

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885.

NO. 74.

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.

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STATE AGENTS,
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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.

SEEDS
We carry a full line of Seeds of every variety, both for field and garden. Parties in want will do well to write or see the
GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO.
71 CANAL STREET.

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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.

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.

Van's Magic Oil,

KING OF COLDS
KING OF PAINS.
Indemnity Diseases.

For Sale by F. Brundage & Co., Muskegon;
Hazelton, Perkins & Co., Grand Rapids; H. Walsh & Son, Holland. Manufactured by N. G. VANDERLINDE, Muskegon.

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.

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ADDRESS
HENRY OTIS,
IMPORTER, NEW ORLEANS

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,
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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.

The Charge of Adulteration.

"Half a cup, half a cup, Half a cup onward!" Thus at the breakfast Old Knock'em-Stiff thundered. "Forward the album bread!" Slice it up this!" he said. All were as still as death—Boards a hundred.

"Forward the album bread!" Some grinned at what he said, Some thought he blundered. Theirs not to make reply, Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to eat and die— Noble one hundred!

Old maid to right of him, Small boy to left of him, Hostess in front of him, Looked wild and wondered. What on earth ails the maid? Why is the boy afraid? "When shall burnt peas From this coffee be sundred?"

"Sugar of white terrance, Pickles of copper green, Oleomargarine!" Then each the fun heard. Boldly he spoke and well, Jaws like the mouth of hell, When they were sundred.

Old maid to right of him, Small boy to left of him, Hostess in front of him, Volleyed and thundered. Right through their lines he broke, Boards knew twas no joke. Cheap clerk and dunder Reeled from his awful stroke Shattered and sundred: Then they came back, but not, Not the whole hundred.

Many the bills they paid, O, the wild charges made! The landlady powdered, Honor the break they made; Honor old Knock'em-Stiff, One of a hundred!

AMONG THE PINES.

Incidents of a Trip to a Lumber Camp— No. 3.
Chas. Ellis in the Current

As the working force of the men depends upon the amount of food they can assimilate, and as that in turn depends largely upon the cooking, the kitchen should be an important consideration. It is wastefulness in every sense of the term to furnish food that is not so prepared as to furnish the greatest amount of nutriment at the smallest outlay of power on the part of the consumer for its digestion. Every contraction of stomach and heart for digestion of food is so much use of muscular energy withdrawn from the supply of force available for manual labor; for intellectual labor, also, if the statement be given its full application. But, without wishing to disparage the skill of camp cooks, careful observation obliges me to say that, in my opinion, this branch of the work, while being most important, is apt to be most neglected. Yet the men are not apt to complain. In fact, I find in all respects more stoicism about these men of the woods than I have ever seen among the more favored men of "society" in general. If they are served with half-cooked food they swallow what they want of it and let the native strength of the body finish the cooking in the stomach. They call their food "chuck," and the appropriateness of the name is at once ludicrously apparent to the stranger who watches them eating. In fact, it is scarcely correct to say that they eat, as the term is generally understood. They literally *chuck* their food; and it would be more correct to say of them at the table, using their own unique term, that they are "chucking" than that they are "eating." When a meal is ready the cook opens the door and calls and the men rush in with a silent, grim, determined energy that is suggestive of a gathering of old soldiers in the banquet rooms of Valhalla. The secret of this is that the men all wear rubbers or "parks," and so move over the floor without noise; and the eagerness with which they crowd forward, bareheaded, with swinging arms, and legs striding far, and all without a sound, almost makes the beholder wonder if he has not by some mistake got down into the wrong place. Hungry men are reticent. The sensation of hunger overpowers all social sense and reverts civilization for the time to savagery. These men march in and seat themselves at the tables without a word. If there were only one table and food enough for a dozen of them, they would, it is easy to see, scramble and fight for it like savages, and the strongest one among them, that is, the greatest bully and glutton, would be elected chief. But there is plenty, as they know, and so each goes to his place, loads his plate and begins chucking without ceremony. For five minutes you hear nothing but the incessant clashing and clattering of knives and forks against tin plates, and see nothing but the upward jerk of a hundred hands and the downward bob of fifty heads as, midway, the well-trained jaws, agape, are catching the chuck on the fly! By that time the stomach has got fairly to work, the sensation of hunger is relaxing its grip, the social instincts begin to exert themselves again, the savages are once more becoming civilized. Here and there you hear them talking. Quip and quirk are on the wing, contentment is in the air. In five minutes more the place has become jovial and the more skillful chuckers are leaving the room with pipe and tobacco in hand, to finish the meal with the inevitable smoke. Then off to work, and a repetition of the scene at the next meal.

It would be difficult to find a more perfect illustration of the automatism of man than these campers afford. They are well-developed physically and have good average heads. But their work requires no mental

action. Once the youth has learned the routine of the work he has no farther use for his brain as far as his labor is concerned. He does it day in and out in the same way, with as little thought or care as the horses feel that work with him. Foremen and bosses think, fret, worry at bad weather and accidents, and devise new methods by which they can improve upon present labor, but the workman never. Indeed, if he can by any playful or grim exercise of his muscular strength break the tools with which he works, he seems to derive satisfaction from looking at the pieces; but perhaps the secret is to be found in the fact that he must go to the "shop" for another, which gives him an opportunity to drop in at the kitchen and get a "bit of chuck." In the intervals of work, at noon and particularly at night, are his moments of intellectual activity, and the effort then made is almost always for the production of "fun." Consequently one finds many of these men remarkably ready in joke and repartee, with a vocabulary quite unique and peculiar to themselves. As long as they are not drinking, the roughest of fun and play, and they are generally rough and vulgar, is taken in good nature and returned in their own coin. Their literary tastes rally around such sheets as the *Police Gazette* and such books as the average nickel and dime novels; they want fighting, blood and murder in their mental diet, and this because from their childhood they have, generally speaking, been accustomed to nothing better than such wretched publications afford. Yet they are as easy-going, good-natured, merry lot of fellows as one could find. They do not grumble even at hard lot. One may be half-killed in an accident, yet he takes it with a stolid indifference that suggests the endurance of the philosopher. Savage and *savant* come close together. I have never heard one of them complain of the "chuck," although that is a sensitive subject with most men, except that it was hard to eat it frozen, with the mercury at twenty degrees below zero, and no hot drink to thaw out their throats after they had "got the stuff down!" At the table they take what is set before them, asking no questions, not for conscience sake, since they are not much agitated in that direction, but because they are schooled to make no fuss about enduring what can't be cured. The proof of the pudding is the eating of it, says the old adage; but it is my experience that the eating of much that passes for pudding, as well as other dishes, without protest and rebellion, is as often evidence of charity, resignation, long-suffering and slow-to-wrath capacity on the part of the eater as it is of skill in the cook.

Salt meat, often half-boiled, potatoes ditto, fried pork stuck fast in half-cold pork grease; good fresh beef ruined forever here and hereafter by being fried while swimming in pork fat; fresh beef boiled and served without seasoning of any kind; beans that are sometimes scooped from barrel to boiler and so "baked" without change of water or vessel—a deed against which every Boston stomach must rise in protest;—bean soup served with the beans so hard that they will break between your teeth, and the water as clear as when the work begun, but with its transparency a trifle obscured by bits of broken cracker that seem to float and sail around their iron-bound coast singing

A life on the ocean wave;— hot soda biscuit, a spoonful of flour to a quart of soda, it seemed to me, very short with oceans of lard; mince pies of hashed beef and pork, salt and fresh, dried apples, with molasses to suit, and raisins thrown in to support the crust that is made of chilled pork fat sprinkled with flour; tea that is boiled down, filled up and boiled again, and kept boiling from meal to meal, dished out from the boiler, grounds and all, into measures that are half-filled with cold or lukewarm water, and drank from tin cups whose inner surfaces are coated with the brown and dirty-looking sediment of the over-boiled tea, without sugar or milk—all this sort of thing "the boys" endure from day to day with an amiability that would make New England dyspeptics miserable with envy. But it must not be understood that camp cooks are without skill. They are often good cooks. Most of them can make excellent yeast bread, which is, after all, the staff of life. But there is so much work to be done, and only the one man, with one or, at most, two choicest hands to assist him, that much of it must be hurried over and slighted. From four in the morning until eight or later at night, the cook must be on duty, the season through. "Mike," our French cook, is as good as they average. He is active and industrious, and will cut more meat, in his way, dish up more potatoes, hash, fried pork, stewed steak, soda biscuit, baked beans, etc., in five minutes than any other man I ever saw at work, and the way he will place and arrange dishes on a table is luminous with dexterity. The boys like him, too, for he is always making them welcome with a favorite song that runs in this wise:

Come into my cabin, old bummer, And a shelter I'll give unto thee; I'll make you a bed in the corner Where you may lie snug as a flea. I'll give you a drink from my bottle, And there you may sleep until day. I can't turn against you, old bummer, Let people use me as they may.

IMMATURE VENTURES.

Some of the Evils Resulting from Business Inexperience.

The great race for sudden wealth which all the inhabitants of the country are engaged in, from the time they leave the cradle till they return to Mother Earth, gives birth to a most prolific crop of immature business men, or ambitious youths who aspire to be classed in that category. There are thousands of callow youths to be met with every day, who, having scorned to learn a trade, whose business education consists of having been office boys or clerks in somebody's business house, feel that they are entirely competent to manage a business enterprise of their own, if they can only get the opportunity. Frequently some indulgent relative furnishes one of these with a small amount of capital as a basis of credit, and forthwith he launches out as a full-fledged business man, duly established in mercantile pursuits. His name is inscribed in large gilt letters on signs, doors and windows, his store fixtures are costly and attractive, his stock is abundant and his liabilities proportionate. This ambitious youth is apt to think that it devolves upon him to revolutionize the particular line of business in which he is engaged; that all his competitors are old fogies, and do not know their business. In short, he is so inflated with his own importance that he proposes to carry the world by storm, to do business according to new methods, and to acquire a fortune in short order. Lacking experience, untrained in careful business methods, he expects show and splurge to compensate for the judgment and discretion that come with age and experience, and that bluster and "cheek" will win the confidence of the public. He is a living illustration of the saying that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." His folly and his ignorance soon bring him to grief, and in a remarkably short time the name of this ambitious youth figures in that column of the daily paper wherein are recorded the "business embarrassments," in connection with the name of the individual whom he has designated as his assignee. And so this young man, before he has mastered the rudiments of business, finds that his ambitious schemes have resulted in failure, and that instead of having conquered fortune in a few months, he has assumed the role of a bankrupt and must go through life with this cloud hanging over him.

Every branch of business can point to numerous examples of this kind, and has abundant cause to grieve over the confidence it has placed in these immature business men. They come from the bench, from the sales counter, from the book-keeper's desk, from the ranks of the commercial travelers; from any station, in fact, that gives them a superficial insight into the business without affording them an opportunity to grasp that comprehensive knowledge of details that is essential to success. Frequently these oversmart young men rely upon the knowledge they have acquired while in the employ of another of that employer's customers for their success; they are apt to think that because they have sold goods for Smith & Brown, and made the acquaintance of their patrons while so doing, that these patrons will follow them when they set up for themselves. They forget that, as salesmen, they had behind them the capital and reputation of Smith & Brown; that these are what brought custom to that firm, and are the qualifications that will retain it. When a customer goes to Smith & Brown to buy goods, he does so because of his confidence in the integrity of those gentlemen, and it is immaterial to him what salesman is assigned to the task of showing him goods; he knows that the salesman is acting under instructions from Smith & Brown, and if he happens to be an agreeable fellow, they are credited with good sense in surrounding themselves with desirable assistants. It is the height of presumption in these subordinates to think that because they make a favorable impression on a customer, he will transfer his patronage from an old established house to him the moment he starts in business. How many men we have heard boast that they controlled the business of their employers, and what lamentable failures they have made when thrown upon their own resources. An instance of this kind occurred with an old house in a neighboring city. A young man was taken into their employ more as an act of charity than because they needed him; he made himself useful, became popular in the trade, was promoted by degrees and was eventually in receipt of a handsome salary; he became inflated with his own conceit, and finally demanded as a condition of remaining that he should be admitted to the firm. His request was treated as presumptuous, whereupon he left, confident of his ability to find another place immediately and so take away his old employers' patrons. He has been looking for a situation for two years and has not found it yet; he sees his mistake, but his old place has been filled and he would be glad of any employment. Self-conceit is a common fault with young men, and one that leads so many of them to branch for themselves when they should be receiving careful business training in some established house.

We allege no objection against either youth

or reasonable ambition; it is not a crime to be young, and it is highly commendable in youth to aspire to fill the positions wherein their elders have been successful. It is simply against bumptious presumption that we protest; those unwarranted and unreasonable ambitions that result in giving us so many immature business men. The great evil hanging over the rising generation is a lack of thoroughness. Young men are too readily content with superficial knowledge and mediocrity; too prone to trust to luck rather than their own industry; without sufficient education to admit them to the learned professions, knowing no trade, yet dependent upon their own exertions for a livelihood, they take up chance employment for a time, changing their occupation according to circumstances, but half the time doing service in the great army of the unemployed. One reason for this is the obstacles thrown in the way of boys learning trades by the trades unions; another is the lack of technical training schools. There are many boys employed as messengers, office boys, etc., who are obliged to work, who would be glad to learn trades if they had the opportunity, but who, lacking this, struggle along with such employment as they can get, neither being mechanics nor business men, but involuntary incompetents.

These are some of the causes that tend to give the country such an abundant crop of immature business men, leading to so many failures and embarrassments. The abuse of the credit system must share in this responsibility, holding out, as it does, temptations to this class of incompetents to set up for themselves. Apparently the only remedy for this is the better instruction of boys and young men. They should be taught to be thorough and competent in some one thing, and that by industry and perseverance alone they can hope to win success; also, that success cannot be expected in a day or a year, but that continued pertinacity is necessary to its accomplishment. Every parent or employer who has any control over young men or boys, should use his influence to have them accept a thorough technical training for something useful, and not leave them to fight the battle of life in that hap-hazard way that has brought so many to grief.

A Singular and Dangerous Counterfeit.

A very dangerous counterfeit of the American five-dollar piece was recently sent to the United States Mint at San Francisco for examination. In size and weight and general execution it was a very close resemblance—so much so that several parties in the coin-er's department, in the mint, at first pronounced the coin genuine. The color was like that of gold coin alloyed with silver. The legend, "In God We Trust," on close examination, was not quite so distinct as the genuine coin. In all other respects the die was perfect, even to the small "S" for San Francisco, under the head. When broken, the coin disclosed the fact that it was a double counterfeit, it having been made to do duty as a counterfeit four-plaster piece, of the late Philippine Islands. Pulling off a plating on both sides, the words, "Las Hispanas," and the devices of that coin were distinctly seen. When assayed it was found that the original piece was of native platinum. The plating to raise the weight from four to five dollars, or to make the difference between the Manila and American coin, was an alloy of silver and copper. This had been electrolytically washed with gold. The whole was so nicely calculated as to make the specific gravity of gold, and the ring of the coin was perfect. The probability is this coin is but one of a large number; that it was manufactured somewhere where labor is cheap, say Hong Kong; that, either from detection or some other cause, a quantity of the first counterfeit was left on hand, and was utilized by increasing the size and restamping with an American die. Whatever may be the history, it is a dangerous counterfeit, and dealers everywhere should be on the look out for duplicates of the spurious coin.

The Commission Merchant.

To a person engaged in almost any other business the daily task of the commission merchant seems not to differ in difficulty from that of other men. This vague surmise, however, is far from correct. More than any other man has he his difficulties. He must suit two opposite extremes, and to do this must exercise not alone rare patience, but great tact and policy. The main care he must exercise is, to so dispose of commodities as to suit the producers in the price he gets and the purchaser in the article.

When a lady once asked Turner, the celebrated English painter, what his secret was, he replied, "I have no secret, madam, but hard work." It would be well if some of the drones in business life could learn the painter's secret. It has been said, that one-third of the world carry the other two-thirds. Drones are seen everywhere—along every thoroughfare.

It having been announced that a London scientist was trying to produce cats without tails, the Philadelphia *Leader* suggests that the experimenter will be a greater benefactor by producing the tails without the cat. The writer had evidently heard a discussion on his back yard fence, the night before.

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.
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.
Treasurer—Wm. Sears.
Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurer, ex-officio: O. A. Ball, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.
Audit Committee—L. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.
Transportation Committee—Samuel Sears, Geo. B. Dunton, Amos S. Musselman.
Insurance Committee—John G. Shields, Arthur Meigs, Wm. T. Lamoreaux.
Manufacturing Committee—Wm. Cartwright, E. S. Pierce, C. W. Jennings.
Annual Meeting—Second Wednesday evening of October.
Regular Meetings—Second Wednesday evening of each month.

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, Vice-President, ex-officio: Chas. S. Robinson, Jas. N. Bradford and W. G. Hawkins.
Election Committee—Geo. H. Seymour, Wallace Franklin, W. H. Downs, Wm. B. Edwards and D. S. Haugh.
Boards Committee—Stephen A. Sears, Wm. Boughton, W. H. Jennings.
Regular Meetings—Last Saturday evening in each month.
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, February 23, at "The Tradesman" office.

An Eastern exchange thus quaintly expresses a trite fact: "A manufacturer or jobber without a specialty is as lonesome as a school-house without children."

The resumption of business at the Bangor furnace—which has been idle since October, 1883—is significant, as a sure indication of the improved condition of the iron market. The renewal of activity incident to the industry will tend to give Bangor a business boom which the merchants of that place will appreciate.

Soliman Snooks completes, in this week's paper, the recital of the incidents attending his recent visit to Grand Rapids. His letter for next week, which has arrived ahead of its usual time, is the wittiest of the series, so far, and will be appreciated at its full worth by traveling men in general and all secret society men in particular.

Retail druggists have reason to regard the failure of the Campton plan with sincere regret, as it is a calamity to the trade. While the system favored the large manufacturer and extensive dealer, its benefits were also felt by the smaller ones. The abandonment of the plan leaves the trade without any protection against the cutters, either inside or outside the ranks of the profession.

THE TRADESMAN is in receipt of a communication from Lamont, which would have appeared this week, had the writer's name accompanied the same. It is a rule in all well-regulated printing offices to insist upon the real name of every contributor—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith—and THE TRADESMAN cannot break over such a time-honored custom.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the disappearance of the croakers. Two months ago the newspapers were surfeited with allusions to the depression in business, business men talked discouragingly from morning till night and farmers were grumbling about their taxes. Since that time the situation has changed. Taxes have been paid, business men have adopted different tactics, and the only allusions to the depression made in the newspapers are the references to reviving prosperity. This state of affairs is a sure indication that the crisis has been reached, and that the country has taken a long step forward in the right direction.

The Insurance Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange has now an excellent opportunity to show the strength of the organization by championing the Hampton Insurance bill, now before the Legislature, which prohibits compacts between insurance companies, which prevent free competition and extort exorbitant rates of insurance all over the State. Grand Rapids has suffered from this monopoly to the extent of thousands of dollars, and there should be concerted action among the business men, with a view to defeating the lobby which is working against the passage of the bill. A bill of the same purport was introduced at the last Legislature, by Representative Fletcher, of this city, but it was killed through the efforts of a paid lobby and several members of the Legislature who proved to be servile tools in the hands of the insurance companies.

Wisconsin is not placed among the tobacco growing states, yet no less than 50,000 pounds of leaf tobacco were recently shipped from Winnebago county. Eighty-eight acres were grown in the state last year, and fully twice as much will be planted next season.

In a dry goods fight at Chambersburg, Pa., one firm put the price of calico down to one-quarter of a cent per yard, whereupon the rival concern offered calico at one-eighth of a cent, or eight yards for a cent.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Harvey & Haystek will begin business in the paint line at 73 Ottawa street on the 23d.

Frank Clark & Co. have engaged in general trade at Bonanza. Shields, Bulkley & Co. furnished the groceries.

Daniel Rankin, general dealer at New Era, has added a line of drugs. Hazeltine, Perkins & Co. furnished the stock.

E. S. Macumber, of Branch township, Mason county, was in town last week and purchased a complete outfit for a twenty-horse-power saw-mill, which he will locate about six miles south of Branch Station.

Harry E. Hawkins, whose store and drug stock at Wayland was burned about two years ago, has just completed a new brick store building and last week gave Max Mills, with Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., an order for a complete new stock.

Dr. Geo. W. Crouter, of Charlevoix, President of the State Pharmaceutical Association, was in the city Monday, on his way to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. at Kalamazoo. He is sanguine of the passage of the pharmacy bill now before the State Legislature.

The terribly cold weather of the past ten days has checked the shipment of potatoes to Southern markets, previous to which time about thirty carloads per week were being shipped by Grand Rapids dealers, who pay on an average about 25 cents per bushel.

A representative of the Globe Oil Co., of Cleveland, was in the city a few days ago, for the purpose of leasing ground along the line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, suitable for the location of one end of a tank line. Whether he succeeded in the undertaking has not yet been disclosed.

Melvin E. Darragh, who is superintending Tillotson & Blodgett's logging operations in Clare and Missaukee counties, pulled THE TRADESMAN'S latch-string last Saturday. Four camps have been maintained during the winter, and up to the present time about 12,000,000 feet of logs have been put into the Big Muskegon, in Clare county, and 3,000,000 into the Clam river, in Missaukee county.

E. Densmore leaves shortly for a trip through the fruit-producing Gulf States for the purpose of investigating the advisability of establishing factories there for the manufacture of lemon and orange boxes, peach baskets, etc. At present, the packages are manufactured in the North, shipped South, and then returned to the North again, filled with fruit. The elm and other woods used in the North are much more expensive than the Southern cyprus, to say nothing of the added cost of transportation. Mr. Densmore is prosecuting his inquiries under the direction and co-operation of certain Southern railway lines.

AROUND THE STATE.

A. J. Briggs & Co. is the name of a new firm at Edmore.

Davis Sigfried, fancy goods dealer at East Saginaw, is closing out.

C. Moore succeeds P. A. Fuller in the drug business at Muskegon.

N. C. Havens succeeds Sturges Bros. in the grocery business at Hudson.

Carl E. Joys succeeds Friend Joys & Co. in general trade at Manistee.

The firm of Taylor & Truman, at Lakeview, have dissolved partnership.

W. E. Conrad succeeds A. W. Stickle in the grocery business at Cadillac.

Fred. Kuhn succeeds Geo. Lovey in the hardware business at Fowlerville.

Major Key has sold his tailoring business, at Howard City, to Wm. Ingerman.

Wm. Brand becomes a partner with W. A. Kibby in the meat business at Allegan.

John H. Kingery, of the firm of Kingery & Marble, millers at Buchanan, is dead.

Chas. Kinney, dry goods dealer at Edwardsburg, has been closed on chattel mortgage.

M. Washburn succeeds F. G. Minnie in the boot and shoe and hat and cap business at St. Johns.

Norton & Lester have moved their stock of dry goods and boots and shoes from Owosso to Saranac.

Christian Voelker, grocer at Reed City, has bought the boot and shoe stock of C. F. Bollacker, at that place.

E. R. Butler & Co. succeeds G. H. Gates & Co. in the boot and shoe and gaiters' furnishing goods business at Morenci.

Henry Stern has retired from the clothing firm of H. Stern & Co., at Kalamazoo. The firm name remains the same as before.

Chas. A. Mills has sold his grocery stock, at Nunica, to Parkhurst Bros. He has bought the drug stock of Dr. Covert, and will continue the business at his old stand.

C. C. Moulton, the well-known Muskegon groceryman, has formed a partnership with R. P. Anderson, for the purpose of carrying on the commission business at Wm. D. Carey & Co.'s old stand, in the Wiereng block. The firm name will be C. C. Moulton & Co.

Frank W. Warring and Sarah Seafuse have been appointed special administrators in the matter of the estate of J. K. Seafuse, the Lake City merchant who was killed by a falling limb on the 4th. They announce that the business will be continued as usual, and that all debts will be paid as fast as possible.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Morton & Backus are now running a planing mill in connection with their lumber business at Detroit.

The Lakeview stove mill is being enlarged.

The Harbor Springs tooth pick factory has engaged 250 cords of wood for tooth picks at Carp Lake.

The Cross Village mill will start about March 1st. There is now 700,000 feet of hardwood logs in the yard and more coming.

W. J. Stiff has been admitted to partnership in the firm of A. Hoag & Co., proprietors of the Prairie Creek Flouring Mills, at Ionia.

Barton & Myers have leased Wm. T. Jones' shingle mill, near Morley, and have sufficient stock on hand to keep the mill running three months.

The Hay & Todd Manufacturing Co., with a capital of \$50,000, has been formed at Ypsilanti to engage in the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods.

The Anchor Manufacturing Co. with a capital of \$500,000, has been organized at Detroit, to engage in the manufacture of barrels, cooperage supplies, etc.

Whitford & Cram have machinery in their mill at Undine ready to put in place for the manufacture of hoops, which they will engage in the coming summer. They are stocking up with elm logs for that purpose.

The St. Ignace Manufacturing Co., a new corporation composed of F. B. Stockbridge, O. W. Johnson and B. B. Hazelton, and organized for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of shingles, veneers, etc., at St. Ignace, has ordered one of E. Densmore's patent veneer mills.

The Bangor Furnace is to be started up shortly by Bradley, Graves & Co., Limited, with W. H. Nelson as Superintendent and G. H. Remington as Wood Agent—a position he occupied for eleven years up to October 1, 1883, when the furnace blew out. Seventy choppers are already at work in the woods, and seventy-five more will be given employment as soon as they can be secured. The company expects to get about 3,000 cords of wood in the yard this winter, and chop 5,000 cords more ready to haul next summer.

STRAY FACTS.

Kalkaska county has a postoffice named Mossback.

J. W. Foreman talks of building a hotel at Clam river.

M. Cooper, of Hayes, Charlevoix county, is getting out 100,000 feet of logs.

Sault Ste. Marie contains 26 saloons, 5 meat shops, 18 general stores and 4 drug stores.

The Stoepel Lumber Co., of East Jordan, have nearly two million feet of hardwood logs on Jordan river.

A couple of Casco men combine cigar making with fruit culture and have this winter made 8,000 cigars per month.

W. S. Sly, E. R. Sly, M. J. Enright and S. T. Bursey, of Harbor Springs, have organized the Petoskey Lime Co., with a capital stock of \$150,000.

The Beaver Island Fish Co., with a capital of \$30,000, has been organized at Detroit. The base of operations will be the Beaver Islands.

A. J. Webber & Son have sold their banking business, at Ionia, to W. C. Page and John W. Baldie who have also bought the bank building which was owned by S. W. Webber, and will continue the business under the firm name of Page & Baldie.

Purely Personal.

Watson Carroll, drug and notion dealer at Ludington, is in town for the first time in three years.

Thos. P. Mortenson, of Mortenson & Myning, grocers at Upper Big Rapids, spent Sunday in this city.

Geo. B. Martindale, hardware dealer at Cross Village, is in town for a week or ten days, taking in the sights and resting up.

A. Norris, of the firm of A. Norris & Son, druggists at Casnovia, was in town Monday and Tuesday on his way to the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. at Kalamazoo.

E. H. Foster, general dealer at Fife Lake, and J. E. Bevin's general dealer at Tustin, were in the city last week, on their way to the New Orleans Exposition.

John Caulfield and his agent, Manley Jones, spent Friday and Saturday in Muskegon. Their trip down the C. & W. M. Railway has been interrupted by the storm.

Saturday was the thirty-second birthday of Wm. H. Allen, book-keeper for S. A. Welling, and on the evening of that day a dozen or fifteen of his friends, led by Dick Blumrich and W. A. Shinkman, invaded his home at 192 Gold street and made the evening forever memorable.

Furniture Facts.

G. W. Imus will represent the Pentwater Furniture Co. on the road the coming season.

A. E. Stockwell, of the Stockwell & Darragh Furniture Co., returned Saturday from a two weeks' trip through New York State and a visit to the trade in New York City. He states that the country dealers in the central part of the State had a good trade during January, in consequence of the open weather, the only cause for complaint being the low price of hops.

The Berkey & Gay Furniture Co., the Widdicombe Furniture Co., the McCord & Bradford Furniture Co. and the New England Furniture Co. have all adopted a new style of colored decoration by means of stencil work, by which medium and cheap grade suites are made to appear nearly as well as hand-painted suites. The decoration is most ly confined to goods in oak and imitation mahogany.

Rice sunk to a lower price last year in England than has ever been known in the history of the trade. The low price of wheat and the heavy supply of potatoes contributed to bring about the result.

Doesn't Like Kansas.

A traveling man who has "done" Kansas, and come home disgusted, sends the following mail to the Shoe and Leather Review:

I do not wish to live without work,
Nor yearn for big bonanzas;
But I wish the illustrious head of this house
Was selling goods in Kansas.

Commercial men have average nerve;
No trifling thing unman us;
As for myself, I never knew grief
Till I took this trip through Kansas.

Give my regards to the boys upstairs,
And burn these plaintive stanzas;
May you long be spared the keen delight
Of a drumming tour through Kansas.

PENCIL PORTRAITS—NO. 40.

Geo. F. Owen, Another Foreign-Born Traveler.

Geo. Franklin Owen was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, March 9, 1843, and lived there until nine years of age, when he removed with his parents to Pontiac, Mich., where he remained a short time, going thence to Waterford, Oakland county, where he worked in a drug store for a year. He then returned to Pontiac, where he entered the dry goods establishment of J. C. Goodsell, with whom he remained three years, and also one year with his successors, W. H. Jennings & Bro. His next move was to identify himself with E. R. Emmons, general dealer at Orion, with whom he remained five years, having entire charge of the business. His next move was to accept a position as traveling salesman for W. H. Shaw & Co., wholesale notion dealers at Detroit, his territory being Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana and Ohio. He continued in the employ of that house about three years, when he accepted a similar position with Fowler, Slocum & Forman, hosiery and notion jobbers of New York City, with whom he remained five years, covering every considerable town between Detroit and Omaha. Receiving an offer of the general management of the Howe Sewing Machine Co.'s business in this territory, he came to Grand Rapids, and continued in the service of that corporation about three years, when he engaged in the general music business on his own account, which he carried on successfully for about seven years. It was during this time that he made the acquaintance of the "Sweet Singer of Michigan," and introduced her to enraptured audiences on several occasions. Poor health compelled him to dispose of his music business, which he did in December, 1879, and he took a much-needed rest until September, 1880, when he engaged to travel for Spring & Company, taking the Northern trade and the Southern trade on the C. & W. M. Railway. He continued with that house until January 1, 1884, when he engaged to travel for Brewster & Stanton, of Detroit, with whom he is still identified.

Personally, Mr. Owen is one of the most companionable of men, as he possesses a genial disposition and a happy temperament. He has a strong appreciation of the humorous, and has always at hand a fund of anecdote which invariably ensures the interest of his auditors. He is also regarded as a good business man, and a capital salesman, his varied business experience having fitted him for the peculiar duties incident to his present vocation. Without an enemy in the world, and with the certainty of hosts of friends at every turn, Geo. Owen has every reason to be proud of his past achievements and future prospects.

The Gripsack Brigade.

Gid Kellogg and family are on their farm near Kendall, Kalamazoo county, getting in a crop of ice for next summer.

S. J. Gottlieb, Michigan and Ohio agent for the Kentucky Railroad Tobacco Co., of Covington, Ky., is doing Toledo this week.

Phil. Ganbatz, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois traveling representative for B. Leidersdorf & Co., of Milwaukee, Sunday at this market.

J. A. Crookston pulled in last week at the beginning of the storm and spent his time at the telephone, instead of visiting his customers personally.

Soliman Snooks writes THE TRADESMAN that John McIntyre has paid him the \$2 borrowed some months ago, and that he will duly announce the fact in his next week's letter.

The Charlevoix Journal reports the following encouraging note from the Northland: "Traveling men report prospects for spring as improving. Things certainly look more promising in this region than they did thirty days ago."

"The past week has been one of fasting and prayer with me—mostly fasting," said Frank Chase. "I got stuck in the snow bank between Edgerton and Rockford, and laid twenty-four hours without a mouthful. Then I went on to Big Rapids and turned off down the D. L. & N., and met with a similar experience. No more blizzards on my plate, please."

Muskegon Chronicle: S. S. Morris, A. A. Wood and Dr. Sweet arrived home last evening from Holland, where they had been on a short vacation. During their sojourn at that place, they entered into a conspiracy with other commercial men at the hotel and organized a dramatic troupe. Notwithstanding the beautiful weather, residents immediately took to the woods. Ask "Gus" and "Sid" about it.

"No," said a Vermont deacon, "I don't approve of horse racing," but when another member of the church becomes so godless as to try to pass me on the road comin' home from meetin', I feel it my duty to let out a little on the reins, just to keep him from puttin' his trust in earthly things."

The Diamond Match Co. has just bought out the Akron Match Co., capital \$100,000.

Snow-Bound Comedy Co., WILLIAMS BROS., PROPRIETORS.

HOLLAND, FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

Manager.....Capt. A. A. Wood, Muskegon
Treasurer.....Dr. E. C. Sweet, Muskegon
Advance Agent.....J. M. Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.
Property Man.....Lawrence S. Taylor, Big Rapids
Commissary.....S. S. Morris, Muskegon
Villain.....M. H. Lehman, New York City
Telephone Act.....J. J. Dunning, Kalamazoo
Escaped Convict.....H. D. Baker, Muskegon
Judge of Court.....C. E. Clark, New York
Invalid.....W. McMillan, Muskegon
Clown.....J. C. Holmes, Editor Fennville Dispatch
Confidence Man.....W. H. Thompson, Sheffield, Iowa
End Man, Socks.....W. H. Downs, Grand Rapids
End Man, Boots.....J. H. Palen, Grand Rapids
End Man, Crackers.....L. C. Bradford, Grand Rapids
End Man, Rolling Pins.....Chas. Whitaker, Grand Rapids
Ticket Puncher.....T. B. Martin, Conductor C. & W. M. R. R.
Chaplain.....N. Fallett, Chicago
Juvenile.....O. S. Legrove, Saginaw
Heavy Man.....James Hale, Fife Lake
Walking Gent.....A. D. Goodrich, Fennville
Masher.....Asa Williams, Conductor C. & W. M. R. R., Allegan
Sheriff.....J. O. Banks, Whitehall
Bill Poster.....V. E. Winchell, Chicago
Deacon.....E. J. McDonnell, Chicago
Snorer.....C. A. Knorr, Hyde Park, Chicago
Boss Tweed.....E. V. K. Weed, New York
Song and Dance.....W. H. Rogers, Editor Holland City News

GREAT COMEDY IN FIVE ACTS.

THE DRUMMERS' RETREAT.

ACT I.

Trio, "I am Adloft,".....McMillan, Taylor and Morris
Recitation, "The Beautiful Snow,".....Wood
Great Telephone Act.....Dunning, Lehman and Whitaker
(Arrest of Lehman, trial and conviction. Sentence pronounced; fine, \$1 and one day with muzzle on.)

ACT II.

Recitation, "Ticket of Leave,".....H. D. Baker
(Departure to Home, Sweet Home, laid off at Kirk's Junction.)
Song, "I want to go Home,".....Downs
Song, "Boots,".....Palen
Song, "Only a Pansy Blossom,".....Bradford
Recitation, "Give me Pie or Give me Death,".....Whitaker
Song, "Paddy Enlisted, by Clown,".....J. C. Holmes
Song, "Punch, Brothers, Punch,".....Martin
Oldest Jokes of the Century and Popular Airs of the Day by End Men.

ACT III.

Prayer.....Fallett
Juggling Act.....Legrave
Slack Wire Act.....Hale
Great Stilt Act.....Goodrich
Song, "I am a Dude,".....Asa Williams
Recitation, "I am in Luck,".....Banks

ACT IV.

Song, "I am a Sticker,".....Winchell
Song, "The Night Before Larry was Stretched,".....Knorr
Recitation, "Life on the Rail; or, Three Nights in a Sleeper,".....McDonnell
Song and Dance.....W. H. Rogers
Recitation, "Prophetic Voices, the Open Winter,".....C. E. Clark

ACT V.

Guitar Solo, "The Modest Drummer,".....Weed
(To conclude with the great Skatorial Contest by the entire company.)
Special Acts.....Taylor, Morris and Bradford
Star Acts.....Whitaker, Wood and Downs
(They saw Stars, and were attended by the Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. E. C. Sweet.)
Clog Dance.....W. H. Thompson
The last entertainment ends with a dance which serves as a grand wind-up.
Doors open all day and night.
Curtain rises frequently.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS, OR THREE FOR 25 CENTS.

THE LATEST AND CHOICEST.

OLD TAR CIGAR,

10 CENTS.

Eaton & Christenson,

77 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

Chew BOOT PLUG Tobacco

AND GET A PAIR OF BOOTS.

BOOT PLUG

Is a new brand of Tobacco, with a new sweet flavor that can not be excelled. Chewers who have given it a trial will take no other.

The Consumer Gets the Boots.

We pack a TIN ORDER in one of the lumps in each Butt which is good for either one pair of heavy No. 1 Kip Boots, or one pair of Fancy Calf Boots, or one pair of Calf Button Shoes.

HOW TO GET THE BOOTS.

Send the Boot Order with size wanted, Name, Town, County and State plainly written to the undersigned, and they will forward the boots by the next Express. DON'T FORGET TO MENTION THE KIND WANTED.

Charles W. Allen Company,

Tobacco Manufacturers,

Canal and Monroe Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS JOBBERS.

Drugs & Medicines

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

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

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

SPRUCE GUM.

Where It is Produced and How It is Gathered.

Spruce gum in quantities is gathered principally in Canada; that is, the largest and best lots come from the Dominion, although Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont collect something to the annual yield. The "run" of the gum is made during the months of August and September, evidently caused by the excessive heat of those months in the Northern latitudes, and it stands in various fantastic shapes upon the bark of the trees awaiting the intense cold of the winter, sure to come, and which hardens it up. The first year the color of the gum is white and pithy. After that it commences to turn red, and the second year it is fit to "pick" for the market. If allowed to remain on the trees until the third year, however, the gum is of a better quality. It remains in that condition for a number of years, then it begins to "turn old," as it is called. At this stage very few can detect the deterioration in quality. The principal fault found with it if sold to the consumer is, that it will soon "chew hard" and crumble quickly. A little more age makes it of a dark color, and finally the gum is old and bitter, and consequently worthless. Much of the gum which looks all right upon the outside will contain bark and chew bitter, hence the peculiar sort of experience necessary for the dealer, as none but persons used to handling it can detect such gum. Vermont gum will not run out as clear as the Canada product. What is produced in Vermont is called "seam gum," that is, it runs out of a seam of a tree and usually contains a quantity of bark. Canada gum runs out on the limbs, in clear pieces, and from the body of the tree wherever the heat is such as to crack the bark. Large, clear pieces, from four to six inches in length are often found.

The gum is picked by men who make a business of it from October until May or June. They pick it with long poles, on the end of which is a chisel, and underneath which is a cup to receive the "chunks" as they are cut off. These cups will hold about one pint. When they are filled they are emptied into long bags which are worn on the backs of the men, like a knapsack. The pickers erect huts in the woods and stay from two to four days each trip. When loaded with all they can conveniently (or otherwise) carry, they come out of the woods, and the women and the children clean the gum. When it is first taken from the tree the bark is attached to the side which was next to the tree. This has to be cleaned off, and on the other side of the "chunk" the moss, which accumulates on it, is scraped off. The bright shiny pieces in which it is offered for sale would be taken by persons unaccustomed to gather gum to be pieces of dirt, when first taken from the tree. The cleaning is a tedious process, every piece large or small having to be handled over separately and scraped carefully. This is the reason that nice gum is expensive. In localities where no gum has been picked pickers have been known to gather \$50 worth of it in one day, but these are exceptional instances; the usual quantity picked is from one to five pounds. Snow or rain prevent the work of gathering. The best time to pick gum is during the deep snows of winter. Then snow-shoes are used; or in the spring, on the crust, men will make many miles on snow-shoes while the underbrush is covered.

Good-Bye to the Campion Plan.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12, 1885.
Having consulted with the different proprietors, on whose behalf I have hitherto addressed you, not jointly but severally, as to sales to all parties on the several "Cut Off" lists sent you up to date, or to whom you have been requested not to sell, I am now instructed, by each of them, that the restrictions as to sales, to the parties aforesaid, are hereby withdrawn. On behalf of these several proprietors, acting separately, and not jointly, I send you this notice as if sent separately by each of them.

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. FRAULIN.

Supt. Protective Association.

The cranberry industry in the vicinity of Cape Cod has more than doubled the value of swamp land there.

The Drug Market.
Business has been almost at a standstill during the past week, in consequence of the snow blockade. As will be seen by the list at the head of the Price Current, prices have touched bottom, every change being an advance. This stiffening tendency is common to every article in the drug line. The list price on corks has advanced about 10 per cent., but the discount remains the same as before.

A notable feature of the week has been the collapse of the Campion plan, as indicated in the card from the secretary of the association, published in another column on this page. Such a result has been anticipated for some time past, and the announcement of the fact at this time is not calculated to cause surprise. The collapse is due to a variety of causes, among which was the withdrawal of a number of the leading proprietors and the attempt to boycott those who failed to wheel into line. So far as the retail trade is concerned, the system was working advantageously, and it is to be regretted that it failed in the accomplishment of its object.

A peculiar article produced by the negroes of Georgia is called by them persimmon bread. Five pound of it, it is said, will make nearly a barrel of agreeable and non-intoxicating beer. The persimmons are gathered when thoroughly ripe, the mass is kneaded till it is of the consistency of bread dough, made into a cake, and then put into an oven and baked. It will keep all winter, and can be used until late in the spring.

Two friends, just married, were discussing rapturously, as they congratulated each other on the merits and charms of their spouses. Said one: "My wife has the loveliest head of hair I ever saw, even on the hair renovator labels. When she lets her hair down the ends fall to the floor." "That's nothing," replied the other, "when my wife lets her hair down it all falls to the floor."

The camphor laurel, a native of China, the tree from which most of the camphor of commerce is obtained, seems to have been introduced successfully into California, one tree in Sacramento having attained a height of thirty feet. The wood, every part of which smells strongly of camphor, is light and durable, not liable to injury from insects and is much favored by cabinet makers.

It is claimed that the new anaesthetic, cocaine, will cure morphinism, alcoholism and similar habits inside of twelve days. But at what cost? And what will cure the cocaine habit? Before presenting the fascinating cocaine as a means of relief from the ills we know of, the doctors should assure themselves that the remedy is not worse than the disease.

"I say, Crosby, let's register a solemn vow never again to touch tobacco," said Sprague, "and impose a penalty of, say ten cents, on the one who violates his pledge." "All right," said Crosby; "but what will we do with the fund that accumulates?" "Why, buy cigars with it, of course. What else would you use it for?"

Two Rochester men were arrested for making and selling "raspberry wine" without government license. Their plea was that the stuff was not wine, but a combination of water, tartar acid, orris root, alcohol and aniline coloring.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix.
Holland & Ives, Rockford.
J. B. Watson, Coopersville.
M. V. Wilson, Sand Lake.
Nagler & Becker, Caledonia.
A. Norris, A. Norris & Son, Casnovia.
A. W. Fenton, A. W. Fenton & Co., Casnovia.
H. H. Hicks, Morley.
W. J. Arnett, Morley.
Watson Carroll, Ludington.
Geo. F. Richardson, Jamestown.
E. H. Kenrick, Hillsdale.
Frank D. Caulkins, F. D. Caulkins & Co., Fife Lake.
C. E. & S. J. Koon, Lisbon.
John W. Mead, Berlin.
H. H. Hink, Forest Grove.
Geo. Carrington, Trent.
W. S. Root, Tallmadge.
G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.
Wm. Steele, Wyman.
B. M. Denison, East Paris.
C. O. Bostwick & Son, Cannonsburg.
Baron & TenHoor, Forest Grove.
Jay Marlatt, Berlin.
J. A. Scribner, Grandville.
J. V. Randall & Son, Sand Lake.
M. M. Robson, Berlin.
Thos. P. Mortenson, Mortenson & Myrning, Big Rapids.
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.
J. M. Carr, Morley.
J. B. Callahan, Wagar & Callahan, Cedar Springs.
Chas. Deming, Dutton.
F. Ederlee, Hopkins.
J. E. Mailhot, West Troy.
Jackson Coon, Rockford.
Geo. B. Martindale, Cross Village.
W. D. Ayers, West Troy.
E. P. Barnard, buyer New Era Lumber Co., New Era.
C. H. Deming, Dutton.
R. Smith, Darling & Smith, Fremont.
R. Carlyle, Rockford.
M. W. Carpenter, Muskegon.
E. E. Paige, Paige & Anderson, Sparta.
Mr. Wilson, buyer for Cutler & Savage Lumber Co., Wyman.
John Colburn, of Colburn & Carpenter, Caledonia.
W. W. Bailey, Fife Lake.
G. B. Chambers, Wayland.
H. B. Bess, Cedar Springs.
H. W. Pottier, Jenisonville.
Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg.
Wagner & Wells, Eastmanville.
A. W. Konkle, Remus.
Jas. Wingard, Grand Haven.
Geo. S. Powell & Co., Sand Lake.
G. N. Reynolds, Belmont.
W. J. Lewis, Boyne City.
E. H. Foster, Fife Lake.
J. E. Bevis, Tuscarora.
G. W. Joscelyn, Ventura.
N. DeVries, Jamestown.
D. W. Shattuck, Wayland.
W. F. Rice, Alpine.
Geo. Stevens, Alpine.
A. & L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.
F. C. Williams, Ada.

FURNITURE BUYERS.

Frank Fulton, Wyandotte, Kas.
Mr. Barstow, Vincent, Barstow & Co., Cleveland.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Corks, oil peppermint, oil pennyroyal, caraway seed, oil tanzey, oil cubebs, cubeb berries.			
Declined—Nothing.			
ACIDS.			
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. Grav. 1.040).	9	@	10
Carbolic.	38	@	35
Citric.	3	@	55
Glutaric 18 deg.	11	@	12
Nitric 36 deg.	3	@	12
Oxalic.	14 1/2	@	15
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3	@	4
Tartaric powdered.			18
Benzoic, English.	12	@	15
Benzoic, German.	12	@	15
Tannic.	12	@	15
AMMONIA.			
Carbonate.	15	@	18
Muriate (Powd. 25c).			14
Aqua 16 deg or 41.	5	@	6
Aqua 18 deg or 41.	5	@	7
BALSAMS.			
Copaiba.	45	@	45
Fir.	40	@	40
Peru.	2	@	10
Tolu.	50	@	50
BARKS.			
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c).	11	@	11
Cinchona, yellow.	18	@	18
Elm, select.	13	@	13
Elm, ground, pure.	14	@	14
Elm, powdered, pure.	15	@	15
Sassafras, of root.	12	@	12
Wild Cherry, select.	20	@	20
Bayberry powdered.	20	@	20
Hemlock powdered.	18	@	18
Wahoo.	30	@	30
Soap ground.	12	@	12
BERBERIS.			
Cubeb, prime (Powd 1 00c).	6	@	10
Juniper.	5	@	7
Prickly Ash.	50	@	60
EXTRACTS.			
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27	@	27
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37 1/2	@	37 1/2
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	12	@	12
Logwood, 1/2 (25 lb boxes).	13	@	13
Logwood, 1/4.	13	@	13
Logwood, 1/8.	15	@	15
Logwood, ass'd.	14	@	14
Fluid Extracts—25 per cent. off list.			
FLOWERS.			
Arnica.	10	@	11
Chamomile, Roman.	25	@	25
Chamomile, German.	25	@	25
GUMS.			
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60	@	75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 24c).	17	@	17
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c).	50	@	50
Ammoniac.	28	@	30
Arabic, extra select.	60	@	60
Arabic, powdered select.	60	@	60
Arabic, 1st picked.	50	@	50
Arabic, 2d picked.	40	@	40
Arabic, 3d picked.	38	@	38
Assafetida, sifted.	30	@	30
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c).	25	@	25
Benzoic.	55	@	60
Camphor.	19	@	22
Euphorbia powdered.	35	@	40
Galbanum strained.	80	@	80
Gamboge.	90	@	100
Guaiaac, prime (Powd 45c).	35	@	35
Kino (Powdered, 30c).	20	@	20
Mastic.	40	@	40
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 47c).	40	@	40
Opium, pure (Powd \$5.75).	4	@	10
Shallac, Campbell's.	26	@	26
Shallac, English.	24	@	24
Shallac, native.	24	@	24
Shallac bleached.	30	@	30
Tragacanth.	30	@	30
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.			
Hoarhound.	25	@	25
Lobelia.	25	@	25
Peppermint.	40	@	40
Rue.	40	@	40
Sage.	24	@	24
Sweet Marjoram.	35	@	35
Tansy.	25	@	25
Thyme.	25	@	25
Wormwood.	25	@	25
IRON.			
Citrate and Quinine.	6	@	40
Solution mur., for tinctures.	20	@	20
Sulphate, pure crystal.	7	@	7
Citrate.	65	@	65
Phosphate.	65	@	65
LEAVES.			
Buchu, short (Powd 25c).	13	@	14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 1/4, 12c).	6	@	6
Senna, Alex, natural.	18	@	20
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled.	20	@	20
Senna, powdered.	20	@	20
Senna tinctivell.	16	@	16
Uva Ursi.	10	@	10
Belledonna.	35	@	35
Foxglove.	35	@	35
Henbane.	35	@	35
Rose, red.	2	@	25
LIQTOURS.			
W. D. & Co's Sour Mash Whisky.	2	@	25
Druggists' Favorite Rye.	1	@	75
Whisky, other brands.	1	@	50
Gin, Holland.	2	@	50
Gin, Holland.	2	@	50
Brandy.	1	@	75
Catawba Wines.	1	@	25
Port Wines.	1	@	35
MAGNESIA.			
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.	22	@	22
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	37	@	37
Citrate, H. P. & Co's solution.	2	@	25
Calced.	65	@	65
OILS.			
Almond, sweet.	45	@	50
Amber, rectified.	45	@	45
Anise.	1	@	85
Bay 1/2 oz.	2	@	20
Bergamot.	2	@	20
Castor.	18	@	19 1/2
Croton.	2	@	20
Cajuput.	1	@	100
Cassia.	1	@	100
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c).	35	@	35
Citronella.	75	@	75
Cloves.	1	@	120
Cod Liver, best.	3	@	50
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co's, 16.	6	@	60
Cubebs, P. & W.	6	@	50
Eriogon.	1	@	140
Fenugreek.	2	@	20
Geranium 1/2 oz.	75	@	75
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).	35	@	35
Juniper wood.	50	@	50
Juniper berries.	2	@	20
Lavender flowers, French.	2	@	20
Lavender garden do.	1	@	100
Lavender spike do.	90	@	90
Lemon, new crop.	1	@	150
Lemon, Sanderson's.	1	@	150
Lemongrass.	80	@	80
Oliva, Malaga.	60	@	20
Oliva, Sublime Italian.	2	@	75
Origanum, red flowers, French.	1	@	125
Origanum, No. 1.	1	@	150
Pennyroyal.	1	@	160
Peppermint, white.	4	@	75
Rose 1/2 oz.	50	@	50
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$1 50).	65	@	65
Salad.	65	@	67
Savin.	1	@	100
Sandalwood, German.	4	@	50
Sandalwood, W. I.	7	@	70
Sassafras.	60	@	60
Spearmint.	4	@	70
Tar (by gal 50c).	4	@	50
Wintergreen.	2	@	20
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$5.00).	4	@	40
Wormseed.	2	@	50
POTASSIUM.			
Bicromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	14	@	14
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	36	@	36
Calamus, peeled.	18	@	18
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	2	@	20
Prussiate yellow.	28	@	28
ROOTS.			
Alkanet.	20	@	20
Aitha.	25	@	25
Arrow, St. Vincent's.	17	@	17
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2 & 1/4.	33	@	33
Blood (Powd 18c).	12	@	12
Calamus, peeled.	18	@	18
Calamus, German (Powd 1/2).	35	@	35
Elecampane, powdered.	20	@	20
Gentian (Powd 15c).	13	@	14
Ginger, African (Powd 18c).	13	@	14
Ginger, Jamaica, bleached.	17	@	17
Golden Seal (Powd 30c).	18	@	18
Hellebore, white, powdered.	1	@	10
Ipeaca, Rio, powdered.	1	@	10
Jalap, powdered.	35	@	35
Licorice, select (Powd 1/2).	15	@	15
Licorice, extra select.	35	@	35
Pinck, true.	35	@	35
Rhei, from select to choice.	1	@	50
Rhei, powdered.	1	@	50
Rhei, choice cut cubes.	2	@	20
Rhei, choice cut fingers.	2	@	25

Serpentaria.	80	
Seneca.	40	
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.	15	
Sarsaparilla, Mexican.	15	
Squills, white (Powd 35c).	25	
Valerian, English (Powd 30c).	25	
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 28c).	20	
SEEDS.		
Anise, Italian (Powd 20c).	15	
Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages.	5 @	6
Canary, Smyrna.	15	@ 4 1/2
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 20c).	15	@ 18
Cardamon, Aleppee.	2	@ 20
Cardamon, Malabar.	2	@ 25
Celery.	10	
Coriander, best English.	10	
Fennel.	15	
Flax, clean.	34 @	34
Flax, pure grd (bbl 3 1/2).	4 @	4 1/2
Foenugreek, powdered.	7 @	8
Hemp, Russian.	5 @	6
Mustard, white Black 10c).	8 @	8
Quince.	15	
Rape, English.	6 @	7
Worm, Levant.	14	
SPONGES.		
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2 25	@ 25
Nassau do do do.	2	@ 20
Velvet Extra do do.	1	@ 10
Extra Yellow do do.	85	@ 85
Grass do do do.	65	@ 65
Hard head, for slate use.	75	@ 75
Yellow Reef do do.	1	@ 40
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.22 1/2 gal.	2	@ 32
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref.	1	@ 25
Anodyne Hoffman's.	50	@ 50
Arsenic, Donovan's solution.	12	@ 12
Arsenic, Fowler's solution.	12	@ 12
Annatto 1 lb rolls.	45	@ 45
Alum.	2 1/2 @	3 1/2
Alum, ground (Powd 1/2).	3 @	4
Annatto, prime.	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Antimony, powdered, com'l.	6 1/2 @	7
Arsenic, white, powdered.	6	@ 7
Blue Soluble.	6	@ 50
Bay Rum, imported, best.	2	@ 20
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s.	2	@ 75
Balm Gilead Buds.	1	@ 40
Beans, Tonka.	4	@ 45
Beans, Vanilla.	7 00	@ 75
Bismuth, sub nitrate.	2	@ 30
Blue Pill (Powd 70c).	2	@ 30
Blue Vit.	6 @	12
Borax, refined (Powd 13c).	2	@ 25
Cantharides, Russian powdered.	12	@ 12
Capsicum Pods, African.	18	@ 18
Capsicum Pods, African pow'd.	18	@ 18
Capsicum Pods, Bombay do.	18	@ 18
Cassia, No. 40.	4	@ 40
Cassia Buds.	12	@ 12
Calomel, American.	75	@ 75
Chalk, prepared drop.	12	@ 12
Chalk, precipitate English.	7	@ 7
Chalk, red fingers.	8	@ 8
Chalk, white lump.	2	@ 2
Chloroform, Squibb's.	1	@ 65
Colocynth apples.	60	@ 60
Chloral hydrate, German crusts.	1	@ 50
Chloral do do crust.	1	@ 78
Chloral do do Scherbin's do.	1	@ 70
Chloral do do crusts.	1	@ 70
Chloroform.	85	@ 85
Chinochidia, P. & W.	40	@ 45
Chinochidia, other brands.	40	@ 45
Clove (Powd 2c).	18	@ 40
Cochineal.	18	@ 40
Cocoa Butter.	2	@ 2
Coppers (by bbl 1c).	4	@ 4
Corrosive Sublimate.	2	@ 70
Corks, X and XX—40 off list.	1	@ 70
Cream Tartar, pure powdered.	38	@ 40
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box.	15	@ 15
Creosote.	50	@ 50
Cudbear, American.	15	@ 15
Cuttle Fish Bone.	24	@ 24
Dextrine.	12	@ 12
Dover's Powders.	1	@ 10
Eragon's Compound Mass.	50	@ 50
Ergot powdered.	45	@ 45
Ether Squibb's.	1	@ 8
Emery, Turkish, all No.'s.	2 @	3
Epsom Salts.	50	@ 50
Eucalypti, True Burgundy.	1	@ 50
Flake white.	1	@ 10
Grains Paradise.	25	@ 25
Gelatine, Codr's African pow'd.	45	@ 70
Gelatine, French.	45	@ 70
Glassware, flint, 7 off, by box 60 off		
Glassware, green, 60 and 10 dis.		
Glue, white, anct.	12 @	17
Glue, white, anct.	16 @	22
Glycerine, pure.	16 @	20
Hops 1/2s and 1/4s.	25 @	40
Iodoform 1/2 oz.	85	@ 40
Insect Powder, best Dalmatian.	35	@ 40
Iodine, resublimed.	4	@ 40
Isinglass, American.	1	@ 50
Ironical.	17	@ 25
London Purple.	10 @	15
Lead, acetate.	15	@ 15
Lime, chloride, (1/2s 2s 10c & 1/4s 11c)		8
Lupuline.	1	@ 100
Mace.	15	@ 15
Madder, best Dutch.	12 1/2 @	13
Manna, S. F.	75	@ 75
Morphine, Squibb's.	60	@ 60
Musk, Canton, H. P. & Co.'s.	10	@ 30 00
Moss, Iceland.	10	@ 10
Moss, Irish.	12	@ 12
Mustard, English.	18	@ 18
Mustard, grocer's, 10 lb cans.	18	@ 18
Nutgalls.	23	@ 23
Nutmegs, No. 1.	20	@ 20
Nux Vomica.	10	@ 10
Ointment, Mercurial, 3/4.	17	@ 25
Paris Green.	17	@ 25
Pepper, Black Berry.	2	@ 15
Pepper, White.	2	@ 15
Rich, True Burgundy.	1	@ 50
Quassia.	6	@ 7
Quinia, Sulph. P. & W.	10 @	15
Quinine, German.	1	@ 105
Quinine, Squibb's.	1	@ 105
Schultz Mixture.	1	@ 85
Strychnia, cryst.	1	@ 140
Silver Nitrate, cryst.	77	@ 80
Saffron, American.	35	@ 35
Sal Gelaie, English.	1	@ 35
Sal Nitre, large cryst.	1	@ 35
Sal Nitre, medium cryst.	1	@ 35
Sal Rochelle.	2 @	33
Sal Soda.	2 @	15 1/2
Salicin.	6	@ 15
Santonin.	2	@ 15
Snuffs, Macaboy or Scotch.	38	@ 38
Sticks Ash (by keg 3c).	25	@ 25
Spermacet.	25	@ 25
Soda, Bi-Carbonate, DeLand's.	4 1/2 @	5
Soda, White Castile.	14	@ 14
Soap, Green do.	17	@ 17
Soap, Mottled do.	11	@ 11
Soap, do do.	11	@ 11
Soap, Mazzini.	14	@ 14
Spirits Nitre, 3 F.	26 @	28
Spirits Nitre, 4 F.	30 @	32
Sulphur, flower.	3 1/2 @	4
Sulphur, floor.	3 @	3 1/2
Tartar Emetic.	30	@ 30
Tar, N. C. Pine, gal. cans.	1 @	20
Tar, do quarts in tin.	1	@ 20
Tar, do pints in tin.	85	@ 85
Turpentine, Venice.	1	@ 75
Wax, White, S. & F. brand.	55	@ 55
Zinc, Sulphate.	7 @	8
OILS.		
Capitol Cylinder.		75
Model Cylinder.		60
Shedder Engine.		50
Eldorado Engine.		50
Peerless Machinery.		65
Challenge Machinery.		25
Ward's Fire Engine.		13
Black Diamond Machinery.		13
Castor Machine Oil.		60
Paraffine, 25 deg.		22
Paraffine, 28 deg.		21
Sperm, winter bleached.		140
Whale, winter.		70
Lard, extra.		64
Behr, yellow Marseilles.		55
Lined, pure raw.		50
Lined, boot.		53
Neat's Foot, winter strained.		70
Spirits Turpentine.		35
No. 1 Turp. Coach.		1 1021 20
Extra Turp.		1 0621 70
Coach Body.		2 7523 00
Coach Body.		1 0023 00
Extra Turp. Damar.		1 5521 00
Japan Dryer, No. 1 Turp.		702 75
PAINTS.		
Red Venetian.		13 26 3
Behr, yellow Marseilles.		13 26 3
Ochre, yellow Bermuda.		13 26 3
Putty, commercial.		2 1/2 24 38 3
Putty, strictly pure.		2 1/2 24 38 3
Vermilion, Prime American.		13 26 3
Vermilion, English.		13 26 3
Green, Peninsular.		16 12 7
Lead, red, strictly pure.		5 5 5
Lead, white, strictly pure.		5 5 5
Whiting, white Spanish.		5 5 5
Whiting, white English.		5 5 5
White, Parisian American.		1 10 10
Whiting, Parisian English.		1 10 10
Pioneer Prepared Pluff.		1 2021 40
White, Parisian American.		1 2021 40

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

MARRIED WOMEN—DEBT—NECESSARIES.

In Kentucky, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, in the case of *McKee vs. Lypert*, where a debt is created by a married woman for necessities and is evidenced by a writing, signed by her and her husband, the law, independent of the wife's intention, declares her real estate liable for its payment, whether acquired before or after the debt was created.

INSURANCE—EVIDENCE—COMMUNICATIONS.

In a recent case in Indiana, where it was sought to introduce physicians as witnesses, and to prove by them that at various times before the date of the application for insurance, when they had professionally attended the insured, he was suffering from asthma and other diseases, such evidence was excluded as being within the provision of the statute in relation to matters communicated to physicians by their patients. *Penn Mutual Co. vs. Weller*, decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana.

NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES—NOTICE—SUIT.

Purchasers of negotiable securities are not charged with constructive notice of the pendency of a suit affecting the title or value of the securities; but in defense of an action brought by such a purchaser against a county to recover upon bonds alleged to have been issued by it, it is proper to introduce evidence going to show that the purchaser or his assignor had actual notice of a suit pending affecting such bonds before their purchase by him. So held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Scotland county vs. Hill*.

MEANING OF "PASSENGER."

The question that constitutes a passenger was considered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Price et al vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.*, decided on the 26th ult. This was a suit brought by the plaintiff and appellant to recover damages from the railroad company on account of the accidental death of her husband, who was a route agent of the United States Post Office Department, and was killed in a collision between two trains on July 23, 1877. The question presented for the consideration of the court was whether the deceased by virtue of his employment in the service of the United States was a "passenger" within the meaning of the first section of the act of the Pennsylvania legislature April 4, 1868. The Supreme Court holds that a person carried free with the mail matter is no more a passenger because he is in charge of the mail, or because no compensation is made for his transportation, than he would be if he had no such charge. The fact that he is in the employment of the United States, and that the railroad company is bound by contract with the United States to carry him, does not in the view of the court affect the question. It would be just the same if the company had contracted with any other person who had charge of freight on the train to carry him without additional compensation. The statutes of the United States which authorize this employment and direct this service do not, therefore, make the person so engaged a passenger or deprive him of that character. Nor do they give to persons so employed any right as against the railroad company which would not belong to any other person in a similar employment by others than the United States.

The Question of Earning Power.

An eminent merchant recently remarked that earning power was at the bottom of everything solid and substantial in the way of business or investments. There is great force in this expression, and those who give it careful thought in their enterprises or investments will avoid serious mistakes. It is not always the amount of capital embarked in a business that determines its success—the success largely depends upon its earning capacity. Judged by the standard of capital, the railroad is far more costly than the telegraph line. The earning capacity of the telegraph company may, however, exceed that of the railroad. A vacant plot of ground may increase in value with the gradual growth of a city, but a lot on which a building is erected and well rented, at once possesses earning power, the benefits of which immediately accrue to the owner.

Banks possessing the largest capital seldom pay the largest dividends. It is usually the institutions of smaller capital whose shares are the most valuable to stockholders, for the reason that the earning power is greater in proportion to capital with the smaller bank than with the larger. The same rule applies with equal force to other financial institutions.

The reason certain railroad stocks have a permanent value, while others are considered insecure as an investment, is largely due to the superior earning power of the one over the other. In this connection, we do not refer to earning capacity, for there are railroads that have an immense capacity to move freight, but do not possess the power of earning dividends. Their dividend paying capacity is wasted through the absorption of, or connection with other roads, and also the large sum of fixed charges, which must be met before stockholders realize any benefit.

In making an investment, therefore, the adaptation of the means to the end in view should always be considered. The end sought for is, of course, a suitable return for the money invested. Are the means, which include capital, ability and honesty of man-

agement, together with the amount of business transacted, adequate to earn dividends for stockholders? Careful investors will make themselves acquainted with these facts before they part with their funds.

The same rule that applies to earning power in commerce, finances or trade, applies also to men individually. Some men have a natural aptitude to earn money and save it, while others utterly fail of success. They fail, not because they do not earn money, but for the reason they do not save it. They have abundant capital in health, energy and ability, but are deficient in thrift and economy. They have not the capacity to save, and consequently do not possess the earning power that accumulates dividends to enjoy when later years dry up the exuberance of manhood's prime. Business men, are you adapting the means to the end in view—securing a competency? Are you saving the money you earn, or are you spending it? Time flies, the years swiftly roll, and if the dividends are not saved when the earning power is active, the end is poverty.

The True Friend.

A certain merchant had three sons. When the youngest came of age he called them together, and said to them in a voice husky with emotion:

"Now, boys, you all go out into the world and acquire a knowledge of human nature. At the end of the year you will return, and the one who has acquired the best friend will receive this magnificent diamond ring."

The young men having taken the ring to a jeweler and satisfied themselves that it was not a California diamond, accepted the situation and started out. At the end of the year they returned, looking somewhat the worse for wear. The old man immediately issued his call for a mass meeting, and they gathered around him. He called for the reports from the various committees.

The first one lifted up his voice and said: "I had an affair of honor. I got into a quarrel and a challenge passed. We were to fight at ten steps. My friend came forward and took my place. He was badly wounded, but I believe he saved my life. I claim the ring, for having acquired the most self-sacrificing friend."

No. 2 then took the floor and addressed the chair:

"I was on board a ship. We had a collision. I found myself in the water. My friend was near me on a hen-coop. When he saw me, he swam off and let me have the hen-coop. We were both picked up afterwards, but he undoubtedly saved my life. I think my friend was the boss."

"What sort of a friend have you got to show up on?" asked the father of the third son.

"I was in a tight place," he responded, "I had been fooling with the tiger, and had lost all my money. My friend came forward and advanced me \$500, and refused to take my note for the amount."

"To you belongs the ring," said the merchant. "Your older brother's friend was simply a better shot. In the case of the other brother, his friend was simply a better swimmer. They took risks, I admit; but your friend has sustained an actual *bona fide* loss, for he will never get his money back. You gained the best friend, for he has made actual sacrifices. Here is the priceless gem of the Orient."

How to Make out a Statement.

Retailers are frequently asked for a statement by the house with which they are dealing, and are sometimes at a loss to know just what form to put it in. The following form will serve as a model, as it includes nearly every item with which the retailer has to deal:

Financial statement from actual invoice of _____, Mich., _____ 1885.

Jan. 12.	Notes and accounts	\$1,284 72
"	" good	594 30
"	" Cash on hand	1,676 25
"	" Goods in store	62 50
"	" Notes and accounts	3,000 00
"	" doubtful	1,000 00
"	" Real estate	415 30
"	" Personal notes	
"	" Wagons, trucks,	
"	" teams, fixtures	

Clear of all incumbrances \$8,033 07

Jan. 12.	Indebtedness on	\$354 12
"	" goods	700 00
"	" Personal debts, bor-	63 26
"	" rowed money	
"	" Individual debts	

Total balance clear of incumbrances \$8,915 69

\$2,600 insurance on goods (name of company). We positively will not endorse for others.

Actual sales, Jan. 7, 1884, to Jan. 7, 1885, \$22,378.75.

Increase in capital for year, deducting expenses, \$2,051.22.

Signed this 16th day of January, 1885. (firm name.)

G. ROYS & CO

No. 4 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids.

WHIPS

—AND—

LASHES

NEW GOODS. New Prices down to the whalebone. Goods always saleable, and always reliable. Buy close and often.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

CEO. N. DAVIS & CO., General Commission and Brokerage,

For all kinds of foreign and domestic FRUITS, PRODUCE, and MANUFACTURED GOODS of every description.

Having been in business in this city for the past twelve years, and having an extensive acquaintance with the Wholesale and Retail trade in this vicinity, we are able to give our shippers the benefit of our long experience.

Any goods consigned to us will have our best attention. We have STORAGE or over FIFTY carloads, either for light or heavy goods, and will furnish same for any length of time, at reasonable rates. If, at any time, there should be anything in this market you should wish to purchase, no matter what it is, we would be glad to correspond with you.

71 Canal Street, Grand Rapids.

OYSTERS WHOLESALE OYSTER DEPOT! 117 Monroe St.

F. J. Dettenthaler.

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.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

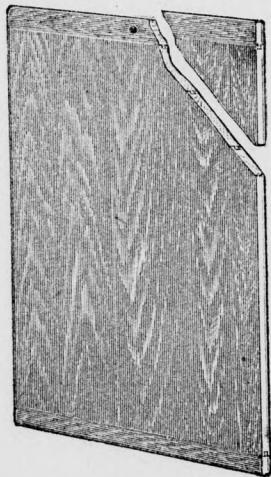
BOOTS AND SHOES.

AGENTS FOR THE

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

Our spring samples are now ready for inspection at prices as low as the lowest. We make a Gent's Shoe to retail for \$3 in Congress, Button and Bals that can't be beat.

14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Linderman's DOVE-TAILED BREAD AND MEAT BOARDS.

The Best Thing of the Kind Ever Invented.

SEND TO SELL.

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

Send for sample dozen. 20x30, \$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.



WESTERN MEDICINE CO.'S TONIC LIVER PILLS. Purely Vegetable; contain no calomel, minerals, poison or quinine. Act directly on the Liver, "tone up" the system, aid digestion and purify the blood. FOCIALLY USE 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.

PLEASANT TO TAKE, ACTS MILDLY. CURES QUICKLY DUNHAM'S SURE CURE FOR FEVER & AGUE.

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

A GLASS CAN
Covered with Tin.



The NEATEST THING
On the Market.

—FOR SALE BY—

Curtiss, Dunton & Co.,

—JOBBER OF—

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

51 and 53 Lyon Street

Grand Rapids, Mich.

F

OYSTERS.

F

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

Putnam & Brooks.

BLANCHARD BROS. & CO

—PROPRIETORS—

MODEL MILLS.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Gilt Edge Patent and White Loaf Brands of Flour.

Good Goods and Low Prices. We invite Correspondence.

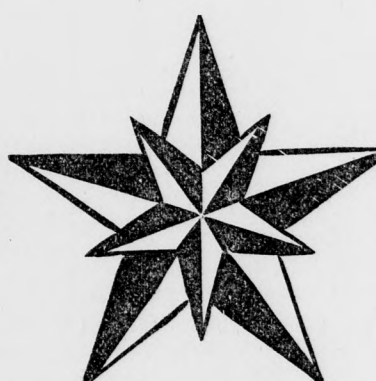
Full Roller Process.

CORNER WINTER AND WEST BRIDGE STS.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

STRAIGHT GOODS—NO SCHEME.

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RED STAR

PLUG.

John Caulfield,

Sole Agent.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Groceries and Provisions,

\$3, 85 and 87 PEARL STREET and 114, 116, 118 and 120 OTTAWA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS,

MICHIGAN.

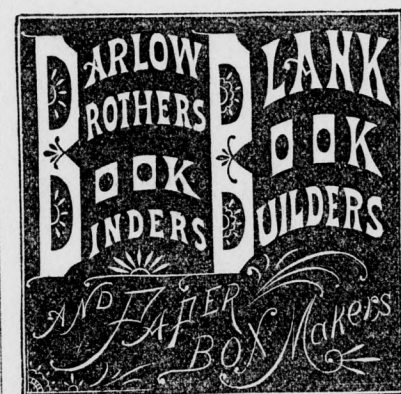
E. FALLAS,

Wholesale & Commission—Butter & Eggs a Specialty.

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

125 and 127 Canal Street,

Grand Rapids, Michigan



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

PATENTERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Barlow's Patent
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BAKING POWDERS,

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GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICH



Hardware.

The Man Who Organized a Giant Monopoly.
From the Philadelphia Press.

The richest man in Cleveland, if not in Ohio, is the President of the Standard Oil Co. Rockefeller is a young man still, not more than 50. He is a self-made man, a Baptist—liberal and generous. He owns a fine residence at the corner of Euclid and Case avenues worth \$100,000, and on the rear of his lot he has a barn which has cost more than twenty ordinary houses. His lot alone is worth what would be a fortune for a common man, and he has also a magnificent country residence eight miles out of the city, on the lake shore, and a good-sized house in New York. No one in Cleveland outside of Rockefeller knows what Rockefeller is worth. There is no doubt that the sun runs up pretty far into the tens of millions, and most of his money is in Standard Oil stock, which pays royal dividends. Still, there are thousands of men here who remember Rockefeller when he was a poor commission merchant down on the wharves near the viaduct. He made his money out of oil. As soon as he had a little saved he organized a company and went into Western Pennsylvania and bought oil lands. As he got more he kept buying, and finally succeeded in organizing the Standard Oil Co., and making it what it is.

Galvanic Action upon Iron in Sand.
Writing to the Engineer, on electric light cables, Mr. J. Johnstone, of Edinburgh, mentions the galvanic action set up by natural process between the metallic bases of earths and metals. He says that his attention was first drawn to the subject upward of fifty years ago, when he saw an iron water main lifted out of a street in Greenock, where it had lain in a small bed of sand crossing the line of the street. At this part, the outside of the pipe was covered with nodules, which were conglomerates of sand and oxide of iron. Inside the pipe, opposite to each of the exterior nodules, was a corresponding nodule of oxide of iron. These interior nodules were shaped like those found in cavities of hematite. It was therefore assumed by Mr. Johnstone that the inner nodules were formed as the result of galvanic action, which was transmitted through the body of the pipe from the nodules of sand and oxide on its exterior. Mr. Johnstone has never seen sand similarly adhering to lead pipes unless there was also lime in the sand. He considers that galvanic action fully explains the pitting that takes place in iron pipes that have laid long in the sand, and which are thereby eventually destroyed.

He Obtained a Job.
Boss Plumber (to small applicant for a position)—So you would like to become a plumber, little boy?
Little Boy—Yeth, thir.
Boss Plumber—Can you read, write and cipher?
Little Boy—Yeth, thir.
Boss Plumber—How much is ten pounds of lead pipe at ten cents a pound?
Little Boy—Dollar thueven five, thir.
Boss Plumber—I'll give you a trial.

Separation of Oils.
MM. Alexander Fils, of Paris, have lately invented a process for the separation of the heavy from the light mineral oils. The mixture, after preliminary purification with sulphuric acid, is placed in closed centrifugal drums, which are rotated until the heavier portions settle on the walls of the drum, while the lighter oils are left in the center. After the process is completed, each portion is removed by suitable syphon arrangements.

A fine imitation of crystallized tin plates may be obtained by placing a sheet of tin upon a smooth level surface, sprinkling tartaric acid over the sheet, and with a clean cotton cloth, wet in pure water rubbing long enough to cause the cloth to adhere to the plate; after this muriatic acid, which has been diluted with one-third water, is immediately dropped over the plate with careful attention, the whole being washed off with clean water as soon as the crystals have formed to a proper shade. The work can dry in the shade, without heating, and be stained or varnished according to taste. The plate thus prepared and made up into ware is said to compare very favorably with the genuine material.

Col. O. H. Payne has resigned his position as vice-president and treasurer of the Standard Oil Co., still retaining his position in the directory, but retiring from all active business connection with the concern. Mr. Payne's original investment in the Standard was \$20,000, money furnished him by his father in 1868. To-day his stock is estimated at \$3,000,000, and he has drawn out something like \$1,000,000. The reason given for his resignation is his desire to take a rest.

It was a chance remark that led Henry Bessemer to his method of improving gun metal. After many experiments, and being sneered at as an enthusiast, iron that cost \$35 per ton was turned into steel worth from \$250 to \$300. In fourteen years, his experimental works, having returned forty-seven fold, were sold for twenty-four times the subscribed capital, and his manufacture is estimated to be worth \$100,000,000 yearly.

Eight parts of black tin, two of antimony, and one of copper, if melted and mixed over a hot fire, form Babbitt metal. If made with care it is one of the best materials for fast running machinery there is.

At the annual meeting of the National Stove Manufacturers' Association, in Chicago, it was resolved to make prices for the current year the same as in 1884.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

AUGERS AND BITS.		
Ives', old style.....	dis	60
N. H. C. Co.....	dis	60
Douglass'.....	dis	60
Pierces'.....	dis	60
Snell's.....	dis	60
Cook's.....	dis	40x10
Jennings', genuine.....	dis	25
Jennings', imitation.....	dis	40x10
BALANCES.		
Spring.....	dis	25
BARROWS.		
Railroad.....	\$	13 00
Garden.....	net	35 00
BELLS.		
Hand.....	dis	\$ 60x10
Cow.....	dis	40
Call.....	dis	15
Gong.....	dis	20
Door, Sargent.....	dis	55
BOLTS.		
Stove.....	dis	\$ 40
Carriage new list.....	dis	75
Plow.....	dis	30x10
Sleigh Shoe.....	dis	75
Cast Barrel Bolts.....	dis	50
Wrought Barrel Bolts.....	dis	50
Cast Barrel, brass knobs.....	dis	50
Cast Square Spring.....	dis	55
Cast Chain.....	dis	60
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.....	dis	55x10
Wrought Square.....	dis	55x10
Wrought Sunk Flush.....	dis	30
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob.....	dis	50x10x10
Ives' Door.....	dis	50x10
BRACES.		
Barber.....	dis	\$ 40
Bachus.....	dis	50
Spofford.....	dis	50
Am. Ball.....	dis	net
BUCKETS.		
Well, plain.....	\$	4 00
Well, swivel.....	\$	4 50
BUTTS, CAST.		
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....	dis	60x10
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed.....	dis	60x10
Cast Loose Pin, genuine bronzed.....	dis	60x10
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....	dis	50x10
Wrought Loose Pin.....	dis	60
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip.....	dis	60x5
Wrought Loose Pin, Japaned.....	dis	60x5
Wrought Loose Pin, Japaned, silver tipped.....	dis	60x5
Wrought Table.....	dis	60
Wrought Inside Blind.....	dis	60
Wrought Brass.....	dis	65x10
Blind, Clark's.....	dis	70x10
Blind, Parker's.....	dis	70x10
Blind, Shepard's.....	dis	70
Spring for Screen Doors 3x2 1/4, per gross	15	00
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3, per gross	18	00
CAPS.		
Ely's 1-10.....	per m	\$ 65
Hick's C. F.....	dis	35
G. D.....	dis	35
Musket.....	dis	60
CARTRIDGES.		
Rim Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list	dis	50
Rim Fire, United States.....	dis	50
Center Fire.....	dis	35
CHISELS.		
Socket Firmer.....	dis	70
Socket Framing.....	dis	70
Socket Corner.....	dis	70
Socket Slicks.....	dis	70
Butcher's Tanged Firmer.....	dis	40
Barton's Socket Firmer.....	dis	40
Cold.....	net	20
COMBS.		
Curry, Lawrence's.....	dis	33x4
Hotchkiss.....	dis	25
COCKS.		
Brass, Racking's.....	dis	40x10
Bibb's.....	dis	40x10
Beer.....	dis	40x10
Fenn's.....	dis	60
COPPER.		
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....	\$ lb	34
14x22, 14x56, 14x90.....		37
DRILLS.		
Morse's Bit Stock.....	dis	35
Taper and Straight Shank.....	dis	20
Morse's Taper Soak.....	dis	30
ELBOWS.		
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	doz net	\$1 00
Corrugated.....	dis	20x10
Adjustable.....	dis	3x10
EXPANSIVE BITS.		
Clar's, small, \$18 00; large, \$28 00, dis	20	
Ives', 1, \$18 00; 2, \$24 00; 3, \$30 00, dis	25	
FILES.		
American File Association List.....	dis	50x10
Disston's.....	dis	40
New American.....	dis	50x10
Nicholson's.....	dis	50x10
Heller's.....	dis	30
Heller's Horse Rasps.....	dis	33x5
GALVANIZED IRON.		
Nos. 16 to 20, 22 and 24, 25 and 26, 27.....	dis	18
List.....	dis	15
Discount, Juniata 45, Charcoal 50.....	dis	18
GAUGES.		
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis	50
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis	20
Yorker & Plumb's.....	dis	25
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30 c list	40
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....	30 c to 40x10	
HANGERS.		
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track dis	50	
Champion, anti-friction.....	dis	60
Kidder, wood tra.....	dis	40
HINGES.		
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dis	60
State.....	per doz, net,	2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4x4 1/4.....	dis	3x4
and longer.....	dis	3x4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2.....	net	10x2
Screw Hook and Eye, 3/4.....	net	7x2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1.....	net	7x2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1 1/4.....	net	7x2
Strap and T.....	dis	60x10
HOLLOW WARE.		
Stamped Tin Ware.....	60x10	
Japaned Tin Ware.....	20x10	
Granite Iron Ware.....	dis	25
HOSES.		
Grub 1.....	\$11 00, dis	40
Grub 2.....	\$11 00, dis	40
Grub 3.....	\$12 00, dis	40
KNOBS.		
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	\$2 70, dis	70
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	\$ 3 50, dis	70
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	list 10, dis	70
Door, porcelain, trimmings, list, 11 55, dis	70	
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	dis	7 00
Picture, H. L. Judd & Co.'s.....	dis	40
Hemacite.....	dis	50
LOCKS AND KEYS.		
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....	dis	70
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s.....	dis	70
Brantford's.....	dis	70
Norwalk's.....	dis	70
LEVELS.		
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis	65
MILLS.		
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....	dis	40
Coffee, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables dis	40	
Coffee, Landers, Ferry & Clark's.....	dis	40
Coffee, Enterprise.....	dis	25
MATTOKS.		
Azbe Eye.....	\$16 00 dis	40x10
Hunt Eye.....	\$15 00 dis	40x10
Hunt's.....	\$18 50 dis	20 to 10
NAILS.		
Common, Bra and Fencing.....	\$ keg	2 30
10d to 60d.....	dis	25
6d and 7d adv.....	dis	50
14d and 5d adv.....	dis	75
3d advance.....	dis	1 50
3d fine advance.....	dis	3 00
Clinch nails, adv.....	dis	1 75
Size—Inches 1 10d 2 2 1/2 3 3 1/2 4 4 1/2 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8 8 1/2 9 9 1/2 10 10 1/2 11 11 1/2 12 12 1/2 13 13 1/2 14 14 1/2 15 15 1/2 16 16 1/2 17 17 1/2 18 18 1/2 19 19 1/2 20 20 1/2 21 21 1/2 22 22 1/2 23 23 1/2 24 24 1/2 25 25 1/2 26 26 1/2 27 27 1/2 28 28 1/2 29 29 1/2 30 30 1/2 31 31 1/2 32 32 1/2 33 33 1/2 34 34 1/2 35 35 1/2 36 36 1/2 37 37 1/2 38 38 1/2 39 39 1/2 40 40 1/2 41 41 1/2 42 42 1/2 43 43 1/2 44 44 1/2 45 45 1/2 46 46 1/2 47 47 1/2 48 48 1/2 49 49 1/2 50 50 1/2 51 51 1/2 52 52 1/2 53 53 1/2 54 54 1/2 55 55 1/2 56 56 1/2 57 57 1/2 58 58 1/2 59 59 1/2 60 60 1/2 61 61 1/2 62 62 1/2 63 63 1/2 64 64 1/2 65 65 1/2 66 66 1/2 67 67 1/2 68 68 1/2 69 69 1/2 70 70 1/2 71 71 1/2 72 72 1/2 73 73 1/2 74 74 1/2 75 75 1/2 76 76 1/2 77 77 1/2 78 78 1/2 79 79 1/2 80 80 1/2 81 81 1/2 82 82 1/2 83 83 1/2 84 84 1/2 85 85 1/2 86 86 1/2 87 87 1/2 88 88 1/2 89 89 1/2 90 90 1/2 91 91 1/2 92 92 1/2 93 93 1/2 94 94 1/2 95 95 1/2 96 96 1/2 97 97 1/2 98 98 1/2 99 99 1/2 100 100 1/2 101 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The Michigan Tradesman.

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

SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

Concluding Incidents of His Recent Visit to this City.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, Feb. 12, 1885.

Mister Editor of Tradesman:
DEAR SIR—I will now go on with my account of the time I had in your city. That afternoon, while I was knocking about town who shooed I run across but Deakin Skinner and Potter from our town. The Deakin cum down on some church bizness and to see about gettin' that bell for the meetin house and Potter come to get a new bull wheel gearin and a new stile of head block for his mill.

The Deakin askt me if I knowd whar some religious metin was goin to be that night, so he and Potter cood attend. Potter is a very prominent member of our church, so I told em about the prayer meetin and that I would be thar if I got time.

I called on Peck Bros. and looked over their big drug store. They treated me real fast class and Mr. John Peck said he had heard of me quite often previously. Both the proprietors said they hoped our association up North wood prosper and they was sure it wood do lots of good.

Called at Clark, Jewell & Co.'s big grocery on Pearl street. Mr. Clark did not say a word to me but he shook hands and kept up a terrible thinkin.

In the evenin Mr. Loveridge called at the tavern for me, as agreed, and we proceeded to the operty house. Way back in bygone times, when not half as many valuable city lots had been stolen from Grand River as now, the subscriber fust saw Grand Rappids. This operty house was then a livery stable and the winders that now let out terbacker smoke used to let out the no less oderiferous and smoking fertilizer. But the enterprising William has so changed and renovated and gilded the hull concern that the most knowin old omnibus hoss of other days, would fail to recognize it. There was a minstrel show on when we arrived and when that was done a most charmin young lady come out and sung some songs. Great Scott! but she was a dasher; and as I looked over the crowd to see them spat their hands, I will be everlastinly chawd up, if I diddnt see, right back of the 2 fiddlers in the front seats, old Deakin Skinner and Potter, stompin and clavin with the best on em. Each one was smoking a cigar and havin a big time. They diddnt see me as I was back 3 seats, so I ruther think Ive got the bulge on them two fellers for futer use. Prayer meetin, indeed! Oh, wont I roast em? Oh, no.

After lots more singin and dancin and smokin and drinkin, the grand play of the evenin come on, after a short wait in which all the boys held 2 fingers in the air for some unknown reason. Mr. L. held up hisen, and handed out some tip top cigars from his vest pocket.

The play was called "The gent from Texas," if I remember ritely, and it was a serouger and no mistake. It seemed just like readin a dime novel, only more conspicuous. I kno just how them Texas fellers act now. They are dressed very simply and coolly in 2 six shooters and 2 knives each and extra ones in their boots for Sunday.

That old standby, "Ed," was the gent from Tex., and the way he handled the revolvers and tumbled the outlaws over with shot after shot, was enuff to fill the audience with enthusiasm and powder smoke. It put me in mind of the battle of Stone River, barrin the mud, whar many a "gent from Texas" was sent to "that depot whar no return tickets are sold," as Shakespeare said in one of his poems. When the curtain went down, I held up my 2 fingers and I noticed the deakin holdin up hisen too. Oh Lord! It does seem as if I shood bust when I think of the snap Ive got on them chap.

That omnipresent "Hank" was the darky of the play and I think he is the boss at that. In fact, I do beleve he is a more nateral darky than a real full blooded "Coon."

Why is it, Bro. Stowe, that a Yankee acter makes a much more nateral Irishman than a real Irishman is, a more nateral Duchman than any genuine Duchman, and a darky that out-darkies the darky?

I can't remember much more about the play, becoss about that time I got an idea into my head that I owned Grand Rappids, or somewhar near it. But I got back to the tavern all rite, for I was thar next mornin at 9 o'clock in bed. I diddnt run around much next day, coss I had a sort of a head ache and so I cum home.

I don't kno as I can git this letter to you, now it is writ, coss the hull durned country is snowd under and the stage haint been seer at the Corners in 3 days. "The snow the butiful snow" is 17 1/2 feet deep at the Corners and all the returns not in yet.

I haint seen any winter pomes in your paper, so I gess I had better get you up a little gem appropriate to the occasion. Hear it is:

SNOW.

Oh the snow! the confounded snow,
Drifted twenty feet deep or so,
Inspires a poet to sing his song,
And keeps us shovelin all day long.

Oh the snow! the thunderin snow,
Whirlin about when the wind does blow,
Under the door does freely rove,
And makes a feller hug the stove.

Oh the snow! the gol durned snow,
Piled up high in the road, you kno,
Stops the cars and covers the rails,
Stages can't run, we get no mails.

Oh the snow! the Blank Blank snow,
Up to your middle, when out you go,
Driftin and shittin from place to place,
Down your back and into your face.

Oh the snow! the "butiful snow";
I wish I could see the chap, by Joe,
That writ the above, i n wanton glee,
Burried under this nine foot three.

Oh the snow! the cold wet snow,
When it thaws out next May you kno,
The cricks and rivers will rush and scream,
And wash Grand Rappids down the stream.

We have had a terrible rush of customers to-day. One feller rushed in after a pint of whisky and another rushed in after some to-backer. If it keeps up this way, I will take in over a dollar before night.

Potter can't get at his logs under so much snow, so he had to shut down. The grist mill had to shut up shop, for want of something to grind, so bizness is at a complect stand still all about the Corners.

If this letter gets to your sanktum before March 1st, I shall give Unkle Samule credit for perserverance and mighty long legs.

Yours shiveringly,

SOLIMAN SNOOKS,

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

P. S.—I forgot to tell you that I "saw" Gage of the Dem. and Hobbs of the Times before I left town, so I don't think there will be anything in them papers detrimental to yours truly. Your paper haint got along this week yet, so I don't kno as my fotograff is in it yet or not.

S. S.

"Among the Pines"—Invitation to Soliman Snooks.

St. Ignace, Mich., Feb. 13, 1885.

To the Editor of THE TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—The selections you have given us the past two weeks, about the lumbermen's work among the pines, are the best written descriptions I ever saw, and my having been cook in a shanty (so truthfully described in said articles) makes me take such an interest in the Knights of the Axe, Cant Hook and Saw. Those were the times I look back to with a great deal of pleasure. The stories told, songs sung, the dances we had! None of your quadrilles—"bowing to your partners"—but a good old French four-step dance that would send the blood coursing through your veins. The winter did not seem long, nor the cold so severe. We had the best of bread baked in kettles buried in the hot sand, good fat pork, beans, soup and tea that would dissolve anything it came in contact with—except an iron wedge. Friend Stowe, to see the way saloon keepers, gamblers and others manipulate these strong men in the spring, when they come out with their pockets full of money and their stomach full of bad whisky, is enough to make angels weep; especially when they are asked to furnish a plug of tobacco and something to get home with.

Your funny correspondent from the Corners is particularly invited to an amateur representation of the great temperance drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," to be given in this city in about two weeks, by home talent. If experience teaches anything on either side of the bar, that play ought to fetch Soliman Snooks to his feet, and the affectionate "Widder" also. However, if the play doesn't, the music will; for we are to have an organ, fiddle and last, but by no means least important, an accordeon. The soul-stirring melodies and harmonies produced will "soothe the savage breast," sure—much better than Mrs. Winslow.

Some half dozen of our citizens are to go to, and "do," the World's Fair at New Orleans, and your subscriber would gladly go and do likewise; but the want of time and money is the great drawback, more particularly the latter. Your wholesalers don't like to see their debtors having a good time at their expense.

With kind regards,

GEORGE COOKE.

"Another big failure," said Smith, as he opened his morning paper. "A big failure," queried his spouse. "Yes, a firm in Holland, who was engaged in the wholesale sugar trade have failed for \$1,000,000." "Is it possible?" exclaimed Mrs. Smith. "The recent reduction in the price of sugar caused their failure, didn't it?" "I don't know," said Smith. "I guess the reason of their failure was because the weather was too cold for anybody to dig sand."

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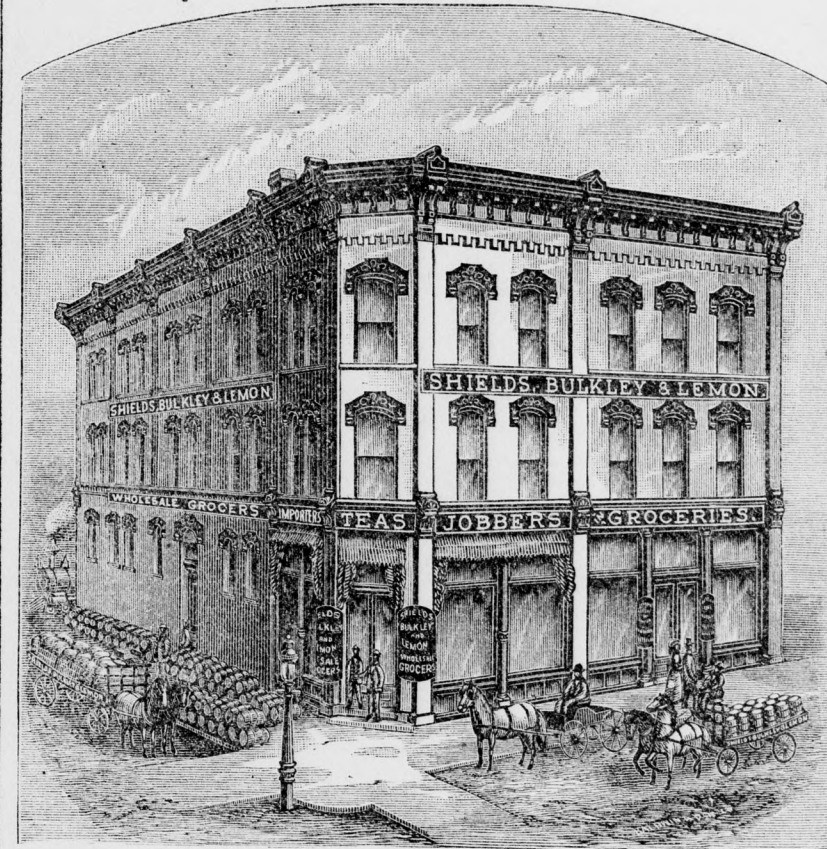
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