

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1885.

NO. 69.

SHRIVER, WEATHERLY & CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

IRON PIPE,

Brass Goods, Iron and Brass Fittings,
Mantels, 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 & ACCIDENT Insurance.

Shoe and Leather.....Boston
Cooper.....Dayton, Ohio
Union.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Germania.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Total Assets represented, \$3,516,808.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

TOWER & CHAPLIN,

General Collectors,
16 Houseman Block - Grand Rapids

KEMINK, JONES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Perfumes,

Colognes, Hair Oils,
Flavoring Extracts,
Baking Powders,
Bluing, Etc., Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

KEMINK'S

"Red Bark Bitters"

—AND—

The Oriole Manufacturing Co.

78 West Bridge Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

JAMES C. AVERY. GEO. E. HUBBARD.

JAMES C. AVERY & Co

Grand Haven, Mich.
Manufacturers of the following brands of Cigars:

Great Scott, Demolai No. 5,
Eldorado, Doncella,
Avery's Choice,
Etc., Etc.

—JOBBER IN—

Manufactured Tobacco.

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 guar-
antee it to be the best Washing Powder made
and solicit a trial order. See prices in
Price-List.

Hartford Chemical Co.

HAWKINS & PERRY

STATE AGENTS,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

CLOVER SEED

—AND—

BEANS!

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

W. T. LAMOREAUX, Agent,

91 Canal street.

LIVE GROCERYMEN

—SELL—

DETROIT SOAP CO.'S

—FAMOUS—

QUEEN ANNE SOAP,

The Best Selling Brand on the Mar-
ket. 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.

TO DEALERS AND SHIPPERS.

American Co-Operative Dairy Co.,

INCORPORATED MAY 24, 1884,
—WITH A—

CAPITAL STOCK OF \$100,000.
Offer extra inducements for consignors of
Butter, Eggs, Beans, Cheese, Poultry, Game
and all kinds of Farm Produce.

This company is duly established by law, and
farmers, shippers or dealers can depend upon
prompt and honest returns for all consigna-
ments. For particulars address,
J. W. WHITE, Sec'y,
31 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.

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 at-
tended to.

PETER DORAN,

Attorney-at-Law,
Pierce Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan,
Practices in State and United States Courts.
Special attention given to
MERCANTILE COLLECTIONS.

S.A. WELLING

WHOLESALE

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Lumberman's Supplies

—AND—

NOTIONS!

PANTS, OVERALLS, JACKETS, SHIRTS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY, UNDER-
WEAR, MACKINAW, NECKWEAR, SUS-
PENDERS, STATIONERY, POCKET CUT-
TLE, THREAD, COMBS, BUTTONS, SMOK-
ERS' SUNDRIES, HARMONICAS, VIOLIN
STRINGS, ETC.

I am represented on the road by the fol-
lowing well-known travelers: JOHN D. MAN-
GUM, A. M. SPRAGUE, JOHN H. EACKER,
L. R. CESNA, and J. T. HEHRINGTON.

24 Pearl Street - Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. N. FULLER & CO

DESIGNERS AND
Engravers on Wood,

Fine Mechanical and Furniture Work, In-
cluding Buildings, Etc.,
49 Lyon St., Opposite Arcade,
GRAND RAPIDS - MICH.

ALBERT COYE & SONS,

—JOBBER OF—
Horse Covers, Oiled Clothing, Awnings and Tents,
73 Canal Street, Grand Rapids.

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,

—THE—
GREAT WATCH MAKER,
—AND—
JEWELER,
44 CANAL STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

Historical Sketch of the Laws Enacted in
this Country and England.

The origin of the word bankrupt is some-
what doubtful, though some philologists
have sought to establish it in a custom of
the traders of Venice, when that city was in
her palmy days. It is said that those of
them who belonged to the organized guild of
merchants had each a seat or bench on the
Rialto or at whatever other public place
sewed the purpose of an exchange, and that
when one failed to meet his obligations he
was expelled, and the bench (*banco*), seat-
ed on which he had been accustomed to
transact his business, was broken (*ruptus*)
in token of his disgrace. But, whatever the
etymology of the word may be, the mention
of Venice in this connection, cannot fail to
call to mind the story that Shakespeare has
made use of in the construction of one of his
greatest works, and, with it, the savage pen-
alties that creditors were formerly per-
mitted to inflict upon unfortunate debtors. The
Christian prayer, "Forgive us our debts as
we forgive our debtors," had a terrible sig-
nificance at the period when it was first ut-
tered, when the cruel provisions of the law
of the Twelve Tables gave the miserable
being who had failed to meet his promises to
pay, completely into the power of whom-
ever suffered loss, to be enslaved, beaten,
starved, put to torture, or even, where the
unfortunate, through age or disease, was in-
capable of profitable labor, to be slain, with
an accompanying degree of atrocity that
might suggest itself to a cruel imagination
in an age of cruelty.

The earliest attempt to modify the severity
of these ancient laws, which in themselves
were but the reflex of the customs of the
then civilized world, appears to have been
in the Julian code, under which the prin-
ciple of the *cessio bonorum*, or surrender of
the entire estate of the debtor for distribu-
tion among his creditors, being taken as a
satisfaction of all claims, appears first to
have been formally recognized. But this legal
recognition of the principal which lies at
the root of all modern systems of bank-
ruptcy, had but a very limited operation, so
far as bringing about any serious ameliora-
tion of the condition of the unfortunate, and
for more than 1,500 years the miserable men
who traded themselves into insolvency, or
otherwise became hopelessly indebted,
had to endure torments, compared with
which the severest punishments known to
modern criminal law are but exhibitions of
heavenly mercy.

In discussing the subject of bankruptcy,
Blackstone says a bankrupt was defined un-
der the old law as "a trader who secretes
himself and does certain other acts tending
to defraud his creditors." In the preamble
to the first bankruptcy act passed in England
in 1542, under Henry VIII., of much-
marred memory, the same principle is ex-
pressed, probably furnishing the foundation
for the remark of the great commentator.
This preamble shows that the act in ques-
tion, while it provided some remedial mea-
sures in the way of distributing whatever
portion of the bankrupt's estate could be
laid hold of, was more especially intended
to deter the fraudulently inclined by terror
of punishment. The preamble states that
it had become the custom among certain
sorts of people, to buy goods on credit, "not
minding to pay for them," and then either
flee to the country or remain within their
houses and defy their creditors. It is here
worthy of note that this was the first time
that the *cessio bonorum* principle was recog-
nized in English law, and that, at the same
time, there was enacted a legal distinction
between a trader and an ordinary debtor, a
distinction which was maintained in every
bankruptcy act up to 1861. A similar
distinction was recognized in the United
States in the first and short-lived bankrupt
acts.

The subsequent history of bankruptcy in
England presents a confused mass of legisla-
tion down to 1825, when all the multitudi-
nous acts were suspended by the bankruptcy
consolidation act, in which was embodied
all that the learning and wisdom of Sir Sa-
muel Romilly could support. In this act the
principle of the "composition contract," bor-
rowed from the Scotch law, was for the first
time made an element of English commer-
cial jurisprudence. It is curious here to ob-
serve that up to that date the entire object
of English bankruptcy laws appears to have
been the protection of the interests of credi-
tors, those of the honest, but unfortunate
debtor being considered—if considered at
all—as hardly worthy of legal care. But in
the adoption of the composition clause an en-
tire revolution took place in this respect, and
the prudent and upright trader who, thence-
forward, should be driven by unforeseen
calamity into bankruptcy, became, theoretic-
ally at least, as much an object of solicitude
as the whole mass of his creditors. It is
true that prior to this time bankrupts could,
and did occasionally, obtain legal discharge
from their liabilities and consequent leave
to begin the world anew with a clean sheet.
But such events were rather the incidents
than one of the objects of the law, and,
moreover, the legal machinery was so curb-
some and expensive that their number were
but very small. In the vast majority of
cases the unfortunate against whom a docket
was once stricken languished away a hope-
less existence in creditless and impotent in-
solventy, if, indeed, he were fortunate
enough to escape the lifelong misery of a
debtors' prison.

Under the act of 1831, Lord Brougham's,
the system of official assignees was created.
These officers of the court simply performed
the work of distribution, the collecting of the
assets devolving on an assignee, one of the
creditors usually chosen by the whole body
of the creditors. In 1849 the amendments
had grown so numerous that a new consoli-
dation act was passed, and another again in
1861. It was at this latter date that in-
solvent non-traders were admitted to such
cold comfort as can be afforded by a certi-
ficate of discharge in bankruptcy. Stories of
the Fleet, the Marshalsea and the King's
Bench are too well known to need more
than a brief reference. Various acts had
been passed from 1825 upwards with the
purpose of affording relief to insolvent debt-
ors of the non-trading class, which included,
by special schedule attached to one of the
bankruptcy acts, farmers, graziers, laborers
and other workmen, but the prisons contin-
ued to increase in populousness and squalor.

The act of 1861, in addition to admitting
non-traders to the benefits of bank-
ruptcy, also contained a clause, the prin-
ciple of which has been adopted in all sub-
sequent legislation, both in England and in
this country. By it a majority in number
of the creditors, representing three-fourths
in value of the proven claims against the es-
tate, were empowered to bind all the credi-
tors and compel the acceptance of a com-
position in discharge of the debts without
the *cessio bonorum*. The act under which
this was permitted, however, was drawn so
loosely and left so many openings for fraud
that it became speedily obnoxious to the se-
verest criticism, and in 1868 it was amend-
ed, the powers of the dissenting minority of
the creditors being considerably extended.
This also proved unsatisfactory, and in the
following year a completely new system was
devised and put into operation. Official as-
signees were abolished, and in their place
were substituted trustees, chosen from
among the creditors, on whom devolved the
duty of both collecting and distributing the
assets, subject, if the creditors desired, to a
committee of inspection, also chosen by
them from among their number. Under the
old law a crying evil had been the ease with
which dishonest debtors could avoid their
obligations by means of marriage settle-
ments, and it had become a common thing
for such, when on the eve of marriage to run
up extravagant bills for furniture, jewelry,
dress, and even general merchandise, and
then by means of ante-nuptial settlements
(it was more difficult, but not impossible to
make post-nuptial settlements stick) simply
defy their creditors to collect their bills. To
meet this evil the act of 1869 rendered all
such settlements absolutely null as against
trustees in bankruptcy within two years
from their date, an null also in ten years
unless the debtor can show affirmatively
that at the time of making the settlement
he was completely solvent. Another mat-
erial provision of this act is that no debtor
can obtain a discharge whose estate does not
pay a 50 per cent. dividend, the debtor having
three years in which to supply the means if
the estate itself should fall short. By the
debtors act of the same year, that under
which imprisonment for debt was abolished,
bankruptcy proceedings were further altered
by taking from the bankruptcy court all
criminal jurisdiction, fraudulent debtors be-
ing turned over to the tender mercies of the
general law.

In substance the English bankruptcy law
remains now as above outlined, the most im-
portant addition being that which provides
that a majority in number, representing
three-fourths in value of the creditors, may
take charge of an insolvent's estate and
liquidate it for the benefit of all, without
public proceedings in bankruptcy; and this
system which includes the right of composi-
tion, has grown into great favor with both
debtors and creditors. It is convenient,
expensive, and yields speedy results for the
latter, while the debtor is not subjected to
the humiliation of an exposure of his affairs
before the eyes of the whole world.

The course of bankruptcy legislation in
the United States has chiefly been remark-
able for the meagerness of its records in
comparison with those of any other com-
mercial country. There have been only three
brief periods in our history when general
bankruptcy laws have been in existence: the
first from 1800 to 1803, the second from 1841
to 1843, and the third from 1867 to 1878.
Under our Constitution, Congress alone has
the power to deal with bankruptcy in its
broad sense, and while various of the states,
notably Massachusetts in 1838, have from
time to time adopted bankruptcy laws, they
are limited, necessarily, in their application
to the citizens of the respective states, and
whenever a national law has been in exist-
ence they have become *ipso facto* suspend-
ed for the time being.

The bankruptcy act of 1800, following all
English precedents up to that time, was ex-
clusively designed for the protection of the
creditor and largely for the punishment of
the insolvent debtor. Proceedings could only
be instituted by creditors, the idea of the

debtor voluntarily seeking the protection of
the court not having, apparently, been at all
entertained by the originators of the law.
The only sound feature of the law which
has been reproduced in the subsequent acts
was the provision which passed an indisput-
able title to the estate of the bankrupt,
whether real or personal, to the assignee.
This feature was the subject of much com-
ment and unstinted commendation by En-
glish writers as being the means of shorten-
ing litigation and rendering the final dispos-
al of the estate much more speedy and certain.
Adjudication under the law was made upon
the application of a creditor or creditors to
certain specified amounts, \$10,000 being the
minimum for a single creditor and the district
court appointed a commission of three or
more persons who became thereby empower-
ed to act with authority that extended to
the imprisonment of the bankrupt, almost
at their discretion. This power also extend-
ed in some cases to the wife of the bankrupt,
who could be sent to jail for the refusal to
testify as to her knowledge of the business
affairs of her husband. Another point in
which this act followed English precedent
was in confining its operations exclusively
to traders. The assignee was appointed by
the commissioners, and it appears that the
latter, except in special cases, became entire-
ly substituted for the court, exercising their
almost arbitrary functions with little refer-
ence to anything but their own construction
of the law and of the requirements of each
particular case that came before them. The
machinery was exceedingly cumbersome and
must have been very expensive, and it was
doubtless these considerations that led to
the speedy repeal of the act, which had,
however, been only intended as a temporary
one, being limited by its final clause to a
duration of five years. A little more than two
years was found too much, however, and it
was abolished.

The second bankruptcy act had a yet
briefer existence, although, in many re-
spects, it was a much better one than its
predecessor. It was called into existence,
however, to meet a special condition of the
times, and when it had served its purpose
was dispensed with. The terrible financial
distress of 1837 and 1838, resulting from a
vicious fiscal system, had spread ruin
throughout the country, and the wail of the
unfortunate debtors was heard everywhere.
Massachusetts had, in 1838, adopted a bank-
ruptcy law which has since become the mod-
el legislation, but as the states under the
Constitutional inhibition cannot enforce any
act that impairs the obligation of contracts,
that law could give no relief as to debts al-
ready incurred. Its effect could only be
prospective. In the meantime the cry of
distress continued growing in intensity, and
in December, 1841, Congress passed a gen-
eral bankruptcy act which, for the first time,
conferred on the debtor, as well as the credi-
tor, the right to apply to the court for re-
lief. The eagerness with which its aid was
sought may be judged from the fact that in
Massachusetts alone, during the less than
fourteen months that the law was in force,
no less than 3,250 bankruptcy petitions were
filed. This act still maintained the ancient
distinction between traders and non-traders
and what has since been known as bread-
and-butter bankruptcies were still unknown.
The punitive idea, except in cases of abso-
lute fraud, was, in this act, conspicuous by
its absence. The United States had pre-
ceded England by more than a quarter of a
century in refusing to treat misfortune as a
crime. It contained stringent provisions
against fraudulent or unjust preferences to
creditors or others; the title of the assignee
to all parts of his bankrupt's estate and the
validity of the deeds made by him were
again made positive and indisputable, and
there was a special clause commanding that
whenever practicable the administration of es-
tates must be closed within two years from the
date of the assignment. One very merciful
provision was that where the *cessio bonorum*
had been made completely and in good
faith the bankrupt was entitled to his dis-
charge in ninety days, unless a majority in
number of his creditors, representing three-
fourths in value of the claims against the es-
tate, should dissent in writing at the time of
the hearing of the application. In case of a
second bankruptcy the discharge could not
be obtained unless the estate paid 75 cents
on the dollar, exclusive of all cost and ex-
penses. The act was repealed early in 1843,
the rush of debtors to the courts having no
little effect in creating a revulsion of feeling
which rendered it exceedingly unpopular.

The third act, or rather the third system
of bankruptcy, commenced in 1867, the first
act under the system having gone into effect
on May 3, of that year. This, together with
all its amendments, was repealed in 1878 the
repeal taking effect August 31. The amend-
ments—nearly all going to comparatively
minor details which had been found in the
practical working of the law to present fea-
tures of incongruity, inadequacy or wrong—
were five in number, dated respectively July
14, 1870; June 30, 1872; June 8, 1873; July
22, 1874; and July 26, 1876. The provisions
of this act with its amendments, are too re-
cent in public memory to require any detail-
ed review. The act was in its main features
based on the Massachusetts law of 1838,
above referred to. It provided for volun-

tary as well as compulsory bankruptcy; for
the discharge of the bankrupt within a reason-
able period after the bona fide surrender
of his estate; for the validity of assignee's
title; for the amendment of fraudulent pref-
erences and for assignments made within
certain periods antecedent to bankruptcy;
contained powers of settlement by composi-
tion, and, in short, most of the features
which experience has shown to be necessary
to any general scheme of bankruptcy. The
defects mostly complained of were in the
system of fees which assignees and registers
were popularly supposed to exact in liberal
slices without regard to the interests of
creditors. The truth as to this matter is
that the schedule of fees allowed under the
law was so complete and exact that under
proper and energetic supervision of the
courts, whose officers the registers and as-
signees were, any illegal exaction would
have been impossible. That such did take
place in certain districts, however, is unde-
niable, and cases became known and were
made the subject of judicial inquiry, notably
one in Chicago—where it was made to ap-
pear that register's fee bills yielded from
\$70,000 to \$100,000 a year, while they had
to be passed upon by a District Judge with a
salary of only \$3,000. These scandals, com-
bined with the disgust that had been engendered
by the facility which dishonest debtors,
by attorney of course, had acquired in
slipping through the inviting meshes of the
law, led to a strong revulsion of popular feel-
ing, and the acts, prior to the repeal, were
regarded with the utmost disfavor. This
popular sentiment would probably have led
only to further amendments had it not been
for another potent factor in the shaping of
events. The years of distress which follow-
ed the panic of 1873 had, by 1877-78, had
such a prejudicial effect on all classes of
business that litigation had fallen off materi-
ally and the vast majority of lawyers were
unable to make a living, or more than a very
scanty one. As bankruptcy practice has a
tendency always and in all countries, owing
to the very nature of the trusts and respon-
sibilities connected with it, to become cen-
tered in a few hands, those on the outside,
so to speak, became jealous of their appar-
ently more prosperous brethren. They con-
ceived the idea that if the bankruptcy laws
were repealed the business in the state courts
in the way of assignments, attach-
ments and the like, would instantly revive.
The lawyers in Congress, who make prob-
ably a majority of both bodies, were largely
impressed with this view, and that, in con-
junction with the pressure of the general
public sentiment above referred to, led to the
repeal. The experience of the last half
dozen years has shown that ordinary gen-
eral litigation in the state courts still con-
tinues at a low ebb, while it has convinced
the majority of the business world that a
general bankruptcy law is a necessity to a
commercial country. Whether the bill now
before Congress will meet the objections
made to previous measures of this character,
remains to be seen.

Dullness in trade has exposed the fragility
of numerous firms which had been deemed
too solid for possible breakage. It is in the
legal processes of bankruptcy, however, that
the oldest revelations are made. The de-
vices by means of which the debtors with-
hold the assets from the creditors are often
as villainous as highway robbery. In the
case of a leading New York clothing firm, a
judge has in court pronounced hitherto
respected men to be scoundrels in having
deliberate perjury hidden about \$100,000
from the assignee. In several recent in-
stances there have been discovered among
the assets of bankrupt concerns big
bundles of worthless mining and other spec-
ulative stocks, and the suspicion has arisen
that these papers do not always represent ac-
tual losses, but are put in the place of money
elsewhere secreted. Evidence of this
trick, however, is not easily obtained, and
the bankrupt can always point to men deem-
ed conservative who have permitted them-
selves to be drawn into wild ventures. A
newspaper advertisement read: "A lot of
stock cheap for speculative or schedule pur-
poses." A letter brought the information
that the certificates represented mining stock
worth in theory, at par, \$50,000, but possess-
ing absolutely no value, the enterprise hav-
ing failed. This spoiled batch of linen paper
the enquirer could get for \$100. "It cost
the man from whom I obtained it about
\$30,000," the letter asserted, "and would
readily be accounted at that price in a bank-
ruptcy case." That is to say, a merchant
who, from either choice or necessity, an-
nounced a failure, could take \$20,000 out of
his safe, put these stock certificates in, and
swear that they represented that amount of
lost capital.

An action was brought recently before
Mr. Justice Hawkins, in England, to recover
the value of two casks of herrings furnish-
ed in 1854. "Why such long delay?" asked
the judge. "Well, said the plaintiff, 'I
again and again, whenever I could find him,
asked for payment, until at last he told me
to go to the devil, upon which I thought it
was high time to come to your lordship,'"
a remark which was received with roars of
laughter, in which the judge joined.

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, JANUARY 14, 1885.

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, ex-officio; O. A. Ball, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.
Arbitration Committee—J. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.
Transportation Committee—Wilder D. Stevens, Geo. B. Dunton, Amos S. Musselman.
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, Jan. 14.

POST A.

Organized at Grand Rapids, June 28, 1884.

OFFICERS.

President—Wm. Logie.
First Vice-President—Lloyd Max Mills.
Second Vice-President—Stephen A. Sears.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. W. Atkins.
Executive Committee—President and Secretary, ex-officio; Chas. S. Robinson, Jas. N. Bradford and W. G. Hawkins.
Election Committee—Geo. H. Seymour, Wallace Franklin, W. H. Downs, Wm. B. Edmunds and D. S. Haugh.
Room Committee—Stephen A. Sears, Wm. Boughton, W. H. Jennings.
Excursion Committee—D. S. Haugh, S. A. Sears, C. S. Robinson, Wm. B. Edmunds and J. N. Bradford.
Regular Meetings—Last Saturday evening in each month.
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, January 31, at "The Tradesman" office.
Meeting of Excursion Committee—Saturday evening, January 17, at "The Tradesman" office.

Readers of this paper who avail themselves of the information obtained from its columns, by advertisement or otherwise, are requested to notify their correspondents of the source of their information.

Jay Gould says this will be a good year for making money, and there are millions who hope to see Jay's prophecy fulfilled.

Probably the most pronounced exemplar of pure theory in contradistinction to practice is Mr. Carnegie, the Pittsburgh millionaire, who avows that he is a Socialist, but says he is not ready yet to divide up among the boys.

The business men of Elmira have acted unwisely in allowing their local paper, the *Gazette*, to suspend. The best interests of the place demand that the publication be resumed without delay, and that the paper be given a support commensurate with its merits.

Whether a man is married or not is a matter which, in itself, will not affect his honesty, but the Bank of England in forbidding those of its clerks who do not get more than \$15 a week from taking wives unto themselves does not act according to experience—at least in this country. It is safe to say that two-thirds of the pecculating young clerks who get into the courts are single men.

Up to a few years ago the typical furniture journal was an exceedingly uninteresting affair, composed in great part of blank-like advertisements, with a sprinkling of unintelligible and misleading matter from correspondents located at the principal furniture centers. With one exception, such a condition of things still exists. That exception is the *American Furniture Gazette*, which has forced its way to the front by reason of artistic excellence, sprightliness and general reliability. Mr. DeBerard, its editor and manager, is to be congratulated on the success attending a comparatively new venture, in a field already well filled with unworthy publications, and he is likewise to be congratulated on the handsome appearance and interesting contents of his new publication, the *Ironmonger*. The latter named journal is, as its name indicates, intended to please the eye and ear of the hardware and iron trades of the country, and the first number gives promise of the same rich future which the *Gazette* is now enjoying.

All Honor to Byron Ballou.

It has lately come to the notice of THE TRADESMAN that Byron Ballou, the genial Cadillac provision dealer, has placed himself on record as one of the few men who feel obligated to settle in full with creditors after they have obtained a compromise. It appears that Ballou failed down at Otsego something like a dozen years ago, and that his creditors received only a percentage of their claims. Byron, however, was not content to have it go that way, and, as fortune has favored him during the past few years, he has settled with every creditor, dollar for dollar, adding 10 per cent. interest on all unpaid claims. Such an exhibition of honesty is highly commendable, and is worthy of acknowledgment. The act may well stand as an example of others who have failed and are now able to meet their obligations—obligations in a moral, not legal, sense.

"You said you were coming around to pay that bill," remarked a merchant to a politician. "To whom did I say that?" "You told it to my boy when he came to collect the bill of you." "When?" "Just about a week before election." "That explains it. It was a campaign lie—that's what it was."

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

A. Schouten has engaged in the flour and feed business at 180 South Division street.

P. H. McGhan, grocery dealer at Denver, has added a line of dry goods, purchased of Spring & Company.

Bochove & Sanford succeed Dr. W. H. Ross in the drug business at the corner of Straight and North Fulton streets.

Jas. A. Coye has engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Third and Broadway streets. Clark, Jewell & Co. furnished the stock.

F. J. Lamb & Co. have retired from the firm of Orcutt & Co., wholesale produce dealers at Muskegon. The business will be continued by Frank L. Orcutt, under the old firm name.

O. Emmons and A. Bartholomew have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of O. Emmons & Co., and purchased the grocery business of Frank T. Lawrence, on the corner of East Bridge and Barclay streets.

Certain jobbing establishments claim to have received direct offers of compromise from F. C. Brisbin, the Berlin beauty, on the basis of 25 per cent. in full settlement. The alacrity with which the offer was accepted was sufficient to make his head swim.

The A. Southwick crockery stock was bid in by Peter Doran in behalf of Mrs. Wm. H. Stuart, of the mortgagees, for \$4,800, H. Leonard & Sons bidding \$4,700. The mortgages on the stock aggregate \$8,113, so even the preferred creditors will not receive their claims in full.

"Mutual insurance has received a large-sized black eye in this locality," said a well-known underwriter, referring to the failure of the Mansfield company, the defalcation of the secretary of another company, and the almost extortionate assessments of several local organizations. "But then all kinds of fire insurance have suffered the past year," continued the same authority. "I see that the reports show that the entire premiums received are \$350,000 less than the aggregate losses. When we come to figure in salaries, commissions and other expenses, I think it is not improbable that the companies of this country, as a whole, are behind two or three millions on the year's business. The deficiency is to be attributed to the prevailing depression, which has greatly increased the moral hazard. A year of prosperity—as 1885 promises to be—will turn the tables in favor of the insurance companies."

AROUND THE STATE.

P. Welch, general dealer at Shaytown, is burned out.

J. B. Clark has resumed the meat business at Fife Lake.

Perry Powers, boot and shoe dealer at Muir has assigned.

C. F. Phillips, hardware dealer at Eaton Rapids, is selling out.

Benjamin Disbrow succeeds Curtis Coffeen in general trade at Vassar.

Mann, Pettibone & Co., hardware dealers at Corunna, are closing out.

Max Simon succeeds S. Rothschild & Co. in general trade at Manistee.

F. A. Moore succeeds John Moore in the grocery business at Freeport.

R. M. Wilcox & Co., confectioners at Reed City, have removed to Stanton.

A. H. Potter succeeds D. Thompson & Co. in the hardware business at Ovid.

Miss E. Riley succeeds Mrs. S. A. Hunt in the millinery business at Big Rapids.

Frank H. Johnson succeeds C. C. Moulton in the grocery business at Muskegon.

Snow & Sprague succeed Drake & Heath in the hardware business at Hanover.

Miner & Hendricks succeed Miner & Co. in the grocery business at Muskegon.

L. S. & S. H. Ballard succeed S. H. Ballard in the grocery business at Sparta.

Jeremiah Ready succeeds Johnson & Smith in the grist mill business at Flowerfield.

N. D. Holt, hardware dealer at Hesperia, is reported closed under chattel mortgage.

The mortgagee is in possession of the furniture stock of C. L. Hecox, at Greenville.

J. R. Hughes, notion dealer at Reed City, has closed out business and removed from town.

Wagar & Callahan, the Cedar Springs hardware merchants, are putting in hay scales.

H. M. Wilcox has closed out his crockery business at Petoskey and will remove to Cleveland.

Wm. D. Carey & Co., wholesale produce dealers at Muskegon, have assigned to W. W. Fellows.

J. H. Kerton, a small grocery dealer at Mancelona, has been closed up by Arthur Meigs & Co.

Thieleman & Seifert, meat business at Grand Haven, have dissolved, Ignaz Seifert succeeding.

A gentleman named Thomas, recently from Ann Arbor, has opened a general store at Harris Creek.

S. M. Pratt, cigar and confectionery dealer at Petoskey, has assigned to J. H. Pas-sage, of that place.

Corbin & Wood, druggists at Sherman, have sold out to H. B. Sturtevant, who will continue the business.

M. W. Charpentier, grocer at Muskegon, has been closed on an execution by Hawkins & Perry, whose claim is \$358.77.

E. E. Starr, confectioner at Battle Creek, has been closed by Kennedy & Koester, of Detroit on a chattel mortgage for \$1,021.

Robert C. Coy, who was recently engaged in the drug business at Ithaca, has re-engaged in the same business at Traverse City.

J. K. Boise & Co., the Hudson general dealers, have established a branch store at Pittsford, with Herbert Voorhees as manager. Eddy & Huntley, grocery and meat dealers at Petoskey, have dissolved partnership, A. C. Huntley retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. Eddy.

Reynolds Bros., of Eaton Rapids, have purchased the stock of dry goods belonging to James Cook, at Homer, and will run a branch store at that place.

F. T. Boise, whose drug store was recently burned out at Nashville, has decided to rebuild on the same site. He has resumed business in a temporary location.

E. E. Rogers, dealer in tobaccos and stationery at Pewamo, has added a line of fancy groceries, furnished by J. H. Thompson & Co., of Detroit, through Thos. P. Ferguson. Berlin's bad Brisbin has taken to the roller skating rink, and all reports from that town are to the effect that he is as completely carried away with the craze as his creditors were with him.

Chas. E. Blakeley, the Coopersville druggist, is spending a couple of weeks at Fife Lake, attending to Blakeley Bros.' business, while his brother, George, is putting in the time at Coopersville.

N. G. Burt, the Cross Village general dealer, writes THE TRADESMAN that the mortgage on his stock was discharged on Dec. 31, thus enabling him to start out on the new year with his stock free of incumbrance.

Himelhoch & Lewenberg, Caro boot and shoe dealers, who closed up last November but who re-opened and sold goods to satisfy a chattel mortgage, have been again closed up at the request of Julius Reiss, of East Saginaw, who purchased the first mortgages given to the creditors and foreclosed on them.

G. M. Smith is an Ypsilanti grocer. He sometimes becomes intoxicated. He did Wednesday night, and after pouring kerosene all over the floor of his store in the Arcade block set it on fire. His clerk happened to notice the smoke and calling assistance put it out. Smith was jailed. The other occupants of the block will insist that he be not permitted to occupy the store any longer.

Garrett Decker, dry goods dealer at Battle Creek, has executed eleven chattel mortgages aggregating \$21,147.79 to creditors living in New York, Boston and Chicago. These are made due in payments, strung along for a year, and will undoubtedly be met by Mr. Decker as they mature. Mr. Decker has the courage to meet this crisis in his business affairs, and his lawyer predicts that he will pull through all right.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

The Saranac stove factory has again started up.

The Lansing hoop factory has started up again.

C. A. Stone has leased the flouring mill at Aetna.

Ives handle factory at Plainwell is again in operation.

Greilick Bros. have started up their saw mill at Sutton's Bay.

Holmes & Green's saw mill, at Fife Lake, is now in operation.

Sampson & Drury, of Cadillac, are manufacturing cant hook handles.

Earl & Winch have rented John P. Tillotson's saw mill at Summit City.

The Muskegon Valley Furniture Co. has again started up with a full force.

Weaver & Casey have purchased Reiland & Hess' saw mill, near Fife Lake.

Albert Hyde is preparing to put in a new saw mill at Summit City in the spring.

M. Hansen succeeds M. Hansen & Co. in the cigar manufacturing business at Ludington.

Carothers & Crawford's new feed mill at Summit City, is now in successful operation. Their bowl factory will soon be running.

The annual inventory shows that the Cutler & Savidge Co., of Grand Haven, have twenty-nine million feet of lumber on hand.

The Coldwater cigar factories are all running again. Even the tight times cannot force smokers to give up their pet indulgence.

A subscription in circulation for the purpose of raising a bonus of \$20,000 towards securing a roller flouring mill in Caro, is meeting with fair success.

W. Plumley, of Toledo, has purchased the interest of Charles Yany in the straw works at Adrian, and will, it is understood, put in additional capital and operate the works with a full force.

Saginaw Courier: The Michigan Dairy Salt Co.'s establishment opposite this city, produced 75,000 barrels of dairy salt last year, a substantial testimonial to its excellence in the markets. It went to Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Nashville and other Southwestern and Western points, and found a ready sale. The company have a fine exhibit of their product at the New Orleans Exposition.

STRAY FACTS.

Fife Lake is to have a new bakery shortly. Wheat is coming into Marshall very freely now.

Caro will have a cheese factory of 600 cow power.

The First National Bank of Sturgis is liquidating.

Marshall Gallatin & Co. will erect a new warehouse at Nashville in the spring.

A large bookstore, something really needed, will be opened soon at Manistee.

Hastings Banner: The store occupied by Mr. Luther at Middleville is still vacant. It has been an unlucky one.

Battle Creek farmers talk of building a flouring mill in the city for their grinding. They have formed a company.

The Frankenst cheese factory is in operation this winter. It is not run at full capacity owing to scarcity of milk.

Oviatt wants a boot and shoe dealer. Also some one to rent or purchase the saw mill property at that place and start up the mill.

Marshall Statesman: Elston & Amlar dissolved partnership Jan. 1. The former will continue the manufacture of cigars, while the latter takes the drug trade.

Why She Didn't.

A young woman from the country was suing her sweetheart for breach of promise and the lawyers were, as usual, making all sorts of inquisitive interrogatories.

"You say," remarked one, "that the defendant frequently sat very close to you?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply with a hectic flush.

"How close?"

"Close enough, so's one cheer was all the sittin' room we needed."

"And you say he put his arm around you?"

"No, I didn't."

"What did you say, then?"

"I said he put both arms around me."

"Then what?"

"He hugged me."

"Very hard?"

"Yes, very hard. So hard that I come purty near hollerin' right out."

"Why didn't you holler?"

"Cause."

"That's no reason. Be explicit, please. Because what?"

"Cause I was afeered he'd stop."

The Court fell off the bench, and had to be carried out and put under the hydrant for the purpose of resuscitation.

Reversible shoe heels are a novelty, and they seem to be a useful and welcome one. Both ends of the heel are trimmed alike. The heel is secured with screws, which can be removed by anyone with a screwdriver. By turning the heel end for end after it begins to wear off on one side, the wear is thrown equally on both sides, and the heel is kept square. They cost 50 cents more than the old style.

George Westinghouse, founder of the Westinghouse Agricultural Works, at Schenectady, and father of the inventor of the Westinghouse air-break, died at Pittsburg, Pa., December 29. His illness was consumption. He was 77 years old and had always been an active citizen of his native town. There he was the head of a large manufactory of agricultural implements.

Servant: "The butcher's boy is at the door, sir, an' says as how his master wants some money on that old meat bill at once, sir." Head of the house (slicing off a tender cut of unpaid beef): "Well, tell him to call again sometime. I can't be bothered with bills when I am at dinner."

Caulfield's Column.

WHOLESALE GROCER.

JOHN CAULFIELD,

85, 87 and 89 Canal Street,

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

PLUG.

The Best Chew on the Market

SEND FOR SAMPLE BUTT.

Clark, Jewell & Co.

Look out for Important Announcement Next Week!

Drugs & Medicines

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.
President—Geo. W. Crouter, Charlevoix.
First Vice-President—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Second Vice-President—B. D. Northrup, Lansing.
Third Vice-President—Frank Wurzburg, Grand Rapids.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Treasurer—Wm. Dupont, Detroit.
Executive Committee—H. J. Brown, A. B. Stevens, Geo. Gundrum, W. H. Keller, F. W. Fincher.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, Tuesday, October 16, 1885.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884

OFFICERS.
President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Chas. P. Bigelow.
Secretary—Frank H. Escott.
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—John Peck, Chas. P. Bigelow, Jas. S. Cowin.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.
Committee on Pharmacy—Hugo Thum, M. B. Kimm, A. C. Bauer.
Committee on Legislation—Isaac Watts, O. H. Richmond, Jas. S. Cowin.
Committee on Trade Matters—H. B. Fairchild, John Peck, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen.
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.
Annual Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, February 5, at "The Tradesman" office.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

The January meeting of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society was held at THE TRADESMAN office last Thursday evening, the following gentlemen being in attendance: Frank J. Wurzburg, John Peck, Geo. G. Steketee, M. B. Kimm, O. H. Richmond, H. B. Fairchild, Wm. L. White, Wm. E. White, R. A. Schouten, G. W. Herendine, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, H. E. Locher, Theo. Kemink, Frank H. Escott, E. B. Curran and Lucas Schiphorst. President Wurzburg presided, and Secretary Escott officiated as scribe. The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected to membership in the Society: Thos. A. Baxter, E. B. Curran, Chas. E. Escott, R. A. Do Williams, and Blake Gibson. Application for membership were received from the following gentlemen: Aaron Clark, John S. Page, Albert Stonehouse and Lucas Schiphorst. After an interesting discussion on matters of trade interest, the Society adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening, February 5.

Criminal Negligence.

From the Christian Union.
Nothing, to the minds of careful people, is so astonishing as the reckless way in which some people care for the necessary poisons which are kept in every house. Instead of these being in a separate closet, or even on a separate shelf, from the simple remedies in the family pharmacy, they stand side by side, in bottles of similar shape, with the most harmless drugs. The result of this method is that at short intervals the daily papers record verdicts of "accidental poisoning." Not long since, a woman of intelligence and position took, in mistake for a mineral water which she was in the habit of taking each morning, a most deadly poison, and died in agony in a few hours. The poison had been put in a bottle which had formerly contained the mineral water. A nurse gave a three months' old baby corrosive sublimate for potash, and the baby died after hours of intense suffering. A mother gave a daughter carbolic acid for a medicine left by a physician, and only by almost superhuman efforts was her life saved. In all the cases, the suffering and deaths were caused by the criminal carelessness of the mother in allowing poisons in places to which all of the family had access.

Last week a woman took a paper of potash for sugar from a closet, and put it into the cups of coffee for her family. They all drank enough of the coffee to be made seriously ill. "Mistakes occur in the best-regulated families," but no excuse can be offered for the carelessness that allows poisons in places where they are of easy access. Give them a special place under lock and key.

How Celluloid is Made.

A roll of paper is slowly unwound and at the same time saturated with a mixture of five parts of sulphuric acid and two of nitric, which falls on the paper in nice spray. This changes the cellulose of the paper into a fine pyroxyline (gun cotton). The excess of acid having been expelled by pressure, the paper is washed with plenty of water, until all traces of acid have been removed; it is then reduced to pulp, and passed on to the bleaching trough. Most of the water having been got rid of by means of a strainer, the pulp is mixed with from 20 to 40 per cent. of its weight of camphor, and the mixture thoroughly triturated under millstones. The necessary coloring matter having been added in the form of powder, a second mixture and grinding follows. The finely-divided pulp is then spread out in thin layers on slabs, and from twelve to twenty-five of these layers are placed in a hydraulic press, separated from one another by sheets of blotting paper, and are subjected to a pressure of 140 atmospheres, until all traces of moisture have been got rid of. The plates thus obtained are broken up and soaked for twenty-four hours in alcohol. The matter is then passed between rollers heated 140 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, whence it issues in the form of elastic sheets.

The Drug Market.

Trade is rather quiet. Collections are fair. There is a further advance in bromides of 2c. per pound. Quinine is easier, but not notably lower. Opium is steady. Insect powder is still advancing in Europe and very high prices are looked for the coming season.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

Holland & Ives, Rockford.
C. E. Blakeley, Coopersville.
Blakeley Bros., Five Lake.
M. V. Wilson, Sand Lake.
David K. Boyer, Brantford.
H. Baker & Son, Detroit.
John J. Ely, Rockford.
Bela Borgman, Muskegon.
T. S. Jordan, Elmira.
E. C. Selby, Vainville.
D. S. Rankin, New Era.
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.
Robert Carlyle, Rockford.
S. T. McDaniel, Denison.
J. W. Brookwater, Burnip's Corners.
Notter & Boven, Graafschaps.
H. A. Crawford, Cadillac.
A. C. Adams, Ashton.
H. M. Freeman, Lisbon.
B. M. Denison, East Paris.
Geo. P. Stark, Cascade.
R. H. Woodin, Sparta.
J. W. Braginton, Hopkins.
B. McNeal, Byron Center.
J. M. Reid, Grattan.
Wm. Black, Cedar Springs.
Rois Bros., Cedar Springs.
Henry DeKline, Jamestown.
Geo. W. Sharer, Cedar Springs.
Wm. Black, Cedar Springs.
H. W. Potter, Jemisonville.
Andre Bros., Jemisonville.
J. M. Dameron, Bangor.
G. B. Chambers, Wayland.
C. M. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.
D. Haskel, Gerkey.
Geo. Reed, Milton Junction.
A. G. Chase & Son, Ada.
J. E. Zank, Greenville.
Paine & Field, Englishville.
Barker & Lehn, Blanchard.
C. F. Sears & Co., Rockford.
Slabberkorn & Bly, Zeeland.
Sisson & Lilly, Lilly Siding.
Newaygo Mfg. Co., Newaygo.
Carrel & Fisher, Dor.
Martinson & White, Carey.
L. S. S. Quick, Howard City.
Mrs. Mary E. Snell, Wayland.
A. Sessions, Wayland.
M. M. Ross, Allegan.
A. D. Wood, Twin Lake.
J. Omler, Wright.
C. E. & S. J. Koon.
W. S. Bartom & Co., Bridgton.
H. B. Benedict, Casnovia.
J. E. Zank, Greenville.
Geo. Watrous, Watrous & Lilly, Coopersville.
Dud. Watson, Watson & DeVost, Coopersville.
J. A. Marlatt, Berlin.
M. B. Nash, Sparta.
Geo. Stevens, Alpine.
J. M. Crivian, Lilly Junction.
Hayler Bros., Drenthe.
J. Cole, Fremont.
Ed. S. Fitch, Wayland.
Joshua Colby, Colby & Co., Rockford.
J. C. Scott, Lowell.
J. E. Armstrong, Middleville.
P. H. McGowan, Denver.
C. L. Bostwick, C. O. Bostwick & Son.
Baron & TenHoor, Forest Grove.
Euphorium powder, Byron Center.
M. J. Howard, Englishville.
J. H. Moores, Moorestown.
Walter Shoemaker, Cannonsburg.
J. E. Wright, Big Springs.
G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.
Norman Harris, Big Springs.
B. M. Denison, East Paris.
L. S. Ballard, L. S. & S. H. Ballard, Sparta.
L. S. Ballard, Sparta.
Mr. Walbrink, I. J. Quick & Co., Allendale.
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.
O. F. & W. P. Conklin, Ravenna.
W. S. Root, Tallmadge.
A. M. Church, Sparta.
Wm. McMullen, Wood Lake.
Jos. H. Spiers, Leroy.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

It Prevents Sea Sickness, But Should be Taken With Care.

From the Boston Gazette.
One or two books have been written and have been well read by ocean travelers upon the use of bromide of potash as a preventative of sea-sickness. The drug is being largely used by travelers, who commence dosing themselves several days before embarking on their ocean voyage; but it should be used with greater caution than has been the custom, travelers generally having the impression that it gives rise to no deleterious effects. Most people can take very large doses of bromide without injury, but occasionally, and there have been several cases reported of late, a person with a peculiar idiosyncrasy, takes the customary doses of the drug, and upon getting shipboard develops the most disagreeable symptoms, such as stupor, dizziness, feeble circulation, and sometimes hallucination and delirium. Nausea, vomiting and other symptoms of sea-sickness are generally avoided by taking three large doses of bromide, still the symptoms arising from its use are severe, and accompanied with danger, and, unless the person has an exceptionally robust constitution, the drug should be taken with caution, and only in the smaller and medium-sized doses.

What Killed the Doctor.

"I see Dr. Blister is dead."
"What did he die of?"
"He died of bilious fever."
"I am surprised to hear that because he boasted that he could cure any case of bilious fever. I know that he cured me of bilious fever."
"How much did he charge you?"
"He charged me a fearful bill. I believe it was upward of \$300."
"Well, that explains why he did not cure himself. He was a close man, and at those figures he couldn't afford to cure himself."

The use of arsenic is alarmingly on the increase. The researches of Dr. Draper, and Prof. Wood and Austen show that it is extensively employed in wall papers, textile fabrics, writing and printing paper, candles, toys, confectionery, playing cards, theater tickets, rubber balloons and balls, sweat-bands of hats, paper collars, and bed hangings, and in amounts sufficient to cause sickness and even death. Prof. Austen recommends a law prohibiting its use in all materials consumed or employed in the household.

President Cleveland is very lucky in taking office just as a period of extraordinary commercial depression has reached low water mark. The change of the tide is at hand and the flood of returning prosperity will add to the credit of his administration. It will tend to make him popular.

Dr. R. A. Schouten has removed his drug stock from the corner of Wealthy avenue and East street to the corner of South Division street and Wenham avenue.

People who dislike to have their windows frosted in cold weather, can prevent it by rubbing the glass inside and outside with glycerine.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Bromide potash, oil tanzu, oil peppermint, serpentaria root.			
Declined—Oil cassia, oil lemon, gum opium, oil cubeb.			
ACIDS.			
Acetic, No. 8.	9 @	10	
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040).	30 @	35	
Carbolic.	33 @	35	
Citric.	3 @	55	
Muriatic 18 deg.	3 @	5	
Nitric 36 deg.	11 @	12	
Oxalic.	14 1/2 @	15	
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3 @	4	
Tartaric powdered.	12 @	15	
Benzoic, English.	12 @	15	
Benzoic, German.	12 @	15	
Tannic.	12 @	15	
AMMONIA.			
Carbonate.	15 @	18	
Muriate (Powd. 22c).	15 @	18	
Aqua 16 deg or 3f.	5 @	6	
Aqua 18 deg or 4f.	6 @	7	
BALSAMS.			
Copaiba.	45 @		
Fr.	25 @		
Peru.	25 @		
Tolu.	25 @		
BARKS.			
Cassia, in mats (Pow'd 20c).	11 @		
Cinchona, yellow.	13 @		
Elm, select.	14 @		
Elm, ground, pure.	14 @		
Elm, powdered, pure.	14 @		
Sassafras, of 12 and 25 lb boxes.	12 @		
Wild Cherry, select.	12 @		
Bayberry powdered.	20 @		
Hemlock powdered.	18 @		
Wahoo.	12 @		
Soap ground.	12 @		
BERRIES.			
Cubeb, prime (Pow'd 60c).	6 @	55	
Juniper.	6 @	7	
Prickly Ash.	50 @	60	
EXTRACTS.			
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27 @		
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37 1/2 @		
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	12 @		
Logwood, 1s (25 lb boxes).	12 @		
Logwood, 1/2s do.	13 @		
Logwood, 1/4s do.	15 @		
Logwood, ass'd do.	14 @		
Fluid Extracts—25 per cent. off list.			
FLOWERS.			
Arnica.	10 @	11	
Chamomile, Roman.	25 @		
Chamomile, German.	25 @		
GUMS.			
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60 @	75	
Aloes, Cape (Pow'd 12c).	17 @		
Aloes, Socotrine (Pow'd 60c).	28 @	30	
Ammoniac.	28 @	30	
Arabic, extra select.	60 @		
Arabic, powdered select.	60 @		
Arabic, 1st picked.	50 @		
Arabic, 2d picked.	40 @		
Arabic, 3d picked.	38 @		
Arabic, sifted sorts.	25 @		
Assafoetida, prime (Pow'd 35c).	55 @	60	
Benzoic.	18 @	22	
Camphor.	35 @	40	
Catechu, 1s (1/2 lb, 1/4 lb, 1/8 lb).	35 @	40	
Euphorbium powdered.	90 @	100	
Gamboge.	90 @	100	
Guaiac, prime (Pow'd 45c).	40 @		
Kino (Powdered, 30c).	40 @		
Mastic.	40 @		
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 45c).	40 @		
Opium, pure (Pow'd \$5.75).	4 @	10	
Shellac, Campbell's.	26 @		
Shellac, English.	24 @		
Shellac, native.	24 @		
Shellac bleached.	30 @		
Tragacanth.	30 @	40	
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.			
Hoarhound.	25 @		
Lobelia.	25 @		
Peppermint.	40 @		
Rue.	24 @		
Sage.	24 @		
Sweet Majoram.	35 @		
Tanzy.	30 @		
Thyme.	25 @		
Wormwood.	25 @		
IRON.			
Citrate and Quinine.	6 @	40	
Solution mur. for tinctures.	20 @		
Sulphate, pure crystal.	8 @		
Citrate.	8 @		
Phosphate.	65 @		
LEAVES.			
Buchu, short (Pow'd 25c).	13 @	14	
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 lb & 1/4 lb, 12c).	18 @	20	
Senna, Alex, natural.	22 @		
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled.	22 @		
Senna, powdered.	16 @		
Senna, tinned.	10 @		
Uva Ursi.	35 @		
Belleadonna.	35 @		
Boxglove.	35 @		
Henbane.	25 @		
Rose, red.	25 @		
LIQUORS.			
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky.	2 @	25	
Druggists' Favorite Rye.	1 @	75	
Whisky, other brands.	1 @	75	
Gin, Old Tom.	3 @	75	
Gin, Holland.	2 @	75	
Brandy.	1 @	75	
Catawba Wines.	1 @	75	
Port Wines.	1 @	75	
MAGNESIA.			
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.	22 @		
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	37 @		
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.	25 @		
Calcined.	65 @		
OILS.			
Almond, sweet.	45 @	50	
Amber, rectified.	2 @	45	
Anise, rectified.	2 @	45	
Bay 7 @.	2 @	45	
Bergamot.	2 @	45	
Castor.	18 @	19 1/2	
Croton.	75 @		
Cajuput.	1 @	100	
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c).	35 @		
Citronella.	1 @	115	
Cloves.	1 @	115	
Cubeb, P. & W.	5 @	100	
Erigeron.	1 @	100	
Fireweed.	2 @	100	
Geranium 7 @.	2 @	100	
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).	35 @		
Juniper wood.	2 @	100	
Juniper berries.	2 @	100	
Lavender flowers, French.	2 @	100	
Lavender garden do.	2 @	100	
Lavender spike do.	2 @	100	
Lemon, new crop.	1 @	140	
Lemon, Sanderson's.	1 @	140	
Lemongrass.	1 @	140	
Origanum, red flowers, French.	1 @	125	
Origanum, No. 1.	1 @	125	
Pennyroyal (Pure 30c).	1 @	125	
Peppermint, white.	3 @	35	
Rose 7 @.	8 @	50	
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$1 50).	65 @		
Sandal Wood, German.	4 @	50	
Sandal Wood, W. I.	7 @	60	
Sassafras.	5 @	60	
Tansy.	10 @	12	
Tar (by gal 50c).	10 @	12	
Wintergreen.	2 @	20	
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$5.50).	4 @	18	
Savin.	1 @	100	
Wormseed.	2 @	50	
Cod Liver, filtered.	1 @	50	
Cod Liver, best.	1 @	50	
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 16.	6 @	60	
Olive, Malaga.	1 @	20	
Olive, "Sublime Italian."	2 @	25	
Salad.	65 @	75	
Rose, Ihmsen's.	9 @	75	
POTASSIUM.			
Bicarbonate.	14 @		
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	34 @		
Chloride, cryst. (Pow'd 22c).	1 @	19	
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	2 @	90	
Prussiate yellow.	28 @		
ROOTS.			
Alkanet.	20 @		
Athra, cut.	25 @		
Arrow, St. Vincent's.	17 @		
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2 and 1/4.	33 @		
Blood (Pow'd 18c).	12 @		
Calamus, flowers.	3 @	35	
Calamus, German white, peeled.	3 @	35	
Elecampane, powdered.	20 @		
Gentian (Pow'd 15c).	10 @		
Ginger, African (Pow'd 15c).	13 @		
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	17 @		
Golden Seal (Pow'd 30c).	25 @		
Hellebore, white, powdered.	18 @		
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.	1 @	10	
Jalap, powdered.	1 @	10	
Licorice, select (Pow'd 12 1/2).	12 @		
Licorice, extra select.	15 @		
Pink, true.	35 @		
Rhei, from select choice.	60 @	61	
Rhei, powdered E. I.	1 @	61	
Rhei, choice cut cubes.	2 @	60	
Rhei, choice cut fingers.	2 @	25	
SEEDS.			
Anise, Italian (Pow'd 20c).	80 @		
Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages.	5 @	15	
Canary, Smyrna.	4 @	4 1/2	
Caraway, best Dutch (Pow'd 19c).	11 @	12	
Cardamom, Aleppine.	2 @	20	
Cardamom, Malabar.	2 @	20	
Celery.	10 @		
Coriander, best English.	10 @		
Fennel.	15 @		
Flax, clean.	3 1/2 @	4 1/2	
Flax, pure grad (bb 3 1/2).	4 @	4 1/2	
Foenugreek, powdered.	7 @	8	
Hemp, Russian.	5 @	6	
Mustard, white Black 10c).	5 @	6	
Quince.	6 @	7	
Rape, English.	6 @	7	
Worm, Levant.	7 @	14	
SPONGES.			
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2 @	25	
Nassau do do do.	2 @	20	
Velvet Extra do do do.	1 @	10	
Extra Yellow do do do.	1 @	10	
Grass do do do.	1 @	10	
Hard head, for slate use.	1 @	10	
Yellow Reef, do do do.	1 @	10	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alcohol, grain (bb \$2.18) gal.	2 @	28	
Alcohol, 96 per cent ex. ref.	1 @	25	

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, JANUARY 14, 1885.

MODEST MEN.

Annual Reunion of Travelers at an Ohio Town.

A Mansfield, Ohio, correspondent writes as follows of a meeting of travelers which recently occurred at that place:

Over a hundred modest drummers, headed by their late candidate for President, Mr. Joseph Mulhattan, skipped fantastically around in Bleecker Hall this evening. It was the sixth annual soiree of the Commercial Travelers' Reunion Association.

The Western Reserve has not been in such a flutter since Mr. Blaine was here. All the pretty girls for miles around came to see the drummers. In spite of the horrible reputation of that clings to the fraternity the beauties of the place refused to be locked in their rooms, as many stern parents desired.

The finest dinner that could be dished up was served to about one hundred and fifty travelers and their friends. After tooth-picks had been passed around, the President, Mr. Mulhattan, arose to answer the toast: "Why Mulhattan was not elected President of the United States." He said in effect:

"I was not elected because I did not get enough electoral votes. The fact is, I did not get one, but I wouldn't care to have it go any further than this assemblage. I tell you truly, though, we had the best platform of any party, but I was early convinced that I was too good a man to be elected. The contest soon became narrowed down to the two worst pills in the box, so I withdrew, not caring much who won. Believe me, I am very grateful for the seven votes I received in the United States, and what was especially gratifying was the receipt of three votes in Canada. Thanks, dear friends, thanks."

It was unanimously decided to renominate Mr. Mulhattan for the Presidency in 1888, and keep on nominating him till he carries the election.

Mr. L. H. Wales, of New York, gave a few reasons why drummers should be thankful: "Because Thanksgiving comes but once a year because trade is dull and work light; because we cannot live always; because we are not in jail."

"Our mothers, wives, babies and sweethearts," was the pleasant toast that fell to Mr. W. H. Donlevy, of Philadelphia.

"Somebody Else's Wife," "Our Patrons," "Extra Baggage," "Pool for Drinks," "Three Seconds for Refreshments," "Samples" and "Wake Me Early, Porter, Dear," were the other toasts.

Nobody, to look at the drummers assembled, would have supposed that business is dull. A finer-dressed body of men could not be found this side of the New York Board of Aldermen. The United States Senate or the House of Representatives are Ragmen's Conventions in comparison. Electric lights flashed from the collar buttons of the distinguished men, and elegant vests showed off to advantage the athletic forms of the delegates.

The ball room was early filled with the beauty of Northern Ohio. There were young ladies in plenty to supply each drummer with three partners. After the travelers had finished all the wine prepared for the occasion, they went to the ball room. The leading social people of the city were there waiting for the petted guests. Three hundred invitations had been issued and of these fully five hundred attended the ball.

Mr. Mulhattan, the Lispenard Stewart of the West, led the German with the Mayor's fair daughter. Among the finest dancers of the drummers were Mr. Spinney, dry goods; Mr. Emery, hosiery; Mr. Dalton, oils; Mr. Hoffman, fish; and Mr. Glover, pumps. The ladies were all adepts and the Eastern drummers affected surprise at finding so much grace outside of Boston and New York.

While the ball was at its height, the merchants of the surrounding towns were shown goods in an ante-room. The drummers, ever with an eye to business, brought their trunks and sample-cases to the hall. So many quadrilles were broken up by the desertion of the drummers at critical moments that the young ladies became indignant at being treated as secondary matter and they threatened to desert, and it took all the persuasive powers of the commercial men to retain them.

For all that the girls of Ohio think that there is no such set of men as the drumming fraternity. The pleasure of the occasion was much heightened by the elopement of a New York traveler with the belle of the village. If the drummers had only said the word they might have eloped with the hall-full of girls.

"Why do you wear your beard mutton-chops?" was asked a commercial traveler by a friend. "Because," was the philosophical reply, "in the first place, it hides my cheek, and, in the second place, it gives my chin full play."

The length of new railway track constructed in 1884, according to the *Railway Age*, was a little less than 4,000 miles, being 3,600 less than in 1883, and 7,600 under the figure of the great year 1882.

The Detroit Paper Co. will start a branch at Port Huron.

PENCIL PORTRAITS—NO. 36.

Albert C. Antrim, One of the Veterans in the Harness.

A. C. Antrim was born in New York City the last day of the year 1833. He attended school in the metropolis, graduating at the Fally school at Croton, N. Y., in 1852, when he came to Grand Rapids as the representative of an extensive Eastern machinery house, making this city his headquarters and selling mill machinery and supplies throughout the State. Two years later he made an engagement with the then firm of Montague, Ferry & Co., proprietors of the Ferrysburg Iron Works, to represent that establishment in the South, with headquarters at Jackson, Miss. In 1857, his health failed, and he spent a couple of years in the Lake Superior iron region, at the end of which time he had completely recovered. In the fall of 1859, he engaged with the then firm of Merryfield & Dumphy, one of the pioneer cigar manufacturing firms of the city, covering the Michigan trade. From 1860 to 1862, he sold the goods of the Essex Rubber Co., of Boston, on his own account, when he engaged in the patent medicine business, which he carried on three years, covering about a dozen states. Ill health compelled him to lay idle for about a year and a half, when he engaged with C. B. Allyn, who was then engaged in the business of manufacturing merchant's invoices, visiting the trade in the Eastern, Western and Southern States. In 1872, he accepted a position with the Grand Rapids File Works, covering Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin for five years, when he engaged in Eaton, Lyon & Allen, representing that house in Northern Michigan. Severing his connection with that firm a year later, he went on the road with a line of files on his own account, covering the same states as when in the employ of the Grand Rapids File Works. January 1, 1881, he engaged to travel for the Alabastine Co., taking as his territory the Gulf and Atlantic States, the West and Northwest. January 1, 1885, he became identified with the Church Finish Co., and during the present year he will visit the entire jobbing trade of the country.

When asked to state the reasons to which he attributed his success as a salesman, Mr. Antrim summarized them as follows: "Not being in a hurry; fairly good judge of human nature; remembering that honey attracts more flies than vinegar; that it costs nothing to be a gentleman, and that the average salesman rarely finds a dealer who will not return the courtesy, provided he is approached at the proper time and in the proper way." And to the above cardinal principles of success may be added sterling honesty, untiring energy and unswerving persistence, all of which virtues Mr. Antrim possesses to an unusual degree. These attributes, coupled with a manly bearing and a dignified conversational manner, serve to mark the man as an exceptional character.

Struck the Wrong Man.

A certain boot and shoe traveler approached a stranger, as the train was about to start from the Union depot a day or two ago, and said:

"Are you going on this train?"

"I am."

"Have you any baggage?"

"No."

"Well, my friend, you can do me a favor, and it won't cost you anything. You see, I've two rousing big trunks, and they always make me pay extra for one of them. You can get one checked on your ticket and we'll encure them. See?"

"Yes, I see, but I haven't any ticket."

"But I thought you said you were going on this train."

"So I am. I'm the conductor."

"Oh!"

He paid extra, as usual.

Bound to Sell.

When a drummer has made up his mind to sell a merchant goods, the merchant might as well make up his mind to buy. A Big Rapids merchant refused to buy any whiskey from a certain liquor drummer. "It's not worth while showing me your samples," said the merchant, in a very determined manner; "I have no cellar to store any wine, even if I wanted to buy." The drummer put up his samples and disappeared. Half an hour afterwards, he burst into the merchant's counting-room, his face radiant with joy. "Allow me to congratulate you. Everything is arranged." "What's arranged?" "All about the cellar. I have hunted you up a cellar, and rented it for you at \$40 a month."

Unclaimed Funds.

There is said to be about \$40,000,000 in the United States Treasury due people who do not call for it, because they do not know it is there, or have lost the evidence of their claims. The Government pays this money over when the right persons appears with evidence of his claims, but does not assist claimants in making out a case.

The London Telegraph has purchased a very large tract of land in the Mojave Desert and will utilize the yucca plant, or Spanish bayonet, as material for paper-making, instead of wood pulp, heretofore used. The land has been purchased outright, and the yucca plant will be taken to some point on the Colorado river, there to be ground into pulp, thence by rail to New Orleans, whence it will be shipped to Liverpool. The yucca plant is what is commonly known as the Spanish bayonet. Experiments hitherto made have shown that the manufacture of paper from this plant can be carried on successfully.

Geo. E. Taylor will engage in the book and stationery business at Newaygo.

The Washington monument will not long enjoy its pre-eminence as the highest structure in the world. An iron tower of the astonishing height of 1,000 feet is to be erected in the grounds of the French Exhibition in 1889. An elevator, the safety of which is guaranteed, will communicate with the summit, and visitors to the exhibition will enjoy an almost uninterrupted view for nearly a hundred miles all round. The tower will also be utilized for astronomical and meteorological observations, for experiments in optic signaling, for the investigation of certain problems in experimental physics and for various other scientific purposes.

A huge lemon was recently picked at Panosoffkee, Fla. It measured 24 inches in circumference one way, 22 inches the other, and weighed four pounds and thirteen ounces.

The Strobridge Lithographing Co., of Cincinnati have issued a handsome colored calendar, which is even an improvement over those of previous years.

No trade paper contains more practical original articles than THE TRADESMAN, and none give more reading at so low a rate of subscription.

Good Words Unsolicited.

M. S. Burdge, grocer, Port Sherman: "THE TRADESMAN is a good paper."

Chas. Burmeister, grocer, Frankfort: "I think THE TRADESMAN is one of the newest trade journals I have ever taken."

J. B. Ketchum, general dealer, Fremont: "I do not wish to flatter you, but it is the best paper (to my notion) for a man in general trade that ever came under my observation."

Osborne Bros., grocers, Keokukville: "Every number of THE TRADESMAN has some article more valuable for information contained for grocers, than the price of subscription. We would not be without the paper."

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Jan. 1, 1885.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, which has been carrying on the commission business at Muskegon, Mich., under the name of Orcutt & Co., has expired by limitation. The business will be continued hereafter by Frank L. Orcutt, of Muskegon, Mich., who will be pleased to hear from all our old customers often.
ORCUTT & CO.



School Books

—AND—

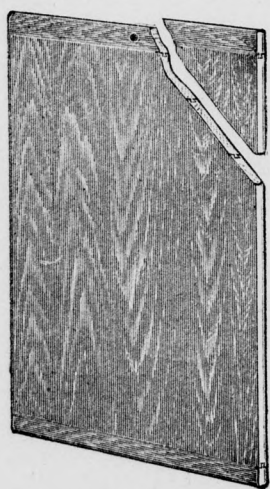
School Stationery

—AT—

Wholesale, EATON, LYON & ALLEN,

22 and 24 Canal Street,

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



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. 20x26, \$4 per dozen. Sells for 50 cents apiece. Sold to the trade by Shields, Bulkley & Lemon, Grand Rapids; W. J. Gould & Co., Geo. C. Weatherby & Co., Wm. Donnan & Co., Detroit; Gray, Burt & Kingman, Corbin, May & Co., Gould Bros., Chicago.

PERKINS & HESS,

—DEALERS IN—

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

E. FALLAS,

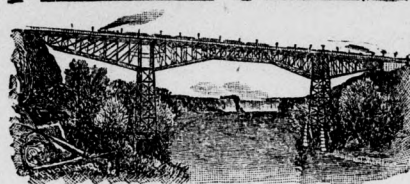
Wholesale & Commission--Butter & Eggs a Specialty.

Choice Butter always on hand. All Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

125 and 127 Canal Street,

TIME TABLES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL



The Niagara Falls Route.

DEPART.
*Detroit Express..... 6:00 a.m.
*Day Express..... 12:45 p.m.
*New York Fast Line..... 6:00 p.m.
*Atlantic Express..... 9:20 p.m.

ARRIVE.
*Pacific Express..... 6:00 a.m.
*Local Passenger..... 11:20 a.m.
*Mail..... 3:20 p.m.
*Grand Rapids Express..... 10:25 p.m.
*Daily except Sunday..... Daily.

Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express.
The New York Fast Line runs daily, arriving at Detroit at 11:50 a. m., and New York at 9 p. m. the next evening.

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

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

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

J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.

Chicago & West Michigan.

Leaves. Arrives.
*Mail..... 9:15 a.m. 4:07 p.m.
*Day Express..... 12:35 p.m. 11:00 p.m.
*Night Express..... 9:35 p.m. 6:00 a.m.
Mixed..... 6:10 a.m. 10:05 p.m.
*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

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

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

Leaves. Arrives.
Mixed..... 4:00 a.m. 5:15 p.m.
Express..... 3:50 p.m. 4:15 p.m.
Express..... 8:10 a.m. 10:30 a.m.
All trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.

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

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. B. MULLIKEN, General Manager.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

(KALAMAZOO DIVISION.)

Leaves. Arrives.
Express..... 7:00 p.m. 7:35 a.m.
Mail..... 9:35 a.m. 4:00 p.m.
All trains daily except Sunday.

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

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

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

J. W. McKENNEY, Gen'l Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST. Leaves. Arrives.
*Steamboat Express..... 10:15 a.m. 6:30 a.m.
*Through Mail..... 10:20 a.m. 10:20 a.m.
*Evening Express..... 3:20 p.m. 3:35 p.m.
*Atlantic Express..... 9:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m.
*Mixed, with coach..... 10:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m.

GOING WEST. Leaves. Arrives.
*Morning Express..... 12:40 p.m. 12:55 p.m.
*Through Mail..... 5:10 p.m. 5:15 p.m.
*Steamboat Express..... 10:40 p.m. 10:40 p.m.
*Mixed..... 7:10 a.m. 7:10 a.m.
*Night Express..... 5:10 a.m. 5:30 a.m.

*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily. Passengers taking the 6:30 a. m. Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a. m. the following morning.

Parlor Cars on Mail Trains, both East and West.
Train leaving at 5:15 p. m. will make connection with Milwaukee steamers daily except Sunday.

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

D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.
GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH. Leaves. Arrives.
Cincinnati & G'd Rapids Ex. 8:45 p.m. 10:25 a.m.
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex. 9:20 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
*Wayne & Mackinac Ex. 3:55 p.m. 7:10 a.m.
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ex. 7:40 p.m.

GOING SOUTH. Leaves. Arrives.
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex. 7:00 a.m. 4:35 p.m.
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex. 10:25 a.m. 11:45 p.m.
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ex. 7:40 p.m.
All trains daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
North—Train leaving at 5:00 o'clock p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Cars for Petoskey and Mackinac City. Train leaving at 10:25 a. m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Traverse City.

South—Train leaving at 4:35 p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.
C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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.

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.

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 Cocoanuts**, 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.

ARAB PLUG!

The Best and Most Attractive Goods on the Market. Send for Sample

Butt. See Quotations in Price-Current.

Fox, Musselman & Loveridge

Sole Owners.

JENNINGS' HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES!

TRIPLE EXTRACTS, Special Odors,

Fleur de lis, Marie Antoinette, Jockey Club, White Rose, Fleur D'Orange.

Also a full Assortment **Standard Odors**, put up in 1, 2, and 4 oz., 1-2 pint and pint Glass Stopped Bottles.

Jennings and Smith

Perfumers. Grand Rapids, Mich.

See Our Wholesale Quotations elsewhere in this issue and write for

Special Prices in Car Lots.

We are prepared to make Bottom Prices on anything we handle.

A. B. KNOWLSON,

3 Canal Street, Basement, Grand Rapids, Mich.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

BOOTS AND 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.

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.

OYSTERS

WHOLESALE

OYSTER DEPOT!

117 Monroe St.

F. J. Dettenthaler.

Dry Goods.

Krupp's New Gunpowder.

Krupp, great new gun maker, has introduced a new kind of powder, which is deservedly creating quite a sensation among experts, inasmuch as it may lead to the disuse of the black powder. It is known under the modest name of brown powder, owing to its peculiar color, which resembles that of chocolate or cocoa-nut, and owes its discovery to a mere accident. According to reports on the trials hitherto made, the brown powder has a decided advantage over the black in producing a greater velocity, with an equal pressure of gas, and being applicable to guns of every caliber. The remarkable fact about it is that it explodes only in a tightly closed space, while in the open air or in the powder-box it ignites slowly, and without explosion, although it is said to consist of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, like the black powder, the difference consisting in the relative proportions of these ingredients. It is supposed that the degree of carbonization of the wood from which the charcoal is made plays a prominent part in the new discovery, as the color of the powder seems to indicate; also that the explosions in mixing and preparing it may henceforth be prevented. Of special strategic importance is the fact that the smoke of the brown powder is much thinner, and hence will disappear more quickly than that produced by the black powder. Trials are now making in all the larger services on the continent, and if they confirm the improvements claimed, there can be no doubt that the new invention will produce an entire revolution in the military world.

He Had Seen Better Days.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Hello, Tommy!"
"Hello, George!"
"I am surprised to see you engaged in this kind of work."
"To tell the truth, I am myself, but it's my own fault. Please don't speak to me about it. God knows the misery I am in."
This conversation took place on Gratiot avenue, between a middle-aged man who was carrying in coal and an old friend. "Tommy" had not been seen by the latter for over a year. Then, he was a well-to-do merchant in an up-town street, and was prosperous. He enjoyed a large trade, and was assisted in his store by his wife, a painstaking woman. In the midst of his success, he succumbed to dissolute habits, and gradually went down the road of self-inflicted misery. His wife did all a woman could do to turn him from the path he had selected, but without avail. He was compelled to sell out, and went from bad to worse, which resulted in his being estranged from his family. His friends would no longer counsel him, as he turned a deaf ear to their entreaties, and he soon found himself penniless. He could not obtain employment, and, in order to save himself from starvation, he resorted to doing such odd jobs as he could pick up on the streets. The friend who met him said to a reporter: "I was grieved to find 'Tommy' reduced to poverty. He can blame himself for it, however. Few men have had such opportunities as he, but he has misused them and now has to suffer the consequences."

Shopping, Merely.

"You must be selling a great many goods, now," remarked Mr. McSwine to a Monroe street merchant, the other day.
"Why so?" asked the merchant.
"I see so many ladies in your store."
"Oh, that's nothing; they're not buying," said the merchant.
"What are they doing, then?"
"Shopping, merely."

A Different Difference.

Mr. Bobaround had just told the baker that it was not overproduction but underconsumption that ailed this country.
"How much for this bread?"
"Ten cents a loaf."
"My stars, man, that's too much!"
"No, the price of bread is all right. It's the value of money that's gone wrong."

A Remarkable Act.

"I tell you all men are liars!"
"Oh, not so bad as that."
"Yes, sir; every one of them."
"How about George Washington?"
"Why, he told the truth just once, and it was so remarkable an act that they made it a part of history."

The reports from New Orleans are all to about the same effect—that there is a great deal there to see, but not nearly so much as there was at the Centennial; that the exhibition is not yet in order; that adequate arrangements have not yet been made for the transportation of visitors, and that the hotels and boarding houses and restaurants propose to make all that they can out of the crowd of visitors. It is added by most correspondents that there is no need of being in a hurry to see the show, that a few weeks later, say February or March, will do quite as well, or better.

A New Hampshire swindler advertises a fine steel engraving of the father of his country, sent by mail on receipt of ten cents. In reply the expectant possessor of a portrait of Washington receives a one cent stamp. This is a pleasant joke to all except the victim. He gets what he bargained for, but is nevertheless badly swindled. The sharpers rarely put as much as this into their statements.

Indiana having no special laws protecting hotel keepers, the most prominent of the latter in that State have organized for operations, offensive and defensive, against "beats."

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 8-4, 21	Pepperell, 10-4, 25
Pepperell, 7-4, 10 1/2	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24
CHECKS.	
Caledonia, XX, oz., 11	Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz., 10	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Economy, oz., 10	Prodigy, oz., 11
Park Mills, No. 90, 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
OSNABURG.	
Alabama brown, 7	Albion plaid, 7
Jewell brown, 9 1/2	Augusta plaid, 7
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2	Toledo plaid, 7
Lewiston brown, 9 1/2	Manchester plaid, 7
Lane brown, 9 1/2	New Tenn. plaid, 11
Louisiana plaid, 6 1/2	Utility plaid, 6 1/2
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Avondale, 36, 8 1/2	Greene, G, 4-4, 5 1/2
Art cambrics, 36, 11 1/2	Hill, 4-4, 7 1/2
Androscoogin, 4-4, 8 1/2	Hill, 7-8, 7 1/2
Androscoogin, 5-4, 12 1/2	Hope, 4-4, 6 1/2
Bailou, 4-4, 6	King Phillip cam, 11 1/2
Bailou, 5-4, 6	Lie, 4-4, 11 1/2
Boott, O, 4-4, 8 1/2	Linwood, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, E, 5-5, 7 1/2	Lonsdale, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, AGC, 4-4, 9 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, R, 3-4, 6 1/2	Langdon, GB, 4-4, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 4-4, 7	Lamerton, 4-4, 14
Chapman, X, 4-4, 6	Masonville, 4-4, 8
Conway, 4-4, 7	Maxwell, 4-4, 9 1/2
Cabot, 4-4, 6 1/2	New York Mill, 4-4, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 6 1/2	New Jersey, 4-4, 8
Cane, 3-4, 4	Pocasset, 12, M. C., 7 1/2
Domestic, 36, 7 1/2	Pride of the West, 11
Dwight Anchor, 4-4, 8 1/2	Pocahontas, 4-4, 7 1/2
Davol, 4-4, 9	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 4-4, 8	Victoria, AA, 9
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2	Woodbury, 4-4, 5 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 11	Whitinsville, 4-4, 7 1/2
Cambric, 4-4, 11	Whitinsville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Gold Medal, 4-4, 6 1/2	Wamsutta, 4-4, 10 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 6	Williams, 36, 10 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	
SILKES.	
Crown, 10, 12 1/2	Masonville TS, 8
Co, 10, 12 1/2	Masonville S, 10 1/2
Co, 10, 12 1/2	Lonsdale, 9 1/2
Anchor, 15	Lonsdale A, 16
Centennial, 8	Nictory O, 2 1/2
Blackburn, 8	Victory J, 10 1/2
Davol, 14	Victory D, 10 1/2
London, 12 1/2	Victory K, 2 1/2
Paconia, 10	Phoenix A, 19 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phoenix B, 10 1/2
Social Imperial, 16	Phoenix XX, 5
PRINTS.	
Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 6	Gloucester mount, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hartel fancy, 6
Allen's pink, 6 1/2	Merrimac D, 6
Allen's purple, 6 1/2	Manchester, 6
American, fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental fancy, 6
Arnold, 6 1/2	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlinsolid, 5 1/2	Pacific robes, 6
Cocheco, 6 1/2	Richmond, 6
Cocheco robes, 6 1/2	Steel River, 6 1/2
Conestoga, 6 1/2	Simpson's, 6
Eddystone, 6 1/2	Washington fancy, 6
Eagle, 6 1/2	Washington blues, 7 1/2
Garner, 6 1/2	
FINE BROWN COTTONS.	
Appleton A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Indian Orchard, 36, 7 1/2
Boston F, 4-4, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 7-4, 10 1/2
Continental C, 4-4, 6 1/2	Layman B, 40-in, 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass. BB, 4-4, 5 1/2
Conestoga W, 4-4, 6 1/2	Nashua E, 40-in, 8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8, 5 1/2	Nashua R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in, 6	Nashua O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight X, 3-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8, 5 1/2	Pepperell E, 30-in, 7
Dwight Z, 4-4, 6 1/2	Pepperell R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight Star, 4-4, 7	Pepperell O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Ewight Star, 40-in, 9	Pepperell B, 4-4, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 36, 5 1/2	Pocasset C, 4-4, 6 1/2
Great Falls E, 4-4, 7	Saranac R, 7 1/2
Farmers' A, 4-4, 6	Saranac E, 9
Indian Orchard, 14, 7 1/2	
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag, 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl, 9 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian, 10 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Berkshire, 6 1/2	dress styles, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	Slaterville, dress, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, 7 1/2
Glasgow styles, 8	White Mfg Co, 7 1/2
Gloucester, new, 7 1/2	Earlston, 8
Plunket, 7 1/2	Gordon, 7 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	Greylock, dress, 7 1/2
	styles, 12 1/2
WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 7-4, 21	Pepperell, 10-4, 25 1/2
Androscoogin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 10 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.	
Atlantic A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 4-4, 7 1/2
Atlantic B, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence Y, 30, 7 1/2
Atlantic D, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lawrence LL, 4-4, 5 1/2
Atlantic P, 4-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Atlantic LL, 4-4, 5 1/2	Mystic River, 4-4, 5 1/2
Adriatic, 36, 7 1/2	Pequot A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Augusta, 4-4, 6 1/2	Piedmont, 36, 6 1/2
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Stark A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott P, 4-4, 7 1/2	Tremont CC, 4-4, 5 1/2
Graniteville, 4-4, 5 1/2	Utica, 4-4, 9
Indian Head, 4-4, 7	Wachusett, 4-4, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in, 6 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, " 4-4, 19	Falls, XXX, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BBC, 36, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, awning, 19
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Hamilton, IT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, E, 9 1/2	Hamilton, D, 9 1/2
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2	Hamilton, H, 9 1/2
Premium A, 4-4, 17	Hamilton fancy, 10
Premium B, 16	Methuen AA, 13 1/2
Extra 4-4, 16	Methuen ASA, 18
Extra 7-8, 14 1/2	Omega A, 7-8, 11
Gold Medal 4-4, 13	Omega A, 4-4, 13
CCA 7-8, 12 1/2	Omega ACA, 7-8, 14
CT 4-4, 14	Omega ACA, 4-4, 16
RC 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 7-8, 21
BF 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 4-4, 27
AF 4-4, 19	Omega M, 7-8, 22
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Omega M, 4-4, 25
Cordis ACA, 32, 15	Shetucket SS&SSW 11 1/2
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15	Shetucket, S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 2, 13	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 3, 13	Stockbridge A, 12
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge fancy, 8
GLAZED CAMBRICS.	
Garner, 5	Empire, 4 1/2
Hookset, 5	Washington, 4 1/2
Red Cross, 5	Edwards, 4 1/2
Forest Grove, 5	S. S. & Sons, 5
GRAIN BAGS.	
American A, 18 00	Old Ironsides, 15
Stark A, 22 1/2	Wheatland, 21
DENIMS.	
Boston, 6 1/2	Otis CC, 10 1/2
Brettie line, 14	Warren AXA, 12 1/2
Everett brown, 14	Warren BB, 11 1/2
Otis AXA, 12 1/2	Warren CC, 10 1/2
Otis BB, 11 1/2	York fancy, 15
PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Manville, 6	S. S. & Sons, 6
Magnville, 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, 50	Eagle and Phoenix, 30
Clark's O. N. F., 55	Mills ball sewing, 30
J. & P. Coats, 55	Grech & Daniels, 25
Williamette 6 cord, 55	Merricks, 40
Williamette 3 cord, 40	Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sewing thread, 30	Hall & Manning, 25
	Holyoke, 25
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory, 7 1/2	Keasake, 8 1/2
Androscoogin sat., 8 1/2	Naumkeag satton, 8 1/2
Canaan, 8 1/2	Pepperell bleached, 8 1/2
Clarendon, 6 1/2	Pepperell sat., 9 1/2
Hallowell Imp., 6 1/2	Rockport, 7
Ind. Orch. Imp., 7	Lawrence sat., 8 1/2
Laconia, 7 1/2	Conogosat, 7
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 @ 1 10	
Plastering hair, per bu., 25 @ 30	
Stucco, per bbl., 1 75	
Land plaster, per ton, 3 75	
Land plaster, car lots, 3 00	
Fire brick, per M., \$25 @ \$35	
Fire clay, per bbl., 3 00	
COAL.	
Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots, \$6 00 @ \$6 25	
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots, 6 25 @ 6 50	
Cannel, car lots, 6 50 @ 7 00	
Ohio Lump, car lots, 3 25 @ 3 50	
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots, 4 50 @ 5 00	

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids,

Michigan.

A GLASS CAN

Covered with Tin.



THE NEATEST THING
On the Market.

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.

STRAIGHT GOODS—NO SCHEME.

CHEW

RED STAR



PLUG.

John Caulfield,

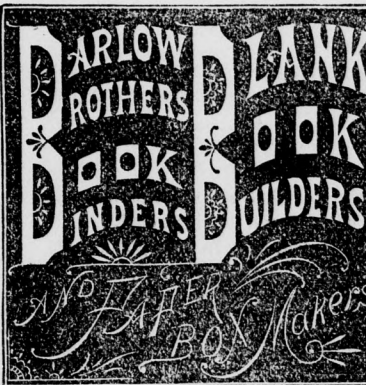
Sole Agent.

ARCTIC



IMPROVED BAKING POWDER

This Baking Powder makes the WHITEST, LIGHTEST and most HEALTHFUL Biscuits, Cakes, Bread, etc. TRY IT and be convinced. Prepared only by the Arctic Manufacturing Co., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



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

PATENTEE AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Barlow's Patent
Manifold Shipping Books.

Send for Samples and Circular.

BARLOW BROTHERS,

GRAND RAPIDS - MICH.

HALL'S MULTUM IN PARVO

System of
Common Sense

BOOK KEEPING,
FOR

RETAIL GROCERS,

AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

REQUIRES
TWO BOOKS ONLY

For All Purposes.

NAMELY: "THE ACCOUNT BOOK," combining both DAY BOOK and LEDGER in one, by which customers itemized statements are furnished in one-third the time required by the usual process, as hundreds who are using it will cheerfully testify.

AND
"THE COMPENDIUM," requiring but 10 minutes a day to record each day's cash transactions, and supply a complete self-proving PROFIT and LOSS Balance sheet whenever desired.

Full details, illustrated by example, sent free to MERCHANTS sending name and address to HALL & CO., Publishers, 151 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. If possible send BUSINESS CARD.

1760 Lorillard's 1885

Rose Leaf, Fine Cut,
Navy Clippings
and Snuffs

ARE THE BEST
CLIMAX
PLUG

TRY THEM

Are You Going to
Shelve a Store, Pan-
try or Closet?

If so, send for
prices and fur-
ther information.

Egleston & Patton's
PATENT
Adjustable Ratchet Per
Bracket Shelving Irons
Creates a NEW ERA
in STORE FURNISH-
ING. It entirely su-
persedes the old
style wherever in-
troduced.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

All
infringe-
ments pro-
secuted.

Not to be
had from
your local
Hardware
Dealer,
send your
orders di-
rect to

Torrance, Merriam & Co.,

Manufacturers, TROY, N. Y.

G. ROYS & CO

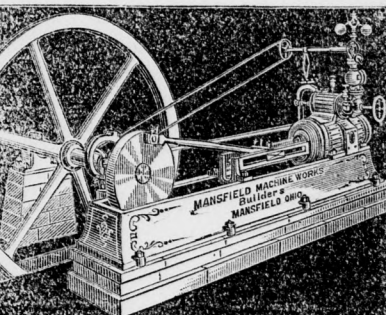
No. 4 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids.

WHIPS

LASHES

NEW GOODS. New
Prices down to the whale-
bone. Goods always sale-
able, and always reliable.
Buy close and often.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED



PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES

From 2 to 150 Horse-Power, Boilers, Saw Mills,
Grist Mills, Wood Working Machinery, Shaft-
ing, Pulleys and Boxes. Contracts made for
Complete Outfits.

W. C. Denison,
88, 90 and 92 South Division Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.



C. S. YALE & BRO.,

—Manufacturers of—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,

BLUINGS,

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.

SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

His Opinion of Drummers—Widder Spriggs Drops into Poetry.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, Mich., Jan. 12, '85.
Mister editor of TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR:—Things has settled back to the old rut at the Corners, after all the excitement of the holidays, law suits, fire, festivals, etc. But we have some fun, just the same, all the time, if the times is dull.

One way I have fun is with drummers. You know drummers most generally go in kind of squads when they strike these little towns? And the stage gets in hear at 4 p. m. and don't go out till next mornin'. Every little while a lot of drummers will come, and they spend most of the evening at my office. First they will have me bring in a box of my best cigars, a bottle (empty of course), and some times a gallon of cider, and then they smoke and drink (cider) and tell yarns by the our. And such rusty old yarns too, as some of 'em is. The "Nights of the Road," as they call themselves, are filled clear up to the chin with cute stories.

Somehow I always did like the boys, and I make it a pint, if I can't give 'em a little order, to treat 'em with respect anyhow and give 'em a smile. I know how I would feel if I was off from home, month after month, sleepin' in cold beds, ridin' in cold stages, eatin' cold late suppers and tryin' to sell goods to cross old fellers that don't want nothing, and wouldn't know it if they did.

All the drummers seems to like me, and they call me "Sol," as if they was my boom-frend, and such a grip as they give a fellar, after they have leaned their sample case down by the end of the counter. One jolly drummer I used to know was called Graddy, I haint seen him in sun time. Then there was a fellar the boys called "Hank" used to be on the road sellin' drugs, he was a lite complected chap, and he cood tell me what I needed better than I cood myself. I wonder what has become of him? I remember one drummer that the boys called "Crook." I dont know why, cause he was not a crooked feller by any means. He wood tell a funny yarn and look as solem as a undertaker all the time. Then there was a mighty funny fellar named John McIntyre, who borrowed \$2 of me and never came round enny more. And a slick-looking old chap named Banker comes around every two months with one of his darters—a different one every time—he has a heap of girls, and every one his own. Then, I can't forgit Dick Savage, who can drink more cider than any other man in the business. He always patternized me, too. Doc Evans comes around once in a while and pats me under the chin, and tells me about his play they are acting down at Grand Rapids. Geo. Owen tells the same old jokes every time, but I can't help likin. the fellar for all that. Gid. Kellogg came up onct to sell Potter a new mill outfit, and as long as he was at the Corners, there was short rations for the rest of the city. I buy my boot sof Billy Logie, who won't buy no likker or cigars or tobacco, but is otherwise a pretty nice boy. Then there's a fellow named Price, who's bin pretty near all over the world, and is getting pretty near big enough to reach around himself. And then there's the three Brads, but the less said about them the better. One of 'em sold me vinegar for sand refined cider—claimed it was an improvement on the old kind, you know. But about the worst case I ever saw is Henry Ward Beecher, who was called that because he is like the great pulpit pounder. I was going to say something about Steve Sears, Geo. Seymour, M. H. Treusch, Dick Warner and the rest of the fellers that come to the Corners, occasionally, but I guess I'll leave them for another time.

I asked a drummer a while ago, why they was called "Nights of the Road." He said it was becoss they had to ride so much nights on the cars, and becoss once in a great while some drummers was seen out late, in the road, apparently looking for some boddie. I allers like to get all the information I can and the grip sack boys never fole to give it, whether they have it or not. Well, it is pretty late, so I must lock up and retire to the arms or Morphineus. I wish it was—but never mind—I was about to say that I wished it was not so late, as I have a thing on my mind I want to tell you of, but it will keep until morning.

ONE DAY LATER.

Bro. Stowe, I am all broke up over a tuching tribute that appeared this week in the Grumbleton *Grabbag*, and I have good reason for thinking it is ment for your umble servant, the undersigned. I do not have to guess twice to see who it is from, and I am sorry I ever treated sister Spriggs with a certain degree of hauteur, as I have heretofore previously. I must mend my actions in respect to the dear widder.

I cut out the whole poem with remarks of editor and all, and hear it is:

Poetic Department.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following touching lines from the pen of our gifted correspondent at Pine Hollow. It reflects much approval upon a well known business man, not a hundred miles from Grumbleton:

WHO?

Who is it that on the ladies wait?
And makes their hearts to palpitate,
And smilingly marks it on the slate,
Or sets it down upon his books,
Who? but our blessed

Sister S.

Who tears off prints with smiling face?
Who weighs out tea with charming grace?
Who welcomes ladies to his place?
And greets them all with pleasant looks?
Who? Our dear merchant,

S.

Who keeps the very best Japan?
Who measures kerosene in can?
Or sells you salts or pills, dear man,
And only frowns on beats and crooks.
He only—our own

S.

Who needs a loving, charming wife?
To help him down the vale of life;
Some widow, with experience rife;
Not some young chit with only "looks,"
Who? Cant Hook Corners'

S.

Who helped the church bell fund to raise?
Who leads the choir in songs of praise?
Who closes store on Sabbath days?
Who donated nuts and figs?
Who stole the heart of

Sister S.

I tell you what, that poem just brot the tears to my eyes. It is the neatest thing I have ever come across. Then, as an advertisement to my bizness, it is worth all of \$2.75 at the lowest calculation.

They had a New Years' artch at Pine Holler tother night, and I sent down ten yards of nice red caliker and blue trimmin' for it, a glass cake dish, and a bottle of hair ile I made myself, all marked for Mehitable Spriggs. So I feel better in my mind than I did when I wrote you last.

We are going to have a privit amatoor dramatic performance at the Corners before long, a temperance peece, I understand. The young folks is practtising and rehearsing every night for it. The head chap in it is a young feller named Kalahand. He is a 2nd Ed. Booth at the act bizness. I will inform you further when the play comes off.

Yours ever,

SOLIMAN SNOOKS,
G. D., P. M. and J. P.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

"MERCHANDISE" INCLUDES LIVE STOCK.
Live stock are included in the term "merchandise," according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Texas, in the case of Gregory et al. vs. Beauchamp.

PATENT—PROCESS—MECHANISM.
A process by which a result is attained is patentable, as distinct from the mechanism by which the article is produced, according to the decision of the United States Circuit Court, for the district of California, in the case of Scrivner vs. Oakland Gas Co.

MEANING OF "MAY" IN STATUTE.
The word "may" in a statute means "shall" whenever the rights of the public or third persons depend upon the exercise of the power or the performance of the duty to which it refers, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of James, assignee, vs. Dexter et al.

CARRIER'S LIABILITY—THROUGH CONTRACT.

A railroad company contracting to transport goods to a point beyond its own terminus is liable for delay or damage occurring upon connecting roads, according to the Supreme Court of California, in the case of Pereira vs. Central Pacific Railroad Co.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION—NOTICE.
A note given in the name of a firm by one of its members after dissolution to one who extends credit to the firm, and who has had no notice of such dissolution, and where no notice of any kind has been given, binds the firm, notwithstanding the dissolution, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia in case of Ewing et al. vs. Trippe et al.

AGENCY—AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE PAYMENT.

According to the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court, in the case of Hirsfield vs. Waldron, the presentation of a bill by a merchant's employee does not warrant the debtor thereon in paying it to him, unless it is within the scope of his employment to receive payment, and his mere statement that he is authorized to receive it is not enough, nor is it enough that the bill is in the merchant's handwriting and on one of his bill heads.

COMMON CARRIER—LIABILITY AFTER TRANSIT.

According to the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in the case of Gashneier vs. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Co., the liability of a railroad as a common carrier ceases after transit is ended, which is when the goods are discharged from the cars, and notice to the consignee is not necessary when the contract of shipment provides "that the goods must be removed from the station during business hours on the day of their arrival or be stored at the owner's risk and expense."

More Unprofessional Practices.

Carroll & Turner, which is only another way of expressing the relationship supposed to exist between Turner & Carroll, are up to their old tricks again—writing around for claims. A large Eastern house recently advised their legal representative in this city, as follows: "Carroll & Turner write us that they have investigated the Harrington matter, at Holland, and wish our claim, to put with two heavy Chicago creditors, whom they claim to represent, with a view to bring pressure to bear and getting a good compromise. But we have tried them and have no faith in them." Hence, the house paid no attention to the begging appeal.

Choice Butter a Specialty!

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cranberries, Cider, Buckwheat Flour, Etc.

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.

WM. SEARS & CO.

Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

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

BLANCHARD BROS. & CO

—PROPRIETORS—

MODEL MILLS.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Gilt Edge Patent and White Loaf Brands of Flour.

Good Goods and Low Prices. We invite Correspondence.

Full Roller Process.

CORNER WINTER AND WEST BRIDGE STS., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Finest 10 Cent Cigar in the Market To-Day is

Eaton & Christenson's
MICHIGAN CHIEF

CLEAR HAVANA. LONG FILLER.

If you have not seen it, Send us an order for Sample.

Eaton & Christenson,

77 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

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.

MUSKECON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

S. S. MORRIS & BRO.,

PACKERS

—AND—

Jobbers of Provisions,

CANNED MEATS AND BUTTERS.

Choice Smoked Meats a Specialty.

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

ORCUTT & COMPANY,

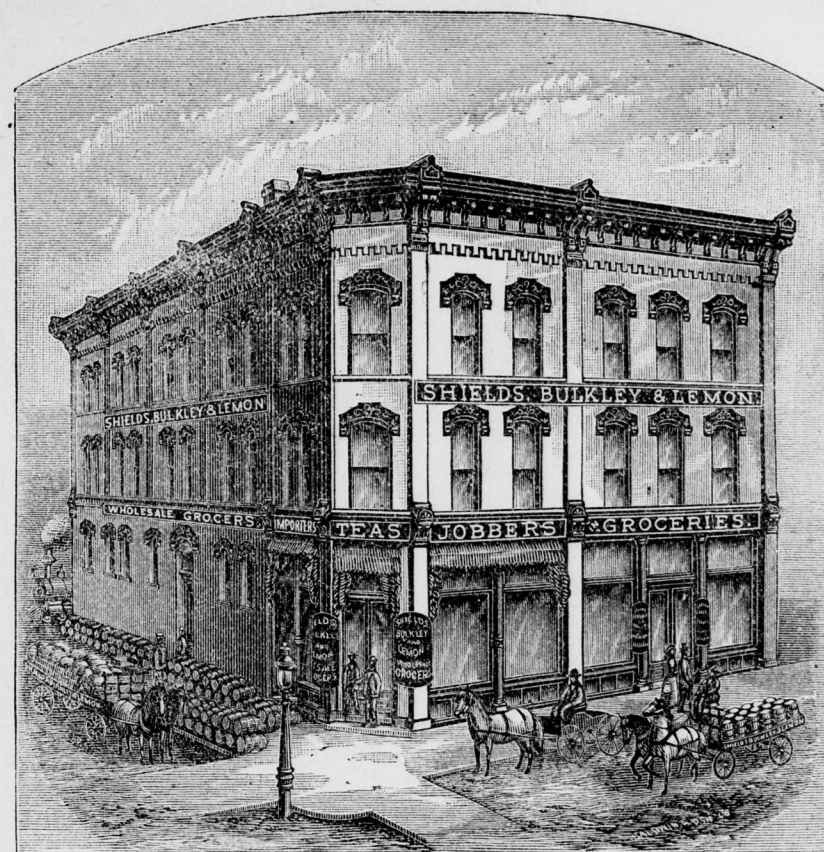
WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION

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

Consignments Solicited.

MUSKEGON, MICH.

SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON,



IMPORTERS

—AND JOBBERS OF—

STAPLE

—AND—

FANCY GROCERIES

After our long and persistent efforts to meet the wants of All Grocers by carrying a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, it now affords us much pleasure to know that our endeavors have been Successful and Appreciated, and that to-day we are regarded by the trade as not only the Headquarters in our line for the trade tributary to this market, but also the Fancy Grocery House. The ONLY House in Michigan that carries a complete line of Fancy Groceries. Below we mention a few Fancy Groceries which we are selling at very close prices.

Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel, Sultana Raisins, Dehesia Bunch Layers Boxes, Dehesia Bunch Layer 1-4 Boxes, Imperial Cabinets, London Layers, Muscatels, Valencias, Ondaras and Layer Valencias in 14 and 28 lb. boxes. ALL NEW FRUIT. New Layer Figs, New Turkish Prunes, New French Prunes in 50 lb. boxes, New French Prunellas 50 lb. boxes, New Currants, New Black Pitted Cherries 50 lb. boxes, New Dried Raspberries, New Dried Blackberries, New China Preserved Ginger, New French Peas, New French Mushrooms, New Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli 25 lb. cases in 1 lb. pkgs., New Scotch Marmalade, New English Orange Marmalade in 1 lb. Stone Jars, New English Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, and Black Currant Jams in 1 lb. stone jars. Full line of A. Lusk & Co.'s California Canned Fruits, Apricots, Quinces, Grapes, Golden Drops, Green Gages, Egg Plums, Peaches and Pears, French Brandy Peaches in Glass, quarts, French Cherries in Brandy, quarts.

Full line of Crosse & Blackwells' English Pickles. Full line of Dingee's Pickles in glass. Lea & Perrins' Worcester Sauce, Halford's Sauce, Spanish Olives 16 and 27 oz. bottles, French Capers, French and Italian Salad Oil for table use in 1-2 pints, pints and quarts, Durkee's Salad Dressing in pints and quarts, Colman's English Mustard, Epps' English Cocoa, Cox's English Gelatine, Durkee's Celery Salt. Mackerel in 3 lb. cans Soused in Tomato Sauce and in Mustard Sauce, Brook Trout Soused and Spiced in 3 lb. cans, Smoked Halibut, Yarmouth Bloaters, Scotch Fin-in-haddies, Rochester Ready Cooked Food Co.'s Cooked Oatmeal, Hominy and Wheat 2 lb. papers and Beans and Peas for Soups in 1 lb. papers, Hecker's Self-Raising Buckwheat 3 and 6 lb. papers.

Please read the above carefully and if in want of anything in our line send in your orders and same shall receive the closest and most prompt attention.

SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON.

Grand Rapids.