

# The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1885.

NO. 70.

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

**Hartford Chemical Co.**  
**HAWKINS & PERRY**  
STATE AGENTS,  
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

**CLOVER SEED**  
—AND—  
**BEANS!**

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

**W. T. LAMOREAUX, Agent,**  
71 Canal street.

**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.**

TO DEALERS AND SHIPPERS.

—THE—  
**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 consignments. 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 attended 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, UNDERWEAR, MACKINAW, NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS, STATIONERY, POCKET CUTLERY, THREAD, COMBS, BUTTONS, SMOKERS' Sundries, HARMONICAS, VIOLIN STRINGS, ETC.

I am represented on the road by the following well-known travelers: JOHN D. MANGUM, A. M. SPRAGUE, JOHN H. EACKER, L. R. CESNA, and J. T. HERRINGTON.

24 Pearl Street - Grand Rapids, Mich.

**W. N. FULLER & CO**  
DESIGNERS AND

**Engravers on Wood,**  
Fine Mechanical and Furniture Work, including Buildings, Etc.,  
49 Lyon St., Opposite Arcade,  
GRAND RAPIDS - MICH.

**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.

**LIVE GROCERYMEN**  
—SELL—

**DETROIT SOAP CO.'S**  
—FAMOUS—

**QUEEN ANNE SOAP,**

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

**Cody, Ball & Co.,**  
Sole Agents for Grand Rapids.

A MORAL VIEW.

Religious Aspect of Business Thrift and Anxiety.

A business man writes as follows to the *Christian Union* over the signature of "Inquiring Friend:"

The first "mercantile business" I can remember being engaged in was when I was a five-year-old boy, when one Fourth of July I sold to the other boys in our neighborhood, from a little table in an alley-way next to my father's house, "molasses and water," for one cent a glass. How I enjoyed it, for I made the largest per cent. of profit on it that I ever have made, as my parents furnished the materials for me free, from our pump and kitchen closet. How rich I felt when I had pocketed those ten or twelve big copper cents that were about in those days! And I often earned one, two, or three cents, and sometimes a "fourpence ha'penny," as we called those little silver pieces that represented six and a quarter cents in those old days. Your readers whose hair is growing a little white will remember those "fourpences" and those big copper cents of those old times. The first financial distress I experienced was when, after dark one evening, when I was about ten years old, I dropped a little silver "fourpence," which I had earned, on the sidewalk of the principal street of the town, and hunted and prowled around after it a long time in agony, but could not find it in the dark, and had to get home and go to bed without it, but made up my mind that I would get up just before daylight in the morning, before other folks could get a chance at it, and find it when the sunlight came along. I was so intensely determined to wake up early, that when I did awake I was delighted to find that I could get on the street before sunrise, which I did, full of anxiety; but how "tickled" I felt when the first rays of morning brought to my sight my little silver "fourpence"! I have no doubt that I relished my breakfast that morning. How often during my business career I have retired at night troubled by losses amounting to thousands of dollars, which could not be gained again by getting up early, though sometimes they would wake me earlier than the little silver fourpence did!

I continued to earn one cent, or two cents, but rarely a fourpence, before school or after school, by doing various little jobs, or errands, until I was almost fourteen years old, when I got a situation in a retail dry-goods store in our town. My salary for the first year or two was \$1 a week. I opened the shop at five o'clock in the morning, swept out, dusted the store, cleaned and trimmed the lamps, and filled them with whale oil. There was no gas company then in our town, which is now a city, with gas and electricity. I commenced waiting upon the customers, and carried bundles all over town; we had a good evening trade and did not shut up shop until nine o'clock in the evening. By the fourth year my wages had increased to \$3 per week. I boarded with a relative for \$2 per week, and with the remaining money I paid all my expenses during the succeeding years until I was twenty-one years of age. I continued to do so, practicing the most careful and rigid economies; and though my wages had increased a little from year to year, my expenses for board and other necessities had also increased, so that I figured and figured and figured, watched and calculated closely as ever, hoping to meet them, and perhaps, also, to get a little capital ahead to help me to start business for myself when I should get to be twenty-one years old. Was this covetousness?

When I did arrive at that age, I hired a little store, with rent \$300 per year, and my father, though his means were very limited, loaned me \$500, and I got trusted for several hundred dollars worth of dry goods and small wares in addition, and opened shop with great trepidation, fearing I might not succeed against the many competitors who were all about my locality. I squeezed my expenses to the lowest possible point, and worked incessantly until nine o'clock in the evening. I remember how glad I was to sell two skeins of thread for a cent, or a piece of tape at the same price, etc., etc. Oh! the anxieties and agonies I went through for fear I should "fail," which in those days was considered a disgrace! I shall never forget the dismay and consternation I felt on taking account of stock at the close of the first year's business, to find that I had not made a dollar; but I fought hard to keep up courage, and went into the second year's work determined to get ahead, if possible; but at the close of the year, on taking account of stock again, I found I was in the same condition that I found myself to be at the close of the first year. I remember telling my father with sobs and tears, how I had come out the second year, and that he told me not to be discouraged, for he had seen many a year when he did not make money, but had, notwithstanding, now got ahead comfortably, and always paid his debts in full. I discovered that a young man who had been in my employ had been spending a very large amount more than his salary, and that he had taken it from my money drawers; but as he had now gone, I felt hopeful that on the third year, if I was courageous and careful, I should add some-

thing to my means. Was this covetousness? I "pitched in," and watched things like a detective, and at the close of the third year took an account of stock, and was delighted to find that I had got more than double the amount of my borrowed capital; and, by hard work and the strictest economies for fifteen years, I continued from year to year to increase my capital. Was this covetousness? I had become, during this time, a married man, and the father of several children, so that my expenses and my need of capital to carry on a larger business had increased so largely that I did not feel much richer when I had accumulated \$10,000 than I felt when I had got my first thousand. I afterward became a partner in a wholesale business, and continued to prosper financially. I had been giving all along something to church work, to various charities and relatives in need; but the habit of looking after things closely I could not dismiss, especially as I made mistakes and losses occasionally in my investments, and have been so worried sometimes that I have been much afflicted with anxieties. Could I have succeeded always in paying 100 cents on the dollar, if I had been indifferent and free from solicitude and from strong determination to get into a strong financial position? My family expenses and opportunities to assist in various charities continued to increase, and though, after retiring from business, I endeavored to invest my capital in the most conservative securities, so that I should have a reliable income, yet I have met with losses "here, there, and elsewhere," causing me much solicitude and many anxieties. I have also felt anxiety lest these troubles should be considered a result of covetousness; and yet it seems to me to be the result of habits formed in my early experience in business, without which, it seems to me, I never could have succeeded in paying my honest debts, and also accumulating necessary capital to give my family and myself many of the enjoyable things of modern times, and to assist many of the existing charities and other Christian work.

My object in writing the above is to have your opinion whether I am to consider the solicitudes and anxieties which sometimes beset me in reference to my financial affairs to be the result of what is considered covetousness, or are they the natural result and outgrowth of what seemed positively essential and necessary for my business success in my early life.

To the above inquiries, the *Union* replies in the following admirable manner:

We commend to the special attention of our readers a letter from a subscriber in another column. We suggest to fathers and mothers to read it aloud at the tea-table and invite the opinion of the children on the question. In answering it here we must enter a little into the metaphysics of the subject.

Thrift and covetousness are children of the same mother, acquisitiveness; but they are as unlike as Jacob and Esau. Like the working bee and the wasp they belong to the same family; but one is a gatherer of honey, and the other only stings. To covet is the desire to get from a neighbor what belongs to him without giving a just equivalent therefor. To desire your neighbor's property is not covetousness, and it is not wrong. Without such desire there could be no trade, no commerce, no organized industry. We all desire something that we have not, and we labor to get it; and it is generally, in modern life, something our neighbor possesses. We shop because we wish our neighbor's goods; and our neighbor resorts to every expedient to stimulate this desire. He advertises, eulogizes, displays, persuades. He spends large sums of money in endeavoring to make us want what he possesses. This desire to acquire and possess is the mainspring of all modern industry. It drives all the clockwork. The world keeps time, the world's hands make progress on the dial, because of it.

To desire another man's property without paying him a just and reasonable price for it—this is covetousness. And this is the root of all dishonesties. Its gratification is always essentially dishonest, whether it be done by violence, as by the burglar; or by alertness as by the sneak thief; or by cajolery, as by the confidence man; or by playing on the weakness of the victim, as by the gambler; or by taking advantage of his needs, as by the despotism of the dishonest capitalist. From playing marbles for keep to stock gambling on the Street, every scheme to get money out of a neighbor's pocket without putting an equivalent amount of money in, is a poisonous fruit of this poisonous tree; the mother is covetousness, the child is thievery.

Now, there is not the slightest trace of this spirit in the graphic portrait which our correspondent gives of himself. He describes thrift, not covetousness; and thrift is the virtue as covetousness is the vice, of acquisitiveness. He may have been over-desirous to acquire. He may have toiled too much and worried needlessly. Of this he must judge. This is a common fault in American life; and it may have been his. But it is not covetousness. Overwork and overworry are faults; covetousness is a crime.

A great deal is said about the evils of ov-

er work and overworry; but there is something to be said on the other side. Young men are preached to on the evils of acquisitiveness; they should also be exhorted to cultivate it. The world has suffered tenfold more from the spirit that throws away the sixpence and passes on, than from the spirit which gets up before light and searches on the sidewalk for it. Where one young man grows hard and callous and gray before his time, from overwork, ten young men go to destruction because they lack the combined caution, energy and conscience which make thrift. The man who makes a fortune by honest industry blesses hundreds of others in the making of it; and this whether he will or no. For even industrious selfishness is a benediction upon others, in spite of itself. But he who dissipates a fortune is a curse to himself and to everyone with whom he comes in contact. In this, as in everything else, the testimony of the Bible is consonant with that of life; it counts riches a blessing from the Lord, and thrift a virtue which He honors. The three patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, were men of thrift and men of competence, if not of wealth; the blessings of possession are promised both in the Old Testament and in the New Testament to virtue; and while the bulk of the Bible is devoted to the cultivation of other virtues, it never treats the economic virtues as though they were vices, or the comforts which they usually insure as though they were temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil. There is no better text-book for a young man to study as a guidance to successful achievement in business than the Book of Proverbs. There are other and higher virtues than thrift, for which thrift must sometimes stand aside. There are other and grander successes than wealth, for which wealth must sometimes be sacrificed. But to acquire property is an honorable ambition, if honorably pursued; and the spirit of industry, economy, and carefulness—in a word, the spirit of thrift—is one that should be cultivated by pulpit and by parent. It is a very necessary, though an unpraised, grace.

How Postal Currency Was Invented.

Postal currency, which was the "change" during the war and until the resumption of specie payments, was the invention of Gen. Spinner, who had represented the Syracuse district of New York in Congress, and had been appointed Treasurer of the United States by President Lincoln. Small change had vanished, and in buying a dinner in the market, change had to be taken in beads, cabbages, potatoes, and what not. In his dilemma, he bethought himself of the postage stamp. He sent down to the Post office department and purchased a quantity of stamps. He then ordered up a package of the paper upon which Government securities were printed. He cut the paper into various sizes. On the pieces he pasted stamps to represent different amounts. He thus initiated a substitute for fractional silver. This was not, however, a Government transaction in any sense; it could not be. Gen. Spinner distributed his improvised currency among the clerks of the department. They took it readily, and the trade folks more readily. The idea spread; the postage stamps, either detached or pasted upon a piece of paper, became the medium of small exchange. It was dubbed "postal currency." From this, Gen. Spinner got his idea of fractional currency, and went before Congress with it. That body readily adapted it, and but a short time after Gen. Spinner had begun pasting operations, a law was upon the statute book providing for the issue of the fractional currency which had become so popular. The fac-simile of postage stamps was put upon each piece of currency, and, for a long time, it was known as "postal-currency." An enormous amount never was presented for redemption, and the Government was consequently the gainer.

Five Points to be Remembered.

Keep down expenses, but don't be penurious.

Enter your charges when the goods are sold. Don't wait.

Don't take fresh risks to retrieve your losses. Cut them off short.

Have a proper division of work, and neither interfere nor permit interference with your employees.

It is better for your credit to postpone payment squarely than to pretend to pay by giving a worthless promise.

He Was Not Dead Sure.

"I see there are a number of counterfeit Bank of England notes circulating in this country."

"Yes, and what's worse, I think I have one of them."

"So? What are you going to do with it?"

"I don't know. That's what troubles me."

"You might put it in the church contribution box."

"No, not yet. I'm not dead sure its counterfeit."

China adopted the postal card January 1. In France wood sells at a third of a cent a pound, or as much as corn in Kansas.

Puscher, the Nuremberg chemist, says a paste composed of starch, glycerine and gypsum will maintain its pliability longer than any other cement.

PARTNERSHIP.

How to Go In and How to Get Out.

Almost the first thing a young business man thinks of when he starts out in life is to "go into partnership," and like young men the world over, he little knows the danger of the step he takes. A good partnership is a very good thing, but a bad one is the very worst of evils that beset the young man's path. However, I assume that you have found an honest, industrious man, who knows some particular business or calling well; while you have a little capital that has fallen to your share in the settlement of the family estate. First of all talk things over well before you put pen to paper. Then draw up your "articles." Don't try to talk like a lawyer; make it plain—who the partners are, what the business is to be, when it will begin and when end; what each partner is to contribute or perform; how profits are to be divided. Never mind putting in a whole lot of stuff about death, insanity, imprisonment, etc., terminating the partnership. The law does all that for you.

Bear in mind that you have now formed what is called a "general partnership," that you both have equal rights and that no matter what private agreements you have between you, you are both liable to creditors to the full amount of your partnership property and also your private fortunes. By mutual agreement you may terminate that partnership at any moment and designate the partner who will close up the business of the firm. It is customary to insert a notice of dissolution in the newspapers and state who will sign in liquidation. One of you may assume all of the liabilities and by agreement be entitled to all of the assets, but by so doing he doesn't free himself from personal liability to creditors. One partner may pay a claim and have recourse against his partner for the latter's share. Suppose that you quarrel and can't agree as to the conduct of the business! Well, then, nothing is left you but to ask the interference of a court of equity. The judge will appoint a receiver, who will, upon giving his bond, be vested with all of the assets of the firm. Your power to act will cease absolutely and he will stand in your shoes and proceed to settle up the affairs of the firm as the court may decree; but you may always be heard by counsel. You would do well in your articles to specify which partner may make promissory notes for the firm; but bear in mind that, in spite of this clause, should your partner give a promissory note in the regular course of business, it binds your firm even if it ruins it. I mention this fact to show you the danger of partnerships. Also in your articles restrict yourselves from going on bonds or becoming surety for any one. It is a bad practice.

If your partner dies you must account to his legal representatives for his interest in the firm. I believe that the courts have held that a man and his wife cannot be co-partners, although this seems to me an illiberal decision. If "dormant," "silent," or "sleeping" partners become known, they are liable to creditors as general ones. There is only one way to restrict your liability in a partnership, and that is to become what is known as "special" partner, of which I shall speak. In most States the statute forbids partnerships to style themselves as corporations, or to put fictitious names on your sign board. In a word a partnership should be scrupulously exact in its dealings with the public; make no secret of the composition of the firm; advertise all changes; put out plain signs, and not use "Co." unless there is somebody to be represented by it.

Meaning of the Word "Snide."

From the Philadelphia Ledger.  
One who has studied up the word "snide," which has come into general use, like many slang words, says it means more than the nearest English words in its meaning. There is the word "sneak," from the provincial English, which means sly, cunning, and is derived from the word "snood," used in fishing tackle and in the way artful young misses tie up their hair so as to tie the young man's heart within. The word "schneider," from Pennsylvania Dutch, means the cut as applied to a tailor, who is called "schneider," and probably cuts the cloth too short. "Snide" is now applied to almost everything manufactured which is under quality. A "snide" buggy is one loosely constructed and painted up to look well, but out of which the spokes will fly, driving around the sharp turns. A "snide" piano is one which has a well-varnished case and brass fixings, but with a harp like that in Tara's halls, and which will soon be mute.

A clever detective proved that a note was fraudulent, in New York, the other day, by showing that the blank on which it was made bore the address 64 Nassau street, whereas the printers who made the blank had not moved into that place at the time the note was dated. This recalls the case of an ancient deed of the time of George I. It was shown to be fraudulent by the fact that in legal phraseology it set forth the fact that it was executed "in the reign of George I." Of course the monarch was never known as "George I." until George II. ascended the throne.



# 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 21, 1885.

## 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.  
Board Committee—Stephen A. Sears, Wm. Broughton, 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 24, at "The Tradesman" office.

The total sales of the jobbers and manufacturers of Minneapolis during 1884 were \$137,380,462, against \$115,258,575 in 1883. The flouring mills turned out 5,980,202 barrels against 4,580,850 barrels the year before.

Local millers are now paying 83 cents per bushel for Lancaster wheat and 80 cents for Clawson and Fulse—a total advance of eight cents during the last three weeks. It begins to look as though the prophesy concerning "90 cent wheat by March 1" would be fulfilled.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter's Annual for 1885 shows a total of 752 retail boot and shoe dealers in this State, eight jobbers, nineteen manufacturers, eighty-eight tanners, thirteen dealers in leather and findings, fifty-four hide dealers and two manufacturers of bark extract.

THE TRADESMAN is indebted to the *Allegan Gazette* for the following generous appreciation of its merits:

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, a Grand Rapids commercial newspaper, is but little more than a year old, but must be numbered among the city's most successful and deserving institutions. It completely fills its field and seems to us a necessity to every tradesman in the Valley City and all towns related to it in business. Besides commercial news, markets, and trade advertising, it gives much matter of great special value to merchants, and its bold advocacy of the morals of business is specially commendable. It shows a lively appreciation of that most important newspaper requisite—neat typography.

## Pertinent Points for Live Dealers.

- Push trade.
- Trust with care.
- Don't run in debt.
- Pay cash when you buy.
- Let only your best customers run in debt.
- Look sharp to whom you trust.
- Make your customers the best prices possible.
- Don't rely on "tic."
- Buy the best goods in the lines your customers call for.
- Keep your accounts and collections well in hand.
- Talk more business than politics.
- Weigh, count, measure or gauge everything you buy.
- Be considerate with your clerks, and they will think better of you and work better for you.
- Have THE TRADESMAN in your store from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of each year.

By a recent decision of the Appellate Court in Chicago, the right is established of a private individual or firm to recover damages from a telegraph company for errors in transmitting messages, notwithstanding the conditions printed at the head of the telegraph companies' blanks. The case in point was one in which Fairbanks, Morse & Co. were awarded \$135 damages against the Western Union Telegraph Co.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, makes the record of the corn production for 1884, 1,795,600,000 bushels; wheat nearly 513,000,000, and oats 588,000,000. These aggregates are the largest ever recorded. The rate of yield is 25.8 bushels of corn, 13 of wheat and 27.4 of oats. These are figures for permanent record.

Ants will forsake any food for lard, and they can be exterminated by greasing a plate with that substance and placing it in their vicinity. When the plate is well covered turn hot coals upon it, and a few repetitions of the process will clean them out.

The iron furnace at Elk Rapids has made 10,000 tons of iron so far this year, and has 4,000 tons of pig iron and 10,000 tons of ore on hand. The capacity of the furnace is sixty tons per day.

Conklin & Foster, furniture dealers at Adrian, have assigned to Wm. G. Mason. They claim that their assets are in excess of their liabilities, which are only \$4,500.

Frank Dickinson, jeweler at Bay City, has assigned to Frank S. Pratt. The liabilities are \$7,049, and the assets are expected to reach that figure.

A. A. Sprague, for many years past engaged in the hat and cap business at Hudson, has assigned to A. O. Abbott.

## AMONG THE TRADE.

### IN THE CITY.

Wm. Abbott & Co. have engaged in the grocery business at West Campbell. Clark, Jewell & Co. furnished the stock.

F. J. Lamb & Co. will ship a carload of cheese to New York City this week. It comprises about 600 boxes, of the Zealand (Amber), Drenthe and Zutphen (Clover Hill) makes.

Geo. N. Davis & Co. are putting in five grain bins in the third floor of Lamoreaux' block at 71 Canal street, each bin having a capacity of 600 bushels, or a total grain storage of 3,000 bushels.

Shields, Bulkley & Lemon have put in two new grocery stocks the past week—one for Christian Voelker, at Reed City, and another for P. Welch, who was recently burned out at Shaytown. Mr. Welch bought his dry goods of Spring & Company.

J. S. Cowin, the well-known druggist, and O. C. Warren, for several years past chemist in the establishment of Jennings & Smith, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Cowin & Warren, and will engage in the manufacture of extracts, perfumes, baking powders, etc., at either Omaha or Des Moines.

Several of the furniture factories have started up again, and leading representatives of the trade claim that the prospects have brightened up very materially during the past fortnight. The buyers who have so far put in an appearance have purchased largely, and many who are expected later on have written that they will buy heavier than usual.

Wm. H. Dendle, of the commission firm of Thornwood & Dendle, at Fort Wayne, has formed a copartnership with J. P. Visner, at Hopkins Station, under the firm name of Dendle & Visner. The new firm has purchased J. W. Braginton's stock of general goods at that place, and rented his store building, consolidating Visner's stock with the one purchased. Mr. Braginton will hereafter devote his entire time to the business of Braginton & Sigel, in this city.

The *American Artisan* publishes the following pleasant reference to the drummer battalion of this city: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, publishes a list of names which we supposed to be a copy of the registry lists of voters at the last election. On closer inspection, it proves to be a list of traveling salesmen resident at Grand Rapids. The list contains over 350 names. Grand Rapids must be largely a city of "women folks" when its drummers are on the road.

Spring & Company have decided to build an addition to their store building the coming summer season, on a peculiarly shaped lot in the rear of the present structure. The new building will be the same width of the present store—50 feet—for a considerable distance, when it will be built in triangular fashion, giving a frontage of twelve feet on Louis street. It will be two stories and basement, and will admit of a considerable enlargement of both the wholesale and retail departments, although just how they will be arranged has not been determined upon.

THE TRADESMAN acknowledges a call on Friday from John Borst, cheese maker at the Fairview factory at Vriesland and Richard Redhead, cheese maker at the Springdale factory at Hopkins Station. Both gentlemen report a satisfactory season, and are of opinion that the prospects are excellent for another summer. The Springdale factory received the milk from 353 cows, as many as 7,600 pounds of milk coming in daily during the month of June. Exactly 2,400 cheeses were made, all of which have been disposed of advantageously. The Fairfactory has also disposed of its entire product.

"I was down to Pontiac not long ago," said Geo. K. Nelson, of Nelson Bros. & Co., and was surprised to find that many of the dealers at that place were buying considerable quantities of goods in Chicago, instead of at Detroit. The same is true in regard to Grand Rapids at some points over on this side of the State. About the best argument I can advance in favor of the Michigan jobbing centers is that every dealer in the State is interested in the growth of Michigan, and ought to do everything in his power to assist in building up the State. Every order sent to Chicago helps to build up Illinois, and the same is true in regard to Michigan with every order sent to this market or Detroit. Other things being equal, I hold that every dealer in the Wolverine State ought to buy his goods within her limits."

## AROUND THE STATE.

Geo. Hancock, grocer at Wolverine, is selling out.

Frank Allen succeeds A. S. Ackley in the bakery business at Union City.

S. R. Sanford has retired from the firm of F. B. Peck & Co., at Muskegon.

E. Garrison will remove his grocery stock from Hudson to Montpelier, Ohio.

L. G. S. Mason, boot and shoe dealer at Fremont, has sold out to Zunder Bros.

R. L. Hale & Co. succeed J. Greenup & Co. in the grocery business at Big Rapids.

John J. Ely has purchased the merchant tailoring stock of W. F. Lunn, at Rockford.

G. W. Richardson succeeds Richardson & Strong in the jewelry business at Vicksburg.

Nashville News: L. J. Wilson has sold a

half interest in his grocery, to Jacob Marshall, Junior.

J. G. Lamoreaux, of Fennville, recently made a sale of 2,700 bushels of potatoes to Chicago parties.

J. T. Thompson, late of Lapeer, has engaged in the provision and grocery business at West Branch.

Noble & Deming, general dealers at Manistee, have assigned to James Henderson. Liabilities, \$8,768; about \$4,000.

The Big Rapids *Herald* says that the business men of that place report a marked improvement in commercial matters.

H. C. Schnoor, the bankrupt Fair Haven merchant, will resume business, satisfactory arrangements having been made with his creditors.

Marshall Statesman: The firm of F. Edgerton & Co. is dissolved and the business will hereafter be conducted by S. H. and G. H. Edgerton.

David Swartout has retired from the firm of I. E. Latimer & Co., at Muskegon. The firm is now composed of I. E. Latimer and Frank W. Hawley.

C. C. Moulton intends to enter into the commission business, at Muskegon, in the store lately occupied by Carey & Lander, in the Wierengo block.

The Fremont *Indicator* says that "Zunder Bros., of Grand Rapids, have bought the boot and shoe stock at the Commercial store, and begun business."

James Shirk has purchased the hardware stock and business of Geo. M. Shirk, at Petoskey. Geo. will engage in the manufacture of handles at some point in Indiana.

Jack & Jake, the Three Rivers grocers, have moved into their new store building, and M. M. Mallory is authority for the statement that they have now one of the finest stores and best arranged stocks in Southern Michigan.

Nashville News: Business changes—Kanaga and Gross have moved into the Nashville House; J. Braun has moved into Brook's building, Mrs. Marble into the building vacated by Braun, and Moore into the old Brady building.

Geo. C. Palmer and Chas. J. Kennedy, who composed the grocery firm of Palmer & Kennedy, at Muskegon, have dissolved, Kennedy retiring. Mr. Palmer has formed a copartnership with Henry E. Kingsbury, and the two will continue the business under the firm name of Palmer & Kingsbury.

Lemon & Sable, general dealers at Clare, were closed on the 15th on a chattel mortgage for \$2,500, held by Jacobson & Netorg, of Greenville. Lemon claims that the mortgage was given without his knowledge and consent, and as his partner is a nephew of Jacobson, the affair has a crooked appearance. Lemon claims that the stock will inventory \$5,151, and that the liabilities are only \$4,020, and has secured a temporary injunction restraining the holders of the mortgage from foreclosing the same.

## MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

The Flint shoe factory has added a new department for fine work.

The Montague basket factory will resume operations early next month.

A stove factory with a capital of \$10,000 has been started at Fair Haven.

The Gibson stove mill at Fremont will probably resume operations next month.

John H. McCormick has sold his half interest in the Otisville grist and flouring mill to Mr. Alexander, of Birch Run.

Alpena has been in distress because of the report that a gang of incendiaries has been organized to burn some of the saw mills in that city.

The latest estimate of this season's log crop on Muskegon waters, that has appeared in print, places it at 355,000,000 feet, a figure considerably below previous estimates.

A local authority states that some of the finest pine lumber ever manufactured on Lake Superior, is piled in the Diamond Match Company's yard at Ontonagon, awaiting shipment in the spring.

There is a strong movement on foot in Leelanaw county, for building a narrow gauge railroad from Maple City to Glen Arbor on Lake Michigan. The road, if built, would take to the lake, for shipment, a vast amount of hardwood lumber and timber, bark, wood, etc.

Mosher & Fisher, of West Bay City, will put in but 6,000,000 feet of logs this winter, as compared to 35,000,000 feet last winter. Of the amount to be put in half will come over the Flint & Pere Marquette, and half will go into the Cedar. The firm is carrying over 17,000,000 feet of logs and 20,000,000 feet of lumber.

At the annual meeting of the Muskegon Novelty Iron Works, the following directors were elected: R. C. Hitchcock, C. E. Woodard, G. T. Jones, Ed. Behrens, W. F. Behrens, A. Harvey, A. Cleghorn. The officers are: President, R. C. Hitchcock; Vice-President, Ed. Behrens; Secretary and Treasurer, C. E. Woodard.

Owosso boasts of eighteen distinct

branches of manufacture, as follows: Three furniture, one tannery, one casket or burial case, one spoke, one ax handle, one implement bending, two planing, sash, doors and blinds, one cigar, two iron and machine, two flouring, one broom, one planing and furniture, two brick and tile yards.

## STRAY FACTS.

A Petoskey firm shipped 20,000 pounds of frozen fish to Chicago one day last week.

The Business Men's Association of Evart is endeavoring to secure the location of a tannery at that place.

One firm in Midland has purchased and shipped over 2,000 bushels of clover seed this winter, paying between \$3.50 and \$4 per bushel for the same.

Foster Abbott, a Cheboygan man, has invented a stove to burn sawdust. It burns 24 hours with one filling, gives as much heat as a base burner filled with chestnut coal, and there is no smoke or dirt.

Robinson's feed mills, at Royal Oak, did not do good work. An expert found the machinery was so placed that the grinding was being done backwards. It was changed, and now it works all right.

Grand Haven business men are casting about for something in the line of manufacturing to take the place of the departing saw mills. In this connection, it is eminently proper to remind the people of the place in question that there is one industry which cannot help thriving there—a glass factory. No lack of sand there!

## There's Millions in It.

The annual meeting of the Peninsular Novelty Co. was held in this city on Monday, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen to the Board of Directors: Messrs. Geo. C. Briggs and J. B. Parker, of this city, and Edward O. Ely and Geo. E. Parker, of Boston. At a meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected:

President—Geo. C. Briggs.  
Vice-President—Geo. E. Parker.  
Treasurer—Edward O. Ely.  
Secretary—J. B. Parker.

The company was organized in this city last June, the following Grand Rapids gentlemen—in addition to those named above—being interested in the corporation: Dr. C. F. Hazeltine, C. S. Bulkley, H. B. Fairchild, Jas. G. MacBride and John A. Covade. Capt. C. S. Perkins, of Henderson, Ky., is also represented on the stock book. The purpose of the company is the manufacture and sale of the Ely automatic button fastener, which is claimed to be the cheapest metallic fastener known to the trade, and is confidently expected to earn dividends beside which the Bell telephone will shrink into insignificance. American and Canadian patents have already been secured, and applications for patents are now pending in several foreign countries. The capital stock of the corporation is \$150,000. The office and factory is located at 17 Chardon street, Boston, where everything is in readiness to begin business on a large scale. The factory has a capacity of 50 machines per week, and it is expected that fully 2,500 will be disposed of during the present year. As there are 30,000 dealers in this country, and hundreds of thousands in other countries, who will want the machine, the company's field of operations is practically unlimited.

## Will Probably Take Twenty-five Cents

At the meeting of the unsecured creditors of E. J. Harrington, which was held at Holland last week, and was attended by persons representing about \$4,000 of the \$6,136.42 unsecured indebtedness, the following facts were brought to light: Harrington's inventory, which was completed on Dec. 8, revealed a stock amounting to \$15,340.75 at cost price. Competent judges claim that not to exceed 60 per cent. could be realized from the sale of the same, so that there is very little margin above the amount of the mortgages, \$9,160. Six pieces of real estate are mortgaged for \$14,300, which is about all they are worth. Certain friends of Harrington offer to assist him out of his present difficulty by lending him \$1,600, on the strength of which he offers a compromise of 25 per cent. Most of those present at the meeting agreed to the terms proposed, and it is generally understood that the offer will be accepted all around. Mr. Harrington will then resume business.

In answer to the enquiry of a northern dealer, THE TRADESMAN finds that the tanners and dealers in hemlock bark are paying \$5 per cord, delivered here, 60 days. The prospect for the coming season is regarded as excellent.

The total market value of Cape Cod's cranberry crop this year is \$350,000.

**FOR MAHOGANY!**  
ADDRESS  
**HENRY OTIS,**  
IMPORTER, NEW ORLEANS.

# APPLES!

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

**EARL BROS., Commission Merchants,**

169 S. Water St., Chicago, Ill.  
REFERENCE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

# Caulfield's Column.

WHOLESALE GROCER.

85, 87 and 89 Canal Street,

JOHN CAULFIELD,

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, Kal-  
amazoo.  
Second Vice-President—B. D. Northrup, Lan-  
sing.  
Third Vice-President—Frank Wurzburg, Gr'd  
Rapids.  
Secretary—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.  
Treasurer—Wm. Dupont, Detroit.  
Executive Committee—H. J. Brown, A. B.  
Stevens, Geo. Gundrum, W. H. Keller, F. W.  
Fincher.  
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, Tuesday,  
October 13, 1885.

### Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

#### OFFICERS.

President—Frank J. Wurzburg.  
Vice-President—Chas. P. Higelow.  
Secretary—Frank H. Escholt.  
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.  
Board of Censors—John Peck, Chas. P. Bige-  
low, 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 3,  
at "The Tradesman" office.

### COMPOUNDS AND PILLS.

#### What Detroit is Doing for Suffering Hu- manity.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The manufacture of pharmaceutical pre-  
parations is carried on to quite a large ex-  
tent in Detroit. Outside of two or three  
concerns in Philadelphia and New York,  
engaged in the same trade, the Detroit  
houses probably rank first, and the trade  
here will probably rank third or fourth in  
importance among the chemical manufactur-  
ing centers of the United States.

In speaking of the business recently a  
manufacturer said: "The Detroit houses  
are engaged mainly in the manufacture of  
legitimate drugs. There is little done here  
in the line of specialties, patent or unpatent-  
ed. In some Western cities specialties  
adapted to the localities surrounding, are  
manufactured largely. In one, I might men-  
tion, glycerine has become an important pro-  
duct, because of the extent to which soap is  
manufactured. There are other localities bet-  
ter adapted to the manufacture of acids. De-  
troit, however, has developed an immense  
business in the manufacture of solid and  
fluid extracts and probably ranks as first in  
these lines in the West."

"Can you denounce any lines that have  
become particularly prominent?"

"None, except those that come in especial-  
ly as legitimate goods. In those lines we  
manufacture here almost everything that the  
trade requires, and we send our Detroit  
goods to almost every country in the world  
where the English language is spoken. They  
go to India, Egypt, China, Australia, En-  
gland, and to the Continent of Europe and  
Central and South America. Our house,  
here, for instance, has a considerable trade  
here, for instance, has a considerable trade  
in both Belgium and Germany, and  
another has considerable trade  
at St. Petersburg, Russia, while there are  
agencies established in the capital of many  
countries."

"Does Detroit possess any special facili-  
ties for the manufacture of chemicals?"

"I don't know of any. But the point is,  
that we manufacture standard preparations  
—in fact, all the real requirements of the  
drug trade. Our products have the approv-  
al of the medical profession, and we do not  
need to advertise them greatly. In fact, ex-  
cept in professional periodicals, we scarcely  
need to advertise at all."

"But what is the principal bent of that  
line of trade in Detroit?"

"Almost every kind of pill, I might say,  
that is indicated in the United States Phar-  
macopoeia. They are put up sugar-coated,  
in gelatine and with all the other coatings.  
Understand me, they are all 'regular' and  
of the standard indicated in the Pharmacopoeia  
and called for by physicians. Then we put  
up all the elixirs of wines and syrups, the  
powdered extracts, capsules and plasters.  
You may have noticed some of our work as  
you came in."

A whiff came through some of the win-  
dows certainly indicated something of the  
character of business.

"Then we manufacture in Detroit quite a  
good deal in the line of medicated lozenges."

"But all strictly official?"

"Not wholly. There are a few non offi-  
cial goods manufactured here."

"And the aggregate total would amount to  
about how much per annum?"

"Not far short of a million, sir."

### Sympathetic Ink for Postal Cards.

Sympathetic ink for writing on postal  
cards is made of diluted sulphuric acid, one  
part by measure of acid to seven of water.  
When this ink is used the card will at first  
show roughened traces of the writing, but af-  
ter being allowed to dry for a short time  
these disappear, and it is as invisible as if  
done with water. Of course, only a gold  
pen or a quill must be used. If it is desired  
to avoid the suspicion of using sympathetic  
ink, it may be written upon, across the first  
writing, with tincture of iodine, which will  
entirely fade out when the heat is applied  
to develop the invisible ink.

Dr. Geo. W. Crouter, President of the  
Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association,  
is in Lansing, looking after the interest of  
the pharmacy bill.

### VISITING BUYERS.

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

Mr. Purdy, Purdy & Hastings, Sparta.  
John Otis, John Otis & Co., Mancelona.  
Will Curtiss, Reed City.  
N. Bouslog, Fisher.  
M. Minderhout, Hanley.  
J. L. Alger, Potoskey.  
W. S. Nelson, Cedar Lake.  
W. V. Wolf, Wolf & Fulton, Otsego.  
O. F. Conklin, O. F. & W. P. Conklin, Ravenna.  
D. W. Shattuck, Wayland.  
J. M. Dameron, Bangor.  
John Scholten, L'Archeve.  
Jay Mariani, Berlin.  
A. F. Dorrige, Vestaburg.  
G. Stevens, Alpine.  
W. F. Rice, Alpine.  
B. McNeal, Byron Center.  
R. H. Woodin, Sparta.  
O. D. Chapman, Stanwood.  
Ed. Mosher, Luther.  
J. H. Beamer & Co., Hastings.  
Mr. Norris, Norris & Son, Casnovia.  
Ed. Gaylord, Gaylord & Hill, Shelby.  
T. W. Preston, Lowell.  
W. W. Pierce, Moline.  
Eli Runnels, Cornua.  
John Giles, Lowell.  
Nelson Pike, Morley.  
L. K. Gibbs, Gibbs Bros., Mayfield.  
J. E. Mallott, West Troy.  
Mr. Snyder, Bassett & Snyder, Cedar Springs.  
R. Carley, Rockford.  
E. E. Hewett, Rockford.  
John Scholten, Overisel.  
J. West Ivan.  
A. J. White, Bass River.  
Baron & TenHour, Forest Grove.  
S. R. Root, Tallmadge.  
Geo. E. Cook, Grove P. O.  
W. H. Struik, Forest Grove.  
A. M. Church, Sparta.  
C. O. Bostwick & Son, Cannonsburg.  
S. O. Peck, Paris.  
Paine & Field, Englishville.  
J. W. Mead, Berlin.  
Geo. Carrington, Trent.  
Jos. H. Spies, Leroy.  
B. M. Deinson, East Paris.  
W. H. Hicks, Morley.  
Jas. Barnes, Austerlitz.  
Mr. Cornell, Cornell & Griswold, Griswold.  
John Scholten, Sparta.  
Rays Bros., Cedar Springs.  
John Giles & Co., Lowell.  
L. D. Chappel, Wayland.  
G. N. Reynolds, Belmont.  
Morley Bros., Cedar Springs.  
Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg.  
J. W. Braginton, Hopkins.  
H. W. Potter, Jennisonville.  
G. N. Reynolds, Belmont.  
Andre Bros., Jennisonville.  
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.  
O. W. Messenger, Spring Lake.  
John B. Quick, Howard City.  
Sisson & Lilley, Lilley P. O.  
C. E. & S. Koon, Lisbon.  
C. Keller, Logan.  
Hand & Ives, Rockford.  
M. V. Wilson, Sand Lake.  
Purdy & Hastings, Sparta.  
C. H. Adams, Otsego.  
S. A. Betts, Rockford.  
Geo. B. Sage, Rockford.  
J. H. Anderson, Edgerton.  
H. W. Potter, Jennisonville.  
Newaygo Manufacturing Co., Newaygo.  
Gibson & Barnhart Lumber Co., Long Lake.  
John J. Ely, Rockford.  
W. S. Barron & Co., Bridgeton.  
Martinson & White, Copley.  
G. P. Stark, Cascade.  
Jas. Riley, Dor.

### FURNITURE BUYERS.

C. D. Brockway, buyer for John Wanamaker,  
Philadelphia.  
John Hand, Geo. C. Flint & Co., New York.  
Mr. Doty, C. N. Hildreth & Co., Chicago.  
Mr. Clingman, of J. A. Colby & Co., Chicago.  
Mr. Kuhn, of St. Paul.  
Mr. Kuhn, City of Mexico.  
Mr. Conway and Mr. Cleveland, Conway, Cle-  
ments & Cleveland, Milwaukee.  
Michael Moriarty, Cleveland.  
Geo. D. Stoddard, Stoddard, Chicago.  
J. W. Wheelock, New York.

### Rejuvenated Toothbrushes.

An industrious hotel chambermaid who  
has charge of a large number of rooms can  
collect from two to six toothbrushes a day,  
for no article of common use, not even an  
umbrella, is forgotten with such ease as a  
toothbrush. Of course, the larger the hotel  
the larger the collection of toothbrushes,  
and many economical chambermaids add  
from fifty cents to \$1 per week to their salary  
by the sale of "seconds." When the  
dealer in "seconds" secures a large bundle of  
brushes he goes to his little "repairing"  
room and begins scientific and interesting  
operations. Each brush is plunged into a  
strong solution of chlorate of lime, which in  
an hour or two makes it as white as snow.  
Every blotch and dark line on the bone  
handle has disappeared, the bristles become  
as bright and glistening as when they were  
new, and the brush is in fact completely re-  
juvenated. Then the brush is carefully  
washed in clean, cold water, and thoroughly  
dried. Within a week afterward it has  
probably been resold and is again in use,  
perhaps in New York City, perhaps in  
Grand Rapids.

Consumers of quicksilver will be deeply  
interested in the report of a natural cinnabar  
factory in Nevada. Eugene Ricksecker,  
chief of the Corps of the United States Topo-  
graphical Engineers, now engaged at  
Steamboat Springs, in that State, is reported  
to have said: "Attention was attracted to-  
ward the hot springs at Steamboat by the  
discovery that cinnabar was being slowly  
deposited by chemical action. The Govern-  
ment accordingly sent out four of us to take  
a Topographical survey of the locality. The  
survey will embrace a tract three miles wide  
by four in length. The length runs east and  
west, and the wonderful springs are in the  
center of the area. We find that cinnabar  
is being deposited, and this is the only  
known place in the world where the inter-  
esting process is still going on. It is a mat-  
ter of great scientific interest, but I cannot  
say much about it at present, as we have but  
recently arrived, and it will take some time  
to complete the work."

When nervous wakefulness ensues at  
night time, when there is a desire to sleep,  
but, on account of a peculiar state of mind  
and body, rest will not come, inhalation of  
pure air is a safe and efficient soporific. It  
is observed in these conditions that a person  
only breathes half-way, and that the oxygen  
in the lungs is kept exhausted. A physician  
recommends a few full respirations as the  
best remedy for this kind of wakefulness,  
which is produced frequently by the condi-  
tion of the atmosphere as well as state of  
the mind.

### A Waterproof Varnish for Paper.

One part dammar resin and six parts ace-  
tone are digested in a closed flask for two  
weeks, and the clear solution poured off.  
To this four parts of collodion are added,  
and the whole is allowed to clear by stand-  
ing.

### WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Oil peppermint.	
Declined—Tonka bean.	
ACIDS.	
Acetic, No. 8.	9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040).	30 @ 35
Carbolic.	33 @ 35
Citric.	3 @ 55
Muriatic 18 deg.	11 @ 12
Nitric 38 deg.	11 @ 12
Oxalic.	14 1/2 @ 15
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered.	48
Benzoic, English.	12 @ 15
Benzoic, German.	12 @ 15
Tannic.	12 @ 15
AMMONIA.	
Carbonate.	15 @ 18
Muriate (Powd. 220).	14
Aqua 16 deg or 31.	5 @ 6
Aqua 18 deg or 41.	6 @ 7
BALEAMS.	
Capbaia.	@ 45
Fir.	2 1/2
Peru.	2 1/2
Tolu.	50
BARKS.	
Cassia, in mats (Powd 200).	11
Cinchona, yellow.	13
Elm, ground, pure.	14
Elm, powdered, pure.	15
Sassafras, of root.	12
Wild Cherry, select.	18
Bayberry powdered.	20
Hemlock powdered.	18
Wahoo.	30
Soap ground.	12
BERRIES.	
Cubeb, prime (Powd 600).	6 @ 55
Juniper.	6 @ 7
Prickly Ash.	50 @ 60
EXTRACTS.	
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27 1/2
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37 1/2
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	9
Logwood, 1s (25 lb boxes).	12
Logwood, 1/2s do.	12
Logwood, 1/4s do.	14
Logwood, ass'd do.	15
Fluid Extracts—25 cent. off list.	
FLOWERS.	
Arnica.	10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman.	25
Chamomile, German.	25
GUMS.	
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 240).	60 @ 75
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 240).	60 @ 75
Ammoniac.	28 @ 30
Arabic, extra select.	60
Arabic, powdered select.	60
Arabic, 1st pick.	50
Arabic, 2d pick.	40
Arabic, 3d pick.	38
Arabic, sifted sorts.	30
Assafetida, prime (Powd 350).	55 @ 60
Benzoic.	18 @ 22
Camphor.	13
Catechu, 1s (1/2 lb, 1/4 lb 16c).	35 @ 40
Euphorbium strained.	40
Galbanum strained.	90 @ 100
Gamboge.	35
Guaiaac, prime (Powd 450).	35
Kino (Powdered, 300).	20
Mastic.	40
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 470).	20
Opium, pure (Powd \$5.75).	4 @ 10
Shellac, Campbell's.	30
Shellac, English.	24
Shellac, native.	24
Shellac bleached.	30
Tragacanth.	30 @ 100
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.	
Hoarhound.	25
Lobelia.	25
Peppermint.	25
Rue.	40
Sage.	25
Sweet Majoram.	35
Tanzy.	25
Thyme.	25
Wormwood.	25
IRON.	
Citrate and Quinine.	6 @ 40
Solution mur., for tinctures.	20
Sulphate, pure crystal.	80
Citrate.	7
Phosphate.	65
LEAVES.	
Buchu, short (Powd 250).	13 @ 14
Sage, Italian, bulk (25 lb).	18 @ 20
Senna, Alex, natural.	20
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled.	20
Senna, powdered.	20
Senna tinctivell.	20
Iva Urti.	10
Belledonna.	35
Foxglove.	30
Hembane.	35
Rose, red.	2 3/5
LIQUORS.	
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky.	2 @ 25
Druggists' Favorite Rye.	1 @ 75
Whisky, other brands.	1 @ 50
Gin, Old Tom.	1 @ 35
Gin, Holland.	1 @ 35
Brandy.	1 @ 65
Catawba Wines.	1 @ 25
Port Wines.	1 @ 35
MAGNESIA.	
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.	22
Carbonate, Jennings', 2 oz.	22
Citrate, H. P. & Co. solution.	65
Calcined.	65
OILS.	
Almond, sweet.	45 @ 50
Amber, rectified.	45
Anise.	2 @ 40
Bay Oil.	50
Bergamont.	2 @ 40
Castor.	18 @ 19 1/2
Croton.	2 @ 40
Cajeput.	75
Cassia.	1 @ 50
Cedar, commercial (Powd 100).	75
Citronella.	75
Cloves.	1 @ 15
Cubeb, P. & W.	5 @ 10
Ergoster.	1 @ 10
Fireweed.	2 @ 40
Geranium 9 oz.	75
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).	35
Juniper berries.	2 @ 40
Lavender flowers, French.	2 @ 40
Lavender garden do.	1 @ 40
Lavender spike do.	1 @ 40
Lemon, new crop.	1 @ 40
Lemon, Sanders's.	1 @ 40
Lemongrass.	80
Origanum, red flowers, French.	1 @ 25
Origanum, No. 1.	1 @ 25
Pennyroyal.	1 @ 40
Peppermint, white.	3 @ 60
Rose 9 oz.	8 @ 50
Rosemary, French (Flow 100).	8 @ 50
Sandal Wood, German.	7 @ 100
Sandal Wood, W. I.	7 @ 100
Sassafras.	60
Tansy.	5 @ 100
Tar (by gal 50c).	10 @ 12
Wintergreen.	2 @ 20
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$5.50).	4 @ 100
Savin.	1 @ 100
Wormseed.	2 @ 50
Cod Liver, filtered.	1 @ 50
Cod Liver, best.	3 @ 50
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 16.	6 @ 100
Oil, Malaga.	2 @ 20
Olive, "Sublime Italian."	2 @ 75
Salad.	65 @ 67
Rose, Ihmsen's.	1 @ 40
POTASSIUM.	
Bicromate.	1 @ 14
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	34
Pink, true.	19
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	2 @ 90
Prussiate yellow.	28
ROOTS.	
Alkanet.	20
Althea, cut.	25
Arrow, St. Vincent's.	17
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2 and 1/4s.	38
Blood (Powd 180).	13
Calamus, peeled.	30
Calamus, German white, peeled.	30
Elecampane, powdered.	30
Gentian (Powd 100).	13 @ 14
Ginger, African (Powd 100).	17
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	17
Golden Seal (Powd 300).	25
Heliolebe, white, powdered.	1 @ 10
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.	1 @ 10
Jalap, powdered.	35
Licorice, select (Powd 12 1/2).	12
Licorice, extra select.	15
Pink, true.	1 @ 10
Rhei, from select to choice.	1 @ 10
Rhei, powdered E. I.	1 @ 10
Rhei, choice cut cubes.	2 @ 20
Rhei, choice cut fingers.	2 @ 25

Serpentaria.	80
Seneca.	65
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.	43
Sarsaparilla, Mexican.	18
Squills, white (Powd 350).	13
Valerian, English (Powd 300).	25
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 250).	20
SEEDS.	
Anise, Italian (Powd 200).	15
Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages.	5 @ 6
Canary, Smyrna.	4 @ 12 1/2
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 100).	11 @ 12
Cardamon, Aleppo.	2 @ 25
Cardamon, Malabar.	2 @ 25
Celery.	7
Coriander, best English.	10
Fennel.	15
Flax, clean.	3 1/2 @ 4
Flax, pure grd (bbl 3 1/2).	4 @ 4 1/2
Poenugreek, powdered.	7 @ 8
Russian.	5 @ 8
Mustard, white (Black 100).	75
Quince.	6 @ 7
Rape, English.	14
Worm, Levant.	14
SPONGES.	
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2 25 @ 2 50
Nassau do do do.	2 @ 10
Velvet Extra do do.	1 @ 10
Extra Yellow do do.	85
Grass do do do.	65
Hard head, for slate use.	75
Yellow Reef do do.	1 @ 40
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.18) 7 gal.	2 25
Alcohol, wood, 45 cent ex. ref.	1 25
Andryne Hoffman's.	50
Arsenic, Donovan's solution.	27
Arsenic, Fowler's solution.	12
Annatto 1 lb rolls.	3 1/2 @ 4
Alum.	3 @ 4
Alum, ground (Powd 90).	45
Annatto, prime.	45
Antimony, powdered, com'l.	4 1/2 @ 5
Arsenic, white, powdered.	6 @ 7
Blue Soluble.	2 50
Bay Rum, imported, best.	2 50
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s.	2 00
Balm Gilead Buds.	1 50
Beans, Tonka.	1 50
Beans, Vanilla.	7 00 @ 7 50
Bismuth, sub nitrate.	1 50
Blue Pill (Powd 700).	50
Blue Vitrol.	6 @ 12
Borax, refined (Powd 130).	2 00
Cantharides, Russian powdered.	18
Capsicum Pods, African.	18
Capsicum Pods, Bombay do.	18
Carmine, No. 40.	4 00
Cassia Buds.	12
Calomel, American.	75
Chalk, prepared drop.	5
Chalk, precipitate English.	12
Chalk, red fingers.	8
Chalk, white lump.	1 50
Chloroform, Squibb's.	1 @ 60
Coccolynch apples.	60
Chloral hydrate, German crystals.	1 50
Chloral do do do.	1 50
Chloral do Scheraga's do.	1 50
Chloral do do do.	1 50
Chloroform.	85 @ 90
Cinchonidia, P. & W.	40 @ 45
Cinchonidia, other brands.	40 @ 45
Cloves (Powd 250).	18 @ 20
Coccolynch.	40
Cocoa Butter.	45
Coppers (by bbl 10).	2
Conioside Sublimat.	70
Corks, X and XX—40 off list.	38 @ 40
Cream Tartar, pure powdered.	15
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box.	40
Cressote.	24
Cudbear, prime.	24
Cuttle Fish Bone.	12



# 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 21, 1885.

## Trade Names of Leather and Grades of Shoes.

There are, says the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, thousands of retail shoe dealers and a large number of jobbers whose practical knowledge of leather, its wearing qualities and its adaptability to boots and shoes, is very limited, and it may profit them to learn something about it. Of sole leather there are two divisions, hemlock and oak, and general subdivisions; these are of hemlock, acid and non-acid, while of oak, some is tanned of oak bark exclusively, and some with oak and hemlock combined. The latter is called union. Then there is buffalo, an inferior East India hide, tanned in hemlock. All of these are adapted to heavy boots, brogans, plow shoes, wax, kip and split, pebble grain and the heavier grades of calf boots. Union leather is used almost entirely in the manufacture of women's shoes of the finer qualities, slippers, sandals, Newports, and all low cut shoes and fine button boots. Manufacturers of calf and flesh split shoes for men's wear use union leather extensively. Of upper leather there are still greater varieties. Wax, kip, and split leather are used extensively in the manufacture of heavy boots, brogans, and plow shoes. Men's, boys', and youth's balmorals, button and strap shoes, are made of a light kip, which, being taken off a young animal, is designated as veal calf. A flesh split is a most desirable and salable article for fine shoes, and commands nearly as high a price as calfskins. Buff leather, so called because in finishing the grain is buffed off, is made largely from Western and New England hides, and is one of the leading lines of upper leather. A large number of shoe manufacturers are engaged in the buff shoe business, and the product finds a market in all sections of the country. Buff leather is adapted to men's button balmoral and congress shoes, and the finer and lighter weights are made into women's shoes, almost wholly in polish cut. Buff leather shoes are very popular in all large cities, New York city being a great market for them, and the South being large consumers. Buff leather is the strongest competitor with calfskins, and it requires an expert to tell the difference when the shoes are made up. Grain leather is made in pebble and glove finish for all light work, and in a heavy pebble for men's wear.

Glove grain is comparatively a new article, and the adaptability of it in the manufacture of fine shoes, and toppings for men's calf shoes, has made it extremely popular. It differs from pebble grain in that the surface is finished with all the care that is used in the finish of calfskins, and it is extremely difficult for a novice to tell the difference. The consumption of glove grain is increasing every season. Pebble grain is made both light and heavy for women's work. It requires a 2½ ounce weight, for a fine polished-sewed shoe, while peg and nail work require a four-ounce grade. Very little grain leather is used, except for these styles of foot gear. For working women and girls the pebble or grain polish shoe which can be bought in the vicinity of \$1 per pair is a most desirable and serviceable shoe, and the demand is generally brisk enough to keep what limited number of manufacturers there are of them busy. The heavy boot or shoe grain used in shooting boots, balmorals, Napoleon long boots, and such, is made largely in Chicago, and has an extensive sale in the East. For winter service there is no shoe that can excel the grain balmoral. It is neat in appearance, and durable. It is practically water-proof. Calfskins are made for all sorts of boots and shoes. They run all weights from twenty pounds to the dozen up to a heavy veal kip weighing one hundred and thirty, perhaps more. Calf goods are made in every conceivable quality and style from the lightest shoe—even slippers—to the heaviest boots, and in many shapes—but ton, congress, balmoral, strap shoes, low cut, etc. A great many calf boots have split backs. Glove calf is a soft finish, resembling a sheepskin on the unfinished side, and is used for toppings of shoes, fly button pieces, and such.

Sheep leather is largely used for shoe linings, and for vamps and quarters in very cheap shoes for women's wear. They are made in creams, pinks, russets, and white; alum, sumac, and bark tanned, and the consumption is immense. Kid and goat leather enters into the manufacture of ladies' work exclusively. Goat is made both in pebble and smooth finish, is used in the heavier grades of shoes, having its competitor in the pebbles, grain, or imitation goat, "so called." Kid leather is extensively used for all kinds of fine button and polish shoes, slippers, sandals, and all low cut women's shoes. During the past few years there have been many discoveries and improvements in the method of tanning these skins, and they are now made in *Siamang*, *Caracal*, *Koodoo*, *Dongola*, *daisy kid*, etc., all of which are practically the same. They are all designed for ladies' shoes. The demand for novelty is met by russet and colored alligator, and imitations of it, russet and red pebbles, mat kids, leopard, grain, moroccos, and such, but all these have a comparatively limited sale, and the bulk of the goods sold are of the kinds enumerated above.

## Dry Goods.

The New Suit.

BY F. F. MURRAY.

He stood before the looking-glass, With frowning face and red, Scanning himself from head to foot, And this is what he said:

"No, they don't begin to fit me—I can see it plain enough; They are not the right dimensions And I'm fooled about the stuff."

"There's a stain upon the trousers And they're short an inch or two And the vest is bound to pucker, No matter what I do."

"And the coat that fit so neatly, In that store's deceiving shades, Behold you how it bunches Beneath my shoulder blades!"

"Oh, let me find the fellow That stroked me on the chest, And said that I was neatly built, And big around the breast, And said I had a bargain, As he buttoned up his vest!"

"Oh let me at the mortal Of the mellow voice and small, Who patted me and flattered me, And even had the 'gall' To say: 'Dot zoot shust vits you Like de baper on de wall!'"

A patent has been granted in the United States for a method of using paper pulp as a filling material in finishing cotton goods. The pulp of finely-pulverized linen, wood or straw is mixed in the bath with the other materials, and penetrates and fills all the interstices of the textile. Goods so treated must be calendered to obtain a smooth and solid surface, and can be printed with h out further preparation. A similar process has been adopted in Germany. China clay and other mineral substances are mostly used to finish light-weight cotton and linen goods, but several finishers in Germany have successfully employed for this purpose bleached or wood pulp mixed with the finishing starch. Textiles so finished do not dust nor lose their finish, but are said to present a good appearance even after repeated washings.

Persian carpets are rarely large, because they are chiefly woven, says a recent consular report from Teheran, by the women and children of the peasantry and in the villages. Thus, a countryman will have a rug made in his own house, and when it is done he takes it to the nearest town and sells it for what it will fetch. Of late years, however, much larger carpets have been made for the foreign market.

## Mechanical Toys.

The recent holiday season is said to have afforded a particularly active business in mechanical toys. A local dealer says: "The run on them was something wonderful. The baby doll that walks and squeaks, says mamma and papa at each mechanical theatrical stride, sold like hot cakes. It has simply been improved upon very much, but is not recently invented. The mechanical smoking man is a late patent. It is a comical figure of a man, eleven inches high, seated on a black walnut box. There is a small keg at his elbow, with the historical long pipe in his mouth, and mug of beer in his hand. Place a cigarette in his pipe, and when wound up and the cigarette lighted, the figure will draw and puff the smoke in a perfectly natural manner. The motions of the head and arm and the action while smoking are perfect. These sold rapidly to small boys ambitious to learn how to smoke."

But one of our latest hits is the stump orator. It is a negro with a carpet-bag in one hand, and an umbrella in the other. He makes motions, pounds the desk in front of him with the umbrella, and assumes positions of appeal, entreaty, fierceness and humor, as the orators of the day do when speaking. The dog cart with the dude in it, driving a prancing horse, is put in the show window for the first time this season. By winding it up, away it goes.

Another mechanical invention is the bear that walks about, snapping his jaws. It took a good deal of time and money to perfect it. It is right that the owners of property which is put to bad uses should be made to bear some of the responsibility. If they are persons of standing in the community, hold their heads high, and are steady attendants at church, their fault, to call it by no severer term, is all the greater. To say that they do not know for what purposes their buildings are employed goes for nothing. It is their duty to know. As persons of influence and wealth, their fellow-citizens have the right to expect of them that they will not, even by neglect, encourage that which is dangerous to society at large. The true citizen makes himself sufficiently acquainted with what is done with that which fate has placed in his keeping to see that it results in good, not evil. He devotes his money to beautifying his city and to adding, so far as in him lies, to the comfort of the people. Such a man could not spend a dollar without knowing by what means it went into his pocket.

It is said that the honest farmers near Denver buy oleomargarine at 20 cents a pound and after mixing with it a small portion of genuine butter, bring it back to the city and sell it for 40 cents a pound. The people to whom they sell this compound do not appreciate the "smartness" of the farmers.

The amount of counterfeit paper money now in circulation is said to be less than at any time in the last twenty years.

J. F. Lawrence, of Detroit, has opened Porter & Taylor's store at Lansing, which had been closed by assignment.

Some apple trees in Kansas are said to have borne three crops of apples during the past year.

## WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.

Androscoogin, 34-23	Pepperell, 10-4	25
Pepperell, 7-4	Pepperell, 11-4	27
Pepperell, 8-4	Pequot, 7-4	18
Pepperell, 9-4	Pequot, 8-4	21
Pepperell, 10-4	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	11
Park Mills, No. 50	Otis Arrow	10
Park Mills, No. 60	Otis Furniture	10
Park Mills, No. 70	York, 1 oz.	10
Park Mills, No. 80	York, A.A. extra oz. 14	10

OSNABURG.

Alabama plaid	7
Jewell brown	7
Kentucky brown	10
Lewiston brown	7
Lane brown	9
Louisiana plaid	7

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Avondale, 38	Greene, G. 44	5 1/2
Art cambrics, 36	Hill, 44	7 1/2
Androscoogin, 34	Hill, 7-8	6 1/2
Androscoogin, 44	Hope, 44	6 1/2
Ballou, 44	King Philip	11 1/2
Ballou, 54	Lane, 44	11 1/2
Boott, O. 44	Linwood, 44	7 1/2
Boott, E. 55	Lonsdale, 44	7 1/2
Boott, AGC, 44	Lonsdale cambric	10 1/2
Boott, R. 34	Langdon, GB, 44	9 1/2
Blackstone, AA 44	Langdon, 45	14
Chapman, X, 44	Masonville, 44	8
Conway, 44	Maxwell, 44	9 1/2
Cabot, 7-8	New York Mills, 44	8
Canoe, 34	New Jersey, 44	8
Domestic, 36	Pocasset, P. M. C.	7 1/2
Dwight Anchor, 44	Pocahontas, 44	7 1/2
Devon, 44	Slattery, 7-8	6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 44	Victoria, AA	9
Fruit of Loom, 7-8	Woodbury, 44	5 1/2
Fruit of the Loom	Whitinsville, 44	7 1/2
Gold Medal, 44	Whitinsville, 7-8	8 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8	Wamsutta, 44	10 1/2
Gilded Age	Williamsville, 36	10 1/2

SILKES.

Crown	17	Masonville TS	8
No. 10	12 1/2	Masonville S	10 1/2
Anchor	15	Lonsdale	16
Centennial	8	Nictory O	16
Blackburn	8	Nictory J	16
Avon	12 1/2	Nictory D	16
Lancaster	12 1/2	Victory K	2 1/2
Pocahontas	12	Phoenix A	19 1/2
Rd Cross	10	Phoenix B	10 1/2
Social Imperial	10	Phoenix XX	5

PRINTS.

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

FINE BROWN COTTONS.

Appleton A, 44	7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40	8
Boott M, 44	7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 36	7 1/2
Boston E, 44	7 1/2	Laconia B, 7-4	10 1/2
Continental C, 43	6 1/2	Lyman B, 40-in	10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in	8 1/2	Mass. BB, 44	5 1/2
Conestoga W, 44	6 1/2	Nashua E, 40-in	8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8	8 1/2	Nashua R, 44	7 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in	6	Nashua O, 7-8	6 1/2
Dwight X, 34	5 1/2	Newmarket N	6 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8	5 1/2	Pepperell E, 30-in	7 1/2
Dwight Z, 44	5 1/2	Pepperell B, 44	7 1/2
Ewig Star, 44	7	Pepperell O, 7-8	6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 30	5 1/2	Pocasset C, 34	6 1/2
Great Falls E, 44	6	Saranac C, 44	7 1/2
Harvard A, 44	6	Saranac E	9
Indian Orchard, 44	7 1/2		

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag, Persian	7 1/2	Renfrew, dress style	9 1/2
Amoskeag, 10-4	10 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co.	12 1/2
Bates	10 1/2	Bookford	12 1/2
Berkshire	6 1/2	dress styles	12 1/2
Glalloway checks	7 1/2	Slattery, dress	7 1/2
Glalloway checks	7 1/2	styles	7 1/2
Glalloway checks	7 1/2	White Mfg Co, stap	7 1/2
royal styles	8	White Mfg Co, fanc	8
Gloucester, new	7 1/2	White Manfg Co.	8
Gloucester, 7-8	7 1/2	styles	8
Plunket	7 1/2	Gordon	7 1/2
Lancaster	8	Greylock, dress	7 1/2
Langdale	7 1/2	styles	12 1/2

WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.

Androscoogin, 7-4	21	Pepperell, 10-4	27 1/2
Androscoogin, 8-4	23	Pepperell, 11-4	29 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4	20	Pequot, 7-4	21
Pepperell, 8-4	22 1/2	Pequot, 8-4	24
Pepperell, 9-4	25	Pequot, 9-4	27 1/2

HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 44	7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 44	7 1/2
Atlantic H, 44	7 1/2	Lawrence Y, 30	7
Atlantic D, 44	7 1/2	Lawrence LL, 44	5 1/2
Atlantic P, 44	7 1/2	Newmarket N	6 1/2
Atlantic LL, 44	5 1/2	Mystic River, 44	5 1/2
Adriatic, 36	7 1/2	Pequot A, 44	7 1/2
Augusta, 44	6 1/2	Piedmont, 36	6 1/2
Boott M, 44	6 1/2	Star A, 44	7 1/2
Boott FF, 44	7 1/2	Tremont CC, 44	5 1/2
Graniteville, 44	5 1/2	Utica, 44	9
Indiana Head, 44	7	Wachusett, 44	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, 44	14	Falls, XXX	15 1/2
Amoskeag, A	13	Falls, BB	11 1/2
Amoskeag, B	12	Falls, BBC	19 1/2
Amoskeag, C	11	Falls, awning	19
Amoskeag, D	10 1/2	Hamilton, FT, 32	12
Amoskeag, E	10	Hamilton, D	9 1/2
Amoskeag, F	9 1/2	Hamilton, H	9 1/2
Premium A, 44	17	Hamilton fancy	10
Premium B	16	Methuen A.A.	16
Extra 7-8	14 1/2	Methuen ASA	18
Gold Medal 44	15	Omega A, 7-8	11
CT 44	14 1/2	Omega A, 44	13
RC 7-8	14	Omega ACA, 44	14
BF 7-8	16	Omega SE, 44	27
AF 44	14	Omega A, 7-8	22
Cordis A, 32	14	Shetucket S&S	11 1/2
Cordis A, 32	15	Shetucket, S & W	12
Cordis No. 2	14	Shetucket, SFS	12
Cordis No. 3	13	Stockbridge	7
Cordis No. 4	11 1/2	Stockbridge frncy	8

GLAZED CAMBRICS.

Garner	5	Empire	4 1/2
Hookset	5	Washington	4 1/2
Red Cross	5	Edwards	5
Forest Grove	5	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
Everett blue	14	Warren AXA	12 1/2
Everett brown	14	Warren LB	12 1/2
Otis AXXA	12 1/2	Warren CC	10 1/2
Otis BB	11 1/2	York fancy	15

PAPER CAMBRICS.

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

WIGANS.

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

SPOOL COTTON.

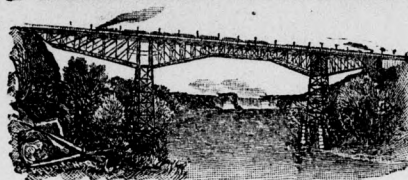
Brooks	50	Eagle and Phoenix	30
Clark's O.C.	55	Mills ball sewing	30
J. & P. Coats	55	Grech & Daniels	25
Williammantic 6 cord	55	Merricks	40
Williammantic 3 cord	40	Stafford	25
Charleston ball sew	30	Hall & Manning	25
ing thread	30	Holyoke	25

CORSET JEANS.

Armory	7 1/2	Kearsage	8 1/2
Androscoogin sat.	8 1/2	Naumkeag satteen	8 1/2
Canoe River	6	Pepperell bleached	8 1/2
Clarendon	6 1/2	Pepperell sat.	9 1/2
Hallowell plaid	6 1/2	Rockport	7
Ind. Orch. Imp.	7	Lawrence sat.	8 1/2
Laconia	7 1/2	Conegostat	7

## TIME TABLES.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL



#### The Niagara Falls Route.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
*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.	DEPART.
*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	

The New York Fast Line runs daily, arriving at Detroit at 11:59 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.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*Mail	9:15 a.m.
*Day Express	12:25 p.m.
*Night Express	9:35 p.m.
*Mixed	6:10 a.m.
*Daily	10:05 p.m.

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

#### NEWAYGO DIVISION.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mixed	4:00 a.m.
Express	3:50 p.m.
Express	8:10 a.m.
Express	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 Manistee.

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

J. B. MULLIKEN, General Manager.

#### Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	7:00 p.m.
Mail	9:35 a.m.



**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.  
**Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.**  
Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

President—Lester J. Rindge.  
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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—L. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.  
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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.

**The Drummer's Dream.**  
As I lazily sat by the hotel grate,  
Patiently waiting for "number eight"  
(Which was, as usual, three hours late),  
I fell asleep  
And had a dream  
So bright!  
Of Heaven. I thought in my dream  
Of that dreary Saturday night.  
I dreamed that in my desperation  
At the state of trade in Goobers' Station,  
I suicided, in sheer vexation,  
At hearing Jones,  
In nasal tones  
Say:  
"I like you and I like your goods,  
But I'm full up to-day."  
I thought I stood at the Golden Gate,  
When St. Peter said: "It's getting late  
For supper—at any rate  
I can't forego  
A bite or so,  
Pray,  
Phip, old boy, just take my keys,  
And tend the gate while I'm away."  
Now, business was good that particular  
night,  
And I "passed" lots of people whose papers  
were right.  
(Even an old "Soap Drummer," in spotless  
white).  
When I saw on the stair  
His placid glare,  
Lo!  
"Twas Jones, the old fraud, chief buyer  
Of the firm of Jones, Goobers & Co.  
He pushed to the front with a confident  
leer,  
Said, "I'm known and respected and have  
no fear  
Of rejection—so I'll just step in here."  
But said I, "Oh, no!  
You go below."  
Away!  
For I like you and I like your goods,  
But I'm full up to-day."

**PENCIL PORTRAITS—NO. 36.**

**C. H. Bayley, One of the Best Workers on the Road.**

Christopher H. Bayley was born at Hackney Road, London, England, March 22, 1844, and at the age of eleven was apprenticed to a groceryman, with whom he remained four years. He then came to Canada, settling at Bowmanville, where he engaged with Alex. McIntyre, continuing in the latter's employ until his failure four years later. He then went to Port Hope, where he entered the employ of Samuel Hatton. On the latter's retirement from business in 1862, he bought the stock and continued the business for two years, when he was burned out. A couple of months before this event, he was married to the lady who still shares his fortunes. Receiving an offer from J. & R. O'Neil & Co., wholesale grocers of Port Hope, to represent that house on the road, he accepted the position, and for four years paid regular visits to the grocery trade of northern Canada. He then went to Chicago, where for three years he carried on the contracting and building business, under the firm name of Brown, Bayley & Hayden. His next move was to establish a retail grocery business at Mt. Forest, Ill. Selling out two years later, he came to Grand Rapids, engaging in the same business at 586 South Division street, continuing in trade at that location for about three years. He then accepted the position of traveling representative for I. M. Clark & Co., with whom he remained for three years. Jan. 1, 1882, he engaged to travel for McKinley, Gilchrist & Co., of Chicago, terminating his engagement with them at the end of that year. He then went on the road for John Caulfield for a few months, and in September, 1883, made an engagement with the new house of Clark, Jewell & Co., with whom he still remains. His territory includes the towns along, and contiguous to, the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway, from this city to the Straits, and the Chicago and West Michigan Railway, from Grand Rapids to Big Rapids.

Mr. Bayley is a worker in the full significance of the word. He has made it a point through life to never neglect business for leisure, and much of his success as a salesman is due to "strict attention to business," coupled with a degree of persistence seldom witnessed in these days of push and bustle. To this latter quality, as well as to those other qualities which serve to win for him the respect and friendship of his trade, is to be attributed the standing he possesses as a traveler, a business man and a gentleman.

An enterprise has just been started at Albany, N. Y., that will be of interest to all manufacturers who use paper boxes. They make paper paper boxes directly from the pulp pressed into any shape or size you wish, and they can be furnished very cheap.

The ten plagues of a newspaper office are boro, poets, cranks, rats, cockroaches, typographical errors, exchange fiends, book canvassers, delinquent subscribers, and the man who always knows how to run the paper better than the editor does himself.

Beaumont & Collier, grocers at Hart, have dissolved, Mr. Collier succeeding.

**The Secret of Success in Paper.**  
From the Paper World.  
The remarkable development of the paper industry in the United States since 1860, and more particularly since the war, is coming to be a subject of frequent remark among business men. Paper is now as much of a king as cotton or iron, and its interests have assumed vast proportions, and have become world wide. A leading cause of this success has become increasing cheapness, to which many causes have contributed. A great deal of the paper used performs but one service, and much paper can be used because it is cheap. There is one thing to which public attention has never before been called, and that is the indisposition of paper manufacturers to do business upon a watered capital stock. Scores of companies could be mentioned whose actual capital far exceeds their certificates of stock. A most conspicuous instance of this is a company whose original capital has been continually added to out of profits until it has now increased probably thirteen fold, and yet the original capital stock has not been changed. This company has returned its original capital in profits many a year. Many other instances of a like nature, though of a less degree, are known to us. Disaster will overtake any business working upon watered capital stock and meeting the competition of honest stock. Paper manufacturing enterprises have steered clear of this. Another source of success has been the distribution of paper to consumers. It is apparent that a product, passing through many hands, must receive an accession of profit to its price at each transfer, and that the final price will be high and the sale of the article thereby restricted. The paper business has largely escaped this, also. Paper is sold to a great extent by the manufacturer directly to the consumer, without the intervention of even a drummer, and a corresponding cheapness characterizes prices. Any business will prosper that develops to these ultimate forms towards which all manufacturing businesses are tending.

**How To Say Bitter Things.**  
This is the way in which Mr. Robert Burdette, the genial humorist, crushes his journalistic enemies:  
Let me tell you how I write mean letters and bitter editorials, my boy. Some time, when a man has pitched into me and cut me up rough, and I want to pulverize him, and wear his gory scalp on my girdle, and hang his hide on my fence, I write the letter or editorial that is to do the business. I write something that will drive sleep from his eyes and peace from his soul for six weeks. Oh, I do hold him over a slow fire and roast him! Gall and aquafortis drip from my blistering pen. Then, I don't mail the letter, and I don't print the editorial. There's always time to crucify a man. The vilest criminal is entitled to a little reprieve. I put the manuscript away in a drawer. Next day I look at it. The ink is cold; I read it over and say, "I don't know about this. There's a good deal of bludgeon and bowie-knife journalism in that. I'll hold it over a day longer." The next day I read it again. I laugh and say, "Pshaw!" and I can feel my cheeks getting a little hot. The fact is, I am ashamed I ever wrote it, and hope that nobody has seen it, and I have half forgot ten the article that filled my soul with rage. I haven't been hurt, I haven't hurt anybody, and the world goes right along, making twenty-four hours a day, as usual, and I am all the happier. Try it, my boy.

**A Bad Start.**  
From the Richmond State.  
The moon is making a very bad beginning for 1885. It gets full twice this month.

The wholesale trade of St. Paul for the year 1884, in all articles of raw and manufactured goods, foots up \$60,400,000, and afforded direct employment to about 4,960 persons. As compared with previous years, the result may be generally stated as about 25 per cent. increase in the gross sales. Sixty-four new jobbing houses have been established, and the amount of additional capital invested is \$700,000, or closely approximating that amount.

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.

**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 ENOUGH TO FAIL.** Money returned if it does not cure. Price, 50c. Ask druggist for it. Sent free on receipt of price, 25 cts. Sample package free. WESTERN MEDICINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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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.

1760 **Clorillard's** 1885  
**Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs**  
**CLIMAX**  
ARE THE BEST  
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TRY THEM  
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**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  
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Eaglestons & Pattons PATENT Adjustable Ratchet Per Bracket Shelving Irons Creates a NEW ERA in STORE FURNISHING. It entirely supersedes the old style wherever introduced.  
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**WHIPS**  
—AND—  
**LASHES**  
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**ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED**

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**EATON, LYON & ALLEN,**  
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The only general jobbing house in Michigan in our line. Send for catalogues and terms.

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The Best Thing of the Kind Ever Invented. SURE TO SELL.  
A. T. Linderman, Manufacturer, Whitehall, Michigan.  
Send for sample dozen. 20x35, \$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.


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**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.

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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.

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Covered with Tin.  
  
**On the Market.**  
**The NEATEST THING**

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Woodenware, Twines and Cordage, Paper, Stationery, Kerosene and Machine Oils, Naptha and Gasoline.  
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CATALOGUE, PAMPHLET, AND WORK TURNISHED COMPLETE. ESTIMATES.  
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# Groceries.

## KEROSENE OIL.

Some Figures from the State Inspector's Forthcoming Report.

The increase in the consumption of illuminating oil in this State is almost marvelous. From 1877 to the close of the year 1884 the inspection of oil in Michigan has been as follows, figured in barrels:

1877	66,002
1878	77,574
1879	91,237
1880	94,804
1881	133,188
1882	133,670
1883	152,364
1884	178,383

The highest number of inspections for the past year has been in Detroit, a single Deputy Inspector there having inspected 44,966 barrels. Inspector Smith has received during the year as inspector fees \$23,189.53, and disbursed in salaries and expenses of deputies \$17,259.45. There will thus remain a surplus, when all other expenses are met, of not far from \$5,000, which amount will go into the State treasury. The retiring State Inspector will probably recommend some modifications of the law, but believes it to be a protection to life and property, and will oppose any attempt to abolish the law.

## Another Advantage of Selling Eggs by Weight.

Smith Barnes, general manager of the Hannah & Lay Mercantile Co., sends the *Retail Grocers' Advocate* the following communication relative to the article on "Weight vs. Count," recently published in *THE TRADESMAN*, and several other leading trade journals:

"Referring to your comment on my communication in *American Grocer* on 'purchase of eggs by weight,' I would say, in addition, in the purchase of eggs by count of the farmer there may be a very strong temptation on the part of the buyer, as he tallies out each dozen, to forget(?) to tally each half dozen as he counts them out, and in many cases advantage is, no doubt, taken of the producer in this way, as when the eggs are well mixed up with other lots there is no chance for reclamation on the part of the producer. If weighed out the chances for taking advantage are materially reduced, as well as the temptation to do so.

"I thoroughly concur with you in the very important necessity of having a national law establishing a uniform weight for the purchase and sale of all farm products. This would simplify all transactions very much and reduce to a minimum the temptation for fraud.

"I shall hail the day with great pleasure when these abuses are corrected and the reforms made by our law makers at Washington, in doing which they would be entitled to the gratitude of the entire producing world, and would be much more entitled to it than in frittering away their time on matters of less importance."

## The Grocery Market.

The grocery business has visibly improved during the past week, and the indications are that we shall have a good spring trade. Goods are beginning to move in various lines, notably canned goods, syrups, coffees and fish. Fish are sure to go higher and the present is a good time to buy. Teas are higher and the low grades are very scarce, so much so that we withdraw the 20 cent grade from our quotations, as none is to be had. Sugars have again advanced and the general opinion seems to be that they are not going back to former prices soon. Collections do not improve as much as could be wished, but as the business outlook further improves, they will undoubtedly resume the old level.

Seventeen Northwestern oatmeal millers have signified their intention of joining an association, or pool, for the purpose of maintaining prices at a fixed figure. While there is an active market and good demand, it is claimed that excessive competition among the mills has cut prices to so low a figure as to leave but little margin for profits.

Provisions have remained about steady. Country produce dealers have met with fair business during the week, there being a noticeable firmness in butter and cheese, and a better feeling as regards potatoes. Wheat has advanced 4c more, making a total advance of 8c within the past three weeks.

Confectionery is firmer on account of the advance in sugar, and an advance is expected. Fruits are easy, in consequence of the unfavorable weather. Peanuts have advanced 1/2c, and other nuts are easy, some kinds being lower.

## Another Celery Field.

From the Iowa National.

The Iowa celery growers having demonstrated that the soil of the Grand River bottoms will produce the finest celery in the world, it is remarkable that the thousands of acres of this land between Muir and Lowell have not been put to growing this palatable succulent. The prairie between Muir and Lyons is capable of producing tons of celery, and by reason of its being less liable to overflow, is much better adapted to growing it than that south of this city. Growers would never be at a loss for a market.

Onions cannot be kept well in a damp cellar. The secret of keeping onions is to have them thoroughly dry when they are put in the cellar, and keep them so. Also, keep cool. Onions that are not wanted until late winter or early spring may be stored in a dry loft and covered with a foot or more of hay or straw. In this position, if the weather is tolerably even, they will remain frozen all winter, and may be used as desired. They should not be thawed out until wanted.

## The Decline of the Oyster.

From the New York Tribune.

The United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries has, in his recent report, called the attention of Congress to the decline of the oyster. Beds which formerly produced forty-one bushels to the acre now produce but twenty-five bushels. Around New York sludge acid, too, is doing deadly work among the bivalves; and what with reckless depletion of the beds and corruption of the food supply, there is a gloomy outlook. At present, we consume five and a half millions of oysters annually. There is no doubt about the number, for Professor Baird and Lieutenant Winslow have counted them, and the connection of this vast mass of succulent bivalves with the prosperity, the material and moral health and progress of the country cannot be too strongly insisted upon. How closely the oyster is intertwined with all our deepest and holiest feelings; how indispensable it is to the proper carrying on of our politics, our commerce, our church festivals and our love-making, perhaps will never be appreciated until we have lost this intimate and most dear friend; until the face of the land is darkened, and the gaiety of the nation is eclipsed by the removal of the familiar and ubiquitous sign-boards which to-day carry cheer to the gloomiest heart, by their announcement of "Oysters in Every Style."

For what would America be without the oyster? A shudder would pass from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the sun-kissed shores of the Pacific, at this thought. Deprived of her favorite dainty, New York would be a "City of Dreadful Night." Sixth avenue and East Fourteenth street would echo no more with the shouts of the reveller. The burden of sustaining that region of nocturnal festivity would fall upon the clam, and he would sink under it, and perish amid the scorn of those whose digestive organs he had insulted by the offer of so inadequate and inelastic a substitution. Nor have we to evolve these alarming conclusions from our imagination. The sad experience of a sister nation confirms but too strongly our darkest apprehensions. A few years ago and the drumbeat of England was as ubiquitous as the tin horn of New Year's Day; her flag was upon every sea; her commerce was in every market; her pickles, pale ale and globe-trotters were thick as leaves in Vallombrosa; her diplomacy was successful; her colonies were contented; her policy, at home and abroad, was admired and respected.

But there came a day when her oyster beds no longer yielded as before. First, there was an oyster famine; then the oyster ceased to be accessible to the masses. And so, the decadence of England dated from that dreadful day. Since the disappearance of the oyster, nothing has gone right. We have all marked the rapid decline of that great Power. It is no wonder that the British press should have hailed the new year dejectedly. But while some ascribe the unhappy state of affairs to Gladstone and some to Free Trade, and some to other causes, it is clear to the unbiased observer that the oyster is at the bottom of all the trouble. And, with this example and warning before us, it behooves Congress to take prompt and adequate measures for the rehabilitation of our noble bivalve, and to guard zealously against the threatened extinction, which must involve, in its consummation, the disappearance of all that makes life worth living.

Annual Meeting of the State Salt Association.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Salt Association of Michigan was held at East Saginaw on the 15th. The report of the Secretary shows that the shipments in 1884 were 2,580,201 barrels and the sales 2,748,164 barrels, the sales being 343,000 barrels in excess of those in 1883. The average net price of the product to manufacturers was a trifle over seventy-five cents a barrel. Directors were elected as follows: W. R. Burt, W. J. Bartow, W. C. McClure, Jos. A. Whittier, E. Rust, G. F. Williams, L. W. Bliss, A. Miller, T. Cranage, Jr., H. W. Sage, J. L. Dolson, C. Malone, Greene Pack, G. W. Jenks, J. S. Thompson. The directors re-elected the old officers as follows: President, W. R. Burt; Vice-President, Albert Miller; Secretary, D. G. Holland; Treasurer, Thos. Cranage, Jr.

## A Thing of the Past.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

When sugar is dirt cheap it does not pay a grocer to put sand in it.

A cheese cutter has been patented by Messrs. Monroe W. Chapel and Eugene A. Reynolds, of Grand Blanc. The invention covers a rotatable block with a standard, a peculiar spring, and a knife actuated in a novel way, making an improved device for cutting sector-shaped pieces from a head of cheese conveniently and rapidly.

In a paper upon butterine, read before the Society of Arts, it is stated that in 1883 over 40,000 tons of that product were imported into England from Holland, the factories at Oss sending 150 tons a week. The latest improved butterine consists of oleomargarine, milk, vegetable oil, and real butter.

Oysters are reported to be good for dyspeptics. They never produce indigestion, and are preferred by invalids when all other food disagrees with them. Raw oysters are used by singers for hoarseness.

Florida oranges are selling at one cent apiece in Atlanta, the market being glutted with them. At least 30,000 oranges have spoiled there during the past week, owing to the warm weather and rain.

Coleman, the great mustard man, says that he has not made his fortune out of mustard eaten, but out of mustard wasted on plates.

## WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Whitefish, teas, sugars.		Good Carolina.		6 1/2	Java	6 1/2	
Declined—Raisins.		Prime Carolina.		6 1/2	Patna	6 1/2	
AXLE GREASE.		Choice Carolina.		6 1/2	Sea Foam	6 1/2	
Frazier No. 2.		50	Paragon.	25	Good Louisiana.	5 1/2	
Diamond.		60	Paragon, 25 lb pails	1 20	Broken.	5 1/2	
Modoc.		55			SAUERKRAUT.		
BAKING POWDER.		DeLand's pure.		5 1/2	Dwight's	5 1/2	
Arctic 4 lb cans.		75	Arctic 1 lb cans.	2 40	Taylor's G. M.	5 1/2	
Arctic 8 lb cans.		75	Arctic 5 lb cans.	2 120	S. B. & L.'s Best	5 1/2	
Arctic 1 1/2 lb cans.		1 40			Cap Sheaf.	5 1/2	
BLUING.		60 Pocket, F. F. Dairy.		2 40	SALT.		
Dry, No. 2.		doz.	25	28 Pocket.	2 30		
Dry, No. 3.		doz.	35	100 3 lb pockets.	2 60		
Liquid, 4 oz.		doz.	35	Saginar Fine.	98		
Liquid, 8 oz.		doz.	65	Diamond C.	1 60		
Arctic 4 oz.		gross	4 00	Standard Coarse.	1 50		
Arctic 16 oz.		doz.	12 00	Ashton, English, dairy, bu. bags.	80		
Arctic No. 1 pepper box.		doz.	2 00	Ashton, English, dairy, 4 bu. bags.	3 20		
Arctic No. 2		doz.	2 00	Higgins' English dairy bu. bags.	80		
Arctic No. 3		doz.	4 50	Rock, bushels.	28		
BROOMS.		Parisian, 1/2 pints.		62 00	SAUCES.		
No. 1 Carpet.		2 50	No. 2 Hurl.	1 75	Lee & Perrins Worcestershire, pints.	65 00	
No. 3 Carpet.		2 25	Fancy Whisk.	1 00	Lee & Perrins Worcestershire, 1/2 pts.	62 00	
No. 1 Parlor Gem.		2 75	Common Whisk.	75	Picadilly, 1/2 pints.	61 00	
No. 1 Hurl.					Pepper Sauce, red small.	60 75	
CANNED FISH.		Pepper Sauce, green.		60 90	Pepper Sauce, red large ring.	61 35	
Clams, 1 lb standards.		1 40	Pepper Sauce, green, large ring.	61 70	Catsup, Tomato, pints.	61 00	
Clams, 2 lb standards.		2 05	Catsup, Tomato, quarts.	61 00	Catsup, Tomato, quarts.	61 30	
Mackerel, 3 lb fresh standards, Erie.		1 20	Horseradish, 1/2 pints.	61 00	Horseradish, 1/2 pints.	61 30	
Cove Oysters, 1 lb standards.		1 05	Capers, French surfines.	62 25	Capers, French surfines, large.	62 50	
Cove Oysters, 1 lb black filled.		1 05	Olives, Queen, 16 oz bottle.	62 85	Olives, Queen, 27 oz bottle.	62 50	
Cove Oysters, 1 lb black filled.		1 05	Olives, Queen, 27 oz bottle.	62 50	Olives, Queen, 48 oz bottle.	62 00	
Lobsters, 1 lb picnic.		2 20	Olives, Queen, 48 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 64 oz bottle.	62 00	
Lobsters, 1 lb star.		2 20	Olives, Queen, 64 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 128 oz bottle.	62 00	
Lobsters, 2 lb star.		3 10	Olives, Queen, 128 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 256 oz bottle.	62 00	
Mackerel, 1 lb fresh standards.		1 00	Olives, Queen, 256 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 512 oz bottle.	62 00	
Mackerel, 3 lb fresh standards, Erie.		1 20	Olives, Queen, 512 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 1024 oz bottle.	62 00	
Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, 3 lb.		3 25	Olives, Queen, 1024 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 2048 oz bottle.	62 00	
Mackerel, 3 lb in Mustard.		3 25	Olives, Queen, 2048 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 4096 oz bottle.	62 00	
Mackerel, 3 lb broiled.		3 25	Olives, Queen, 4096 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 8192 oz bottle.	62 00	
Maine, 1 lb Columbia river.		1 50	Olives, Queen, 8192 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 16384 oz bottle.	62 00	
Salmon, 2 lb Columbia river.		2 60	Olives, Queen, 16384 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 32768 oz bottle.	62 00	
Salmon, 1 lb Sacramento.		1 35	Olives, Queen, 32768 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 65536 oz bottle.	62 00	
Sardines, domestic 1/2s.		64 1/2	Olives, Queen, 65536 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 131072 oz bottle.	62 00	
Sardines, domestic 1/4s.		14 1/2	Olives, Queen, 131072 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 262144 oz bottle.	62 00	
Sardines, imported 1/2s.		20	Olives, Queen, 262144 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 524288 oz bottle.	62 00	
Sardines, imported 1/4s.		20	Olives, Queen, 524288 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 1048576 oz bottle.	62 00	
Sardines, imported 1/2s, boneless.		32	Olives, Queen, 1048576 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 2097152 oz bottle.	62 00	
Sardines, Russian, kegs.		2 75	Olives, Queen, 2097152 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 4194304 oz bottle.	62 00	
Trout, 3 lb brook.		2 75	Olives, Queen, 4194304 oz bottle.	62 00	Olives, Queen, 8388608 oz bottle.	62 00	
CANNED FRUITS.		Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., wrapped.		64 20	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Apples, 3 lb standards.		93	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Apples, galons, standards, Erie.		2 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Blackberries, standards.		1 05	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Blackberries, Erie.		1 45	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Cherries, Erie, red.		1 30	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Cherries, Erie, white.		1 30	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Cherries, French Brandy, quarts.		2 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Damsons.		1 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Egg Plums, standards.		1 40	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Gooseberries, Kraft's Best.		1 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Green Gages, standards, 2 lb.		1 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Green Gages, Erie.		1 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Peaches, Brandy.		3 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Peaches, Extra Yellow.		2 40	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Peaches, standards.		1 75 1/2	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Pie Peaches, Kensett's.		1 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Pineapples, standards.		2 20	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Pineapples, standards.		1 70	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Pineapples, Golden Drop.		1 45	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Quinces.		1 45	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Raspberries, Black, Erie.		1 45	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Raspberries, Red, Erie.		1 35	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Strawberries, Erie.		1 30	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Whortcherries, McMurry's.		80	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
CANNED FRUITS—CALIFORNIA.		Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.		64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Apricots, Lusk's.		2 60	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Egg Plums.		2 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Grapes.		2 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Green Gages.		2 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
CANNED VEGETABLES.		Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.		64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Asparagus, Oyster Bay.		3 25	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Beans, Lima, standard.		1 20	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Beans, String, Erie.		90	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Beans, Lima, standard.		80	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Beans, Stringless, Erie.		90	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Beans, Stringless, Boston Baked.		1 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Corn, Erie.		1 60	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Corn, Red Seal.		1 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Corn, Acme.		1 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Corn, Revere.		1 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Corn, Canadian.		1 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Mushrooms, French, 100 in case.		22 25	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Peas, French, 100 in case.		23 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Peas, Marfatto, standard.		1 70	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Peas, Benger.		90	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Peas, early small, sifted.		1 80	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden.		1 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Squash, Erie.		1 25	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Succotash, standard.		1 20	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Tomatoes, Red Seal.		1 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
CHOCOLATE.		Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.		64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Boston.		36	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Raisins, Vienna Sweet.		23	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Runkles.		35	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
COFFEE.		Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.		64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Green Rio.		116 1/4	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Green Java.		106 1/2	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Green Mocha.		136 1/2	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Roasted Rio.		176 1/2	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Roasted Java.		236 1/2	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Roasted Mar.		176 1/2	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Roasted Mocha.		236 1/2	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
CORDAGE.		Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.		64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
72 foot Jute.		1 15	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
60 foot Jute.		1 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Bloaters, Smoked Yarmouth.		80	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Cod, whole.		4 65 1/2	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Cod, Boneless.		5 67 1/2	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Cod, pickled, 1/2 bbls.		3 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Halibut.		2 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Herring, 1/2 bbls.		2 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Herring, Scaled.		2 60 1/2	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Herring, Holland.		50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Mackerel, No. 1, 1/2 bbls.		50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Mackerel, No. 1, 12 lb kits.		40	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Mackerel, No. 1, shore, 1/2 bbls.		40	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Mackerel, No. 1, shore, kits.		65	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Mud, 1/2 bbl.		4 25	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Trout, No. 1, 1/2 bbls.		4 25	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Trout, No. 1, 12 lb kits.		85	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
White, No. 1, 1/2 bbls.		6 75	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
White, Family, 1/2 bbls.		6 75	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
White, No. 1, 10 lb kits.		65	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
White, No. 1, 12 lb kits.		1 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.		Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.		64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
Jennings' 2 oz.		1 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
" 4 oz.		1 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
" 6 oz.		2 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
" 8 oz.		3 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
" No. 2 Taper.		1 25	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
" No. 4.		1 75	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
" 1/2 pint round.		4 50	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
" 1.		9 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
" No. 8.		3 00	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	
" No. 10.		4 25	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.	64 10	Old Country, 80 bars, 80 lbs., unwrapped.</		



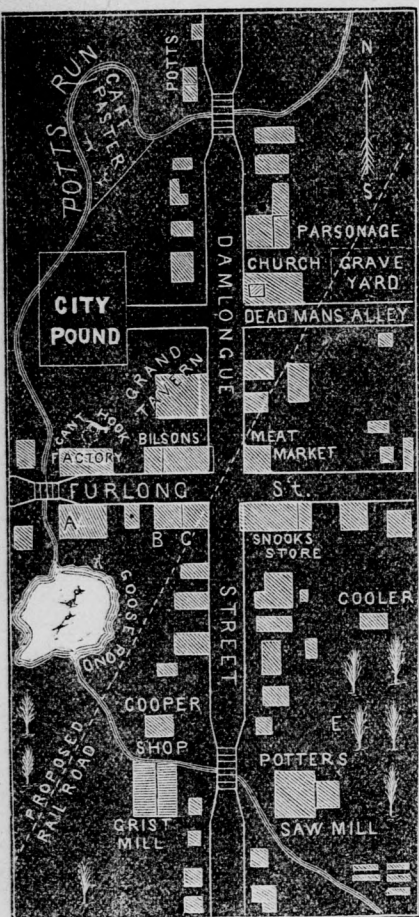




# The Michigan Tradesman.

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.

## CANT HOOK CORNERS.



SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

Slaughtering Prices—Protective Organization—Burglaries for Advertising Purposes.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, Mich., Jan. 19, '85.

Mister editor of THE TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—Since I got to be a literary feller, I find I am getting to be quite notorious. Lots more drummers come to see me then afore and I have a sort of idea that the widders are slily on the increase too. But the latter may be a mistake on my part.

You remember what some old patryark said to Sampson, don't you? He says: "Beware of Vidders, Sammy; Beware of Vidders." Well Sampson did not heed this sage advice and so he got took in and done for. That has been the way with men ever sense them old Bible times; you may warn 'em, and warn 'em, and still a pair of bright eyes, thrown up at a feller in just the right shape, from among a lot of banged and frizzled hair, on the head of a nice widder, will just do the bizness for a poor son of Adam and brake him all up every day in a week. At least, this is in accordance with my observations up to date.

Mister Stowe, do you know any chap in Grand Rapids by the name of Manfeld, or some such name? If you do, send him up hear on a pleasure trip. There is a lot of us fellers up in about Cant Hook Corners that wants to interview him with a shot gun and a bucket of tar. Potter says he will contribet a piller for the good of the coss.

I am not certain that the above named man is responsible, in fact I understand he haint, from traveling men from your city; but, there is certainly a sort of preudice agin him up this way. It is all on account of a little mutual insurance snap we got into unbeknown to ourselves. But I will tell you further perticlerers in my next.

We have formed a new society up in this county during the past week. It is named THE NORTHERN DEALERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

We have only met once, at Grumbleton, and organized by electing officers. We have not transacted any business yet, but the desire is to protect ourselves agin this everlastin' cuttin' of prices by which some dealers makes dum fools of themselves. Now, there is Bilson on tother corner. He put 3 lb. peaches down to 20 cents. It made me mad and I cut 'em to 19. He fell to 18. I got madder and went down to 17 and gave a cromo with each can. As I paid \$2.00 a dozen for 'em and frate, I did not make much, but I done a big bizness. Then Bilson put down soothing syrup and porus plasters to 20. I follered suit and came at him with mandrake pills and rat killer. He saw me and went one better, with 13 brands of corn exterminaters. I took a look at my hand and raised him clean out of his boots by slappin caliker to 4 cents, sugar and tea 1 cent below cost and can'd corn and suker-terash at 10 cents.

By this time all the dealers at Grumbleton, Slabtown, Pine Holler, Rockyford and other near towns took a hand in the game, becous us fellers was a takin their traid away and the consequence is that traid has been demoralized all about hear and we had to do something to stop the trouble. 28 dealers has joined already. Stovenslacker, of Slabtown, would not jine. He sais he can run his own business.

He has got two stores now. He only had one awhile ago, but he got a good chance to sell it and so he let it go. The gent paid him extra for the "good will," but Stovenslacker knew a trick to fix that. What does he do but take the money and stick in two smaller stores stocked with same kind of goods, one on each side of the said aforesaid party of the second part.

The effect of this brilliant peice of stratagy was to make traid pretty poor all along the line, but more espeshally in the two lit-

tle new stores. Mr. S. kept a small boy trottin' from one to tother in order to make one stock do for both stores, but even then traid was so slack that I gess he must a went under if he hadden't happened to been burgled just then.

One of the late Governor's "ticket of leave men" went into one of the store onenight after bizness ours and gobbled 4 boxes of Oleomargett cigars, 3 boxes axel grease, 5 Boxes pills, 1 Box corn plasters and a nursing bottle. Of course, all the surroundin' newspapers had a full account of it and it was such a good advertisement and so many folks come to "just see the hole the burgler burgled throw," that traid pickt up so he was doin a livin' business.

Ever sense this, Mister Stovenslacker has been burgled once a month reglar, threw the same old hole, and the newspapers in this seeshun all keep the head lines set up and tied with a string, ready to set in under the head of thrilling local news

### ANOTHER DARRING ROBBERY.

Stovenslacker's Store Burgled—Full Particulars.

This makes a neat item for the papers and no harm done. Some envious people that never like to see other folks get ahead any, are mean enuff to hint that Mr. S. has hired a burgler by the year to burgle him. But I don't take no stock in such yarns.

By the way, I have ben at work for the past weak, trying to get up some appropriate poetry to complment the widder. If I succeed it will appear in the Grumbleton Grab-bag mostly likely, or els in the waist basket.

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

### Second Assessment.

Rockford Mich., Jan. 17, 1885.

To the Editor of THE TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—Would you please answer in your valuable paper as short as possible and not print my full name, if I must pay the full amount of the assessment of Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co. I was a member to Sept. 1, 1884, and paid the assessment last January. It looks to me as if this assessment, of \$30, sent me on January 3, is for the full year. I know that I have to pay to September, but I do not think that I ought to be obliged to pay for the full year. You would oblige me very much by answering what to do.

Yours very truly,  
A. T.

THE TRADESMAN has thoroughly investigated the above inquiry and finds that there is no other alternative for its Rockford subscriber but to pay the amount assessed. It appears that the losses of 1883 aggregated about \$20,000, which amount was accordingly assessed. Only about \$14,000 of this amount was collected, and a re-assessment has been ordered to make up the deficiency.

### Advantages of Good Temper.

It is always good policy to keep one's temper. As often as temper is lost, a degree of influence is lost with it; and, while the former may be recovered, the latter is lost forever. The politician who allows himself to get angry in that capacity—whatever may be the provocation—does his cause an injury which his soundest argument will hardly repair. Just so with men of all professions, and with men of no profession. If they would be able to exert a sway in their sphere, they must learn to keep cool. Who ever listened to a discussion in which one party went raving mad, while his companion maintained his composure, without having his sympathies enlisted with the latter, even though, in the beginning, his prejudice might have been in favor of the former? It is commonly conceded, and with a good share of reason, that he who exhibits the more coolness will have the better share of an argument.

James Van Vleet, assignee for R. E. Farum, who recently failed at Flint, writes THE TRADESMAN that Farum's total liabilities are \$22,074.46, of which \$4,800 is secured. His total assets are \$15,020 of which \$10,220 is his stock of jewelry, sewing machines, sporting goods and stationery, and \$4,800 is in sewing machine notes, worth from 25 to 50 cents on the dollar.

Dr. J. B. Evans—Since you insist upon an unbiased opinion of your new play, we are compelled to characterize it as Mark Twain does his new book, to which he refers as follows: "Persons attempting to find a motive in this narrative will be prosecuted; persons attempting to find a moral in it will be banished; persons attempting to find a plot in it will be shot."

W. T. Lamoreaux and Geo. N. Davis & Co. are now pleasantly settled in Lamoreaux's new building at 71 Canal street. W. T. Lamoreaux will continue his seed business, and Geo. N. Davis & Co., in addition to their grain trade, will carry on a general commission and brokerage business.

A Traverse City correspondent writes THE TRADESMAN that the question of a local organization of the merchants of that place is being agitated there, and that considerable interest is manifested in the matter.

Amos. Turner has bought the stock of E. S. Porter, Cook & Son, at Lansing, and will add groceries to his other business.

### Potatoes Wanted.

I will pay the highest market price for choice Rose, Burbanks and White Star potatoes delivered on board cars at any point south of Cadillac. Correspondence solicited.  
O. W. BLAIN.

## 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.

## 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—

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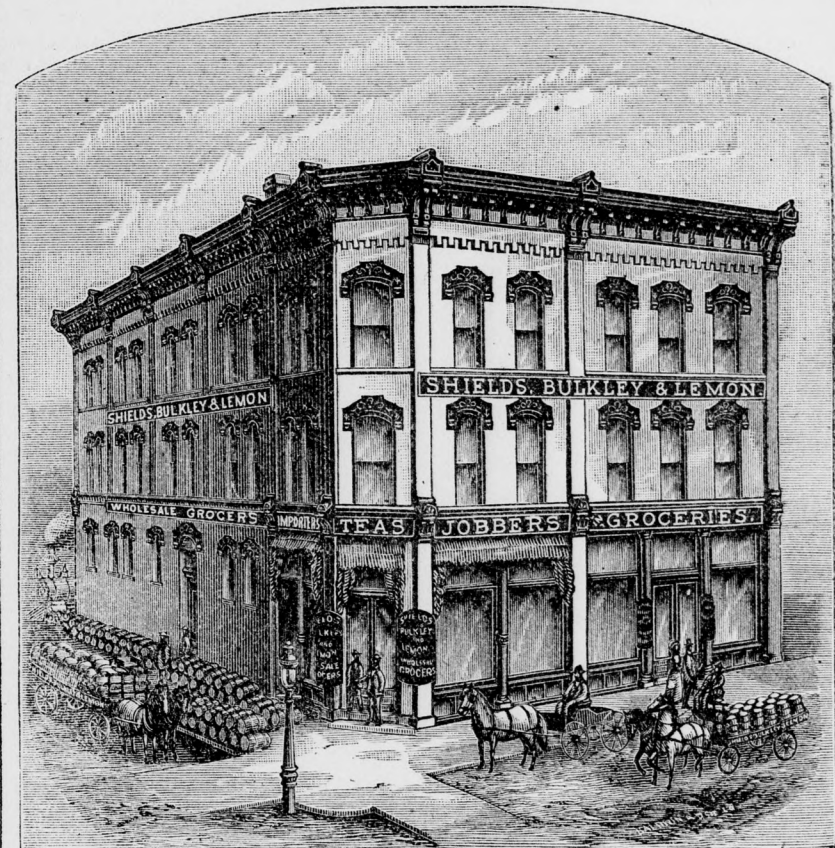
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