

## THE GRAND RAPIDS

*Com'l. College*

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

## SEEDS

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

GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO.  
91 CANAL STREET.

## W. N. FULLER &amp; CO

DESIGNERS AND

Engravers on Wood,

Fine Mechanical and Furniture Work, In-

cluding Buildings, Etc.,

49 Lyon St., Opposite Arcade,

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

## RETAILERS,

If you are selling goods to make  
a profit, sell

## LAVINE

WASHING POWDER.

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

Hartford Chemical Co.

## HAWKINS &amp; PERRY

STATE AGENTS,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## ROCK BOTTOM!

WHOLESALE

## PRICE-LIST OF TINWARE.

PAIRS.

1 Pint, Covered.....	per dozen	45
2 Pint, Covered.....		55
3 Pint, Covered.....		65
4 Quart, Covered.....		84
5 Quart, Covered.....		120
6 Quart, Covered.....		2 00
8 Quart, Covered.....		2 50
10 Quart, Covered.....		3 50
3 Quart, Dinner (with cup on top).....		2 00
8 Quart, Flaring.....		1 50
10 Quart, Flaring.....		1 90
12 Quart, Flaring.....		2 40
14 Quart, Flaring.....		2 40
12 Quart, "Iron Clad".....		4 50

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

Tea Kettles, No. 7, \$5.40; No. 8, \$6; No. 9, \$6.50

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, 4 pt. \$4.25; 5 pt. \$5.25; 6 pt. \$6.25

Coffee Pots tin bottom, 1 qt. \$1; 2 qt. \$1.75; 3 qt. \$2.40; 4 qt. \$2.50

Cullenders, small, \$1.08; large, \$2.

Dippers, 2 qt. \$1.08; 5 qt. \$1.50; pint cups, 24c.

Steamers, No. 7, \$3; No. 8, \$3.50; No. 9, \$4.

Flasks, 1 pt., 60c.

Oil Cans, 1 gallon, \$2.

Pie Pans, square, 60c.

Cake Bars, 85c.

Cake Bars, 75c.

Tea Steepers, 1 quart, 85c.

Sprinklers, 6 quart, \$1.25; 10 quart, \$6.

Kettles, 18c.

Nutmeg graters, 20c.

Milk Strainers, small, \$1; large, \$2.

Biscuit and cake cutters, 25c, 30c and 35c.

Measures, 1 pint, 60c; 1 quart, 90c; 2 quart, \$1.75; 4 quart, \$2.50.

Scissors, Retained, No. 5, 50c; Nos. 14 and 16, 75c.

Picnic Mugs, 35c.

Dish Pans, 4 piece, \$1.75; 5 piece, \$2.25.

Sifters, "Victory" brand, \$2.15.

Sieves, Tin bound, \$1.90; wood, \$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Egg Beaters, "Acme," with crank, 90c.

Stove Polish, 35c and 60c.

Fire Shovels, 50c.

Tea and Coffee Cannisters, 1 lb, 80c, 2 lb \$1.

Dust Pans, 80c.

Slop Buckets, No. 3, covered, gold band, \$5.

Stove Lifters, 35c.

Basting Spoons, 13 inch, 45c.

Candle Sticks, 35c.

Knives and Forks, No. 18, 45c; No. 18, bolster, 65c; No. 38, Bone, bolstered, \$1; No. 69, bone, fancy, bolstered, \$1.20.

Paring Knives, 30c and 60c.

Butcher Knives, fine, 45c; bolstered, \$1.50.

Bread Knives, 90c.

Shoe Polish, Bixby's No. 3, 35c.

Corn Poppers, \$1.

Cuspidors, Japanese, all colors, 95c.

Genl Pans, 8 on frame, \$2.25.

Pad Locks, 90c.

Wisp Brooms, 85c.

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.

Toys, Dolls &amp; Holiday Goods

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.

## E. L. Wright,

THE "BEE-HIVE,"

14 North Division St. - Grand Rapids, Mich.

## JOHN CAULFIELD

Is our Agent in Grand Rapids for our FAMOUS

## GALVANIC SOAP

The best easy washer manufactured.

## B. J. JOHNSON &amp; Co.,

MILWAUKEE.

## CLOVER SEED

-AND-

## BEANS!

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

## W. T. LAMOREAUX, Agent,

91 Canal street.

## OYSTERS!

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

## SEEDS!

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

## Oranges and Lemons

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

## MOSELEY BROS.,

122 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

## SEEDS

-FOR THE-

## FIELD AND GARDEN,

-AT-

## WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

-AT THE-

## SEED STORE,

91 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## W. T. LAMOREAUX, Agent.

## SHRIVER,

## WEATHERLY &amp; CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich., Wholesale and Retail

## IRON PIPE,

BRASS GOODS, IRON AND BRASS FITTINGS

MANTLES, GRATES, GAS FIXTURES,

PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS,

-And Manufacturers of-

## Galvanized Iron Cornice.

## Collections and Insurance,

Special Attention given to Collections in City or Country. Also

## FIRE, LIFE &amp; ACCIDENT Insurance.

Shoe and Leather.....Boston Cooper.....Dayton, Ohio Union.....Pittsburgh, Pa Germania.....Cincinnati, Ohio

Total Assets represented, \$3,516,808.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## TOWER &amp; CHAPLIN,

General Collectors,

16 Houseman Block - Grand Rapids

## Westfield Whips,

Send for

## PRICE LIST.

## ORDERS

PROMPTLY

FILLED.

And Lashes of All Kinds and Prices.

## G. ROYS &amp; CO., Gen'l Agents

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

## STEAM LAUNDRY

43 and 45 Kent Street.

A. K. ALLEN, Proprietor.

WE DO ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AND USE NO

CHEMICALS.

Orders by Mail and Express promptly attended to.

## THREE DOZEN

Business Maxims Which Should be Remembered.

1. The better you know your business, the better your chances to rise.

2. Be in your place of business punctually at the appointed time, whatever be the hour, in summer or in winter.

3. See that the shop or department to which you are assigned is well swept, windows cleaned, counters, recesses, boxes, etc., dusted and in order.

4. Consider what will be best for show, applicable to the season, day of the week, the state of the weather, as common-sense will dictate that a different class of goods are required for a bright sunny day from those on a dull, cold and wet day.

5. On wet days, or when business is dull, the time may be employed in going over the stock, turning out for reduction, or putting a clean face on all goods that are unsalable; spare time may also be used for arrears of bookkeeping, examining the state of the markets, and supplying what stock is necessary.

6. When dressing a fancy goods or a drapery window, it will be found very convenient to note in your memorandum book all you intend to show, and refer to it as you require, when called away to serve customers, or by any other duties unavoidable in small concerns.

7. Have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place.

8. Only by arrangement, method and order will business go on smoothly and regularly.

9. Bear in mind that goods are bought to sell, not to keep.

10. Endeavor to master the details of your business, and if you are ignorant of anything that is necessary you should know, seek for the information.

11. Be brisk and active in your movements, for sloth makes all things difficult.

12. Be conscientious in the performance of all your duties.

13. The shop or business should never be left without one or other of the partners, if there be any, but if you have no partner, make your most important assistant responsible during your absence.

14. Avoid keeping too much stock. An active stock is the great essential to success.

15. Go frequently over your stock, and ascertain at the earliest moment the amount you have to meet at the next settling day.

16. Put your heart into your work in business; concentrate your thoughts upon it, strive to excel, be in earnest.

17. Cultivate an affable, yet respectful, bearing toward customers; let there be an evident willingness to please, and a manifest desire to understand and supply their wants. Study always to be courteous.

18. Ticklet as low as you can, but always sell cheerfully and readily whatever is ticketed, when required to do so.

19. Be accurate; want of accuracy entails not only errors, but also annoyance and loss.

20. Seek to dignify your work, however humble it be, by the spirit and manner in which you do it.

21. In all your transactions remember that honesty is the best policy, so be scrupulously particular that what you sell is what you represent it to be.

22. If an employer aims to give the greatest amount of consideration to those he employs, his conduct will prove as advantageous to himself as to his employees.

23. To prevent litigation or mistakes, take care that every transaction is in writing.

24. Keep a diary, and enter down every night short notes of all matters it is important to remember correctly, or may be necessary to refer to hereafter.

25. If you have several important matters to attend to at once, do not fail to clear up one thoroughly before you attempt to commence another.

26. Take care that the orders you receive are not only punctually attended to, but attended to exactly.

27. Do not enter into any transaction unless you are fully convinced of its being a safe one, and that you thoroughly understand it.

28. A man has other duties to perform besides those of business, and he ought to so arrange it as to enable him to devote some portion of his time to family and friends.

29. Do not allow those about you to have temptations unnecessarily put in their way, as, if they fall into them, you will be much to blame. Human nature is so weak and liable to err, we ought not to expose others more than can possibly be avoided.

30. Believe strongly in your own exertions and capabilities; at the same time try to get the most out of all you employ, it will be a great benefit to you and to them; to accomplish this, be always on the best terms with your assistants, but avoid undue familiarity.

31. Do not, on any consideration, place a person who has had anything against his character in a place of trust. This may seem harsh, but what a man has done once he may do again.

32. Avoid waste, even in the smallest matters. Carry the habit of economy into every detail of your life; the habit once formed will be of untold benefit to yourself personally.

33. Treat travelers and representatives of houses with respect, but waste no time.

34. Accommodate the hours of closing according to your business.

35. See that every employee is at his post at the specified time.

36. Let your character be real—the shining warp and woof of each day working out a mainly part in the great loom of life.

## Hints Regarding Store Fittings.

The fitting up of the store and the arrangement of stocks and samples is half the battle in disposing of your goods. During the past few years there has been a wonderful advance in this direction, especially in stores devoted to the retail trade. We do not refer to the handsomely fitted up buildings of Boston, Buffalo or Chicago, which are designed mainly for wholesale business, but to smaller stores, where retailing only is the aim, which are as tastefully fitted, and whose effect upon the person entering is fully equal to any of our larger cities. There is one of these not many miles from this city, which is in itself—apart from the goods it contains—a perfect gem. The counters, tables, cases and shelves are not expensive, but well adapted to the purpose for which designed, and presenting a most attractive appearance.

In fitting up the store, two points are to be studied in the arrangement: First, how to show your samples; second, where and how to put your stock. Of course the first is of the greater importance, for, if your samples be well arranged and enticing, the stock will take care of itself; but, on the other hand, many a sale is lost because the seller does not know exactly what quantity of an article he has on hand, and, owing to the mixed and inaccessible condition of the stock, cannot readily ascertain. In arranging tables and counters it is of the utmost importance that there should be an unobstructed view of the entire store, so that the contents may be taken in at a glance. On this account the use of racks or pyramids upon the counter is objectionable, as they shut off that portion of the store which is on the other side of where you may be standing. If you have not sufficient room without adding to your available space in this way, let them be put on the counters at the extreme rear to sides of the store, and not on the center tables, as by putting them in the center the store is divided into two smaller rooms. Have all the tables and counters run the same way, and, if possible let it be the longest way of the store. If the ceiling of your store is high, a very convenient arrangement can be made by building a balcony or gallery around three sides, reached by winding stairs and protected by a railing or balustrade. We have in mind now a store fitted in that way, and the result is certainly satisfactory. Each place must have a different style of fitting, in accordance with its shape, size, position, and many other details, and every table must be specially prepared with a view to the samples it is intended to receive. There need be no great outlay. Scarcely more expense is required to fit up a store tastefully than is spent in conventional shelves and tables, covered with a coating of white paint. A little study and thought will soon discover to you the capabilities in this direction of your place of business, and show you the best plan to follow in arranging it for use. Follow this plan.

## A Drummer's Conquest.

There is a conductor on the Michigan Central who has a drummer worn down on him than Barnum is on Forepaugh's white elephant. The other day the drummer boarded the train at Jackson, and finding a seat occupied by a good-looking woman who seemed lonesome, he got off the usual "permit me," etc., racket and sat down. Presently, the conductor came through, and the drummer put up his one thousand mile ticket and said "Detroit," and the conductor tore out one hundred miles and extended his hand again, saying: "Fare for the lady, please!" And as she made no effort to pay, the drummer winked at her and asked: "Detroit, too?" She nodded, and he paid her fare and then set to work to make a mash. She was vivacious and agreeable, and he bought her a good many knick-knacks, and everything seemed to glide along like lard oil for the drummer, until they were approaching Detroit, when he gave her two dollars, and told her to put up at the Eagle hotel, and he would call for her at 8:30.

"I—don't think I ought to take this money," she said.

"O, yes! Take it along. I don't need it, and you can pay your hotel bill with it."

"But I don't think I ought to take it."

"Why?"

"I am afraid my husband wouldn't like it."

"Oh! never mind him! He won't care."

Why, if he were here I'd ask him to let you take the money, and I know he would."

"Well, ask him, then."

"Where can I find him?"

"I think he is in the front car. He is the conductor on this train, and as soon as he comes in, I'll ask him about it."

The drummer and his sample case were wrestling in the ditch long before the conductor came in, and when he and his wife went to the hotel, they found they were several dollars and quite an amount of candy ahead.

## The School of Dishonesty.

T. W. Tyrer in November Century.

In looking for the primary cause of crime in its multitude of forms, the question arises,—At what period of life did the evil-doer first lose his sense of honesty and integrity? If we knew the facts, how often the answer would be,—At the time that the offender was first placed in contact with the world; when, from one cause or another, he was first forced from the care of his parents and compelled to contend alone for his existence; when he first entered upon his apprenticeship to the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man, the farmer. Perhaps his choice of occupation has been in a measure directed by the conspicuous advertisement of some one in some of the above-named branches of business. He is not long in discovering that the advertisement which led him to ask that employment was a misrepresentation, calculated to deceive the public and induce a patronage which a plain statement of facts would not effect. That boy or young man who has been taught to abhor a lie and a theft,—and taught that to deceive another to that person's injury, or to induce him to pay more or receive less for an article than its value, is as bad as to lie or steal—is amazed to find that the man he thought exemplary is no better than, if as good as, the man who steals a loaf of bread because of his hunger, and is called a thief. His respect for his employer is gone; he no longer regards him as a great or an honest man, and he learns that it is not honesty or integrity of character that gives to that man his good name and position, but his great wealth, acquired though it be through fraud and deceit.

The next discovery the young man makes is, that he is expected to follow the example of his employer in deceiving his customers as to the quality or value of his goods or wares, in order to obtain their money. Long and hard is the struggle he undergoes. On one hand are certain dismissal from his situation, the disgrace of such dismissal, the suffering it must entail upon those dependent upon him, and the probability that he could not secure another place without a recommendation from his employer, which, under the circumstances, he could not obtain, and would not ask or accept. On the other hand is the loss of self-respect, honor, manhood. He hesitates, and then looks around among business men to learn if other men do the same kind of work. He goes over the various branches of trade with which he has come in contact, and finds to his dismay that a large proportion of men practice the same deceptions, that each day, and many times a day, they wrong their unsuspecting customers. His faith is almost shaken in the correctness of the teachings of his parents; he wonders if they were not in error, if there has not been some great mistake in his education; else why are all these men called honest men, and permitted to practice with impunity that which he has been taught was wrong and dishonest! Still he hesitates; but there come to his mind those dear ones at home, a widowed mother, perhaps, with little brothers and sisters, already pushed to the verge of starvation. Or, if he be a man with a wife and family, can he return to those whom he loves better than his life, and tell them that he has no bread for them, when by doing as other men do he may provide for them luxuriously? All other arguments may fail, but he cannot endure the suffering of his family. He lays down his honor, and becomes his employer's slave. He learns to deceive and lie, and shall it not be said, virtually to steal in behalf of his employer. If he becomes expert and successful in the art, he is praised and pronounced "brilliant" and "sharp." Little by little he loses all regard for truth and even honesty, and hesitates at no deception that will promote his master's interest or his own, so long as it does not come within the statute as a crime.

Once the barrier broken that guards the path of truth and rectitude, the successive steps are easily taken. He has seen how his employers and others thrive and grow rich upon the gains thus acquired; and how they are honored and lauded as honest and able business men. He has seen how even those who have been sent to the various seats of government to enact laws and provide penalties for a violation thereof have grown rich without any visible reason therefor, yet who return to the people who sent them without a question as to how they have acquired their riches while in its service; but, as is often the case, with respect and honor proportionate to their added wealth. All this, and more, has this young man seen, and he knows how false are the deserts upon which is bestowed this esteem. What wonder, then, that when pressed with cares beyond his meager salary to provide, he begins, in his desperation, to practice upon his employer the lessons which he has been taught to perform upon that employer's customers? There is no praise for him now, as he has changed employers and is now working for himself. Now he is called a thief, and is hurried away to jail for robbing his employer. The employer appears and expresses his sorrow that so promising a youth should be guilty of so great a crime; but there is no

pity nor forgiveness in that man's heart. He must make an example of this lad that others may be deterred from daring to practice upon the rich and powerful merchant the lessons he has taught them to practice upon his customers.

There is hardly an article of manufactured merchandise made or imported in the United States that has not its adulterations or imitations; and there are but few articles of raw material that are not in some manner adulterated. What is needed is a law that shall compel all men to do an honest business; a law that shall apply alike to the rich and the poor; a law that shall punish a man who sells with a false balance, the same as the man who steals a loaf of bread; a law that shall punish the man who makes and sells a counterfeit article of merchandise, the same as the man who makes and circulates a counterfeit coin.

## American Re-Assertion.

G. C. Matthews, in the Current.

The average American citizen is peculiar in that, on being knocked down, his first impulse is to declare himself only slightly hurt, and to immediately return to the combat confidently and courageously. He is very slow to admit defeat. The newspaper reporter encounters many examples of this spirit. If a great manufactory burns down in the height of a busy season, the first statement of the proprietor is that of a determination to build again, before he knows whether his loss is great or small. If a bank suspends, it is always with the intention of ultimate resumption, while all the other banks of the city with one voice declare they are not injured by the failure, and it very frequently requires many years to convince their respective directors that they were crippled at all. Some of the most successful dramatic enterprises began in failure. Many great railroad undertakings have a continuous history of triumph over misfortune, and many politicians have found that the defeats of to-day may cause the victories of the morrow.

The American finds hope in the fact that no man can tell what the morrow may bring forth. He does not despair because of the uncertainty. It may be that this is the hope of the gambler, but his optimism, with his attendant blessing of inspiration and consequent renewal of



# 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 26, 1884.

## Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

President—Lester J. Rindge.  
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.  
Treasurer—Wm. Sears.  
Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurer, O. A. Hall, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.  
Arbitration Committee—L. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.  
Transportation Committee—Wilder D. Stevens, Geo. B. Dunton, Amos S. Muselman.  
Insurance Committee—John G. Shields, Arthur Meigs, Wm. T. Lamoreaux.  
Manufacturing Committee—Wm. Cartwright, E. S. Pierce, C. W. Jennings.  
Annual Meeting—Second Wednesday evening of October.  
Regular Meetings—Second Wednesday evening of each month.  
Next Meeting—Wednesday evening, Dec. 10.

## 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 29, at "The Tradesman" office.

It is not carrying the point too far to assert that the people of this country, having just emerged from a tempestuous and tumultuous national campaign, are in a frame of mind to ratify an amendment to the Constitution lengthening the Presidential term to six or eight years.

Altogether the worst feature of the business situation for the past year has been the paralysis of the iron industry. Slight symptoms of improvement are now noted—so slight that it requires a sharp eye to detect them. Nevertheless, any sign of a change for the better is decidedly welcome.

The immediate suspension of silver coinage is the first act by which the coming Congress can ingratiate itself in its country's favor. Such a measure is being strongly urged by the various mercantile and manufacturing exchanges, and should secure the approval of every business man from Maine to California.

Of course, the merchants and manufacturers of the country will observe Thanksgiving day with due respect to-morrow; and business men generally have reason to feel thankful that the strained financial situation has not been productive of greater disaster, and that the country is emerging from a calamitous crisis without suffering more severely.

As is usually the case when business is quiet, there are more dealers anxious to sell than to buy at the present time. There were never better opportunities for purchasing desirable plants, however, than at present, and shrewd business men are not slow to recognize this fact and govern themselves accordingly. Several valuable locations have been advertised in THE TRADESMAN of late, and those now appearing in these columns afford excellent opportunities for men with the requisite amount of capital and experience.

Another case of cheese poisoning at Howell. It has been found that the Fruit-ridge factory—from which came the cheese which caused the poisoning at Middleville and Big Rapids early in the season—is also responsible for the recent sickness among the prisoners at the Jackson jail, as well as the Howell trouble. Is the poisoning from the whey tank or the nameless weed?—This is a question the cheesemakers of the State ought to determine, to the satisfaction of themselves and the great cheese-eating public. Unless more active steps are taken in this direction, the results will inevitably be decreased consumption and a consequent decline in the profits of the factorymen and the milk producers.

The Allegan Gazette, in reviewing the improvements which have been made at that place since the business portion of the town was swept away by fire, about eight months ago, presents a list of thirty-six two-story brick store buildings, costing on an average \$4,000 apiece, making a total of \$144,000. The new buildings are in almost every case improvements over the former structures, both in point of uniformity, architectural beauty and the convenience of the occupants. Besides the new blocks, several dwellings and other buildings have been erected, making the total expenditure at least \$160,000. A praiseworthy feature of the matter is that only three of the buildings have been erected by persons not residents of the place.

The spirit manifested at the last meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange was entirely in keeping with the enterprise and aggressiveness of the Valley City. The officers elected are peculiarly fitted for the positions assigned them, the selections being particularly happy. Much now depends upon the selection of an actuary. Placed in the hands of an inexperienced person, the credit feature of the

Exchange would be nothing more than a farce and waste of funds. In the hands of a person who is familiar with the workings of similar Exchanges or the mercantile agencies, however, the undertaking would doubtless result in good to every member and to the trade of the city at large.

The probabilities are that a determined effort will be made the coming session of Congress to effect the passage of a national bankrupt act. Several members of the House have declared their intention of reintroducing the Lowell bill, with the various amendments, and the same draft which passed the House at the last session will also be presented by the member who fathered the measure at that time. The Boston Merchants' Exchange has set the ball rolling by unanimously petitioning Congress to enact the law, and similar organizations throughout the East are expected to wheel into line at stated intervals during the winter. The demand for national bankruptcy legislation seems to be confined almost entirely to the East—and the opponents of the measure are mostly in the West.

## AMONG THE TRADE.

### IN THE CITY.

F. Raniwell & Co. have moved their office from the front to the side of their factory building.

Thomas & Crippen succeed A. A. Crippen in the wholesale and retail hat and fur business at 54 Monroe street.

H. Lucas & Co. have engaged in the grocery business near Cadillac. Shields, Bulkley & Lemon furnished the stock.

J. T. Phillips, patentee of the "Phillips Roller Bark Mill," is putting in one of his mills at the tannery of Walker, Oakley & Co., at Chicago.

Leach & Forrester, who own and operate a shingle mill at Pierson, have also engaged in the grocery business at that place. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the stock.

Ingersoll & Co., retail dry goods dealers at the corner of Monroe and Ottawa streets, are anxious to retire from business and are negotiating for the sale of the stock.

E. M. Stickney, formerly for many years engaged in general trade at Paris, and for the past five years a mill operator at that place, has re-engaged in the grocery business, purchasing his stock of Clark, Jewell & Co.

The D. R. Stocum assignment matter came up for hearing in the Circuit Court Monday on the petition of the assignee to have his account allowed. Judge Montgomery allowed the account, including an item for personal services amounting to \$350. The matter was held over one more week to allow Turner & Carroll to determine whether they will move to set aside the sale of the stock.

### AROUND THE STATE.

W. H. Lawrence, grocer at Howell, has left town.

Mrs. S. A. Mabley, clothing dealer at East Saginaw, has sold out.

Gifford & Van Drezer are moving into their new store at Saranac.

Canby, near Petoskey, is said to be a capital location for a general store.

D. B. Freeman succeeds F. A. Kennedy in the grocery business at Jackson.

Willard Jeffs, the Big Rapids druggist, has moved into a new store building.

J. I. Garlinghouse succeeds E. Moore & Bro. in the drug business at Litchfield.

Wm. Davis succeeds Z. Bookwalter in the hardware business at Burnip's Corners.

Durga, Harwood & Co. succeed T. W. Ticker in general trade at North Adams.

Chas. Wellsley succeeds E. C. Wellsley in the merchant tailoring business at Colon.

Columbus Delamater, harness dealer at Jackson, has assigned to W. W. Delamater.

Reason & Tyler succeed Abraham Richmond in the harness business at Stockbridge.

Sherwood & Griswold, dry goods dealers at Allegan, are moving into their new store.

Mrs. Wm. Sanders, dealer in groceries at Big Rapids, is succeeded by W. J. Sanders.

Chas. A. Tournier succeeds H. C. Hemenway in the confectionery business at Jackson.

John C. Norris, Jr., succeeds G. F. Merritt, Agt., in the grocery business at Jackson.

A. Noyes & Brother, general dealers at Harrisville, have assigned to William E. Depeuw.

O. S. Richards, formerly engaged in general trade at Clarksville, has removed to Lowell.

Willie Bros., grocers at Frankfort, have assigned. Liabilities, about \$1,000; assets, unknown.

F. S. Loomis, clothing dealer at Vermontville, has opened a dry goods store in the same block.

J. F. Pease has sold his interest in the East Side drug store at Big Rapids to Sumner Stickney.

Saulsbury & Coffeen, grocers and brick manufacturers at Vassar, have dissolved, Coffeen continuing.

Cringhuis, Weil & Co., clothing dealers at Grand Haven, have removed their stock and business to Whitehall.

F. F. Whitnall, wholesale dealer in gloves and whips has just made an assignment to L. E. Rose, at Coldwater.

Four thousand barrels of apples and 60,000 bushels of potatoes have been shipped from Greenville this season.

Calvin Durkee has moved his general

stock from Hilton Center, near Lakeview, to Altona, where he has resumed business.

S. K. Northam has bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Perry, in the firm of John A. Perry & Co., hardware dealers at Traverse City.

Ravenna dealers are in excellent spirits over the business prospects of the place and the certainty of a railway connection in the near future.

W. F. Walker, who has been engaged in the jewelry business at Plainwell for the past three years, has opened a similar business at Allegan.

A. L. Power, the Kent City general dealer, contemplates the erection of a two-story brick building, 24x70 feet in dimensions, early next season.

T. E. Phelan has removed his clothing stock to Montague, occupying J. R. Conley's former location. A merchant tailoring department will be added.

J. J. Post has purchased the interest of his partner, Geo. Woodrow, in the bakery business at Manistee, and will continue the business in his own name.

Gary Phelps has purchased the interest of C. Ives in the meat market firm of Ives & Garter, at Coopersville, and the firm name will hereafter be Phelps & Garter.

M. A. Root has purchased the Quigley hardware stock at Evart and will take formal possession on the completion of the inventory which is now in progress.

A. W. Sherwood has purchased an interest in the furniture business of Oliver & Co., at Allegan, and the firm name will hereafter be A. W. Sherwood & Co.

The wife of a Morrice dealer concealed \$50 in the ashes in the stove one night to keep it out of the way of burglars. Her husband built the fire next morning and the currency went up in smoke.

The firm of Phelps Bros., tanners at Coopersville, has been dissolved by the retirement of Gary Phelps. The business will be continued by Sumner and Julius Phelps, under the same firm name.

### STRAY FACTS.

There are nine tugs in the fishing business at St. Joseph.

The Mt. Clemens salt well project is not dead, but sleeping.

Sturgis furniture factories are running on the eight-hour principle.

A well in Franklin has been sunk eighty feet without striking water.

Tobacco growing may become a considerable industry in Clinton county.

The Reed House at Coopersville will hereafter be known as the Commercial.

Hillsdale dealers are shipping large quantities of live poultry to eastern markets.

Over 18,000,000 feet of lumber has been shipped from Frankfort to Tonawanda this season.

Nels Lialenberg succeeds Hagstrom & Lialenberg, in the blacksmith business at Pentwater.

The Adrian furniture factory is now nearly completed. Seventy-five men will be employed at the outset.

The salt block of Nason, Allen & Co., at Garfield, near Saginaw, lately burned, will be immediately rebuilt.

E. M. Ruggles has begun the erection of a new roller skating rink, at Whitehall, 60x120 feet in dimensions.

The Mancelona Iron Furnace Co. is shipping large quantities of iron to Fort Wayne, South Bend and other southern points.

The new dock property at Petoskey is paying ten per cent. on the investment, not counting depreciation from wear and tear.

The Warren Featherbone factory at Three Oaks, which now employs 75 hands, has shut down in order to enlarge its capacity.

The Cheboygan Lumber Co., at Cheboygan, has cleared off the greater portion of this year's cut, despite the dullness of trade.

Among other rich deposits of various kinds of mineral substances found by explorers at Lake Superior last week was a bed of jasper.

J. S. Malcolmson has purchased an interest in the banking business of Lee Bros., at Elsie, and the firm will hereafter be known as Lee Bros. & Co.

L. S. and Myron Ballard have retired from the management of the Sparta Mills Co., to be succeeded by E. W. Norton as manager and O. E. Belding as secretary.

Joyce & Hoogstraet are logging for the George W. Roby Lumber Co., and putting into the Pere Marquette over the Chicago & West Michigan Railway 65,000 feet a day.

There are nearly 1,500 persons engaged in the cultivation and shipment of celery, at Kalamazoo, and the value of the annual product of the industry exceeds \$200,000.

About 50,000 barrels of apples have been shipped from Ionia county this season, bringing, on an average, \$1 per barrel. Nearly all the shipments have been to Minnesota and Dakota.

The machinery of the Colby sawmill, near Stanton, one of the largest interior mills in the State, is to be transferred to Oregon. It goes to New York by rail and thence by vessel. It fills 10 freight cars.

Walter & Wood, a firm long established in the hardware business in Battle Creek, closed their doors Saturday, with liabilities amounting to \$25,000. It is thought that the firm will be able to resume business.

The old Crapo mill, at Flint, has ceased operations forever. All the timber tributary to the mill has been cut up. Many years the old mill has run, sawing 12,000,000 feet a year and over. Last year 12,202,000 feet were cut.

The test deep salt well at the Detroit mill, Bay City, became a flowing well Saturday evening, having attained a depth of 2,180 feet. The brine is 100 per cent. in

strength and the quantity of it is fully up to the average.

C. W. Caskey, a lumberman at Harbor Springs, has secured a 99-years' lease of a site on Mackinac island, and will erect there on a summer hotel to cost \$50,000. He will work out the wood material for the structure in his mill at Harbor Springs.

Counterfeit silver dollars, so finely executed as to almost defy detection are in circulation in this State. They are of a whitish color, dated 1883, and have a fine, clear, and almost perfect ring. The die is excellent and the size and thickness correspond to the standard silver dollar.

A doctor at Indian River, with a practice of \$1,200 per year, has only got hold of \$16 cash in the past twenty months. The rest has been taken in orders on stores, sawmills, limekilns, tailors, undertakers, and well diggers. One account of \$7 was taken out in fiddling, and the fiddler could only play one tune.

Through an unfortunate miscalculation, the regular monthly meeting of Post A was erroneously announced last week. It is to be held Saturday evening of the present week, and it is earnestly requested that every member be on hand on that occasion, as matters of importance are to come up for action.

The salt manufacturers of Saginaw valley consume from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 of hoops annually, a large proportion of which are made in the valley towns. Among the manufacturers for the Valley trade are Backus & Binder, opposite East Saginaw; the Wilson Hoop Co., Bay City; J. Y. Chapman, Hamlin & Co., S. C. Blin, Alma; the Excelsior Hoop Co., of St. Charles, and Traver & Co., of St. Louis. Trade this season has been dull.

Clay E. Call, assignee for W. L. Kilbourn, agricultural implement dealer at Petoskey, writes THE TRADESMAN as follows: "There are about eighty creditors, who represent about \$4,000. About \$1,800 are secured by mortgage on real estate. The real estate is mortgaged for more than it is worth. The assets amount to about \$1,150, besides the real estate, which I do not consider worth one cent besides the incumbrance. I think if the concern pays 25 per cent, it will do well."

### Linderman's Patents and Products.

There is probably no more ingenious a man in the country—Edison alone excepted—than A. T. Linderman, of Whitehall. On the destruction of his stove and shingle mill by fire last winter, he turned his attention to the manufacture of hard-wood bread boards, and found there was no practical machinery for the rapid production of dove-tailed work. Thereupon the old adage to the effect that "Necessity is the mother of invention" was again proven true, and Linderman succeeded in constructing a machine which is ahead of anything of the kind ever turned out. Then a device had to be invented whereby the boards could be put together with rapidity, and the result of both machines is a joint which is so near perfect that an expert is frequently deceived. Linderman's factory has a daily capacity of about 75 dozen bread and meat boards, which find a market in every state in the Union. They are made of hard maple, thoroughly seasoned in kilns specially adapted for that purpose—also the invention of the owner—and are warranted not to warp, split, or come apart. Eight sizes of bread boards and six sizes of meat boards are turned out. Mr. Linderman is also making an interlocking packing box, in ten sizes, on which he has applied for a patent. It is dove-tailed together, and is bound to meet with universal recognition at the hands of business men everywhere. He has also applied for a patent on a wobble saw planer, and has two or three other useful inventions stowed away somewhere in the back part of his head.

### Montague Matters.

A new opera house is among the possibilities of the immediate future.

M. J. Badder has removed his grocery stock from his former location to a building on the main street, nearer the business center of the place.

Thompson & Co., a firm composed of two brothers, E. D. and E. K. Thompson, have just put in a new hardware stock. They will continue their hardware store at Whitehall.

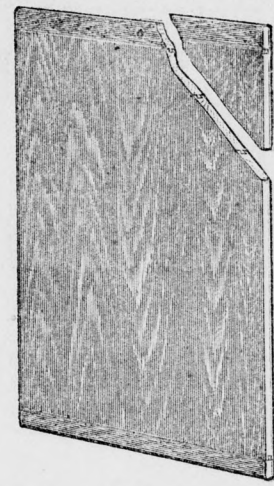
E. L. Dodge, formerly with L. G. Ripley, has formed a copartnership with C. D. Dowling, under the firm name of E. L. Dodge & Co., and purchased the drug store of J. H. Sullivan & Co. They will continue the business at the old stand for the present, but have in contemplation the erection of a brick store building during the coming summer season.

Messrs. Burrows & Jones, L. G. Ripley and Geo. Dowling are each building new brick blocks on the site of the burned buildings, each block being 25x80 feet in dimensions and two stories high. On the completion of the buildings—about the beginning of the new year—Burrows & Jones will occupy their store with their grocery business, L. G. Ripley will resume the drug business, and Dowling's store will possibly be occupied by Jas. J. Gee with a hardware stock—a branch to his Whitehall establishment.

A curious fact in relation to the Greely Arctic Expedition is not generally known. According to Lieutenant Greely's account, of the nineteen men who perished, all but one were smokers, and that one was the last to die. The seven survivors were non-smoking men. This is an important argument for the anti-tobaccoists.

John G. Shields, of Shields, Bulkley & Lemon, has returned from his wedding trip, which was spent at Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, and other Eastern points.

O. W. Blain leaves to-day for a trip to New Orleans, taking in Cincinnati and Memphis on the downward journey, and St. Louis, Indianapolis and Chicago on the return home.



## Linderman's DOVE-TAILED BREAD AND MEAT BOARDS.

The Best Thing of the Kind Ever Invented.

SURE TO SELL.

A. T. Linderman, Manufacturer, Whitehall, Michigan.

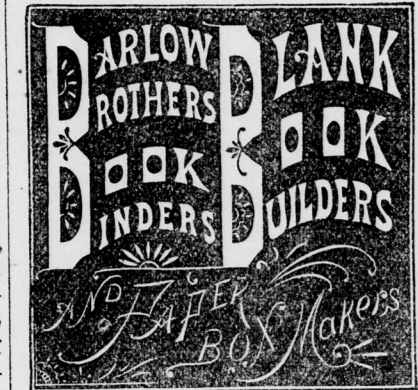
Send for sample dozen. 20x28, \$4 per dozen. Sells for 50 cents apiece. Sold to the trade by Shields, Bulkley & Lemon, Grand Rapids; W. J. Gould & Co., Geo. C. Weatherly & Co., Wm. Donnan & Co., Detroit; Gray, Burt & Kingman, Corbin, May & Co., Gould Bros., Chicago.

## ALBERT COYE & SONS,

—JOBBER OF—

Horse Covers, Oiled Clothing, Awnings and Tents.

73 Canal Street, Grand Rapids.



If in Need of Anything in our Line, it will pay you to get our Prices.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Barlow's Patent

Manifold Shipping Books.

Send for Samples and Circular.

## BARLOW BROTHERS,

GRAND RAPIDS - MICH.

A GLASS CAN

Covered with Tin.



On the Market.

The Neatest Thing

—FOR SALE BY—

## Curtiss, Dunton & Co.,

—JOBBER OF—

Woodenware, Twines and Cordage, Paper, Stationery, Kerosene and Machine Oils, Naptha and Gasoline.

51 and 53 Lyon Street

Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHEW THE

## New Dark "American Eagle"

FINE CUT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Send an Order to your Wholesale Grocer for it. Manufactured by

## The American Eagle Tobacco Co.,

Detroit, Mich.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

FOR SALE—The stock and business of a well-established wholesale grocery house, situated in a neighboring city. Profits have averaged \$5,000 per year. Stock will inventory \$9,000 to \$11,000. Rental of present location, \$600 per year. Good reasons for selling. Address for particulars CCC, care "The Tradesman." 65

FOR SALE—Well-established retail grocery business in thriving country town, surrounded by rich farming community. Stock and fixtures will inventory about \$2,200. Full particulars will be furnished by addressing Retail Grocer, in care of "The Tradesman." 64

WANTED—Situation in a factory as a cheese maker by a man of long experience. Can furnish best of references from the dairy trade. Address E. S., care "The Tradesman."

DEALERS wishing to sell out can be placed on the "For Sale" list at this office by sending their address and full particulars. No charge. The list is open to the inspection of prospective buyers only.

PROSPECTIVE purchasers will be furnished a list of dealers who are desirous of selling by applying at this office. State line and amount of capital. Enclose stamp.

IF YOU WANT to get into business, to sell your business, to secure additional capital, to get a situation, to secure a clerk or bookkeeper, or if you have anything for sale or want to buy anything, advertise in the Miscellaneous Column of "The Tradesman." Cash or postage stamps to the amount should accompany each order.

## LIVE GROCERYMEN

—SELL—

DETROIT SOAP CO.'S

—FAMOUS—

## QUEEN ANNE SOAP,

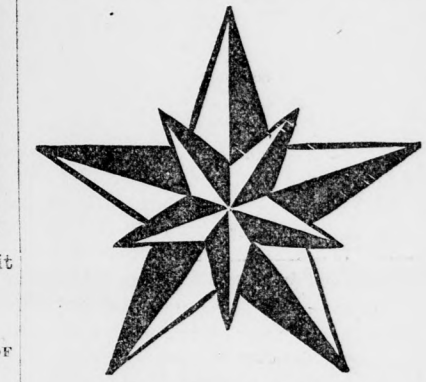
The Best Selling Brand on the Market. A Strictly Pure, First-Class A 1 Family Soap. Big and Lasting Trade and Good Margin to Dealers.

Cody, Ball & Co.,

Sole Agents for Grand Rapids.

## CATCH ON WM. L. ELLIS & CO

To Our New DEAL!



## BRAND Baltimore Oysters!

We are shipping by STAR UNION EAST FREIGHT direct from Baltimore at a

Saving of 4 cts. per Can

On Transportation. Send your Orders to

B. F. EMERY,

Agent at Grand Rapids, Mich. AT HOME EVERY SATURDAY.



## 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 J. 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.

OFFICERS.  
President—Frank J. Wurzburg.  
Vice-President—Chas. P. Bigelow.  
Secretary—Frank H. Scott.  
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.  
Board of Censors—John Peck, Chas. P. Bigelow, Jas. S. Cowin.  
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. White, Van Lecuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.  
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.  
Annual Meeting—First Thursday evening in November.  
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, December 4, at "The Tradesman" office.

### The Drug Market.

Business has picked up considerably during the past week, and there is every reason for a still further improvement from this time on. The special features of the week have been the advance in iodine, bromide and mercury, affecting the many chemicals made from them, as follows: Iodine—ammonium, arsenic, cadmium, calcium, copper, crude, resublimed, iodoforn, iron, lead, lithium, magnesium, manganese, mercury, potassium, quinine, silver, sodium, sulphur, zinc. Bromide—potassium, ammonium, sodium. Mercury—calomel, corrosive sublimate, red and white precipitate, white, bi sulphate, blue mass, mere: ointment. Manufacturers quote all these articles "without offer" and a further advance is anticipated. Quinine is dull and featureless. Cubebs have declined and are leading downward. Malaga olive oil is very firm. Stocks are concentrated and higher prices are looked for. Opium is very firm. For other changes and quotations see Price Current.

A well-known local pharmacist suggests that druggists employ cylindrical white bottles for medicines to be taken internally, and square colored bottles for those intended for external use. Many pharmacists have decided to adopt this means of preventing poison as one which is very effective so far as it goes. The difference in shape will prevent a large number of the night accidents now so common among people who cannot, or will not, read a label.

Plate glass was discovered in an accidental way, in 1688, by a man named Thevart. It is attributed to the breaking of a vessel containing melted glass, a portion of which found its way under a large flag stone, which, when subsequently removed, was found to cover a plate of glass. This suggested the idea of casting glass in plates.

A very complete filling for open cracks in floors may be made by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. Make the final mixture about as thick as putty, and it will harden like papier mache.

A St. Louis man has discovered that catfish skin makes elegant leather and proposes to get out a patent and make a fortune. He uses it for everything, for shoe-laces to slippers, cabas, pocket-books and fancy pocket-case covers. The leather is light gray in color, very soft and tough.

A certain northern druggist recently had a call for the bull-eyed-of-zinc ointment, to be used for sore eyes. When he suggested that the oxide of zinc ointment was the desired article, the customer said: "Well, I knew it was made out of some kind of a critter's eye."

In France, the sale of proprietary medicines is only permitted after the formula has been communicated to the Academy of Medicine. In Germany, the sale of all such articles is strictly prohibited.

The *Glassware Reporter* says that tempered glass may now take its rank among valuable inventions, subject, however, to many defects in its present state.

In the consumption of soap per capita the United States lead. Italy is last on the list.

The attempt to raise india rubber in Ceylon seems likely to prove a failure. Cotton ties are again being manufactured at Pittsburg.

### Five Points to be Remembered.

- Keep down expenses, but don't be penurious.
- Enter your charges when the goods are sold. Don't wait.
- Don't take fresh risks to retrieve your losses. Cut them off short.
- Have a proper division of work, and neither interfere nor permit interference with your employees.
- It is better for your credit to postpone payment squarely than to pretend to pay by giving a worthless promise.

Every Business Man Should Take It. From the Shelby Independent.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN is the leading commercial paper of Michigan, published every Wednesday at Grand Rapids by E. A. Stowe & Bro. THE TRADESMAN is a finely-printed ten-page paper and one which every business man should take.

Kentucky is the largest tobacco producing State in the Union. Its crop in 1880 was 171,120,784 pounds.

### THE CAMPAIGN PLAN.

List of Medicines Sold on the Plan.

Medicine	Price per Bottle	Price for 3 Bottles at one Sale
J. C. Ayer & Co's Preparations.		
Cherry Pectoral.....	\$1.00	\$2.50
Sarsaparilla.....	1.00	2.50
Ague Cure.....	1.00	2.50
Hair Vigor.....	1.00	2.50
Pills, per box.....	25	62
Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Preparations.		
Expectorant.....	1.00	2.50
Hair Tonic.....	1.00	2.50
Alterative.....	1.00	2.50
Ague Mixture.....	1.00	2.50
Carmative Balsam, large.....	1.00	2.50
Carmative Balsam, small.....	.35	.90
Tonic Vermifuge.....	.35	.90
Liniment.....	1.25	3.12
Sanative Pills, per box.....	25	62
A. C. Meyer & Co's Preparations.		
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, large.....	1.00	2.50
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, med.....	.50	1.25
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, small.....	.25	.62
Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.....	.25	.62
Dr. Bull's Pain Drops.....	.25	.62
Dr. Bull's Diarrhoea Cure.....	.25	.62
Dr. Bull's Cough Candy Drops.....	.25	.62
Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills.....	.25	.62
Dr. Bull's Recto Mixture.....	.50	1.25
Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.....	.50	1.25
J. W. Clampton & Co's Preparations.		
Wishart's Tar Cordial.....	1.00	2.50
Wishart's Sugar Drops, per box.....	.25	.62
Foster, Milburn & Co's Preparations.		
Thomas Electric Oil, small.....	.50	1.25
Thomas Electric Oil, large.....	1.00	2.50
Burdock Blood Bitters.....	1.00	2.50
Burdock Blood Pills.....	.25	.62
Hostetter & Smith's Preparation.		
Hostetter's Bitters.....	1.00	2.50
Tarrant & Co's Preparations.		
Tarrant's Aperient.....	1.00	2.50
Tarrant's Ex. C. & C. Sarsap.....	1.00	2.50
*Hoff's Malt Extract.....	.37	1.00
*In quantities of six or more dozens, this preparation may be sold at \$3.50 per dozen.		
Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son's Preparations.		
Pulmonic Syrup.....	1.00	2.50
Seaweed Tonic.....	1.00	2.50
Mandrake Pills, per box.....	.25	.62
Perry Davis & Sons' Preparations.		
Davis' Pain Killer, large.....	1.00	2.50
Davis' Pain Killer, medium.....	.50	1.25
Davis' Pain Killer, small.....	.25	.62
G. G. Green's Preparations.		
Boschee's Syrup.....	.75	2.00
Boschee's Syrup, sample size.....	.10	.30
August Flower.....	.75	2.00
August Flower, sample size.....	.10	.30
Ague Conquerer, small.....	.50	1.25
Ague Conquerer, large.....	1.00	2.50
One Three Six Bottle Bottles.....		
The Swift Specific Co's Preparations.		
Large size.....	1.75	4.50
Small size.....	1.00	2.75
One Three Six Bottle Bottles.....		
Johnston, Holloway & Co's Preparations.		
Holloway's German Bitters.....	1.00	2.50
Holloway's German Tonic.....	1.50	3.75
Holloway's Greek Oil, large.....	1.00	2.50
Holloway's Greek Oil, small.....	.50	1.25
Holloway's Ess. Jamaica Ginger.....	1.25	3.12
Da Costa's West India Tooth Wash, large.....	.50	1.25
Da Costa's West India Tooth Wash, small.....	.25	.62
Haas' Expectorant, large.....	.50	1.25
Haas' Expectorant, small.....	.25	.62
Holloway's Podophyllin Pills, per box.....	.25	.62
Holloway's Vermifuge Confections, in paper.....	.25	.62
Holloway's Vermifuge Confections, in glass.....	.25	.62
Kromer's Hair Dye.....	.50	1.25
Holloway's Arnica Plasters, large.....	.25	.62
Holloway's Arnica Plasters, medium.....	.20	1.00
Holloway's Arnica Plasters, small.....	.15	.75
Five Bottles.....		
The Chas. A. Vogeler Co's Preparations.		
St. Jakob's Oil (St. Jakob's Oil).....	.50	2.00
Liebig's Malt Extract (Malt Extract).....	.50	2.00
Dr. Worthington's Cholera and Diarrhoea Medicine.....	.25	1.00
Vogeler's Kittenwax (Burdock Root Oil).....	.50	2.00
Vogeler's Gen. Carlsbad Salts.....	.75	3.00
Roman Liniment.....	.50	2.00
Dr. Aug. Kenner's Hamburg Tropfen (Hamburg Drops).....	.50	2.00
One Five Package.....		
Dr. Aug. Kenner's Hamburg Brustheft (Breast Tonic).....	.25	1.00
Dr. Aug. Kenner's Hamburg Plaster (Plaster).....	.10	.40
One Three Box.....		
Fleming Brothers' Preparations.		
Dr. C. McLain's Liver Pills.....	.25	.60
Dr. C. McLain's Vermifuge.....	.25	.60
One Three Bottle Bottles.....		
J. N. Harris & Co's, Limited, Preparations.		
Allen's Lung Balm.....	1.00	2.50
C. I. Hood & Co's Preparations.		
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	1.00	2.50
Hood's Tooth Powder, small.....	.25	.60
Hood's Tooth Powder, large.....	.50	1.25
Hood's Olive Ointment, small.....	.25	.60
Hood's Olive Ointment, large.....	.50	1.25
Hood's Vegetable Pills.....	.25	.60
One Three Bottle Bottles.....		
Brown Chemical Co's Preparations.		
Brown's Iron Bitters.....	1.00	2.50
Curative.....	1.00	2.50
Brown's Emulsion C. L. Oil.....	1.00	2.50
Peruvian Chilli Cure.....	1.00	2.50
Powell's Beef, C. L. Oil and Penicillin.....	1.00	2.50
Dr. Merbaum's Headache Pills, per box.....	.25	.65
Seabury & Johnson's Preparations.		
Benson's Caprine Plasters, per plaster.....	.25	.60
Snow & Earle's Preparations.		
Bilousine.....	1.00	2.50
E. T. Hazeltine's Preparations.		
Piso's Cure for Consumption.....	.25	.62
Piso's Remedy for Catarrh.....	.50	1.25
The Dr. Harter Medicine Co's Preparations.		
Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Specific.....	.75	1.25
Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Pills.....	.75	1.25
Dr. Harter's Liver Pills.....	.25	.60
Dr. Harter's German Vermifuge Candy.....	.25	.60
Dr. Harter's Lung Balm, large.....	.75	1.25
Dr. Harter's Lung Balm, small.....	.25	.60
Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.....	1.00	2.50
Dr. Harter's Soothing Drops.....	.25	.60
Dr. Harter's Liniment.....	.25	.60
Dr. Harter's Elixir of Wild Cherry.....	1.00	2.50

A lightning rod put in the ground in a small town fifteen years ago was imbedded in soft clay. When it was removed, a few days since, a solid lump of iron ore, weighing ninety-six pounds, was attached to it. It was supposed that the electricity of the rod converted the soft clay into iron ore.

A crane capable of lifting 147 tons is being erected at Hamburg. It will be the largest on the Continent—the next being that already erected at Antwerp, which is capable of lifting 120 tons.

### WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Iodine, Iodide Potash, Bromide Potash, Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublime, atc, Red Precipitate, Balsam Tolu, Oil Peppermint, Serpentina Root.					
Decalaid—Golden Seal Root, Oil Cubebs, Cubebs, Glycerine, Carbolic Acid, Quinine (P. & W. and German), Alcohol.					
ACIDS.					
Acetic, No. 8.....	9	10			
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. Grav. 1.040).....	30	35			
Carbolic.....	33	35			
Malic.....	3	5			
Nitric 36 deg.....	11	12			
Oxalic.....	14 1/2	15			
Sulphuric 66 deg.....	3	4			
Tartaric powdered.....	4	4			
Benzoic, English.....	12	15			
Benzoic, German.....	12	15			
Tannic.....	15	17			
AMMONIA.					
Carbonate.....	15	18			
Muriate (Powd. 22c).....	6	7			
Aqua 18 deg or 31.....	7	8			
Aqua 18 deg or 41.....	7	8			
Copaiba.....	45	45			
Flr.....	40	40			
Peru.....	250	250			
Tolu.....	55	55			
BARKS.					
Cassia, in mats (Pow'd 20c).....	12	12			
Cinchona, yellow.....	15	15			
Elm, select.....	13	13			
Elm, ground, pure.....	15	15			
Elm, powdered, pure.....	15	15			
Sassafras, of root.....	10	10			
Wild Cherry, select.....	12	12			
Bayberry powdered.....	20	20			
Hemlock powdered.....	18	18			
Wahoo.....	30	30			
Soap ground.....	12	12			
BERRIES.					
Cubebs, prime (Powd 60c).....	6	55			
Juniper.....	6	10			
Prickly Ash.....	10	60			
EXTRACTS.					
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).....	37	37			
Licorice, powdered, pure.....	37 1/2	37 1/2			
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).....	12	12			
Logwood, 1/2 (25 lb boxes).....	13	13			
Logwood, 1/4 (25 lb boxes).....	13	13			
Logwood, 1/8 (25 lb boxes).....	13	13			
Logwood, ass'd.....	14	14			
Fluid Extracts—25 cent. off list.					
FLOWERS.					
Arnica.....	10	11			
Chamomile, Roman.....	25	25			
Chamomile, German.....	25	25			
GUMS.					
Aloes, Barbadoes.....	60	75			
Aloes, Cape (Powd 24c).....	18	18			
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c).....	28	30			
Ammoniac.....	30	30			
Arabic, extra select.....	50	50			
Arabic, powdered select.....	30	30			
Arabic, 1st picked.....	60	60			
Arabic, 2d picked.....	40	40			
Arabic, sifted sorts.....	30	30			
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c).....	30	30			
Benzoin.....	50	50			
Camphor.....	20	23			
Catechu, 1/2 (4 lb boxes).....	35	40			
Euphorbium powdered.....	35	40			
Galbanum strained.....	80	80			
Gamboge.....	90	100			
Guaiaec, prime (Powd 45c).....	20	20			
Kino (Powdered, 30c).....	20	20			
Mastic.....	4	15			
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 47c).....	4	15			
Opium, pure (Powd \$5.75).....	10	10			
Shallac, pure.....	24	24			
Shallac, English.....	24	24			
Shallac, native.....	24	24			
Shallac bleached.....	30	30			
Tragacanth.....	30	30			
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.					
Hoarhound.....	.25	.25			
Lobelia.....	.25	.25			
Peppermint.....	.25	.25			
Rue.....	.25	.25			
Sage.....	.25	.25			
Sweet Majoram.....	.25	.25			
Tanzy.....	.25	.25			
Thyme.....	.25	.25			
Wormwood.....	.25	.25			
IRON.					
Citrate and Quinine.....	6	40			
Solution mur., for tinctures.....	7	20			
Sulphate, pure crystal.....	8	20			
Citrate.....	7	20			
Phosphate.....	65	65			
LEAVES.					
Buchu, short (Powd 25c).....	12	13			
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 1/4 lb).....	18	20			
Senna, Alex, natural.....	22	22			
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled.....	22	22			
Senna, powdered.....	22	22			
Senna tinnivell.....	10	10			
Uva Ursi.....	10	10			
Belladonna.....	10	10			
Foxglove.....	30	30			
Henbane.....	35	35			
Rose, red.....	25	25			
LIQUORS.					
W. D. & Co's Sour Mash Whisky.....	2	20			
Druggists' Favorite Rye.....	1	10			
Whisky, other brands.....	1	10			
Gin, Old Tom.....	1	15			
Gin, Holland.....	1	15			
Brandy.....	1	15			
Catawba Wines.....	1	15			
Port Wines.....	1	15			
MAGNESIA.					
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.....	22	22			
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.....	37	37			
Citrate, H. P. & Co's solution.....	2	25			
Calced.....	65	65			
OILS.					
Almond, sweet.....	45	50			
Amber, rectified.....	45	45			
Anise.....	2	10			
Bay Oil.....	2	10			
Bergamont.....	2	10			
Castor.....	18	19 1/2			
Croton.....	2	10			
Cajuput.....	2	10			
Cassia.....	1	10			
Cedar, commercial (Pure 15c).....	40	40			
Citronella.....	1	10			
Cloves.....	1	10			
Cubebs, P. & W.....	1	10			
Eucalyptus.....	1	10			
Fireweed.....	2	10			
Geranium Oil.....	1	10			
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).....	2	10			
Juniper wood.....	2	10			
Juniper berries.....	2	10			
Lavender flowers, French.....	2	10			
Lavender garden do.....	2	10			
Lavender spike do.....	2	10			
Lemon, new crop.....	1	10			
Lemon, Sanderson's.....	1	10			
Lemongrass.....	1	10			
Origanum, red flowers, French.....	1	10			
Origanum, No. 1.....	1	10			
Pennyroyal.....	1	10			
Peppermint, white.....	1	10			
Rose Oil.....	1	10			
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$5).....	1	10			
Sandal Wood, German.....	1	10			
Sandal Wood, W. I.....	1	10			
Sassafras.....	1	10			
Tansy.....	1	10			
Tar (by gal 60c).....	10	10			
Wintergreen.....	1	10			
Cornwood, No. 1.....	1	10			
Savin.....	1	10			
Wormseed.....	1	10			
Cod Liver, filtered.....	1	10			
Cod Liver, best.....	1	10			
Oil of Peppermint.....	1	10			
Olive, Malaga.....	1	10			
Olive, "Sublime Italian".....	1	10			
Salad.....	1	10			
Rose, Ihmsen's.....	1	10			
POTASSIUM.					
Bicarbonate.....	1	10			
Bromide, cryst and gran, bulk.....	1	10			
Chlorate, cryst (Powd 23c).....	1	10			
Iodide, cryst and gran, bulk.....	1	10			
Prussiate yellow.....	1	10			
ROOTS.					
Alkanet.....	1	10			
Althea, cut.....	1	10			
Arrow, St. Vincent's.....	1	10			
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/4 and 1/2.....	1	10			
Asarum, (Powd 14c).....	1	10			
Calamus, peeled.....	1	10			
Calamus, German white, peeled.....	1	10			
Elecampagne, powdered.....	1	10			
Elephant, (Powd 14c).....	1	10			
Ginger, African (Powd 16c).....	13	13			
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.....	1	10			
Golden Seal (Powd 30c).....	1	10			
Hellebore, white, powdered.....	1	10			
Serpentina.....	1	10			
Jalap, powdered.....	1	10			
Licorice, select (Powd 12 1/2).....	1	10			
Licorice, extra select.....	1	10			
Pileate.....	1	10			
Rhei, from select to choice.....	1	10			
Rhei, powdered E. I.....	1	10			
Rhei, choice cut cubes.....	1	10			
Rhei, choice cut fingers.....	1	10			
Rhubarb.....	1	10			
Seneka.....	1	10			
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....	1	10			



# 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 26, 1884.

## Workings of the English Bankruptcy Act.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* pays the following tribute to the new English bankruptcy act, which will probably be the basis of the coming bankruptcy system of this country:

The net gain under the new bankruptcy act can be summed up in a paragraph, but it is felt throughout the whole country. Under the act of 1869 the law-costs averaged 37 per cent. in cases of bankruptcy and 36½ per cent. in cases of liquidation, while under Mr. Chamberlain's act they only average 12 per cent. At one stroke, therefore, 25 per cent. of the assets have been saved from the lawyers and accountants and rendered available for distribution among the creditors. It was bad enough for the creditor to lose half his money owing to the impetuosity of the debtor, but it was worse to have 37 per cent. of the residuum devoured by the rapacity of the lawyers. But that is only a small part of the boon conferred upon the trading community by the new act. It has acted as a great deterrent to fraudulent bankruptcies. The number of bankruptcies this year up to October 11 was 5,223 below that of the corresponding period in last year. The decrease has been nearly 60 per cent., a great and notable diminution indeed. At first it was believed that this was due to the making of private arrangements behind the act. It is quite true that the worshipful fraternity of accountants and bankruptcy lawyers did their utmost to effect such arrangements. But they failed, failed utterly and ignominiously, and we have in the diminished number of bankruptcies a fair index to the diminution effected in the number of debtors who try to cheat their creditors. That is a remarkable change to have effected, and while the air is still ringing with Carlyle's denunciations of dishonesty and roguery of this decadent generation it is well to remember that this is the noblest stroke that has yet been dealt at "swindling by statute." That is good; but that is not all. Not only have 25 per cent. of the assets been saved to the creditors, not only have the number of bankruptcies been reduced in ten months by 5,223, but in places where private compositions have been accepted by creditors so great is the dread excited by public examination of debtors that the amount of composition has risen all around. In one district in the west of England it is reported that compositions of 10s. and 15s. in the pound are now the rule. Thus, both directly and indirectly, the act has operated most beneficially in securing the payment of debts and in preventing the swindling of honest men.

So remarkable have been the results obtained by the operation of Mr. Chamberlain's act that even such a sworn enemy of the new law as the *Standard* has admitted that the cost of official administration is much less; that the dividends are much greater; that the lawyers' fees are saved, and that estates are much more promptly realized. But the crowning proof of the success of the act is afforded by the circular of the association for its repeal or amendment. This circular sets forth with thinly-veiled frankness the real motives of those who alone question the reality of Mr. Chamberlain's success. "Bankruptcy practitioners" have set the thing on foot with the following objects:

1. To amend the rules and scales of fees and curtail the powers of the Board of Trade.
2. To obtain the legal recognition of arrangements between debtor and creditor without the necessity of recourse to absolute bankruptcy—which means the avoidance of examination on oath and the taxing of solicitors' bills.
3. To protect encroachment on bankruptcy practitioners, and to protect trustees against the unfair retrospective clauses of the present act—which, being interpreted, means that the Board of Trade is no longer to compel trustees to account for funds which they have misapplied.
4. To obtain an increase in the scales of remuneration to solicitors, trustees, etc., which needs no explanation.

The Bankruptcy act must, indeed, have been a great success when the worst that can be said against it is that it must be amended, not in the interest of the creditor, but solely in the interest of those who have fattened on the creditor for years past.

It takes only three men to successfully move a safe to the sixth story, but it requires all the way from seventy-two to one hundred and thirty-five in constant attendance to see that it is done properly.

A recent advertisement runs as follows: "Wanted, four young ladies for commercial travelers." As he grows older the commercial traveler becomes bolder and more depraved. What will he advertise for next?

Eating a small piece of soap at stated intervals is recommended by a Berlin physician as a better remedy for dyspepsia and sour stomach than soda, magnesia, or lime water.

Switzerland's silk artisans are migrating to this country.



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

—Manufacturers of—

**FLAVORING EXTRACTS!**

BAKING POWDERS,

**BLUINGS, ETC.,**

40 and 42 South Division St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH



**ARCTIC**



**IMPROVED BAKING POWDER**

This Baking Powder makes the WHITEST, LIGHTEST and most HEALTHFUL Biscuits, Cakes, Bread, etc. Persons suffering with indigestion or dyspepsia, will find that they can eat freely of warm bread prepared with the Arctic Improved Baking Powder. Under no circumstances will you suffer from heartburn, sour stomach or indigestion when you eat food prepared with this unequalled Baking Powder. TRY IT and be convinced. Prepared only by the Arctic Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids.

**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.**

# 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.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

## BOOTS & SHOES,

We are agents for the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. and keep a full line of their Celebrated Goods—both Boston and Bay State. Our fall samples of Leather Goods are now ready for inspection.

Our Goods are Specially Adapted for the Michigan Trade.

14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

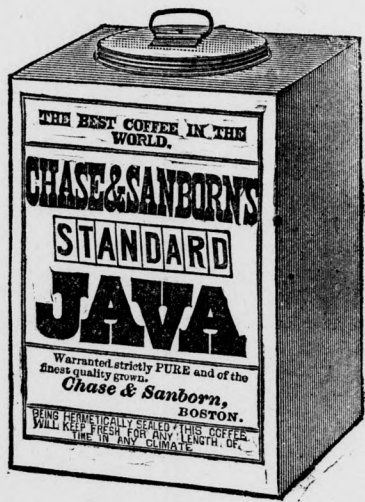
## BUY, SELL, DRINK

—THE—

## 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.

MESSRS. CHASE & SANBORN, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN—In reply to yours of the 18th inst., asking our views in regard to the general excellence of your "STANDARD JAVA," will say that our house was founded in the year 1840, and from that time to the present our earnest 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.

## 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.

## 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.**

**CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

## Groceries and Provisions,

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

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## REMOVAL!

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

Office removed to 3 Canal street, Basement

**A. B. KNOWLSON.**

**IRA O. CREEN.**

WHOLESALE

## Oysters and Fruits.

Sole Agent for

## MANOKEN BRAND.

30 and 32 Ionia Street

Grand Rapids, Mich.

## WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

At Manufacturers' Prices.

SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

House and Store Shades Made to Order.

68 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids.

## NELSON BROS. & CO.

## WM. SEARS & CO.

## Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

## AMBOY CHEESE.

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

## ENTERPRISE CIGAR CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS AND POPULAR BRANDS

## OLYMPIA,

—AND—

## LA BELLE SENORA.

Grand Rapids, Mich.



**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.

New Styles of

### TIN TOYS.

### 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.**

### 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.

##### WILL—REVOCATION.

In New Hampshire, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State, a woman's anti-nuptial will is not revoked by her marriage.

##### COLOR OF TITLE.

A deed from one in possession of land, under color of title, gives color of title to the grantee, though the deed is not recorded.—Bellows vs. Jewell, Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

##### FORGED INDORSEMENT.

The drawee, who, without notice of any forgery, has paid a draft to the holder to whom it was negotiated by forged indorsement of the payee's names, may recover of the holder the money paid upon the draft.—Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

##### EXECUTOR—TRUST FUNDS.

Generally a loan of trust funds to one person without security is negligence, and an executor is liable for a loss caused by such a loan, whether the loss occurred before or after the passage of the act prescribing trustees' investments.—Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

##### CORPORATION — DESIGNATION — FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

Where a corporation, doing business in a State other than that of its residence or creation, in compliance with a State law designates a person upon whom service of process may be made, it thereby renders itself liable to be sued in the Federal courts within that State.—United States Court, District California.

##### RAILROAD—APPLIANCES FOR SAFETY OF SERVANTS.

It is the duty of a railroad corporation to adopt all such means and appliances for the safety of its servants as experience has demonstrated to be necessary and can safely be used. But the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff who charges negligence for not adopting a certain device, to show from a survey of the whole field that the means of protection could safely be adopted and that it afforded the desired protection in one direction without the introduction of new perils in another.—Appellate Court, Third District of Illinois.

##### INSURANCE POLICY—STATEMENT OF LOSS.

Where an insurance policy contains a stipulation, as a condition precedent to the right of action of the insured for damages for loss, that a statement of the loss be furnished the insurer, and there is no proof that such statement has been made, the insured cannot recover, according to the decision of the Texas Court of Appeals in the case of the Fire Association of London vs. Miller et al.

##### CARRIER'S LIABILITY—NOTICE OF CLAIM.

Where a contract of shipment contained an express stipulation that as a condition precedent to the shipper's right to recover for any damages that such shipper "will give notice in writing of his claim to some officer of the road or its nearest station agent," etc., a verbal notice of his claim for damages is not in compliance with the stipulation. Nor does the fact that after his

verbal notice the parties "told him to wait a reasonable time and informed him that a member of the company would come and settle with him," amount to a waiver on the part of the company to such written notice. So held by the Texas Court of Appeals in the case of the Missouri Pacific Railway vs. Scott. Such a stipulation as that mentioned above was held valid and binding in the case of Texas Pacific Railway vs. Scrivener, decided by the same court at the same term.

##### TRADE-MARK—SIGN ON STOREHOUSE.

In the case of Armstrong vs. Kleinhaus et al., decided on the 28th ult., the Kentucky Court of Appeals held that while a party would be protected in the use of a name or sign applied to a storehouse or other building where he had built up a prosperous business, he having appropriated the name or sign and by his skill and energy rendered it valuable, yet when the name or sign thus used was peculiarly applicable to the building, and had been given to it by the owner to describe and designate the place, and not the particular kind of business or the person carrying it on there, it should be considered as affixed to the building, and that a tenant having removed from the building could not by reason of the fact that he had built up a prosperous business there under that name or sign object to its use by one succeeding him in the occupancy of the building. Under such circumstances the court held in this case that the appellant had no right to prevent the appellees from using the sign "Tower Palace."

##### LIABILITY OF TRUSTEE—BANK FAILURE.

The question of the liability of a trustee for the loss of funds deposited by him in a bank in consequence of the failure of the bank was considered in the case of Norwood, administrator, vs. Harness et al., decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana on the 30th ult. The court held that a trustee is not liable merely because, instead of undertaking to keep the trust money safely in his own house, he deposits it in a private bank which fails, nor because the bank is weak, unless that fact was known by the trustee or might have been known by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence. The question in all such cases, said the court, is: Was the trustee reasonably prudent or diligent in making or continuing the deposit? If so he will not be liable, although the bank was and had been insolvent. Such insolvency will not affect him unless he knew it, or unless it was generally known, or unless there were general rumors injuriously affecting the credit of the bank, which were known to the trustee or might have been known by reasonable diligence. In this case the appellant was held liable for the loss of funds deposited by him in the Indiana Banking Company, it having been shown that the company had been insolvent for five years before its failure, and that it had the reputation of being an unsafe bank, facts which the administrator could have found out by reasonable diligence.

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.

## 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, Criddle Cakes, Waffles, Puddings, Apple, Peach, Fish or plain Fritters, Etc. Has a yellow label printed in green ink.  
Boxes of 32 3 lb packages, \$4.50. 16 6 lb 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 85
Red Brand—Boxes holding 32 3 lb papers.....	4 50
Red Brand—Boxes holding 16 6 lb papers.....	4 55
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 desert when made into jelly or blanc mange, and served with sauce or fruits.  
Boxes holding 4 cartons, 12 1 lb pps., each, \$4.50.  
Boxes holding 24 1 lb packages, 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 STRENGTH 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.**

SEND TO—  
**The TRUE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING CO.**  
For  
**WOOD ENGRAVING.**  
CATALOGUE PAMPHLET AND DESCRIPTIVE WORK FURNISHED COMPLETE.  
51 & 53 LYON ST.  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.  
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

PLEASANT TO TAKE, ACTS MILDLY, CURES QUICKLY.

**DUNHAM'S SURE CURE FOR FEVER & AGUE.**

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

**WESTERN MEDICINE CO.'S TONIC LIVER PILLS.**

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

## 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.

**F**  
**OYSTERS.**  
**F**

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

**Putnam & Brooks.**







# 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!

HAWKINS & PERRY

AND

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE

Agents for Grand Rapids, Mich.

MANUFACTURED BY

DICK, MIDDLETON & CO., Louisville, Ky

## Final Decision of an Important Case.

On Dec. 13, 1883, Mayer Wile, of Buffalo, attached the clothing stock of Alonzo M. Cheney, at Charlotte, on a claim for nearly \$3,000, alleging fraud in the purchase. Mr. Cheney thereupon made a general assignment under the law of 1883, which provided for the vacating of all attachments made within ten days previous to the assignment. Wm. Rathbun, of Chas. Root & Co., was named as assignee, and an order was issued by Judge Withey, of the United States Court, placing the stock in his possession. Before formal possession was obtained, however, the State Supreme Court declared the existing assignment law to be unconstitutional, and Judge Withey vacated the order previously made turning the stock over to Rathbun. The general creditors then came to the conclusion that there would be nothing left for them in case Wile's claim was paid in full, and accordingly began an action against the attaching creditor, on the ground that his claim was not due at the time of the attachment. The case was tried before a jury in the United States Court here and resulted in a verdict for Wile, but a motion was immediately made for a new trial on the ground that a certain memorandum ought not to have been introduced in evidence. Judge Withey granted the motion, and the second trial was held last Friday, resulting in a verdict of no cause of action as regards the attaching creditor, the question being as to whether the claim was due at the time the attachment was made. The costs in the case—including the fees of the custodian of the stock for nearly a year—cannot fall short of \$1,000, and, besides this expense, Wile is made the defendant in a suit brought by Cheney for damages incident to the breaking up of his business. The stock will now pass into the hands of the assignee, who will proceed to dispose of it to the best advantage, and pay each creditor *pro rata*. Turner & Carroll led Wile to his Waterloo, and Peter Doran conducted the case in behalf of the other creditors.

## Why Some Grocers Fail.

"He was doing a large business, his store was well patronized, and why did he fail?" was the inquiry made by a jobber concerning the failure of a certain grocery firm.

Now the causes that led to this failure—and they undoubtedly are the same in many other cases—were that the grocer did too large a business. He seemed to possess the idea that the more goods he sold—whether at cost or at a small loss—the more money he made. Selling goods at less than cost was the prime cause of his failure.

Then he was ready, and some thought even anxious, to trust anybody and everybody. He let large accounts accumulate on his ledger, and he found it a good deal easier to demand payment than to get it.

Trusting out was cause number two for his failure.

He purchased many goods that had no sale in his vicinity. There was no demand for them and they were like so much dead stock on his hands. When it came to seasonable goods—articles that are in demand only for a short time—he bought ten times what he had any reasonable right to suppose could be sold. These are reasons three and four for his suspension.

He didn't keep posted on market prices and often bought above the prevailing prices. Cause number five.

His clerks did just as they pleased, and he did not exercise any supervision over them. He was in his store but a few hours daily and the details of the business were unknown to him. He trusted to his clerks' "say so."

Do you wonder he failed? And yet his is not a solitary case by any manner of means. Any one of these causes is sufficient to ruin a man's business. Are you sure you are free from each of these untoward hindrances to success?

## Some Observations by a Thinking Dealer.

ST. IGNACE, Nov. 17, 1884.

Editor "Michigan Tradesman":

DEAR SIR—I am thankful to say that business is improving slowly but surely, and that we retailers have begun a good work by refusing credit to doubtful customers, and letting only good ones have credit for a short time, and then at an advance, making them feel that ready-cash-on-delivery customers are better in our eyes and more to be desired than any man's good name. It is better to give a small bill of goods right out and deserve their good wishes than to credit and lose the goods and the customers' future trade.

The wholesale grocer has to put up with a good many undesirable things from the retailer; but the desire of their drummers to draw us into giving a big order, thereby getting better prices, has much to do with it. We are put to great inconvenience to meet our bills; whereas, if the persuasive eloquence of the army of commercial travelers had not drawn out an order more fitting a jobbing house than a retail one, we would not be overstocked, and could say,

"I am monarch of all I survey,  
My right there is none to dispute."

There would be fewer failures, and more happiness all round. The wholesaler could go to bed and sleep the sweet sleep of innocent childhood, with angels ascending and descending, and, awaking, could say, like Jacob of old, that he was at the gate of Heaven. With kind regards,

GEORGE COOKE.

Rice paper, such as comes in little books for the use of cigarette smokers, is said to be the best thing in the world with which to wipe spectacle glasses.

## The Rice Product of the World.

From the Baltimore Journal of Commerce.

Rice is used in all parts of the world as food; and a large proportion of the world's population live upon it almost exclusively. In China, Japan, the East Indies and the adjacent islands, the success or failure of the rice crop means plenty or famine to nearly 800 millions of people. The largest house in the trade in this country is in New York. It claims to handle fully one-half of the American product, having branch houses in Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans. On the authority of a member of this firm, who is regarded as an expert in rice lore, the quantity raised in foreign lands in a single year is about 250 billion pounds, or about 2,000 times as much as is raised in the United States in our very best seasons. The grain is mostly consumed where it is raised, and not more than one per cent. is exported. The exports from the Indies thus far this year amount to 3,460,000 bags, with 1,300,000 bags afloat, and 736,192 bags in stock in England. The rice grown abroad is known as Rangoon, Java and Patna. We also receive some from Japan. In our country, its growth is confined to North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama, and the product is 150 million pounds annually.

For many years, we have grown nearly enough rice for our own consumption, but this season we shall be required to draw more largely on foreign rice. This is not due to a decrease in our product, for the reported damage to the crop proves, on inquiry, to be confined to a limited area. As our foreign population grows, the consumption of rice increases, and it is coming largely into general use on our own tables, taking the place of potatoes, to some extent. We import a great deal of broken rice, which is extensively used by brewers. We also import a great deal of rice flour, which is used by confectioners in making candy and sizing. Bakers also use it to some extent in place of starch. Prices vary according to the production, and range from 4½ cents a pound for common to 6 cents for fancy. Foreign rice ranges in price, after the duty is paid, about the same as domestic. The idea of the protective tariff of 1865 was to enable planters to rehabilitate their farms. It has resulted in increasing the product from 52,892,400 pounds in 1870 to 150 millions in 1884. The tariff has accomplished its intended result, and might be well withdrawn. The Mississippi river is very favorable for rice-growing, and ought to make the idle lands of Louisiana productive.

The introduction of intelligent labor and labor-saving machinery would reduce the cost of production to such a degree that the prices allowable for export trade would be highly remunerative. It is estimated that in eight Southern States there are from 70 to 90 million acres suitable for rice culture, and otherwise of little value, called waste lands.

Louisiana contains more acreage of lands particularly suitable for rice culture than any other State. At a low average of yield, say 1,000 pounds of clear rice per acre, if these waste lands were brought under tillage the United States could rival the East, and produce from 70 to 90 billion pounds yearly.

## VISITING BUYERS.

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

C. O. Bostwick, Cannonsburg.  
E. P. Barnard, buyer New Era Lumber Co., New Era.  
J. Omler, Wright.  
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.  
A. M. Church, Sparta.  
Walter Schoemaker, Cannonsburg.  
A. Engberts, Beaver Dam.  
J. E. Mailhot, West Troy.  
B. M. Dennison, East Paris.  
W. H. Struik, Forest Grove.  
Geo. F. Cook, Grove P. O.  
L. L. Maxfield, Fruitport.  
Mr. McLeod, McLeod & Trautman Bros., McLeod.  
L. A. Gardner, Cedar Springs.  
C. Bergin, Lowell.  
J. Moordyk, Jr., Zeeland.  
Wagner & Wells, Wayland.  
G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.  
Norman Harris, Big Springs.  
Paine & Field, Englishville.  
Dibble Bros., Burnip's Corners.  
Carpenter & Codman, Hartford.  
T. Dotson, Elkhart, Ind.  
Barker & Lehen, Blanchard.  
G. Jones, Cedar Springs.  
E. W. Pickett, Wayland.  
Byron McNeal, Byron Center.  
Darling & Roberts, Sparta.  
F. G. Thurston, Lisbon.  
Thos. Cooley, Lisbon.  
C. E. Sears & Co., Rockford.  
S. Cooper, Palmace.  
M. J. Howard, Englishville.  
M. P. Shields, Hilliards.  
Spring & Lindley, Bailey.  
Kellogg & Potter, Jennisonville.  
B. Steketee, Holland.  
Jay Mariatt, Berlin.  
Thos. Cooley, Lisbon.  
R. H. Woodin, Sparta.  
Hoy Bros., Muskegon.  
Mr. Nagler, Nagler & Beeler, Caledonia.  
D. W. Shattuck, Wayland.  
N. DeVries, Jamestown.  
M. A. Berridge, Sand Lake.  
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.  
C. Colby, Ada.  
G. K. Gibbs, Gibbs Bros., Mayfield.  
Mr. Wylie, J. R. Wylie & Bro., Martin.  
R. Carlyle, Rockford.  
Ed. Roys, Cedar Springs.  
Seville & McAuley, Edgerton.  
Henry DeKline, Jamestown.  
F. E. Campau, Alaska.  
Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg.  
C. C. Baker, LeBarre.  
Wm. Verneulen, Beaver Dam.  
A. Sessions, Wayland.  
S. C. Fell, Howard City.  
J. H. Johnson, Johnson Bros., Greenville.  
B. Tinkler, Hastings.  
R. Steffen, Jamestown.  
L. E. Paige, Paige & Anderson, Sparta.  
Mr. Sample, Clark & Sample, Lowell.  
S. E. Curdy, manager Hadley Bros. Mfg. Co., Paradise.  
M. Heyboer & Bro., Drenthe.  
H. Boush, Spring Grove.  
G. A. Wellington, Spring Grove.  
J. B. Taylor, Sparta.  
A. B. Foote, Hilliards.  
Calvin Durkee, Altona.  
C. C. Foote, West Carleton.  
J. E. Kellogg, Kellogg, Sawyer & Co., Leroy.  
S. H. Baird, Woodville.  
L. Townsend, Howard City.  
D. Hopkinson, Paris.  
Ed. Pryce, Chase.  
Patrick & Co., Leroy.  
Chas. Ostrander, Rustford.  
N. Bourne, Fisher.  
A. & L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.  
I. J. Quick & Co., Allendale.  
M. A. Potter, Oakfield Center.  
J. C. Brislin, Berlin.  
J. O. Sabin, Luther.  
John Giles & Co., Lowell.  
F. O. Lord, Howard City.  
E. C. Whitney, Middleville.  
E. M. Stickney, Paris.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Winter fruit is selling for \$1.75@2 for choice hand-picked.  
Beeswax—Steady at 37c per lb.  
Beans—None moving, except large shipments to Eastern and Western markets. Dealers are paying 90c for unpicked, and selling for \$1.50 for picked. Medium unpicked commands \$1.25.

Butter—Creamery still holds up to the old figure—34@35—but dairy commands 20@21 for choice rolls and 18@20c for good packed.

Butterine—Not so much moving, on account of the great amount of good butter in market. Solid packed creamery commands 22c, but is eclipsed as regards sales by the dairy grade, which sells readily at 18@19c for choice rolls and 16@18c for choice packed.

Beets—No shipping demand.

Clover Seed—No local shipping demand. Dealers are paying \$4@4.25 for spring stocks and foreign shipments.

Cabbages—\$4@5 per 100.

Celery—Firmer and scarcer. Jobbers find ready sale for all they can secure at 25@30c per bunch.

Cheese—Stocks are large and fully equal to the wants of the trade. Full cream stock readily commands 12½@13c, while skim find occasional sale at 8@9c.

Chestnuts—Choice Ohio stock is scarce and commands \$5.50 per bu.

Cider—Common sweet, 10c per gal.

Cranberries—Firm at \$12 for bell and cherry, and \$14 for Cape Cod or bell and bugle.

Eggs—Firmer and scarcer, on account of cold weather. Fresh are quotable at 23c, and limed and cold storage command 20@21c.

Grapes—Catawbas are quoted at 10c per lb or 90c per 10 lb basket. Concord is scarce at 10c.

Hops—Desirable State hops command 18@20c, but offerings are light.

Honey—Choice new is firm at 15c.

Hay—\$9@11 for new, and \$11@12 for baled.

Mince Meat—7@8c per lb according to quality.

Onions—\$1.50 per bbl. for yellow or red.

Potatoes—Weaker than ever, as there is no opportunity to move them. In order to clear themselves at outside markets, buyers would have to secure them at 15@16c. Nevertheless, there is a better time coming.

Poultry—Fowls, 9@10c. Chickens, 10@11c. Turkeys, 11c.

Squash—Perfectly dead, the overstocked condition of the market rendering it impossible to get more than ½c per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys are firmer and higher, selling readily at \$4.75@5. Baltimore and Muscatine, \$3.50@4 per bbl.

Turnips—25c per bu.

Timothy—No shipping demand, and dealers buy only for prospective wants.

GRAINS AND MILLING PRODUCTS.

Wheat—2c lower this week. Lancaster, 75; Fulse and Clawson, 72c.

Corn—Jobbing generally at 46c in 100 bu. lots and 40@42c in carlots.

Oats—White, 33c in small lots and 30c in carlots.

Rye—32@34c per bu.

Barley—Brewers pay \$1.25 per cwt.

Flour—Unchanged. Fancy Patent, \$5.50 per bbl. in sacks and \$5.75 in wood. Straight, \$4.50 per bbl. in sacks and \$4.75 in wood.

Meal—Boiled, \$1.50 per cwt.

Mill Feed—Screenings, \$14 per ton. Bran, \$13 per ton. Ships, \$14 per ton. Middlings, \$17 per ton. Corn and Oats, \$23 per ton.

A. Brewer, grocer, Frankfort: "The paper is a good one."

## The Gripsack Brigade.

Charley Yale will paralyze the Detroit trade next week.

It is reported that D. S. Haugh is taking yellow dogs on account.

"Hub" Baker, the devout groceryman, and A. D. Baker, the wicked hardware salesman, are cousins.

Gid. Kellogg, of F. Ranville & Co., left Monday for Muskegon and a trip among the lumbermen of the Northern lake shore.

Algernon Edmund White is celebrating the advent of the first family baby, which put in an appearance Sunday. Its a boy and he balances the scales at 8½ pounds.

Ad. Sharp has recovered from his recent indisposition and resumed his regular trips. The warning sent out last week to the female population within the limits of his territory is consequently hereby revoked.

The furniture salesmen who are at present traveling in the South report to their houses here that the political excitement has prevented them from making their usual sales in the states south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Harbor Springs Independent gets off the following very ancient joke at the expense of some grip carrier: A commercial man in town last week, hearing some one say that a vessel in the harbor was weighing anchor, innocently inquired, "how much does the durned thing weigh, anyhow?"

## Setting at Twenty-five Cents.

L. A. Dunlap, the Vermontville grocer and druggist, is effecting a settlement with his creditors on the basis of 25 per cent. R. D. Wheaton, of Charlotte, who held a mortgage on the store for \$800, has purchased the \$600 mortgage held by Edwin Dunlap, and finds that by advancing money to settle with all the other creditors on the basis stated, he will secure the stock at its inventory value—about \$2,200. Dunlap will not re-engage in business for the present, nor will he continue to boast of his fast horses—the ownership of which caused his downfall.

Fresh glue dries much more readily than that which has been once or twice melted. The finest ordinary glue, or that made from white bones, absorbs twelve times its weight of water in twenty-four hours; from dark bones the glue absorbs but nine times its weight of water; while the ordinary glue, made from animal refuse, absorbs but three to five times its weight of water.

Camphor laurel, a native of China, Japan, Formosa, and Cochin China, the tree from which most of the camphor of commerce is obtained, has been introduced into California. It grows to considerable height, and is valuable for timber, the wood being light and durable, not liable to injury from insects, and much in favor for carpenter and cabinet work. Every part of the tree, and especially the flowers, smells strongly of camphor.



## 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.

### THE CHEESE MARKET.

An Eastern Authority on Present Conditions and Future Prospects.  
From Bradstreet's.

The six months' most active business of the cheese factories is now past, and although a large part of the product—probably one-fifth—is yet to come forward, it is possible to review the transactions of those months, to see what causes have helped or hindered the trade, and perhaps to form some judgment in regard to the prospects of the next half year.

Statistics are sometimes puzzling, and they are so this year. The exports of cheese from the American continent for the period extending from May 1 to November 1, 1884, which is the period used for all our calculations unless otherwise stated, were 103,804,000 pounds. Of this amount, 80,092,500 pounds went from the port of New York, being 56 per cent. of the whole. The Montreal shipments were 58,405,500 pounds, or 40 per cent. of the whole, being very nearly the 1,000,000 boxes claimed by Canadian authorities. The remaining 4 per cent. went from Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia. For the same six months in 1883 New York shipped only 77,909,450 pounds, or 2,183,081 pounds less than this year, which is equivalent to 36,385 boxes. The receipts in New York were 1,826,093 boxes, and for the corresponding period in 1883 they were 1,881,041 boxes, showing a decrease of 54,948 boxes. Adding the increase of exports to the decrease of receipts and we should naturally suppose that the market was better off by 91,333 boxes. The comparison with 1882 is still more striking so far as the exports are concerned. That year the shipments from May 1 to November 1 were only 67,458,612 pounds, or 12,633,918 pounds less than this year. This is equal to 210,565 boxes less than the exports of this year. The fact is that, with the exception of 1882, the receipts have been smaller than for the corresponding period in eight years, while, as we have shown, the shipments are larger than during the two years just past. What ground is there then for the complaint of dullness in trade, which is so prevalent among merchants engaged in this business?

Ever since July 1 there has been the complaint that cheese was being put into cold storage in this city. When the stock of cheese was taken account of October 1 there was reported to be 66,193 boxes on hand, against 47,586 at the same time last year. But it was claimed that this report was entirely inadequate, and that there were at least 100,000 boxes in stock. But, where could this come from? With 5 per cent. less cheese to handle on account of increased shipments and decreased receipts, it seems almost mysterious that there should be such a surplus on hand. We can see but one explanation for it. Slackness in the home trade must be responsible for the accumulation of stock. There are two reasons for this diminution of our domestic trade: first, the make of cheese in this country has not been as good in quality as usual. The excessively hot weather of a part of June, August and September, and the alternations between heat and cold, made it very difficult to secure the right conditions for making a perfect cheese, or for curing it when made. This imperfect stock was the first to go into cold storage, as it was rejected by shippers and let alone by home buyers. Being bought at comparatively low prices, from 8½ to 9½c., it was believed that by storing it might be brought forward later in the season and sold at a profit on the advance in late-made cheese. The accumulation thus begun was added to from time to time, domestic buyers keeping just as shy of it as the shippers. And there should be added to this the fact that skimming was begun earlier than ever before in the interior of this state. By the middle of September many factories were allowing their patrons to skim the night's milk, a ruinous practice which not only depreciates the price of their cheese but actually diminishes its quantity so much that the butter made from the cream taken off will no more than pay for the cheese lost. Commission men and buyers ought to take every means in their power to convince the dairymen that they are seriously injuring their own business, and the reputation of New York state cheese is suffering severely from this cause. Already the Canadians are boasting, and with more truth than fiction in their words, that their make has sold at from ½c. to 1c. per pound more this season than central New York cheese. And the reason is because they make a more solid and flinty cheese, and do not skim the milk. Buyers and shippers know these facts, and are not afraid when they buy Canadian cheese that a portion of the cream has been extracted from it. The second reason for diminished home trade lies in the fact that the country is less prosperous than it was a year ago. Large numbers of working people, on account of smaller wages or less work, are obliged to forego the luxuries of life and confine themselves to the necessities. Consequently cheese suffers.

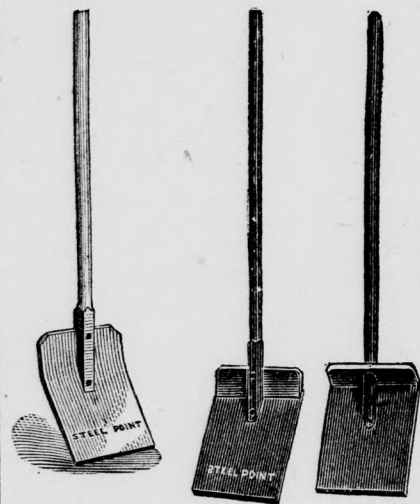
It is generally useless to attempt to forecast the future course of any business, but there are certain facts which may reasonably be expected to have an influence. A stock of hot-weather cheese held over into the winter is pretty sure to make a heavy market for everything that is not strictly fine. On

the other hand, choice stock seems likely to be scarce, and will probably cut loose from the lower grades and stand on its own merits at a good, round price. The value of goods that are somewhat faulty must depend in a large measure upon the foreign demand later in the season. We do not look for lower prices than now prevail, and if thoroughly choice goods prove to be very limited in supply after the fall make has all been gathered in, it is possible that this fact may have a beneficial effect upon the whole market.

Superiority of Creamery Butter.  
From the Northwest Farmer.

There are many reasons given why creamery butter, as a rule, sells higher than dairy butter. The secret of it probably lies here. It is better butter, and one prime reason for its being better is because the man who makes the butter does not own the milk, and therefore has to stand the criticism of those who do furnish it. When a man has fifty or one hundred persons wondering why he does not get the highest market price for his butter, he is very apt to do it. When the butter-maker owns all the milk he is too easily satisfied with the quality of his make of butter.

Candles of wax furnished by insects specially reared for the purpose provide the most brilliant light known in China.



STEEL POINT SNOW SHOVEL,

Strongest, Lightest, Cheapest, Handsomest, Best.

FOR SALE BY

Cody, Ball & Co.,  
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Shields, Bulkley & Lemon,  
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John Caulfield,  
Foster, Stevens & Co.,

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.



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—AND—

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Wholesale,

EATON, LYON & ALLEN,

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



HERCULES,  
THE GREAT STUMP AND ROCK  
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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.

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GUNS, AMMUNITION & FISHING TACKLE.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## MUSKEGON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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## OYSTERS!

—AND JOBBERS OF—

Fruits and Produce.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

ORCUTT & COMPANY,  
WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION

Butter Eggs, Cheese, Fruit, Grain, Hay, Beef, Pork, Produce  
Consignments Solicited. MUSKEGON, MICH.

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.

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 Cocconuts, 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.

STRAIGHT GOODS—NO SCHEME.

CHEW



PLUG.

John Caulfield,

Sole Agent.

PERKINS & HESS,

—DEALERS IN—

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUISSTREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

APPLES!

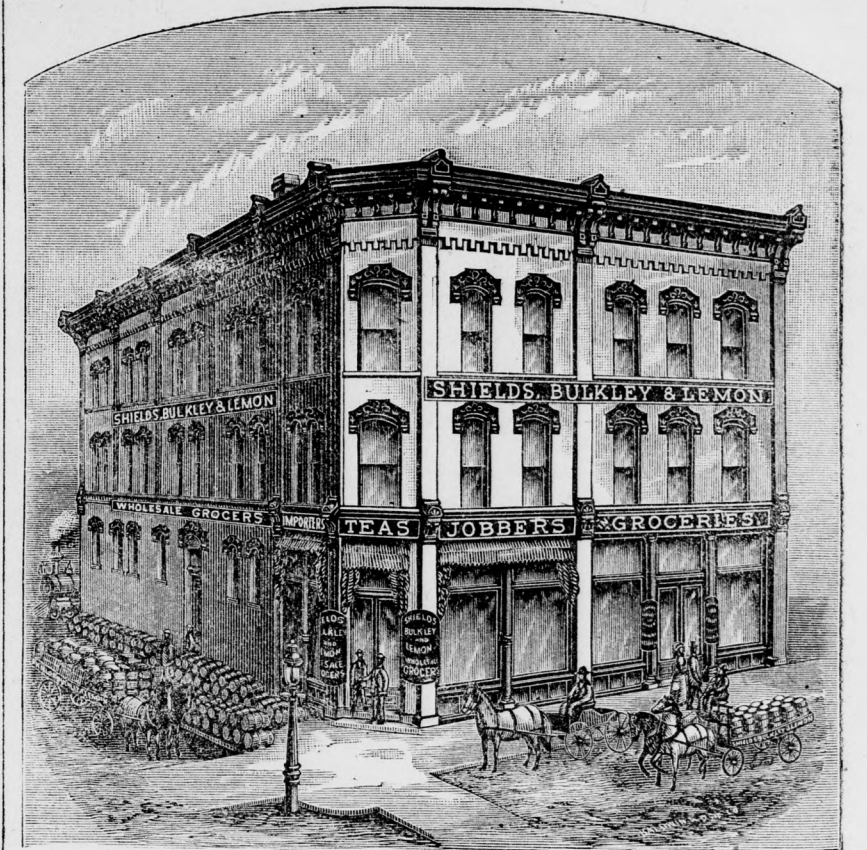
We have a large Western order trade for Apples in car lots, as well as a good local demand, and also handle Evaporated and Sun-Dried Apples largely. If you have any of these goods to ship, let us hear from you, and we will keep you posted on market prices and prospects. We also handle Beans and Potatoes.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

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.







# Dry Goods.

How Cotton is Bought and Sold.  
From the Boston Journal of Commerce.

To the cotton manufacturer, this may be a subject of common moment. He knows his own method of purchasing, and it probably does not differ from that pursued by his neighbor. All cotton, however, is not bought and sold alike. There are three methods followed among cotton manufacturers, either one of which is adopted according to the fancy of the purchaser. One method is to buy the cotton in the home market, say New York or Boston, where each bale, or its representative sample can be personally examined and accepted or rejected. This is the way usually pursued by small mills, in cases where the purchases do not exceed ten to twenty-five or fifty bales. When the grade, condition, staple and price are equally advantageous this is the safest and best way of buying, under all circumstances. Unfortunately, if it can be looked upon as such, conditions are of that character that this does not offer the greatest advantage, and another method has generally superseded this old fashion, and, not many years ago, universal practice. Purchases of fifty bales and more are now made through agents, called cotton buyers, stationed at the cotton marts in the Southern States. This has become a system of much importance, and so general is its adoption that all others are of minor consideration. It brings the producer and consumer nearer to one another than any heretofore available, and is as direct, in this respect as anything that can be desired. Railroad facilities are such that transportation is as cheap from the cotton centers of the South direct to the mills as it is to New York and Boston, thus saving all the expense attending the handling and transshipment at Northern markets. The third method of buying has a degree of popularity among some mills, which is to make contracts for purchases for future delivery at stipulated prices. This can be safely entered into by the seller, regardless of contingencies affecting the fluctuation, in market values, by taking advantage of the facilities which the cotton exchanges, New York, for instance, offer. This has features which commend it as a wise expedient, the season at a time when its purchasers for the season at a time when it is thought prices are at their lowest, without requiring an outlay of capital beyond keeping good a small margin of, say, half a cent a pound: simply enough to cover any probable and immediate variation in the market value. The matter of contracts for future delivery, as utilized by mills, is really a mere fraction of the business done on the contract basis. It has become a mighty species of speculation, overtopping everything bearing on legitimate transactions in cotton. Speculation in contracts is merely a device for betting on the future value of cotton; and so important a factor has it become that the manipulations accompanying it affect and determine the value of the staple. A contract, even when intended as a gambling venture, is made out, in form, for the delivery of the genuine article, and each contract specifies 45,000 pounds of cotton, in about one hundred square bales. Of course each contract assumes, in its phraseology, the purpose of delivering and receiving, but the true intent of the operator is simply that of adjusting differences in value at the time the contract falls due. Now, last year, out of the 25,000,000 bales of cotton sold in the New York Exchange, only 160,000 bales were actually delivered, thus leaving 24,840,000 bales to be settled for by paying differences in values. The original purpose of cotton exchanges was to benefit the planter in the disposition of his crop before it was placed on the market, and then before it was picked, by enabling him to sell it for delivery at some future date at a price fixed, which he could use as a basis upon which to borrow money to gather and move in cotton. This was of great convenience, and assured to the lender a safer arrangement upon which to make his advances. But from this original and simple motive—that of aiding the planter and dealing in the actual commodity—there has grown up a stupendous system of speculation on fluctuating values. But aside from this speculative feature, the cotton exchanges possess many valuable characteristics, such as establishing uniformity in the classification of cotton, instituting just methods of dealing, fixing proper means of arbitration in case of controversy, and in disseminating useful information concerning all cotton interests. They, further, settle upon rules and regulations affecting the condition in which cotton shall be packed and marketed, and the forfeiture depending on deviation from a certain standard. For instance, seedy and fraudulently packed cotton is defined as bales containing foreign substances, water packed, and having damaged or inferior cotton in the interior without any indication of condition on the exterior. The penalty attached to this state of things is the right of rejection, and the cotton is not deliverable. In the case of mixed packed cotton in a bale, the whole bale shall be deemed of the grade of the poorest quality. For hoops, six are all that are allowed to a bale, and these must not exceed an aggregate of twelve pounds. Any excess of this must be removed from the package, if requested by the buyer, or the weight deducted. All unnecessary bagging must be taken from the bale, or an equitable reduction made in weight; and unnecessary bagging is understood to mean all that which is not essential for the proper protection of the cotton while in an uncompressed condition. Then, no bale

shall be considered merchantable that weighs less than three hundred pounds. With the well-regulated system of cotton exchanges now in vogue, there is no doubt of its many benefits to the cotton interests of this and foreign countries.

## Fashions in Carpets.

There is a hint, at least, of a change in the fashions in carpets this season; more of a tendency toward light colors and brighter effects than has been noticed for some time, although the "high art" carpets, with their low, soft tones, are still adhered to by persons of genuinely artistic taste, who desire to subordinate their carpets to furnishing and decorating, rather than to have these articles a prominent part of the furnishing itself. Many of the finest and best styles are perfect copies of ancient tapestry, and they show all the effect both of color and design. Yellow finds high favor, especially the gold shades, and it is wonderful how this color, when used with discretion, will brighten and tone up a carpet, giving it just the touch of life that is needed. If it is used in too great profusion the effect is garish and loud, and the harmony of color destroyed. Through the Wiltons and Brussels of dark antique design there will be an outlining thread of gold color that sets the design at once in high relief, and gives a very lively effect to the carpet. The new Brussels carpets show ivory, cream, ecru, corn, biscuit and old gold grounds, with geometrical patterns nearly covering the ground work, leaving it visible only here and there. The designs are less conventional than they have been for some time, and even the newest Morris patterns are more flowing and less stiff than they ever have been since they first came into prominence. The influence that has been felt in art embroidery is probably the same that is now conspicuous in wall paper and carpets. In place of stiff, stilted, separate designs, one sees more of the arabesque and scroll figures, known as Moorish and Charles' II. The new cretonnes also show much of the same effect, and all have a tendency in the same direction.

In these modern days the best styles are not kept exclusively for the higher grade of carpet, but the same pattern, even the same coloring, is seen in Wiltons, velvets, Brussels and ingrains. The tapestry is *sui generis* and its designs remain always about the same, that is, in the same sense that elaborate floriated style. Tapestry is really not much used, except for bed-room carpets, and for this purpose it is handsome and suitable. The Brussels carpets are sold now at such reasonable prices, and are so effective in the occupying of the Wiltons, that they are preferred where Wiltons are out of the question for parlors, halls, and stairs, libraries and dining-rooms. Some of the handsomest of these carpets are in imitation of antique rugs, and it is really wonderful how accurately not only the figures but the colors are reproduced in these modern goods.

The fancy fire rugs still obtain, and there certainly is a wide field for selection. Those who can afford them prefer, of course, the genuine antiques, or at least the modern Oriental rugs of fine quality, and these have been imported in large numbers during the year. Thousands of dollars worth have passed through the Boston custom house during the last year. A very handsome rug, in close imitation of the antique, is made in Scotland, by the Templetons, who make the most elegant Axminster carpets the world affords. These rugs will wear like iron, and, as they are well dyed, they will grow beautiful with age, as the genuine antiques do. The Saxony rugs and carpets, with their solid colored centers and handsome borders, still hold their own, and are gaining in public favor. Nothing, however, has met with the success that has attended the "Kensington Squares," or "Woodstock Carpets" as they are variously called. Being in grain, they are very reasonable in price, and they certainly are very artistic, and are really great assistants to good, inexpensive furnishing. They are so well known that no description of them is needed, but it is a pleasure to chronicle their continued success.

## Curiosities of the Wool Trade.

From an English Exchange.  
The wool trade, though in magnitude it ranks below cotton, is far the more ancient and interesting of the two industries. Wool has been used for clothing from time immemorial. Abel was a keeper of sheep, the patriarchs of Palestine and Syria were rich in flocks and herds, and there is abundant evidence to show that the Pruto-Helveticans, the lake-dwellers of Central Europe, kept sheep and carded wool when their weapons of warfare and the chase were stone hatchets and flint-headed arrows. The curious in such matters may see in Swiss museums bits of cloth and carding combs which are probably older than either the Temple of Solomon or the Tower of Babel. The widespread use of wool for clothing, of course, arises from the fact that sheep can live almost anywhere; and wherever sheep are found, the ingenuity of their owners has turned their fleeces to account. The wool trade of these islands has gone through many phases. The latest phase was a revolution. British wools were in vogue at Rome in the time of the Caesars, and less than a century since, British woolen cloths were made almost wholly of native grown material. At present we import for home consumption, taking one year with another, wool of an estimated value of some ten millions sterling, so greatly have the needs of our ever-waxing population outgrown the capacity of production. Yet, if we include our Australian

colonies, the British Empire is not alone a large wool-consumer, but produces nearly half as much wool as all the rest of the world put together. England alone produces almost as much as France, and more than any other European country except France. The history of the Australian wool trade reads like a romance. It dates from 1810, when our Antipodian colonies shipped to England a single bale weighing 167 pounds. Fifty years later their exports were sixty million pounds. In 1865 they exceeded a hundred million; they are now more than three hundred and fifty million pounds and are of a value of eighteen millions sterling. The wool trade of Australasia, as also of the Cape and India, so far follows the flag that, albeit much of the staple is consumed on the Continent, it nearly all travels to its destination by way of the Thames; not so much, however, because of any sentimental affection entertained by squatters and shippers for the national emblem, as that London is the best and biggest wool market in the world. This arises in about equal measure from the freedom of our commerce, the superiority of our shipping, and the skill, energy and enterprise which have made the trade one of the best organized that the Empire possesses.

## The Fastest on Record.

"This train is a flyer," remarked a well-known drummer to a companion, "but I know of something that travels faster than any railway train that ever moved."

"Anybody knows that," said a grocerman from Detroit. "Anybody knows that electricity travels miles where railway trains move feet. So do light and sound."

But I know of something that travels faster than electricity, light or sound," insisted the traveler. "It's thought."

"And I know of a thing that beats thought," spoke up a clothing man from Grand Rapids; "it's profanity. The other day I was calling on my girl—a real nice, proper kind of a girl. Well, I up and swore like hades and demitton before I thought."

"Well, gentlemen," said a farmer from near Ionia, "profanity is pretty sudden, but I know of something that beats thought and swearing all to pieces."

"What is it?"  
"My hired man. The last time I was at home he was at work out in the field. Dinner was ready, and we were sitting down, when I happened to think of the man. I got up to call him, and swore at him for not having sense enough to quit at noon. Then I went out to call him, and what do you think? An hour and a half before I even thought of him, or cursed him, he had quit work and was sitting on the porch waiting for dinner. He had beat thinking and swearing all to pieces."

## COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows:  
Ohio White Lime, per bbl. 1 05  
Ohio White Lime, car lots. 90  
Louisville Cement, per bbl. 1 40  
Akron Cement, per bbl. 1 40  
Buffalo Cement, per bbl. 1 40  
Car lots. 1 05  
Plastering hair, per bu. 25 30  
Stucco, per bbl. 1 75  
Land plaster, per ton. 3 75  
Land plaster, car lots. 3 00  
Fire brick, per M. \$25 @ \$35  
Fire clay, per bbl. 3 00  
COAL.  
Anthracite, egg and stove, car lots. \$6 00 @ \$25  
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots. 6 25 @ \$8  
Cannel, car lots. 6 75  
Ohio Lump, car lots. 3 25 @ \$35  
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots. 4 50 @ \$5 00

# S. A. WELLING

WHOLESALE

## MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Lumberman's Supplies

—AND—

## NOTIONS!

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

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

24 Pearl Street Grand Rapids, Mich.



The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, agriculture, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers in class combined. Price, \$3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

## WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Spring & Company quote as follows:

### WIDE BROWN COTTONS.

Androscooggin, 84, 23	Pepperell, 104, 25
Androscooggin, 84, 21	Pepperell, 114, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 74, 15 1/2	Pequot, 74, 15
Pepperell, 84, 20	Pequot, 84, 21
Pepperell, 94, 22 1/2	Pequot, 94, 24

Caledonia, XX, oz. 11	Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz. 10	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Proclivity, oz. 11	Proclivity, oz. 11
Park Mills, No. 50, 10	Otis Apron, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 60, 11	Otis Furniture, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 70, 12	York, 1 oz. 10
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	York, AA, extra oz. 14

### CHEEKS.

Alabama brown, 7 1/2	Alabamian plaid, 8
Jewell brown, 7 1/2	Augusta plaid, 8 1/2
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2	Toledo plaid, 7 1/2
Lewiston brown, 9 1/2	Manchester plaid, 7
Lane brown, 8 1/2	New Tenn. plaid, 11
Louisiana plaid, 8	Guilty plaid, 6 1/2

### BLEACHED COTTONS.

Avondale, 38, 8 1/2	Greene, G. 44, 5 1/2
Art cambrics, 36, 11 1/2	Hill, 44, 8 1/2
Androscooggin, 44, 8 1/2	Hill, 78, 7 1/2
Androscooggin, 54, 12 1/2	Hope, 44, 7 1/2
Bailou, 44, 8 1/2	King Philip cam, 11 1/2
Bailou, 54, 12 1/2	bric, 44, 9 1/2
Boott, O. 44, 8 1/2	Linwood, 44, 9
Boott, E. 54, 12 1/2	Lonsdale, 44, 8 1/2
Boott, AGC, 44, 9 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 11 1/2
Boott, R. 44, 8 1/2	Langdon, B. 44, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA 44, 7 1/2	Langdon, 45, 14
Chapman, X, 44, 6 1/2	Masonville, 44, 9 1/2
Conway, 44, 8 1/2	Maxwell, 44, 10 1/2
Cabot, 44, 8 1/2	New York Mill, 44, 10 1/2
Cabot, 78, 8 1/2	New Jersey, 44, 9
Canoe, 34, 4 1/2	Pocasset, P. M. C. 7 1/2
Domestic, 36, 7 1/2	Pride of the West, 12 1/2
Wright Anchor, 44, 8 1/2	Pocahontas, 44, 8 1/2
Davol, 44, 8 1/2	Sinterville, 78, 44, 8 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 44, 8 1/2	Victoria, AA, 9
Fruit of Loom, 78, 8 1/2	Woodbury, 44, 5 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 114, 12 1/2	Whitinsville, 44, 7 1/2
Cambric, 44, 12	Whitinsville, 78, 6 1/2
Gold Medal, 44, 7 1/2	Wamsutta, 44, 10 1/2
Gold Medal, 78, 6 1/2	Williamsville, 38, 10 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	

### SILESIA.

Crown, 17	Masonville TS, 8
No. 10, 12 1/2	Masonville S, 10 1/2
Anchor, 15	Lonsdale, 16
Centennial, 8	Nictory O, 10 1/2
Blackburn, 8	Victory J, 10 1/2
Davol, 14	Victory P, 8 1/2
London, 12 1/2	Victory K, 2 1/2
Paconia, 12	Phoenix A, 19 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phoenix B, 10 1/2
Social Imperial, 16	Phoenix XX, 5

### PRISTS.

Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 5 1/2	Gloucestermours, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hartel fancy, 6
Allen's pink, 5 1/2	Merrimac D, 6
Allen's purple, 5 1/2	Manchester, 6
American, fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental fancy, 6
Arnold fancy, 6	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlin solid, 5 1/2	Pacific robes, 6
Cocheo fancy, 6	Richmond, 6
Cocheo robes, 6 1/2	Steel River, 6 1/2
Conestoga fancy, 6	Simpson's, 6
Eddystone, 6	Washington fancy, 7 1/2
Eagle fancy, 6	Washington blues, 7 1/2
Garner pink, 6 1/2	

### FINE BROWN COTTONS.

Appleton A, 44, 8	Indian Orchard, 40, 8 1/2
Boott M, 44, 8 1/2	Indian Orchard, 38, 8
Boston F, 44, 8	Laconia B, 74, 16 1/2
Continental C, 40, 7 1/2	Lyman B, 40-in, 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass, BB, 44, 5 1/2
Conestoga W, 44, 7	Nashua, 40-in, 9
Conestoga D, 78, 5 1/2	Nashua R, 44, 7
Conestoga G, 30-in, 6 1/2	Nashua O, 78, 7 1/2
Dwight X, 34, 6	Newmarket N, 7 1/2
Dwight Y, 78, 6 1/2	Pepperell E, 38-in, 7 1/2
Dwight Z, 44, 7	Pepperell R, 44, 7
Dwight Star, 44, 7 1/2	Pepperell O, 78, 6 1/2
Ewight Star, 40-in, 9	Pepperell N, 34, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 38, 5 1/2	Pocasset C, 44, 7
Great Falls E, 44, 7	Saranac B, 7
Farmers' A, 44, 6 1/2	Saranac E, 9
Indian Orchard, 44, 7 1/2	

### DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag, 8	Renfrew, dress styl, 9 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian, 10 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, Bookfold, 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, dress styles, 12 1/2
Boston, 6 1/2	Slaterville, dress styles, 9 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, stap 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, royal styles, 8	White Mfg Co, fanc 8
Gloucester, new standard, 7 1/2	Earlston, 9 1/2
Plunket, 7 1/2	Gordon, 8
Lancaster, 7 1/2	Greylock, dress styles, 12 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	

### WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.

Androscooggin, 74, 21	Pepperell, 104, 27 1/2
Androscooggin, 84, 23	Pepperell, 114, 29 1/2
Pepperell, 74, 20	Pequot, 74, 21
Pepperell, 84, 22 1/2	Pequot, 84, 24
Pepperell, 94, 25	Pequot, 94, 27 1/2

### HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 44, 7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 44, 8 1/2
Atlantic B, 44, 7 1/2	Lawrence Y, 34, 8 1/2
Atlantic D, 44, 7 1/2	Lawrence LL, 44, 5 1/2
Atlantic P, 44, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 7 1/2
Atlantic LL, 44, 5 1/2	Mystic River, 44, 6
Adriatic, 36, 7 1/2	Pequot A, 44, 8
Augusta, 44, 6 1/2	Piedmont, 38, 7
Boott M, 44, 7 1/2	Stark AA, 44, 8 1/2
Boott FF, 44, 7 1/2	Tremont CC, 44, 5 1/2
Graniteville, 44, 6 1/2	Utica, 44, 9
Indian Head, 44, 7 1/2	Wachusett, 44, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 38-in, 6 1/2

### TICKINGS.

Amoskeag, ACA, 18 1/2	Falls, XXXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, 44, 13	Falls, BB, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BBC, 16 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, awning, 19
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Hamilton, BT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, E, 10	Hamilton, D, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2	Hamilton, H, 9 1/2
Premium A, 44, 17	Hamilton fancy, 10
Premium B, 44, 16	Methuen A, 18 1/2
Extra 44, 16	Methuen ASA, 18
Extra 78, 14 1/2	Omega A, 78, 11
Gold Medal 44, 15	Omega A, 44, 13
CCA 78, 12 1/2	Omega ACA, 78, 14
CT 44, 14	Omega ACA, 44, 16
RC 78, 14	Omega SE, 38, 24
BF 78, 16	Omega SE, 44, 27
AF 44, 19	Omega M, 78, 22
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Omega M, 44, 25
Cordis AA, 32, 15	Shetucket S & SW 11 1/2
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15	Shetucket, S & SW 12
Cordis No. 2, 14	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 3, 13	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge frimcy, 8

### GLAZED CAMBRICS.

Garner, 5	Empire, 4 1/2
Hookset, 5	Washington, 4 1/2
Red Cross, 5	Edwards, 5
Forest Grove, 5	S. S. & Sons, 5

### GRAIN BAGS.

American A, 17 1/2	Old Ironsides, 15
Stark A, 21 1/2	Wheatland, 21

### REMS.

Roston, 7 1/2	Otis CC, 10 1/2
Everett blue, 14	Warren AXA, 12 1/2
Everett brown, 14	Warren BB, 11 1/2
Otis AA, 12 1/2	Warren CC, 10 1/2
Otis BB, 11 1/2	York fancy, 15

### PAPER CAMBRICS.

Manville, 6	S. S. & Sons, 6
Masnville, 6	Garner, 6

### WIGANS.

Red Cross, 7 1/2	Thistle Mills, 8
Berlin, 7 1/2	Rose, 8
Garner, 7 1/2	

### SPOOL COTTON.

Brooks, 5 1/2	Eagle and Phoenix, 30
Clark's O. N. F., 55	Mills ball sewing, 25
J. & P. Coats, 55	Green & Daniels, 25
Williamson's cord, 55	Merricks, 40
Williamson's cord, 40	Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sewing thread, 30	Hall & Manning, 25
	Holyoke, 25

### CORSET JEANS.

Armory, 7 1/2	Kearsage, 8 1/2
Androscooggin sat, 8 1/2	Naumkeag satreen, 8 1/2
Canoe River, 8 1/2	Pepperell bleached, 8 1/2
Clarendon, 8 1/2	Pepperell sat, 9 1/2
Hallowell Imp, 6 1/2	Rockport, 8 1/2
Ind. Orch. Imp, 7 1/2	Lawrence, 8 1/2
Laconia, 7 1/2	Conogosat, 8 1/2