience.)
50 to 60 Joints Packed in a Barrel.
No Rivets or Tools of any Kind Required in Putting It Together. A Child Can Do It.
Perfectly Solid and Safe.



PATENT APPLIED FOR.
DIRECTIONS.

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.

WE MAKE IT IN NOS. 24, 25, 26 and 27 IRON.

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.

Poster, Stevens & Co.

Sole Manufacturers,
10 and 12 Monroe street, Grand Rapids.

REMOVAL!

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

Office removed to 3 Canal street, Basement.

A. B. KNOWLSON.

Groceries.

SMALLNESS AND MEANNESS.

Some of the Abuses which Curse the Grocery Trade.

"Yes, we have to put up with any amount of smallness from a certain portion of the retail trade, and I presume that the time will never come when that class will entirely disappear. Like mosquitoes and other curses of the human race, I suppose they are a necessary evil." Such were the words of a well-posted wholesale groceryman, in response to the inquiries of a reporter of THE TRADESMAN the other day. Upon being asked to specify, the gentleman interviewed made the following disclosures:

"About the smallest thing we meet with in general business transactions is the disposition on the part of some dealers to deduct exchange when paying a bill. It usually happens that the bill was for a barrel of sugar, or perhaps ten barrels of salt, on which our profit is about 25 cents. The dealer—mind you, I am speaking only of exceptions now—takes out 15 to 25 cents for exchange, and remits the balance. In some cases, the person remitting takes the exchange out of his own check, but such occurrences are so rare that it is hardly necessary to mention them. We have to remit every bill in full, and the practice is little less than downright robbery.

"A frequent cause of complaint is that the goods do not arrive at their destination in good shape. When we get goods in this condition, we never think of getting a rebate from the shipper, but invariably file a claim for the amount of the loss against the transportation company. But no such spirit animates the breast of the kicking retailer. If there are three cakes of soap missing, or a leakage of ten gallons of oil, he never thinks of making a claim on the railway company, but insists on 'taking it out of the bill.' It is a manifest injustice, as the goods leave us in good order and we do not agree to deliver at the purchaser's shipping point, but to the depot only. Sooner than lose a good customer, however, we swallow the loss and say nothing, but 'keep up a devil of a thinking.'

"Alleged 'spoiled goods' are also a bane of contention. Instead of returning them at once—in which case we could return them to the house from which we purchased them and get a rebate—the dealer says nothing until the bill becomes due, and then brings in a claim for spoiled goods, which he declares he had to 'throw away' or 'burn.' All claims for spoiled goods should be made immediately, in accordance with the notification that effect on all our invoices, but it too often happens that the latter is ignored and we are compelled to pocket a loss which would not have been a loss had the dealer followed our instructions.

"Then the question of perishable goods comes up. A dealer will frequently order codfish or lemons, or some other goods which are not guaranteed one minute after shipment, keep them in the store four or five months—order several subsequent lots of the same goods—and finally some dull day they will rummage around and dig out the old goods from some forgotten corner and coolly ship them back to us and insist on our allowing them for the same. This is an outrage, to be sure, but it is cheaper to swallow it than lose a good customer, even though our hair does grow white in consequence of repeated doses.

"Errors will sometimes occur, even in the best regulated families, and it is not unusual for our shipping clerk to send a dealer an article he did not order. Thereupon the latter immediately checks the stuff back to us, with double freight. The proper way to proceed in such a case is for the dealer to notify us that the goods are there subject to our order, and we can then usually arrange to place them in the same town without additional expense.

"The return of goods is sometimes necessary, but gross carelessness too often characterizes that evil. About half the returned goods which come to our establishment have our name on them, but there is no mark to indicate the source from which they came. Of course we cannot credit anyone, under such circumstances, but several months afterward we are in receipt of an angry communication asking why we have not passed certain returned goods to their credit.

"A drop in prices will also cause more or less trouble. Take canned goods, for instance. A dealer buys ten cases, sells half of them, and the price goes down, so that he can buy cheaper. What does he do but go out in the back room and hunt up packing boxes—no matter what the outside label may be—and ship the goods back to us, claiming that they are bad or giving some other excuse, equally false.

"Every invoice we send out has the rate of discounts plainly stated on its face, but there is not a day passes that we are not in receipt of remittances made in utter disregard of these rules. 'Ten days' means ten days in Grand Rapids and 'thirty days' means thirty days in Grand Rapids—where we do business—and not where our customers happen to be located. It is a manifest injustice for a dealer to hold a bill fifteen to twenty days and then take off a ten day discount, but such occurrences are more common than you would imagine.

you. As a rule, the more rebates we give the more these retailers ask us to give. But it is folly for them to suppose that the rebates they manage to secure or the outrageous discounts they compel us to put up with, are all profit, for we know their disposition and frequently get a whack at them that partly compensates us for the ill-feeling engendered by the pernicious practices I have attempted to describe."

PENCIL PORTRAIT—NO. 31.

Herbert Baker, Otherwise Known as "Hub." "Hub" Baker first saw the light of this world at a country house near Youngstown, N. Y., March 29, 1845. Working on the farm summers and going to district school winters constituted the greater part of his experience, until "war time," when he attended school at Wilson and Lockport, N. Y., graduating from the latter institution in 1866. Having arrived at the age of 21, he thereupon set about to see the world, his first move in this direction being to go to New York City, where he worked for a year in a book and stationery store of G. W. & J. Cross. Tiring of that business, he came west, settling at Glenbula, Wis., where he spent three years learning the blacksmith's trade. For eight years subsequently he tilled a farm of his own near Flint. Then he went to Milwaukee and worked in the shops of the C. M. & St. P. Railway. Next he turned up in Grand Rapids, where he worked for a year for a Canal street clothing house. Forming a liking for the grocery business he entered the employ of John Caulfield, with whom he remained one year, covering the C. & W. M., north and south, the G. R. & I., south and the Michigan Southern. On the advent of L. H. Randall & Co. he cast his fortunes with that house, taking the G. R. & I. and C. & W. M., north and south. One year wound up the existence of that concern, and on May 12, of the present year, Mr. Baker entered the employ of Shields, Bulkley & Lemon, with whom he is likely to remain for some time to come. His territory includes all available towns on the G. R. & I., from Cadillac to Mackinac, and south on the C. & W. M., Michigan Southern and Michigan Central.

Mr. Baker owes his success as a salesman to indefatigable industry and persistent effort, coupled with genuine integrity, which enables him to command the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact. He is one of those men who "wears well," as the expression goes, and to this fact is to be attributed the decided success he has attained in his present occupation. While he has no particular hobby, being unyielding to talk "horse" or "base ball" with any great degree of fluency, yet he can do what very few traveling men can—conduct a prayer meeting; and no Wednesday evening ever passes which does not find him associated with his Methodist brethren. The nick-name by which he is universally known, "Hub," was given him through no personal application, and the reason for its origin is a mystery. Possessed of an agreeable exterior, a big heart, and a clear mind, Mr. Baker has every reason to look forward to a fruitful and lucrative career.

How Sugar Was Invented.

The exact date of invention of sugar is lost in the midst of fable. However, sugar is said to have been known to the Chinese three thousand years ago, and there is not much doubt but that the manufacture of the article was carried on under the Tsin dynasty two hundred years before Christ. A strong claim for priority has been made for India. Probably the Hindoos learned the art from the Chinese, and from India the knowledge was carried West. Three hundred and twenty years before Christ, Alexander sent Nearchus with a large fleet down the Indus to explore the adjacent countries. When the officer returned from his expedition he brought to Greece an account of honey (sugar) which Asiatics made from the cane, without any assistance from bees. This was the earliest idea the Western nations had of sugar; the Jews, Egyptians, Babylonians and Greeks knowing nothing of its use. As late as A. D. 150, sugar was prescribed by Galen, the famous physician, as a medicine. Before the discovery of America sugar was a luxury, used only on rare occasions. During the wars of the Roses, about 1445, Margaret Patson, wife of a wealthy country gentleman of Norfolk, wrote to her husband, begging that he would "vouchsafe" to send her a pound of sugar. As late as the year 1700, all England consumed only twenty million pounds in the course of the year, but since, the consumption has greatly increased, twenty million hundred weight now being used by the English people. The process of refining sugar was not known in England previous to 1659. That was probably an invention of the Arabs. A Venetian merchant learned the secret from the Saracens of Sicily, and sold the art for one hundred crowns.

Several of the prisoners in the county jail at Jackson were made sick Friday evening by eating cheese, furnished by one of their comrades. The physician who was summoned found his patients nearly pulseless, and it required five hours' hard work, and no end of antidotes and emetics, to bring them out all right. The poison was thought to be arsenical, but an examination of the cheese developed the fact that it was animal poison, generated in the cheese itself.

The crop of oranges in Malta, so highly prized on European tables on account of delicate flavor and thin skins, is more abundant this year than ever before. Large quantities of African peanuts are imported into France, where they are used in the manufacture of olive oil.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and various oils. Columns include item names, quantities, and prices.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including items like Butter, Eggs, Canned Goods, and various meats. Columns include item names, quantities, and prices.

CHEW ACORN PLUG!

Every Box Guaranteed to Suit the Trade.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Pounds Sold in Michigan in One Year

WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF A SCHEME!

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE

AND

HAWKINS & PERRY

Agents for Grand Rapids, Mich.

MANUFACTURED BY

DICK, MIDDLETON & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Tricks of the Canning Trade.
According to the *Trade*, a newspaper published in the canning interest of Baltimore, there are in that city fifty-seven firms that deal only in "seconds," or doubtful goods. These goods are obtained from doubtful dealers as "swells," or cans that have the ends bulged out on account of the fermentation of their contents. The cans are taken to a convenient place and "repressed." This consists of first punching a hole in the top of the can, to let the gas out. The cans are then placed in hot water and heated, to expel the air and gases, and then resealed. They are then labeled with a bogus label and sold at low prices comparatively. They are probably mostly sold in large cities to the poorer classes. The only safety in buying canned goods is in seeing that the genuine label of a reputable firm is on each can.

A leading confectioner recently remarked: "There is more than double the quantity of candy made and sold in the winter than in the summer. There are many reasons for this. Candy in summer is sticky and may run together in a mass if not disposed of soon after it is bought. It makes the fingers sticky also, and this is not nice. Besides, in the summer the people who buy the most expensive candy are not in town. It is not that very much candy is used for fashionable entertainments; it is far from always that candy is served at parties, but ladies buy a great deal of it by the pound and half pound, and even in less quantities. It is the general supposition that most of the candy eaten by ladies is bought for them by gentlemen. But this is not so. There is a good trade of this sort, but the ladies themselves are the best patrons. No, there is not much adulteration in candy. Sugar is so cheap that it will not pay to use anything in its stead. And the best dealers never did adulterate."

A. W. Nash, grocer at Wayland, has moved his stock to a settlement near Remus, where he will continue in business.

HIDES, PELTS AND FURS.
Perkins & Hess quote as follows:

HIDES	
Green.....	8 @ 7
Part cured.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Full cured.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Dry hides and kips.....	8 @ 12
Calf skins, green or cured.....	10 @ 12
Deacon skins.....	10 @ 12
SHEEP PELTS.	
Shearlings or Summer skins @ piece.....	10 @ 20
Fall pelts.....	18 @ 20
Winter pelts.....	1 @ 25
WOOL.	
Fine washed @ lb.....	24 @ 26
Coarse washed.....	18 @ 20
Unwashed.....	2-3
Tallow.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
SKINS.	
Bear.....	50 @ 100
Fisher.....	4 @ 8 00
Fox, red.....	25 @ 1 10
Fox, gray.....	15 @ 85
Martin.....	25 @ 1 00
Mink.....	5 @ 50
Muskrat.....	2 @ 8
Otter.....	4 @ 5 00
Raccoon.....	5 @ 85
Skunk.....	15 @ 90
Beaver, @ lb.....	2 @ 3 60
Deer, @ lb.....	10 @ 30

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

Nelson Pike, Morley.
Smith & Fallas, Coopersville.
M. B. Nash, Sparta.
Wm. F. Stuart, Hobart.
John Otis, Mancelona.
Levi Truesdell, Muskegon.
Wm. Parks, Alpine.
W. F. Rice, Alpine.
J. H. Payne, Pennville.
John Whitford, Lake City.
A. G. Chaser, Ada.
Adam Newell, Tustin.
Byron McNeal, Byron Center.
Jos. H. Spires, Leroy.
Walter Schoemaker, Cannonsburg.
A. M. Church, Englishville.
C. O. Bostwick, Cannonsburg.
Thos. Smedley, Smedley Bros., Bauer.
J. Barnes, Austerlitz.
E. P. Barnard, buyer New Era Lumber Co., New Era.

Saranac Splinters.
From the Local.
Gifford & VanDreezer expect to move into their new building next week.
Frank B. Jones has bought the interest of Tom S. Barber in the Bargain store and will run things alone hereafter.
Fred Cahoon is moving his stock of merchandise from Bonanza into the new brick store in this village. The new firm, composed of S. A. Watt and Fred Cahoon under the firm name of Watt & Cahoon, will probably open up at the new quarters the middle of next week.
The Cutler & Savidge Lumber Co. lately put in 20,000 bushels of oats for their teams.

The Gripsack Brigade.
Graham Roys is "doing" Ohio this week. W. J. Price put in last week in the Upper Peninsula. He reports an exceptionally good trade.
The traveling men declare that the thinness of the bristles on hotel hair brushes indicates an open winter.
"I'm a papa, a father, a parent"—W. H. Downs. P. S.—It's a boy and he weighs seven pounds and a half.
Members of Post A should not forget that the regular monthly meeting is to be held at THE TRADESMAN office Saturday evening. A full attendance is requested.
It is reported that Dr. J. B. Evans contemplates resigning his present position with Cody, Ball & Co. for the purpose of going on the road with a Punch and Judy combination, and that he will himself assume the principal character.
Most of the traveling men came in to vote Monday night or Tuesday morning, and a considerable number stayed in during the remainder of the week, in order to hear the "latest." A vigorous business campaign was inaugurated this week.
Peter Gorter, formerly traveling representative for Powers & Walker, is now on the road for the Griffin Silver Plate Co. of Chicago, seeing only the jobbing trade. He has been in this city for the past week, recuperating and renewing old acquaintances.
"If there is any one who is entitled to profound consideration at the hands of the jobber at the present time, it is the traveling man," said a leading wholesale groceryman the other day. "He goes into the store of a retailer, wearied to death from lugging heavy grips, and tackles the dealer for an order. The latter stands behind his counter as stiff as a priest, and curtly replies that he is not in need of a thing, adding that if the traveler had been there a day sooner he could have given him a good order. By way of variety, however, the dealer sings out to the salesman that the sugar shipped by the traveler's house four weeks previously was on eighth of a cent cheaper than he bought. That's a matter that has got to be settled then and there, and there is nothing for the salesman to do but to make a rebate, which course he pursues in nine cases out of ten. It is absolutely necessary, in order to keep that man's trade, and yet it frequently happens that the dealer has lied like a thief. The most interesting feature of the whole matter is the scoring we are compelled to give the salesman when he reports such rebates to us. For a fact, if any man should go for me as I sometimes have to talk to our traveling men I would tell him to go to the evil one. And yet there are those who think the position of a traveling salesman is an easy one to fill. It requires any amount of perseverance and judgment to sell goods in ordinarily good times, but in times like the present the difficulty is ten times greater."

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Apples—Winter fruit is selling for \$1.75@2.25 for choice hand-picked.
Beeswax—Steady at 42c @ lb.
Beans—A firmer feeling prevails, medium hand-picked commanding \$1.50. Dealers are still paying \$1 for unpicked and selling for \$1.25.
Butter—Very little creamery is moving, as the high price, 35@36c, virtually bars it out of the market. Dairy commands 20@22c for choice rolls and 18@20c for good packed.
Butterine—Solid packed creamery is worth 22c, but yields the palm as regards sales to dairy, which commands 16@19c for solid packed and 18 @20c for rolls.
Clover Seed—No shipping demand. Dealers are paying \$4@4.10 for spring stocks and foreign shipments.
Cabbages—\$4@5 @ 100.
Celery—20c @ bunch.
Cheese—Full cream is firm and high and jobbing at 11 1/2c for August, 12c for September, and 12 1/2c for October.
Chestnuts—Ohio \$4.75 @ bu.
Cider—Sweet, 10c @ gal.
Cranberries—Firm at \$12 for bell and cherry, and \$14 for Cape Cod or bell and bugle.
Eggs—Very scarce and extremely difficult for dealers to fill orders, the city trade picking up nearly all the receipts at 22c.
Grapes—A few Catawbas are yet in market, selling at 10c.
Hops—The crop in the United States is considerably larger than that of last year, the Pacific Coast alone reporting a gain of 30,000 bales of 180 pounds each. The Michigan crop readily commands 18c for medium stock, but New York hops are preferred at 20@23c.
Honey—Choice new is firm at 15c.
Hay—\$8@11 for new, and \$11@12 for baled.
Mince Meat—8c @ lb.
Onions—\$1.75 @ bbl. for yellow and \$1.50 for red.
Quinces—About out of market.
Potatoes—More of a drug than ever is consequence of the increased sluggishness of outside markets. Dealers are still paying 25c, but are buying only for prospective local demand.
Poultry—Chickens, 14@16c. Poultry 12c.
Squash—The market are overstocked, and none is moving. This seems to be a "squash year."
Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys are firmer and higher, selling readily at \$4@4.25. Baltimore and Muscatine, \$3.50 @ bbl.
Turnips—25c @ bu.
Timothy—No shipping demand, and dealers buy only for prospective wants.
GRAINS AND MILLING PRODUCTS.
Wheat—2c higher this week. Lancaster, 77; Fulse and Clawson, 74c.
Corn—No new stock in yet, although dealers are offered car lots Ionia county corn at 35c.
Oats—White, 28@30c @ bu.
Rye—52@54c @ bu.
Barley—Brewers pay \$1.25 @ cwt.
Flour—Unchanged. Fancy Patent, \$5.50 @ bbl. in sacks and \$5.75 in wood. Straight, \$4.50 @ bbl. 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.
Hart Bros. & Co., general dealers at Republic, suffered a complete loss by fire on 7th. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$45,000.

Butts' Patent Processed "Hulled Corn Flour"
—FOR—
Griddle Cakes, Gems, Waffles, Etc., Etc
Finest and Best Selling Article of the Kind ever placed on the Market. Guaranteed to be as Represented, or No Sale. For Sale by all Jobbers in Grand Rapids.
Butts' Patent Processed Buckwheat
Is Warranted to be the Straightest and Best Goods Ever offered to the Trade.
IRA O. GREEN.
WHOLESALE
Oysters and Fruits.
Sole Agent for
MANOKEN BRAND.
30 and 32 Ionia Street Grand Rapids, Mich.

WM. SEARS & CO.
Cracker Manufacturers,
Agents for
AMBOY CHEESE.
37, 39 & 41 Kent Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PLEASANT TO TAKE, ACTS MILDLY, CURES QUICKLY
DUNHAM'S SURE CURE FOR FEVER & AGUE. Purely Vegetable; contain no colored mineral poison or quinine. Act directly on the Liver, "tone up" the system, aid digestion and purify the blood. **POSITIVELY CURE HEADACHE AND CONSTIPATION.** Invaluable for Biliousness, Indigestion, Hypochondria, etc. Sent free on receipt of price, 25 cts. Sample package free. WESTERN MEDICINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WESTERN MEDICINE CO'S TONIC LIVER PILLS.
One Dose taken during the Chill, arrests the disease in 20 minutes.
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Money returned if it does not cure. Price, 50c. Ask druggist for it. Sent prepaid for 60 cts. Address, WESTERN MEDICINE Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

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.

How to Make Dishonest Failures Odious.

The usual tendency to take advantage of what are known as hard times is apparent in some quarters. This has not yet assumed the proportions of the throng which benefited by the provisions of the bankrupt act some years ago, but it has already made a very respectable showing. The desire to pay from ten to fifty cents, instead of one hundred, proves too strong to be resisted, and the merchant who is disposed to cheat his creditor out of the balance finds difficulty in so doing at a time when honest failures are not infrequent, and when many are struggling to secure accommodation, and to gain extensions in the hope of being able to keep their heads above water. A time like the present, in short, presents peculiar advantages to those who are disposed to be dishonest. Some schemes of this kind have been happily frustrated, and it would be well if they could all be detected.

The dishonest merchant who makes a failure of this kind assumes that while his credit may be impaired with those with whom he formerly dealt, others will sell him without the close scrutiny into his past. And it cannot be denied that there are too often good grounds for this confidence. Merchants push so strongly for trade that they will take risks on those in whom they have little reliance, trusting to their sagacity to get out whole. They sometimes find out their mistake, and deserve and receive no sympathy. If the wholesale trade would make common cause against a merchant who has made himself "well fixed," as the phrase goes in this manner, failures of this class would soon be made odious. Once let it be impossible for him to buy goods on credit anywhere, and others would speedily take warning from his example.

A Big Business.

The immensity of the life insurance interests in this country is as yet hardly more than half understood. The united assets of the companies are now over \$500,000,000—the exact amount Jan. 1 1884, was \$495,046,566.30. This vast sum, belonging to the policy-holders, and held in trust for the present and future payment of their claims, is \$100,000,000 more than the net annual revenue of the United States Government; five times larger than the total annual sale of money postal orders, and nearly \$100,000,000 greater than the total combined capital invested in the iron and steel and lumber business in this country. The whole amount of life insurance now in force is nearly two billion dollars. Even taken by states separately the amounts are stupendous. New York policy-holders have an aggregate of \$244,440,734; those of Illinois and Ohio each more than \$123,000,000. The daily newspaper property of the country is very valuable, but the life insurance in force in either one of the two latter States alone is considerably in excess of the cash value of all the daily journals in the United States combined.

Corroded Coins.

Gold coins are in local circulation which, although not counterfeit, are equally to be repudiated by all to whom presented. Their spurious nature consists in the fact that they have been depreciated by corrosive acids, and, although gold, with a clear, genuine ring, every one of these coins has lost from twenty to thirty per cent. of its value, and cannot be cashed at the banks for its face. As far as is known, this depreciated currency is in five dollar pieces. They can be easily detected upon close observation, being lighter than the standard and more smooth over the surface, the action of the acids having cut down the sharply defined embossing of both stamp and milling. One of these coins was presented at a local bank a day or two ago. This specimen had lost exactly \$1 of its original value.

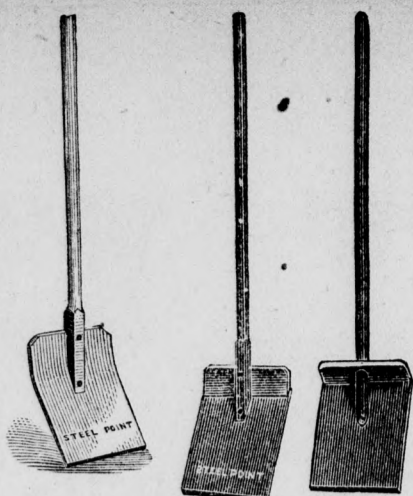
New England Apple Crop.

From the Boston Bulletin.

The yield of apples in the various sections of New England this season is enormous. Farmers in Maine, and in other sections, hardly know what to do with the immense crop, and the exportation to England from this port is the only outlet, which prevents this product from being a glut upon the market.

The shortage of the peach crop in Michigan this year is accounted for by the presence of a small grub—cimech peachian—in the young buds. This destructive worm has never appeared in Michigan before and fruit growers fear it has come to stay. It is one of the articulate cynocorus family and is as tenacious of life as it is expert in its pernicious practices. It is no larger than the point of a fine cambric needle; under the microscope it looks like a caterpillar and has eight pink eyes and a growth of short, bristling hair. Having penetrated the bud, it remains there and grows as the bud develops into fruit. The result is that the peach is withered and dry—not more than half the size it should be, and lacking all juice, flavor and bloom. In its maturity this peach grub, as it is commonly called, is the size of the ordinary apple-tree worm. Entomologists say that it can be destroyed by the liberal use of paris green and whale oil soap wherever its presence is suspected.

Merchants find that the circulation of gold coin is steadily decreasing, and that the "cart-wheel" dollar is fast taking the place of bills of small denomination.



STEEL POINT SNOW SHOVEL,

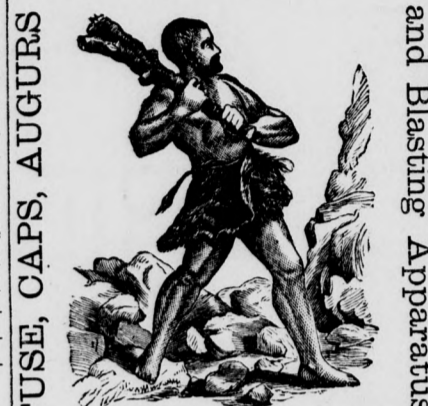
Strongest, Lightest, Cheapest, Handsomest, Best.

FOR SALE BY

Cody, Ball & Co.,
Arthur Meigs & Co.,
Shields, Bulkley & Lemon,
Clark, Jewell & Co.,
Fox, Musselman & Loveridge,
Hawkins & Perry,
John Caulfield,
Foster, Stevens & Co.,

GRAND RAPIDS

MICH.



HERCULES, THE GREAT STUMP AND ROCK ANNIHILATOR.

Strongest & Safest Explosive Known to the Arts.

Farmers, practice economy and clear your land of stumps and boulders. Main Office, Hercules Powder Company, No. 40 Prospect st., Cleveland, Ohio.

L. S. HILL & CO., AGTS.

GUNS, AMMUNITION & FISHING TACKLE.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

KEMINK, JONES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Perfumes,

Colognes, Hair Oils,

Flavoring Extracts,

Baking Powders,

Bluings, Etc., Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

KEMINK'S

"Red Bark Bitters"

—AND—

The Oriole Manufacturing Co.

78 West Bridge Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

Jennings & Smith

(Props. Arctic Manufacturing Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE PERFUMES

—AND—

TOILET ARTICLES.

Jenning's

Flavoring Extracts.

Arctic

Improved

BAKING POWDER.

KID DRESSING,

MUCILAGE,

BLUINGS,

INKS, ETC.

MUSKEGON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

S. S. MORRIS & BRO.,

PACKERS

—AND—

Jobbers of Provisions,

CANNED MEATS AND BUTTERS.

Choice Smoked Meats a Specialty.

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

W. D. CAREY & CO.

OYSTERS!

—AND JOBBERS OF—

Fruits and Produce.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Kline's Patent Candler and Egg Carrier.

The Best on the Market.

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

ORCUTT & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION

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

Consignments Solicited.

MUSKEGON, MICH.

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 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.

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 Coccoanuts**, 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.

APPLES!

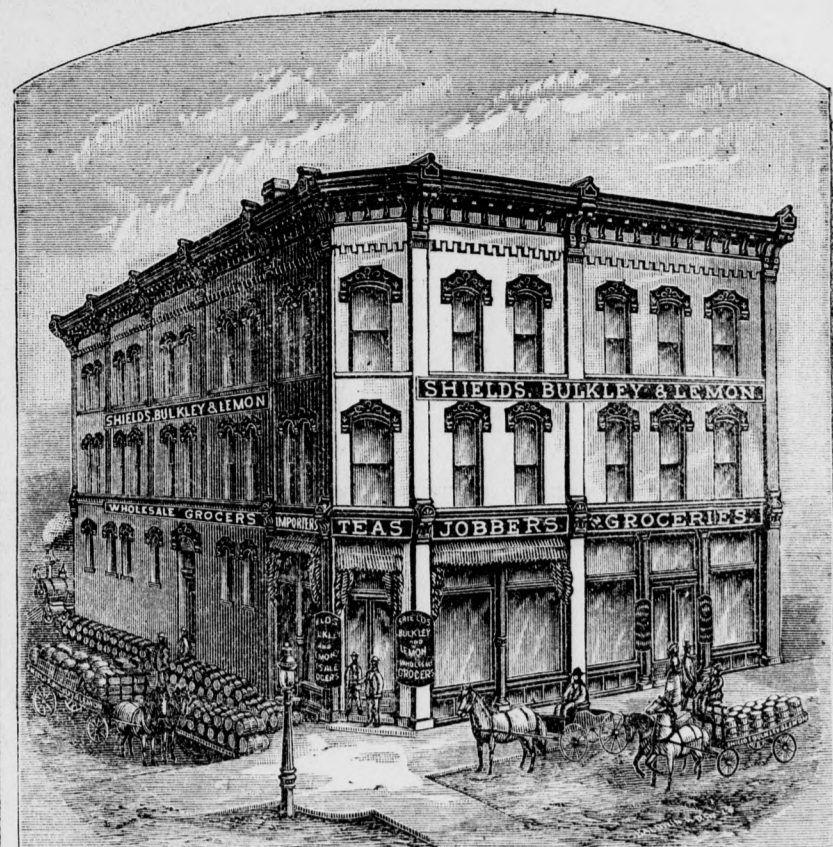
We have a large Western order trade for Apples in car lots, as well as a good local demand, and also handle Evaporated and Sun-Dried Apples largely. If you have any of these goods to ship, let us hear from you, and we will keep you posted on market prices and prospects. We also handle Beans and Potatoes. Liberal Cash Advances made on Dried Fruit, also on Apples in carlots.

EARL BROS., Commission Merchants,

169 S. Water st, Chicago, Ill.

REFERENCE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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 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.	" " Apricots.
James Epps' " Breakfast Cocoa.	" " Egg Plums.
Choice Brands of French Peas.	" " Pears.
" " Mushrooms.	" " Quinces.
" " Italian Macaroni, 1 lb pkg.	" " Grapes.
" " Vermicelli.	" " Cherries.

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

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

SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON.

Hardware.

Cutlery Making in Sheffield.

The following description of processes used in the manufacture of cutlery at that great center of this industry, Sheffield, appeared in a late number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*:

The most interesting branch of cutlery manufacture, as a process, is the initial business of forging. For articles in which there is no welding to be done, such as scissors and pocket knives, a single hand is sufficient, but the forging of table-blades is a "double handed" affair, the forger himself being assisted by a striker. The visitor to Sheffield will hear the ring of the forger's hammer not merely in the neighborhood of the great manufactories, but in places where he least expects it. He will come across a "hearth" sandwiched between private dwellings in a quiet residential street, and he will sometimes catch the rasp of the cutler's file in the dwelling house itself. It may be as well to explain here that the term "cutler," now that the division of labor has given a specific title to every branch, is used in the trade in the restricted sense of a "putter together," that is, the man who fits the blade to the handle and produces the finished article. The solitary forger's hearth, discovered in a tranquil thoroughfare, might at first sight be easily mistaken for a small stable which had suffered a severe gunpowder explosion, but a second glance reveals the simple materials required to produce all that is essential in a good knife—a rod of steel, fire, hammer, water. Such are the elements out of which Mr. Ruskin's "masterful" magician will in a few moments present you with a table-blade, perfect in shape and symmetry, hard as adamant as to edge, pliable as a cane as to temper, and requiring only the grinder's touch and the cutler's hating to be fit for the table. The forger's first operation is molding ("moodin," as he calls it) or shaping, which is done before the length of the blade required is severed from the strip of steel, which he holds in his hand. The steel in a table knife ends at the base of the blade; at that point a strip of wrought iron is welded to the steel, and forms what is called the "bolster"—that is, the shoulder cap which meets the handle—and the "tang," or tail, which runs down the center of the haft. Every person given to after-dinner meditation must have noticed at the base of the blade of his knife a shaded outline like a large thumb mark. This mark indicates the union of the iron with the steel, a process which is called "shooting," and is performed jointly by the forger and his assistant. The next stage is "tanging," and consists in shaping the bolster and tang by the aid of small dies and appliances with which the anvil is fitted. The blade is now complete in shape, but has to be straightened, marked (with the manufacturer's name or other brand), hardened, and tempered, the whole operation being comprehensively called "smithing."

The straightening and marking are simple matters, but in the operation of hardening hand and eye have to be brought into delicate co-operation. Hardening is the process by which the steel blade is changed from the nature of lead to that of glass, from an obedient ductility to a petulant brittleness. This change is effected by plunging the heated blade into the dirty water which stands near the anvil. The operation appears ridiculous in its simplicity, but up to its performance in the right way and at the right time depends the value of your knife. For this you have to rely upon the trained judgment of the forger. Some tools will warp or "skeeler," if they are not plunged into the water in a certain way. Tools of one shape must cut the water like a knife; those of another must stab it like a dagger. Some implements, such as files, must be hardened in an old standing solution of salt; others in a stream of running water; others, again, like saws and scythes, in whale oil. To return to the forge, the immersion of the knife into water is only momentary. When it is withdrawn the blade would snap like cast metal. A table knife is required to bend like a hand-saw, and this property is obtained by "tempering," or passing the blade slowly over the fire until the elasticity required is achieved. The degree of ductility acquired are successively indicated by the changing colors produced on the blade, these colors appearing consecutively as follows: straw, gold, chocolate, purple, violet and blue. The bluish sheen to be observed on a table knife shows that the maximum temper is required for table cutlery, but it may be noted that elasticity is always obtained at the expense of the hardness of the steel.

The Tack Combination.
From the Taunton, (Mass.), Gazette.
The tack-makers are not feeling very pleasant at the knowledge which has just reached them, that a large tack factory has been started in Cleveland, in the very center of their Western trade. The signs of dissolution of the combination are growing more apparent every day, and one of the steps to that end was taken a few days ago, when the price of all shoe nails was lowered. There will be no more farming out of the small competitors who have been springing up on all sides ever since the combination started, but they will be allowed to pursue the even tenor of their way even to bankruptcy. It is said too much money has been spent in closing the doors of such concerns already—money which otherwise would have gone into respectable dividends—and the first step in this direction is now looked upon as a wrong movement.

How Axes are Made.

Pliny, who wrote about A. D. 50, felt bound to state an inventor for everything, and ascribed the invention of the axe to Daedalus, of Athens, about 1340 B. C. It is, however, to be supposed that when Cecrops, three hundred years before, forsaking Egypt, and leaving civilization behind him, landed in Greece, he had axes wherewith to clear a spot for the village he founded. About the year 1093 B. C., we read that the Hebrews went to Philistia "to sharpen every man his axe;" and about 893 B. C., "the axe head fell into the water" while the man was chopping. Previous to these two latter dates, and two hundred years before the time of Daedalus, we find the Mosaic law, 1451 B. C., had anticipated the following supposed case: "As when a man goeth in to the wood with his neighbor, to hew wood, and his hand fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the head (Hebrew iron) slippeth from the helve, and lighteth upon his neighbor that he die, he shall flee into one of those cities [of refuge] and live."

The axe is found among all nations who have the material and skill for its manufacture, the substantial form having descended from the stone age, when a withe or elastic handle was bent around a circular depression on the head, and the edge was sharpened to the extent the construction of the material would bear, or according to the means at hand for dressing it.

The Roman axe was introduced from the Etrurians; the Roman *bipennis* was a double-bladed axe, with the eye in the center, like some of our modern ones.

The Egyptian axe was of iron, steel or bronze; the color would indicate the former metal in some cases, but it was generally of bronze. The handle was split to receive the blade, which was secured by bronze pins and leathern thongs.

The Peruvian axes were made of an alloy of copper and tin. The bits of their axes were about the same shape as ours, but the heads were inserted in the handle, instead of the handle into the axe-head. Iron was unknown among them. Copper axes with single and double bits have been found in a *tumulus* near Chillicothe, Ohio.

Lubbock states that the bronze axes, of the ages when that metal predominated, were all destitute of eyes for the handles.

In the present process of making axes, hammered bar iron is heated to a red heat, cut off the requisite length, and the eye, which is to receive the handle, punched through it. It is then re-heated and pressed between concave dies until it assumes the proper shape. It is then heated and grooved upon the edges to receive the piece of steel which forms the sharp edge. To make the steel adhere to the iron, borax is used. This acts as a soap to clean the metal in order that the parts may adhere. At a white heat it is welded and drawn out to a proper edge by trip-hammers.

The next process is hammering off the tool by hand, restoring the shape lost in drawing out; it is then ground, to form a finer edge. Afterward it is ground upon finer stones, and made ready for the temper. The axe is now hung upon a revolving wheel in a furnace in a small coal fire at a peculiar red heat. It is cooled successively in salt and fresh water, and then tempered in another furnace, where the heat is regulated by a thermometer. It is then polished to a high finish, which will show every flaw and enable it to resist rust. It is then stamped, and the head blackened with a mixture of turpentine and asphaltum.

The Horseshoe Superstition.

From the Hardware Journal.
The origin of the horseshoe superstition has never been satisfactorily explained. Among the theories offered, that contained in the following is among the possibilities: The horseshoe of old was held to be of special service as a security against the attacks of evil spirits. The virtue may have been assigned, perhaps, by the rule of contraries, from it being a thing incompatible with the cloven foot of the Evil One; or from the rude resemblance which the horseshoe bears to the rays of glory, which in ancient pictures, were made to surround the heads of saints and angels, or, finally, from some notion of its purity, acquired through passing through the fire. This latter superstition receives some countenance from the method resorted to for the cure of horses that had become vicious, or afflicted by any distemper which the village farriery did not understand; such disease was invariably attributed to witchcraft, and the mode of cure seems to imply the belief that the imperfect purification by fire, of the shoe which the animal wore, had afforded an inlet to malevolent influences. Accordingly the horse was led into the smithy, the door was closed and barred, the shoes were taken off and placed in the fire, and the witch or warlock was speedily under the necessity of removing the spell under which the animal suffered.

Sailors are, for the most part, careful to have a horseshoe nailed to the mizzen-mast, or somewhere on the deck near midships for the protection of the vessel. The Chinese have their tombs built in the shape of a horseshoe, which custom is very curious as it may be fairly regarded as a branch of the superstition long prevalent among ourselves.

A road over which cars run in both directions will last longer—or, rather, the iron will last longer—than when cars run all in one direction, as with double tracks—a physical fact, substantiated by practical observation and every day experience.

Mottram Hill, hardware dealer at Vicksburg, has sold out.

DAKOTA TIN.

Examination of the Mines in the Black Hills.

Correspondence Mountain News.
Having made an examination of the district in Dakota where tin ore has been found, I am prepared to say that there can be no doubt now of the existence of very large bodies or veins of tin ore in that country. The first discovery of it was made at the Etta mine, in the Harney district, a few miles from Custer City, in the Lower Black Hills, and was made in the shaft on that claim at depth of seventy feet.

The mine itself was opened and worked as a mica mine, and large quantities of mica were taken from the mine and shipped to markets in Eastern cities, but at that depth the mica became exhausted, and tin kidneys in abundance began to make their appearance in the shaft, and men who were at work there, who had formerly worked in the mines at Cornwall, asserted at once that tin ore in abundance would be found in the mine. Their predictions proved correct. Samples of the ore were sent to the United States assay office. The return from there was 15 per cent pure tin.

Samples were sent to Prof. Bailey, of Cheyenne. He pronounced it tin, and he also made a visit to the district to examine it for himself, and he is now engaged in collecting a sample of the ore, to be placed on exhibition at the Exposition, here in Denver, which ought to convince anyone of the fact that tin is there in abundance.

Prof. Rhotte, of New York, made a test of the ore, and his verdict was tin.

Prof. Phelps, of London in England, made an analysis of it, and pronounced it tin of the finest quality.

Prof. Hulst, of Milwaukee, made a test of it, and pronounced it tin; and to get nearer home with my authorities, Mr. Von Schultz, of Denver, tested it, and he pronounced it tin, and the sample he had ran very high in that metal. And, last of all, and best of all, the samples of tin can be seen here in Denver that came from the ore found there.

The ore is found in a hard white spar, and in true fissure veins or lodes, lying between wall rocks of a mica slate formation. The presence of the ore is first determined on when tin kidneys first made their appearance in this spar, and then the stuff called mica schist begins to appear, and what is called tin wood also comes in. Wherever these indications appear, the books on mineralogy tell us we may look for tin ore in quantity, and in a few of these veins I speak of these indications are very prominent.

There are not only hundreds but thousands of fissure veins of spar in the district, that carry mica, and there has been an enormous quantity shipped from these mines to market in the East and to London. In England, one mine I know of has shipped 47,000 pounds of mica within three years past, that brought an average price of \$4.75 per pound, but not more than one vein in forty miles shows any indication of tin, and where the prospects are good the prospects for mica are good for nothing. I differ with a former writer, who stated that this district where the ore is found is sixty miles in length. I claim it is not more than thirty miles in length by fifteen in width, and is in Custer and Pennington counties, Dak., in the lower edge of the Black Hills.

The micaceous district is surrounded by a limestone formation. In the micaceous district I found gold, tin ore, silver, copper, plumbago, fire clay, mica and carbonate of silver, while outside of this district I found, in the lime and sand formation, red hematite of iron (mountains of it), coal, petroleum, etc., but none of the tin ore, so that the books tell us correctly when they tell us not to look for tin outside of a micaceous district.

I will conclude with my opinion that within five years to come the vast amount of tin annually imported into the United States will be replaced by a larger amount of it mined and worked into tin ore found in the Black Hills of Dakota.

Steel Nails a Practical Success.

From the American Manufacturer.
An impression has got abroad that the manufacture of steel nails has proved neither a commercial or a practical success. It is asserted that practically it is more difficult to cut steel nails, and that they are not as good a nail as the iron when cut, and it is also claimed that the hardware trade did not take kindly to the attempts to introduce them. Recent reports from Wheeling indicate that this is not correct, and that both commercially and practically the manufacture of steel nails is an assured success. The Riverside Nail Works cut recently 7,564 kegs of steel nails in one week. This certainly indicates that it is no more difficult to cut steel nails than to cut iron nails.

The Stove Pipe Problem.

"Hello, Smith, what's up?" cried Brown to his friend, who, fresh from a wrestle with a stove pipe which had resisted all efforts to put it in place, stood at the window with soot on his hands and wrath on his brow.
"Nothing's up," snarled Smith, "it's all down and wants putting up."
"I see," said Brown, "these are not piping times of piece; they are times of piecing pipe."

The Son of a Co.

A young Frenchman, son of a merchant in Paris, recently published the memoirs of his life, which began in the following curious manner: "I am the son of Pierre Bertrand & Co."

American railroads use more than 10,000,000 iron car wheels. Four wheels weigh one ton.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

AGGERS AND BITS.	
Ives' old style	dis 50
N. O. C. Co.	dis 50
Dougllass	dis 50
Pierces	dis 50
Snells	dis 50
Cook's	dis 40
Jennings' genuine	dis 25
Jennings' imitation	dis 40
BALANCES.	
Spring	dis 25
BARROWS.	
Railroad	\$ 15 00
Garden	net 35 00
BELLS.	
Hand	dis \$ 60&10
Cow	dis 60
Gong	dis 15
Door, Sargent	dis 55
BOLTS.	
Stove	dis \$ 40
Carriage new list	dis 75
Cast Iron	dis 30&11
Sleigh Shoe	dis 55
Cast Barrel Bolts	dis 50
Wrought Barrel Bolts	dis 55
Cast Barrel, brass knobs	dis 50
Cast Chain	dis 60
Wrought Barrel, brass knob	dis 55&10
Wrought Square	dis 55&10
Wrought Sunk Flush	dis 30
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob	dis 50&10
Flush	dis 50&10
Ives' Door	dis 50&10
BRACES.	
Barber	dis \$ 40
Sack	dis 50
Spofford	dis 50
Am. Ball	dis net
BUCKETS.	
Well, plain	\$ 4 00
Well, swivel	\$ 4 50
BUTTS, CAST.	
Cast Loose Pin, figured	dis 60
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed	dis 60
Cast Loose Joint, genuine bronzed	dis 60
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint	dis 50&10
Wrought Loose Pin	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip	dis 60&5
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned	dis 60&5
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned, silver tipped	dis 60&5
Wrought Table	dis 60
Wrought Inside Blind	dis 60
Wrought Brass	dis 65&10
Blind, Clark's	dis 70&10
Blind, Parker's	dis 70&10
Wright Sunk Flush	dis 70
Spring for Screen Door 3 1/2	per gross 18 00
Spring for Screen Door 3 3/4	per gross 18 00
CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10	per m \$ 65
Hick's C. F.	60
G. D.	35
Musket	60
CARTRIDGES.	
Rim Fire, U. M. C. and Winchester new list	dis 50
Rim Fire, United States	dis 50
Central Fire	dis 3 1/2
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer	dis 65&10
Socket Framing	dis 65&10
Socket Corner's	dis 65&10
Socket Slicks	dis 65&10
Butchers Tanged Firmer	dis 40
Barton's Socket Firmer	dis 20
Cold	net
COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's	dis 33 1/2
Hotchkiss	dis 25
COCKS.	
Brass, Racking's	40&10
Bibb's	40&10
Beer	40&10
Fenn's	60
COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size	\$ 37
14x52, 14x56, 14x60	39
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stock	dis 35
Taper and Straight Shank	dis 30
Morse's Taper 50x3	dis 30
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.	doz net \$10
Corrugated	dis 20&10
Adjustable	dis 1/2&10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clay's, small, \$18 00; large, \$26 00	dis 20
Ives', 1, \$18 00; 2, \$24 00; 3, \$30 00	dis 25
FILES.	
American File Association List	dis 50
Disston's	dis 50
New American	dis 50
Nicholson's	dis 50
Heller's	dis 30
Heller's Horse Rasps	dis 33 1/2
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 30, 22 and 24, 25 and 26, 27, 28	dis 12
List 12 1/2, 13, 14, 15, 18	dis 12
Discount, Janita 45, Charcoal 50.	
GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis 50
HAMMERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s	dis 15
Kip's	dis 25
Forbes & Plumb	dis 30
Mason's Solid Cast Steel	dis 20 c list
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand	30 c 40&10
HANGERS.	
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track	dis 50
Champion, anti-friction	dis 60
Kidder, wood tra k.	dis 40
HINGES.	
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3	per doz, net, 2 50
State	dis 14
Screw Hook and Strap to 12 in 4 1/4	dis 14
and longer	3 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2	net 10 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 3/4	net 8 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1	net 7 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1 1/4	net 7 1/2
Strap and T.	dis 00&10
HOLLOW WARE.	
Stamped Tin Ware	60&10
Japanned Tin Ware	20&10
Granite Iron Ware	25
HOES.	
Grub 1	\$11 00, dis 40
Grub 2	11 50, dis 40
Grub 3	12 00, dis 40
KNOBS.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings	\$2 00, dis 60
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings	2 50, dis 60
Door, porcelain, painted trimmings	list, 7 25, dis 60
Door, porcelain, trimmings list, 8 25, dis 60	
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain	dis 60
Pictures, H. L. Judd & Co.'s	d. 40
Homacite	dis 50
LOCKS—DOOR.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s reduced list	dis 60
Mallory, Wheelinr & Co.'s	dis 60
Brantford's	dis 60
Norwalk's	dis 60
LEVELS.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis 65
MILLS.	
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s	dis 40
Coffee, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Maltubles	dis 40
Coffee, Landers, Ferry & Clark's	dis 40
Coffee, Enterprise	dis 25
MATCOCKS.	
Adze Eye	\$16 00 dis 40&10
Hunt Eye	\$15 00 dis 40&10
Hunt's	\$18 50 dis 20 & 10
NAILS.	
Common, Brad and Fencing.	
10d to 30d	\$ 20
8d and 9d adv.	20
6d and 7d adv.	20
4d and 5d adv.	15
3d advance	1 50
3d fine advance	2 00
Cinch nails, adv.	1 75
Finishing 10d 8d 6d 4d	
Size—inches 3 3/4 2 1/2 2 1/4	
Adv. per keg \$1 25 1 50 1 75 2 00	
Steel Nails—Same price as above.	
MOLASSES GATES.	
Stobbin's Pattern	dis 70
Stobbin's Genuine	dis 70
Enterprise, self-measuring	dis 25
MAULS.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled	dis 50
OILERS.	
Zinc or tin, Chase's Patent	dis 55
Zinc, with brass bottom	dis 50
Brass or Copper	dis 40
Resper	per gross, \$12 net
Olmstead's	50

PLANES.

Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis 15
Scotia Bench	dis 25
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis 15
Bench, first quality	dis 20
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood and	dis 20
PANS.	
Fry, Acme	dis 40&10
Common, polished	dis 60
Dripping	dis 8
RIVETS.	
Iron and Tinmed	dis 40
Copper Rivets and Butts	dis 40
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.	
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27	10 1/2
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27	9
Broken packs 1/4 c 1/2 extra.	
ROOFING PLATES.	
IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terme	5 75
IX, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terme	5 75
IC, 20x28, choice Charcoal Terme	12 00
IX, 20x28, choice Charcoal Terme	12 00
ROPS.	
Sisal, 1/2 in. and larger	9
Manilla	15 1/2
SQUARES.	
Steel and Iron	dis 50
Try and Bevels	dis 50
Mitre	dis 20
SHEET IRON.	
Com. Smooth. Com.	
Nos. 10 to 14	\$4 20
Nos. 15 to 17	4 20
Nos. 18 to 21	4 20
Nos. 22 to 24	4 20
Nos. 25 to 26	4 40
Nos. 27	4 40
All sheets No. 27 and over, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra.	
SHEET ZINC.	
In casks of 600 lbs, per lb	6
In smaller quantities, per lb	6 1/2
TINNER'S SOLDER.	
No. 1, Refined	13 00
Market Half-and-half	15 00
Strictly Half-and-half	16
TIN PLATES.	
Cards for Charcoals, \$6 75.	
IX, 10x14, Charcoal	6 50
IX, 12x14, Charcoal	8 50
IX, 12x12, Charcoal	6 50
IX, 12x12, Charcoal	8 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal	6 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal	8 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal	10 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal	12 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal	14 50
IX, 30x28, Charcoal	6 50
DC, 100 Plate Charcoal	8 50
DC, 100 Plate Charcoal	8 50
DC, 100 Plate Charcoal	10 50
DC, 100 Plate Charcoal	10 50
Reddip Charcoal Tin Plate and 1 50 to 6 75 rates.	

Dry Goods.

GLOVES.

How and Where They are Made—The Coming Styles.

The French have a proverb that, translated, reads, "Well gloved and well shod goes everywhere." It is capable of two meanings: one is, with good gloves and shoes and without any other good clothes to speak of one need not be ashamed of appearing anywhere...

But this is not as it should be. Gloves should be one of the most important factors in a ladies' wardrobe. What a reflection is cast upon the lady, if her costume is handsome, her attire costly, if gloves and shoes do not correspond. Good gloves and good shoes always cost considerable, but a good article pays in the end, especially in shoes; in gloves, the variety and style have increased so much of late a moderately expensive glove may be made to do duty almost as long as a more expensive one.

A little sketch of gloves and glove making may not be without interest. To go back to the beginning of things, gloves were not unknown to the ancients though we have no means of knowing how well they were made or what material.

In the time of Charles II, the ill-fated cavalier king, who cared more for the set of a ruff than the welfare of his people, gloves attained something of the size and wrinkled shape they now have. Then it was an English king who set the fashion, now it is a French actress. History alone can tell who will have the honor of deciding the next eccentricity.

The modern glove is made from two kinds of leather or skin, those of goats and lambs, and not as erroneously believed of rats and other domestic animals. The greatest number of skins are obtained from Bavaria and France, the latter producing the finest skins. Lamb skins come principally from Servia, Italy and the Argentine Republic in South America. The process of fabrication is similar for all sorts of skins. They are first packed in salt, which removes the hair, then they are tanned and cured in lime or sal ammonia, which removes all the impurities of animal substance. They are then dyed in the white. When this process is completed they are ready for dyeing into the different colors required; when they are taken to Frankfurt or Leipzig to the various glove manufacturers, who as a general rule buy their own leather. The old skins usually go to France or Belgium, and the lamb-skins to Germany, Austria or Italy.

The principal place in France for the manufacture of kid gloves is Grenoble at the foot of the Chateaux Mountains, where vast quantities of the cheaper grades of real kid gloves are made. In or near the city of Paris only the very finest grades are manufactured. They are different from the others in being all hand-sewed, while those made in Grenoble are machine made. The hand sewed glove is made with a three-cornered needle and an instrument made to hold the leather together known as a clamp. In Brussels in Belgium, a similar sort of glove is made as in Grenoble, but they are a grade higher owing to the fineness of the skins.

In Germany, where the bulk of the lamb-skin gloves comes from, they are generally sewed by a machine. The peculiarity of this glove is feeling very thin and slazy; besides being moist and spongy, while a kid glove feels dry and firm. Notwithstanding this, Germany to-day exports more kid gloves to this country than all Europe together, the principle places being Leipzig and Berlin. Austria, which sent at one time the largest quantity, now sends very few, and the business is confined to Parague and Vienna. Italy for several years exported largely a cheap cross-grained glove to this country. They were made of sheepskin, and were manufactured in Naples or Milan.

The finest lamb-skins in the world are procured in the Pyrennees in very limited quantities, and are principally made up for home consumption, and when exported are found the most expensive, as the style and finish correspond making a beautiful glove. At Moscow, Russia, there are extensive manufactories, but to the American taste the glove is peculiar. They are never exported, but the home consumption is very large.

It is a rather remarkable fact that the gloves sent to this country are of a much better grade than those sold abroad. Americans will have the best of everything and everything to match has been so long the order of the day that our taste is educated, and we appear as a nation better gloved and better shod than any other. Americans will pay a good price for a good glove, but many Europeans find it necessary to economize and never indulge in the more extravagant gloves that we thing nothing of buying.

While ladies gloves are made of the finest skins, gentlemen are apt to have theirs of much heavier kid. The English style just now is reigning, and if it is a trifle clumsy, owing to the class of kid in which it is made, it is the fashion, and that is all

that is required. While on the subject of gentlemen's gloves, it may be mentioned that brown and red tan are the most fashionable for street wear, stitched with self color or black. For dress occasions, pearl is the color par excellence, white being taboed in good society. And here it may as well be remarked, gloves for dress occasions for gentlemen are coming in again, though many carry them in their hand rather than wear them.

It is rather early to prophecy what will be the leading shade or tint for dress occasions for ladies for the coming season. At the weddings that have fairly inundated town and country this Autumn where white was worn, white gloves were also seen, contrary to the fashion which proclaimed at one time colored gloves for white dresses.

For reception, church and other dress occasions, where delicate gloves are required, silver gray are always appropriate whether the fashion or not—they can be worn with any color and look well, or with black and look best of all. For use, brown kid gloves will be best to wear. Red tan, like those worn by gentlemen, are very fashionable; they soil rather quickly, but are generally found in the best grades of kid, and are a warm, handsome glove, suitable for cold weather.

The long glove for dress occasions, reaching almost to the shoulder and above the elbow, is an almost necessary adjunct to the sleeveless gowns now so fashionable for full dress. It is a pretty fashion—just a knot of ribbon tied almost at the shoulder and the glove almost reaching it. There is an indescribable piquancy and artistic simplicity in this style for maidens fair particularly that makes us revolt against long sleeves and short gloves.

Then there is a certain shade of yellow kid that is always pretty and desirable, especially for more matronly ladies, and looking very well with black velvet and diamonds. Gentlemen affect this color also, and the contrast with the dress suit is pleasing. Yellow, like white, is open to the imputation of making the hand look large, but the shade must be delicate or at once they become conspicuous. It is hardly worth while to go into the merits of the castor or fellee lined gloves for winter wear. Many persons prefer a kid glove all winter and find them sufficiently warm; others, with cold hands, must have a thick glove to be comfortable.

The Man Who Grew.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One day last week a Detroit mechanic was going down Michigan avenue and became favorably impressed with a pair of pants hanging in front of a cheap clothing store. The price was low, the goods seemed all right, and he determined to purchase.

"I give you de word of Andrew Shackson dat dose pants are like iron," said the dealer. I warrents dem efery dime."

After three or four days wear the purchaser found the bottom of his pants crawling towards his knees. It was a bad case of shrinkage, and he got mad and went back to the store and said:

"You swindled me on these pants. See how they have shrunk."

The dealer looked him all over, felt of his head, pulled on the pants, and finally said:

"I shall give one thousand dollars a month if you travel with me."

"How—what?"

"You are growing right up at the rate of two inches a day, and I takes you around the country on exhibition. Dose pants are shoost as long as ever, but you haf grown right out of dem."

"I don't believe it," shouted the man. "I am forty years old, and quit growing long ago!"

"I gif you de word of Andrew Shackson dot you vos growing."

"I don't care whose word you give. I say these pants have shrunk nearly a foot!"

"Has de top of dos pants shrunk down any?" softly asked the dealer.

"Why, no."

"Shouldn't de vaistbands shrink down shoost as queek 'as dose bottoms should shrink up? If it's in de cloth one part should shrink like de odder, eh? When I sold you dot elegant pair of pants for dree dollars, I don't suppose you vas growing so fast, or I shall haf some straps put on de bottoms."

"Well, I don't like this business," said the purchaser.

"Shoost like me. If I sell such elegant pants as dose to a man and he grows out of dem, it damages my trade. You haf damages me five hoondred tollar; but I haf low rent, pays 'tist for mein goods, and can make you this fiddy-cent tie for five cents."

The man walked out to the curbstone and, turning around, shook his fist and said: "you are a liar and a cheat, and I'll dare you out here!"

"Such dings sink deep into my heart," sighed the dealer, as he took down his pipe. "I dinks I sells out this beensness and peddles some vares around. Den when I sells to somebody it makes 'no difference how much dey grow."

The gray cottons manufacturers of Canada are so overstocked with goods that the proprietors are resorting to desperate methods to dispose of them. In some cases they are selling and making present delivery, giving three months' time after the 1st of next April for payment. This practice, it is said, is sadly demoralizing the market.

The revised Chicago grammar teaches: Positive, corn; comparative, corner; superlative, busted.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Spring & Company quote as follows:

Table listing various goods and their prices, including categories like WIDE BROWN COTTONS, CHECKS, OSKABURG, BLEACHED COTTONS, SILESIA, and PRINTS.

MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated Dec. 10, 1877—Charter in Force for Thirty Years. LIST OF OFFICERS: President—RANSOM W. HAWLEY, of Detroit. Vice-Presidents—CHAS. E. SNEDEKER, Detroit; L. W. ATKINS, Grand Rapids; J. N. ALLEN, Grand Rapids; U. S. LORD, Kalamazoo; H. E. MEEKER, Bay City. Secretary and Treasurer—W. N. MERRITT, Detroit. Board of Trustees, For One Year—J. C. PONTIUS, Chairman, S. A. MUNGER, H. K. WHITE, For Two Years—D. MORRIS, A. W. CULVER.

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ETC. 6 and 8 Monroe Street.

Advertisement for Spring & Company featuring a logo with a house and the text 'BUY THE TRADE MARK'. Below the logo is an illustration of a steamship and the text 'ECCO SIGNUM.' The advertisement lists various goods and services.

Advertisement for RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF BOOTS & SHOES. The text states: 'These Goods are Manufactured only by Hamilton Carhartt & Co., 118 Jefferson ave., Detroit, Manufacturers of Men's Furnishing Goods.' It also mentions: 'We are agents for the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. and keep a full line of their Celebrated Goods—both Boston and Bay State. Our fall samples of Leather Goods are now ready for inspection. Our Goods are Specially Adapted for the Michigan Trade. 14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.'

Advertisement for S.A. WELLING, WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Lumberman's Supplies, School Books, School Stationery, and NOTIONS! The text includes: '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. 24 Pearl Street Grand Rapids, Mich. The only general jobbing house in Michigan in our line. Send for catalogues and terms.'

Table listing lumber, lath and shingles with prices. Includes items like 'The Newaygo Company quote f. o. b. cars as follows:', 'Uppers, 1 1/2 inch', 'Selects, 1 inch', 'Shop, 1 inch', etc.

TIME TABLES.

Table of time tables for Michigan Central-Grand Rapids Division, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, and The Niagara Falls Route. Includes departure and arrival times for various routes and services.