

The Michigan Tradesman.

185

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1885.

NO. 75.

DRYDEN & PALMER'S ROCK CANDY.

Unquestionably the best in the market. As clear as crystal and as transparent as diamond. Try a box.

John Caulfield,
Sole Agent for Grand Rapids.

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If you are selling goods to make a profit, sell

LAVINE

WASHING POWDER.

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

Hartford Chemical Co.

HAWKINS & PERRY

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—AND—

BEANS!

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

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71 Canal street.

STEAM LAUNDRY

43 and 45 Kent Street.
A. K. ALLEN, Proprietor.

WE DO ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AND USE NO CHEMICALS.

Orders by Mail and Express promptly attended to.

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.

Yan's Magic Oil,

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

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JAMES C. AVERY & CO

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Manufacturers of the following brands of Cigars:

Great Scott, Demolai No. 5,

Eldorado, Doncella,

Avery's Choice,

Etc., Etc.

—JOBBER IN—

Manufactured Tobacco.

ALBERT COYE & SONS,

—JOBBER OF—

Horse Covers, Oiled Clothing, Awnings and Tents.

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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.

FOR MAHOGANY!

ADDRESS

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Special Attention given to Collections in City or Country. Also

FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT Insurance.

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Cooper.....Dayton, Ohio
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Practices in State and United States Courts.
Special attention given to
MERCANTILE COLLECTIONS.

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Lumberman's Supplies

—AND—

NOTIONS!

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

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

24 Pearl Street - Grand Rapids, Mich.

W. N. FULLER & CO

DESIGNERS AND

Engravers on Wood,

Fine Mechanical and Furniture Work, Including Buildings, Etc.,

49 Lyon St., Opposite Arcade,

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

HOW TO TAKE OFF HIDES.

Some Valuable Suggestions to Dairymen, Butchers, Tanners and Farmers.

Few dairymen or butchers realize the actual loss to them in improperly removing hides, and it is a matter of the greatest importance to the tanner or hide dealer, that they should be shown how to do it to the best advantage, as by so doing better prices may be obtained. With a view to showing the right and wrong way of taking off skins, THE TRADESMAN presents a couple of illustrations which very plainly illustrate the matter, together with the accompanying instructions:

In the first place, don't kill a calf until it is at least three days old.

In taking off a hide or a calf skin, never cut the throat crosswise in the least. Slit the

THE RIGHT WAY.



skin flat upon the floor in a cool place, where the sun cannot shine upon it, and cover it with salt, rather fine being better than too coarse salt.

In the salt until you take off another; then place that one upon the first, salting freely as before, and so on until you get enough to make quite a pile; then commence another pile in the same manner. Do not be afraid to use salt freely; what the skins do not require will shake off, and can be used again.

If you prefer to dry out your skins before selling them, be very sure that they are thoroughly cured with salt before drying them; and then, that they are thoroughly dried before being baled up for shipment.

Never dry out a skin without having it salted as described, to preserve it from moths, and other injury on the hair side, which is liable to occur if the skins are not properly salted before being dried out.

If your skins remain on hand very long after being dried out, before delivery to the tanner, even if salted, watch them carefully to detect any indications of moths or worms on the hair side; and if any are discovered, have the skins vigorously whipped with a stick so often that they shall be wholly eradicated from the entire lot of skins, as they often work serious injury in a very short time.

AMONG THE PINES.

Incidents of a Trip to a Lumber Camp—No. 4.

Chas. Ellis in the Current

I have often tried to think of something, something to which I could compare a pine forest. Harbors are often said to show a "forest of masts," but the figure is not transferable; a pine forest is not like a forest of masts. There are too many yards and too much rigging. A fleet of three masted schooners lying at anchor with sails furled and seen through the dusk would give one a very good idea of a "burnt district" in the pine woods, for you can see hundreds of acres in places covered with tall, straight trunks from which the limbs have been burned, often as clean as if they had been trimmed away with axes, but that is not like the living pine.

There is one curious little thing, however, which my imagination turns into a fanciful picture of a miniature forest. It is the old "hetchel." Few young readers of to-day ever saw it, a fact favorable to my use of it here. The hetchel is one of the oldest impressions on my brain. Its long, straight, stiff, steel teeth were full of music, and I often got my fingers rapped for playing on it. Old people of to-day who passed their childhood in country homes may recall the hetchel, on which their mothers or grandmothers combed and dressed the silky flax preparatory to wrapping it like a liberty cap around the distaff, from which it was spun off upon the bobbin on the little spinning-wheel. My hetchel was composed of long steel rods, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and six or eight inches long, firmly set on end in a solid hard-wood bed. These rods, set close and covering a space about eight or ten inches square, were open at the top and formed a comb through which the flax was dexterously drawn to work out all the short and imperfect fibers. How tall and straight those wires seemed to me for their size, and how curiously the spaces between them would mix and cross and wind away and twist my eyes as I tried to follow them! Well, my pine forest is a gigantic hetchel-board with a huge "scutching" of dark flax lying all across the tops of the pines only waiting for some giant grandmother's hand to draw it through; and as I wander about among the living teeth and feel the dead, fiber-like needles sliding down upon my face, I can almost fancy that I see the old dame at work up there half-lost in the dim light above me.

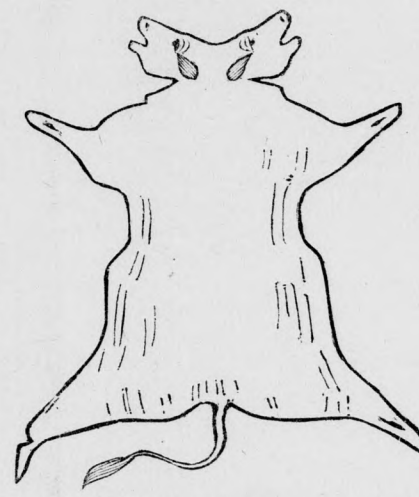
There is a peculiar solitude in a pine forest. Alone upon the shore, the restless break of the waves makes ceaseless voices that wake companion voices in the mind. Alone upon the sea, the incessant change of its surface, the splashing waves as your boat

skin from the brisket to the tail, and from the brisket to the jaw; then cut around each leg near the hoof. Slit the hind legs from the hoof up directly over the gambrel, and the forward legs in the front, directly over the knee, to the top of the brisket bone. This leaves the hide or skin in the proper shape for finishing.

Skin the head and legs carefully, to avoid cutting them; then, commencing at the head, draw or fist off the skin without any further use of the knife, thereby avoiding the holes and cuts that almost spoil so many calf skins. Some farmers use a windlass to draw off their dairy skins, and others use a horse; but one or two men can do it quickly and easily.

When taken off, lay the hide or skin flat upon the floor in a cool place, where the sun cannot shine upon it, and cover it with salt, rather fine being better than too coarse salt. Don't roll it up, but let it remain

THE WRONG WAY.



dashes across the wind, or the idle flap of her sails as she rises and falls to their lazy roll under the summer sun, load the flying hours with delightful dreams. But the pine forest is alone. Time was when here the scarce hunters found abundance of game where now I see and hear nothing, save when the wind blows by, and high overhead I hear its breath as it is torn by the needles through which it is driven. This, indeed, is a varied sound, for at times it seems like a gentle prolonged sigh and again, like Niagara's roar; or breaking waves pounding upon rocky shores are not louder nor more wild. But when the air is still and you stand alone beneath the pines no other solitude can compare with it.

Above, below, all peace!

Silence and solitude, the soul's best friends, are with me here, and the tumultuous world makes no more noise than the remotest planet.

The tall, dark columns all around you, the darker ceiling of the darker branches intermingling and blinding the sky above you, the utter absence of living things within range of your strained vision, all conspire to excite a sensation so new that you do not understand it for a time. I can almost understand, as it seems to me, how the ancients came to people forests with imaginary life; for as I look around me among the silent trunks, I feel the ancient impulse burning in my veins, and half expect to see elf or dryad beckoning me away. The silence excites imagination in her recesses and the Old becomes New, Ancient is Modern; I am a Pagan, like my ancestors, and at home. I become familiar with the trees. They know me and seem to shake hands. I am welcome among them. They tell me of the past. The inroad that civilization is making upon these grand old trees seems almost like sacrilege and murder; yet saved they cannot be. "Free lumber" will not prolong their existence. They are doomed by the spread of the farm. The pioneer farmer carries a blazing torch, and whenever he stays his march in search of land there a fire begins. The lumberman who owns pine lands must cut his forests to save them, for no power can stay this persistent pioneer in search of a home. He means destruction to all wildernesses; he is the forerunner of civilization; the pulsing life of the grasping world is behind him and the forest-primeval must disappear. But in spite of world and pioneer I have seen my pines, and though civilization destroy them, yet shall they live in memory.

I recall a memorable ride among the pines. One day a foreman invited me to ride with him to a camp some fifteen miles away, and I gladly accepted the opportunity. Nine miles of the ride led through what might strictly be termed "unbroken wilderness," if such a thing can be found. Here and there

was a small opening, where the pine had been cut and the brush burned, and there were two or three of these spots where courageous men had set to work to make farms. It seemed to me as if they might as well have gone to work to make a new earth! But what made hard farming made a most sublime picture to one unto whom the pine forest was a new revelation.

For miles we drove in and out along a narrow road with the trees so close that it required the strictest attention of our sylvan Jehu to carry us through without collision.

As far as I could see across the snow, that lay smooth and unwrinkled like a spotless counterpane, rose the fair round columns of pine. Throwing back the head, one saw the branches reaching out to one another far overhead, interlacing and crowding to form a dark green canopy through which there fell occasional glimpses of a sky that seemed to rest upon the trees. The prevailing color is like a soft twilight that seems to express itself psychologically as Silence, but the monotony is agreeably lit up here and there by the reddish bark of the Norway pine. The hard-wood growth is chiefly beech which, with its smooth, steel-colored bark, mottled with patches of green moss, gives a quiet variety and tone to the picture. The undergrowth (there is no "under-bush," as in a New England forest) is also chiefly of young beeches that, as seen from the road, appear to be from six to twenty or thirty feet high. The beech is the most beautiful of our forest trees when stripped of foliage, as they are now, and when only their skeleton graces our admiration. As this tree grows here, among these tall, closely-standing pines, with but little sunlight ever falling upon it, and without hope of any, or of a glimpse of the world, unless it can push its head up through the dark roof that imprisons it, the beech seems to have set itself earnestly to the work of growing tall. Sheltered from all winds it does not need strength, and so appears to be giving its whole attention to the development of delicacy, grace, and beauty of trunk and limb. Its lithe arms taper out from the shoulder long and beautiful, gradually dwindling to a pretty brown bud so finely pointed as to suggest the thought that the beeches might be running opposition to the pines in the production of needles. Every lesser branch, too, of every larger branch has its subordinate branches and twigs, and they all taper down in the same exquisitely graceful way to a beautiful brown bud. This undergrowth, standing everywhere through the forest, reaches out its long, slender branches in every direction until they mingle, touch, cross and interweave in all possible angles, curves and inclinations. On every branch, twig and spray hang thousands of the dead, rust-colored needles that have fallen from the pine, and there form a seemingly intangible fringe of color. Looked at from a distance of a few rods, or as the picture deepens away from you into the background, it seems like nothing so much as an immense but strangely beautiful veil the effect of which is to soften and tone down the heavy, dark figures of the pine that seem to stand behind it, while in fact they are in the midst of it everywhere. This vision begins and ends with the dense forest. Shut your eyes and open them upon the same spot again and again, you cannot be certain that you have ever seen the picture before, that while you even winked the scene was not changed. No whirling kaleidoscope ever presented a more varied picture of material always the same than does this silent panorama of the wilderness. As I saw it first it seemed to me that nothing could be added to it, that nothing could be more beautiful, and yet it was wholly void of speck or point of gaudy coloring, and no sign of living thing could be seen save in our own company. Not even a ray of sunlight glistened through it, for the sky was overcast with clouds that portended a storm. Indeed, while we were in camp it came on. As we returned in the afternoon over the same road I saw that there had been a transformation. The snow had sifted down through the pine boughs, and in the still air had settled upon and covered every branch and twig of my fancied veil and converted it into the loveliest white gossamer that ever hung in midair. I knew that the scene had not been really changed. I knew that I had driven through and looked over all that same ground only a few hours before, but another factor had been added, that was all, and the effect was marvelous indeed! Nothing could have been finer. I have seen a quite similar effect produced by a heavy frost under which, in the early morning, the frost everywhere looked as if a great gauze veil had fallen upon it; but in that picture the frost crystals, standing so much more loosely, show a darker color and less clearly defined lines than are given by the snow, which falls more compactly. So, of the picture, I repeat that nothing could be finer or more beautiful; and nothing like it will ever be seen save in just such a forest under similar conditions. No canvas can ever be made to show it, for no artist can ever carry its magnitude away with him. The trees are too tall, the vistas too deep, the perspective too far, to be manipulated on canvas. Nature defied Art when she built this magnificent forest of pine.

Looked at from the outside and seen from

a distance, such a forest seems like a belt of night bound around the waist of day.—Looked at from within, it seems almost to be a community of individual, though mute, lives. The Pines are "daughters of the gods."

Divinely fair,

And most divinely tall!

So sings my soul, and I, nothing loth, have found at their pagan shrine, if not the peace, at least a piece of Heaven.

The Hog.

From the Minneapolis Bazoo.

The hog, studied from an artistic point of view, is a dismal failure; but, viewed in the light of a long felt want, he looms up, a pre-eminent success.

The origin of this bird is lost in antiquity (whatever that may be), but that he is the long-sought missing link between man and the higher animals there can be no doubt. We say the higher animals, but please do not interpret too literally. A man can get higher than any quadruped known to science, if properly educated and furnished with the right brand of liquor; but he can and does get lower than any animal that breathes the breath of life. In many respects a man is just like a hog, only more so—no offense to the hog. A hog is bull-headed—so is a man. He can get his two hundred pounds of avoirdupois through a hole that a bantam rooster couldn't find with an opera glass—so can a man, if he happens to be a politician and up to snuff.

A hog is the most contrary thing in the universe. The very thing a hog is expected to do is the very thing he doesn't do, and couldn't be hired to do for \$4 and a silver-plated trough. When he gets into the flower garden, instead of walking around and enjoying the sweet perfume of flowers, he imagines he has a special call to solve the Chinese question, and starts for that far-off kingdom by a direct route through the pansy-bed. When he is about half-way there, a very mad woman causes him to change his mind, and he starts on a tour of inspection. She drives him up to the gate, and makes a wild rush at him with a broom, in order to add eclat to the proceeding. She adds it. The hog looks at the gate as if he thought of buying it, and then, with a noise like ripping up eight miles of plank sidewalk, he makes a rush in the opposite direction, and the air is filled with Balbriggans and embroidery. Then the woman cries, goes into the house and puts some court plaster where it will do the most good, and gives a boy a quarter to get the hog out of the garden. The boy drives him the other way and the hog whirls and goes through the gate with an grunt of triumph.

The Necessity of Good Credit.

There is a numerous body of traders to whom credit is a necessity for their future success. Their capital is small and their facility for raising money limited. It devolves upon them to be exceedingly cautious in buying, and to practice the closest economy in order that funds may be provided for the day of payment. It is easy to get in debt; not so easy to get out of it. It is easy to promise, but often more difficult to make it good. The safe rule is to buy in moderation and to promise in like manner.

It requires a resolute will to practice self-denial in living and business expenses, but the merchant who does it and can close up the record of the year, having paid his bills and sustained his credit is a happy man. His family may have complained of his economy, but as a counterpoise he is not worried with duns and harassed with protested notes.

Confidence and honesty were cast in the same mold. United they give to credit the strength to rule and control the commerce of the world. With good credit the weakest merchant is strong; without it the strongest merchant is weak. Gold can always buy merchandise, but not credit. Character is credit, and is of higher value than money or merchandise. With a good name you can be trusted with each, without it neither gold nor goods can win confidence.

Buying of Drummers.

When an interior merchant is at such a distance from the market that he cannot reach home again on the same day he starts out, it is cheaper to buy \$500 worth of a drummer than to leave his business to clerks and come to town. If he is within two or three hours' journey, it is still cheaper to buy \$200 worth at home than to visit the city. In one case we will say his expenses will be ten dollars, in the other five. That is two to two and one-half per cent. added to the cost of his purchases, besides neglecting his business at home. The average daily expenses of a commercial traveler or drummer, including salary, may be five to ten dollars, but his average sales are \$500 a day while on the road, and the cost of making such sales, therefore, is only one or two per cent. In this illustration we have put the buyer's expenses low and the drummer's high. A man may come 200 miles, stay one night in a hotel in town, and get back, perhaps, on ten or twelve dollars; but in two cases out of three such a man will spoil a twenty dollar piece, and occasionally break a second, and when he gets home repent that he was so foolish.

The Michigan Tradesman.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of the State.

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

Terms \$1 a year in advance, postage paid.
Advertising rates made known on application.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1885.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

President—Lester J. Rindge.
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.
Treasurer—Wm. Sears.
Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurer, ex-officio; O. A. Ball, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.
Arbitration Committee—I. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.
Transportation Committee—Samuel Sears, Geo. B. Duntion, 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 and Secretary, ex-officio; Chas. S. Robinson, Jas. N. Bradford and W. G. Hawkins.
Election Committee—Geo. H. Seymour, Wallace Franklin, W. H. Downs, Wm. B. Edmunds and D. S. Haugh.
Room Committee—Stephen A. Sears, Wm. Boughton, W. H. Jennings.
Regular Meetings—Last Saturday evening in each month.
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, February 28, at "The Tradesman" office.

WELCOME TO THE DAIRYMEN.

In behalf of itself and the business interests it represents, THE TRADESMAN extends a cordial welcome to the dairymen of Michigan on the occasion of their first annual convention, trusting that the results accomplished will be all the most sanguine could wish, and that every one present will, in future years, have occasion to look back to the present meeting with pleasure, and realize that the organization effected has been a source of profit as well.

The *American Artisan* continues to improve with every issue, although the excellence of each number is almost phenomenal. The *Artisan* occupies a peculiar field in trade journalism, but it fills it acceptably to every one at all familiar with the subjects treated.

The *Dairy World* is the title of a new monthly journal recently started at Chicago, the editor being C. S. Burch, the well-known writer and authority on dairy matters. The *World* is carefully edited and handsomely printed, and is worthy the cordial support of every dairyman in the country.

Soliman Snooks tackles a new subject this week in the shape of secret societies, by way of showing how membership in one or more of the orders can be made advantageous when one is stranded among strangers. It is believed that the horrible oath which is published in the body of the letter has never before been given to the public.

Ex-State Swamp Land Commissioner Fuller favors THE TRADESMAN with a copy of his report for the years 1883-84. The report is a novel one in many respects, the monotony of an ordinarily uninteresting official document being relieved by a vigorous defense of the author's and ex-Governor Beagle's acts during the two years they occupied offices in the State capital.

The excerpt from the Grand Rapids *Leader*, published on the drug page, relative to alleged liquor-selling by druggists, merits the contempt of every well-meaning druggist in the city. Taken as a whole, the drug trade of Grand Rapids is remarkably free from the charge imputed against it. To attempt to saddle the offenses of a few on the many is as senseless as to charge that every preacher is a rogue, or every business man a thief, because occasional instances of roguery and theft occur among the classes mentioned. The malice apparent in every line of the article quoted is sufficient to condemn the statements made, and the source from which they emanated—a disgruntled saloon-keeper—serves to throw additional doubt over the sincerity of his motives and the correctness of his conclusions.

THE TRADESMAN acknowledges the receipt of the seventh annual report of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange of Detroit, from which it appears that the organization is in a satisfactory condition. Fourteen houses have withdrawn from the Exchange during the past year, and an equal number have been added to the membership, leaving the total number at 103. The total receipts were \$5,752.64 and the total disbursements \$5,718.50, leaving a small balance in the treasury. Over thirty-seven hundred names have been added to those already on record, and the entire business of the Exchange shows a similar increase. Several important concessions have been obtained from transportation companies, and other benefits have been secured which none of the members could have obtained individually.

What Lots of Cornbols.

From the Globe-Democrat.

A cornbol pipe factory at Washington, Mo., employs fifty men.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

The Prindle drug stock on West Bridge street will probably pass into new hands within a day or two.

The Messmore-Schoyer replevin suit, which has been hanging fire in the Circuit Court during the present term, has been put over until the next term.

"The outlook for wool is not particularly bright," said Mr. Hess, of Perkins & Hess. "The indications so far are that the market will be firm, but that low prices will rule."

John C. Bonnell, the local representative of the Standard Oil Co., ridicules the idea of the Globe Oil Co. running a branch tank line to this market, claiming that the company is a small concern, without sufficient capital to carry out such an undertaking.

The Valley City Milling Co. expect to be able to start up the mill before the end of the present week, the ice having been removed from the canal. The new boilers ordered by the corporation have already arrived, but the engine is delayed by the blockade somewhere this side of Milwaukee, from which place it was shipped about two weeks ago.

"You can set it down as a fact that we are going to have a good summer's business," said a representative grocery jobber. "We have lately put on a new man and are ready to do the same thing again as soon as the right sort of a man turns up. We have weathered the adverse breezes of the past two years and propose to be on hand to receive our share of the improvement in business which is sure to be felt the coming season."

"Newaygo county is bound to take rank as one of the leading agricultural counties of the State," said D. P. Clay, the other day. "The soil is mostly clay sub-soil, and the streams are mostly fed by springs, which is by far the best water for stock. Of course there are places where the soil is poor, but where is the county which hasn't poor spots? The nearness of Newaygo county to Grand Rapids, which furnishes a ready market, is also a strong point in her favor."

Stimulated by the success which has attended organizations of the retail trade at other business points, representative dealers along South Division street have concluded to take advantage of their opportunity and have effected an organization under the name of "Merchants' Protective Union," having for its object the mutual protection of its members against losses incurred by the too liberal and indiscriminate use of the credit system.

The new Kent County Savings Bank, which has been open to business only four weeks, is already in receipt of deposits at the rate of \$100,000 per annum. As soon as the necessary blanks, now in course of preparation, are ready, the institution will be prepared to receive the regular deposits of business houses and carry on a general commercial business, including the purchase and sale of foreign and domestic exchange. Cashier Verdier speaks hopefully of the prospects of the establishment.

Myron Hester, who has been engaged in the mill machinery and supply business on Pearl street for several months past, has formed a copartnership with Samuel Fox, and the two will continue the business under the firm of Hester & Fox. The firm has rented the commodious store on the Oaks street side of the new Watson & Heald block on South Division street, and will carry a full line of mill and wood working machinery, shafting, pulleys, etc. The manufacturers' agency of the following well-known machines has already been secured: Page's and Paine's engines and boilers; Steele's saw-mills; Egan's and Rowley & Herman's wood working machinery; Dodge's wooden pulleys.

The Geo. C. W. Richards drug stock, at Sheridan, has witnessed its full measure of the vicissitudes of this life. A few months ago the stock was attached by Hazelton, Perkins & Co. and three other creditors, by whom it was sold at sheriff's sale to J. V. Vanderburg. Brown & Steere, attorneys at Stanton, thereupon seized the stock on a bill of sale alleged to have been executed to them by Richards previous to his flight to Canada. For fear of other legal processes, Brown & Steere move the stock to Stanton, where it was concealed until last week, when it was sold to Chas. Dorin, who has removed it back to Sheridan and resumed business. He is protected from future litigation by an indemnifying bond from Brown & Steere.

Fred Ramsey, the White Cloud general dealer and saw and shingle mill operator, who recently made an assignment to Hiram Lull, makes a showing of \$14,310.17 liabilities and \$12,961.31 assets. Of the latter amount, \$8,500 is secured by chattel mortgage on the entire property to Spring & Company and Arthur Meigs & Co. Mr. Lull is joint owner of a piece of pine land with the assignor, and is anxious to obtain possession of the land and the saw mill, in consequence of which he is offering the unsecured creditors 25 per cent. cash in full settlement. Unless a compromise is effected within a week or ten days, the mortgages will foreclose their mortgage, which would probably leave the estate without a cent to pay the other creditors.

Receiver Tuthill has just closed up the estate of the late firm of Messmore Bros., at Cadillac, the final distribution being peculiar in many respects. The total amount realized from the sale of the property was

\$7,105, out of which was paid a judgment obtained by Storm & Hill, of Chicago, amounting to \$6,535, leaving but \$570. As the costs of the litigation were about \$800, the receiver was compelled to ask those holding legal claims of that character against the estate to compromise them on a basis of about 70 per cent., to which arrangement they all acquiesced. The general creditors are thus left without as much consolation as a two per cent. dividend, which is another brilliant example of the financial ability of the notorious Messmore family.

AROUND THE STATE.

H. E. Stafford, grocer at Battle Creek, has sold out.

W. H. Broas, grocer at Springport, has sold out.

Rickard & West have opened a bakery in Carson City.

Chas. A. Fox has bought H. Biddleman's grocery stock at Flint.

Chas. King succeeds E. A. Hauser in the grocery business at Saline.

H. A. Spink, the Whitehall groceryman, adopts the cash basis March 15.

Geo. Lambert succeeds L. E. Wood in the boot and shoe business at Niles.

A. Bronk succeeds Bronk & Stevens in the jewelry business at Crosswell.

Russ & Yost, general dealers at Ithaca, have dissolved, Russ continuing.

Mahar & Davis succeed Clark Bros. in the hardware business at Saline.

Chatters & Talbot succeed B. C. Turner & Co. in general trade at Flushing.

S. F. Caldwell succeeds Caldwell Bros. in the grocery business at Marcellus.

Henry Seaman succeeds C. L. Frazier in the grocery business at Greenville.

Geo. Knudson, boot and shoe dealer at Cadillac, has assigned to J. M. Rice.

Huntton & Niles succeed Huntton & Slater in the meat business at Eagle.

C. H. Kingsbury, the Allegan grocer, is offering to compromise at 25 per cent.

Morris Wolff succeeds Mrs. Hannah Wolff in the clothing business at Ypsilanti.

M. O'Brien, liquor dealer at East Saginaw, is offering to compromise at 20 per cent.

Ralph Springer succeeds Jos. Jacobi & Son in the dry goods business at Minden.

Sawyer & Fitzgerald, hardware dealers at Bellevue, have dissolved, each continuing.

T. R. Shepard succeeds Shepard & Wilcox in the meat market business at Greenville.

McCabe & Collins succeed H. D. McCabe in the boot and shoe business at St. Johns.

Edward Thornhill succeeds Thornhill Bros. in the dry goods business at Milford.

Rawson Bros., grocers at Vermontville, have dissolved, F. E. Rawson succeeding.

M. S. Hitchcock succeeds Clark, Helmer & Hawk in the hardware business at Jackson.

Wood & Walton succeed Hunt & Wood, dealers in general merchandise at Lake City.

D. R. Griswold succeeds Wakelee & Griswold in the dry goods business at Battle Creek.

Knapp Bros. succeed Knapp & Cople in the grocery and crockery business at Eaton Rapids.

Chas. H. Huffman succeeds H. M. Allen in the grocery and crockery business at Battle Creek.

H. F. Campbell has purchased the Corbin & Wood drug stock, at Sherman, of H. B. Sturtevant.

F. W. Lindquist, jeweler and musical instrument dealer at Escanaba, has assigned to C. C. Royce.

Ed. Bradford has rented a store at White Cloud and removed his grocery stock from Fremont to that place.

It is reported that L. Rogers has purchased an interest in the firm of John D. Woodbury & Co., at Portland.

Dr. L. S. Weaver will sell his drug stock and business at Hesperia and engage in the lumber business near Leroy.

Major Key, lately engaged in the merchant tailoring business at Howard City, has opened a similar establishment at Hastings.

Gilleo & Dehart, late of Vickeryville, have bought the Holland grocery stock and bakery at Stanton, and will continue the business at the old stand.

J. M. Reynolds is the name of the gentleman who has purchased the general stock of J. W. Holmes, of Remus. Mr. Holmes will re-engage in trade at Alma.

A. L. Lakey has sold his hardware stock at Kalkaska to Will and Henry Pipp, late of Brighton, who will carry on the business under the firm name of Pipp Bros.

H. E. Hogan, the South Boardman grocer, is pumping brine from an ordinary drive well, only 22 feet deep, of sufficient strength to warrant further investigations. A chemist, well-known in the State, pronounces it pure salt.

Dr. M. Crane has sold his grocery and hardware stock at Bonanza to Chas.

who will continue the business at the old stand. Dr. Crane will continue the dry goods and drug business as heretofore.

About April 1, he will go to Chicago to attend a course of lectures at a leading medical college.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

The school seat factory at Battle Creek has started up again.

Large quantities of Cedar Logs are being put into the Manistee at Sherman.

The A. W. Wright Lumber Co. has added 700 feet to its dock property at East Saginaw.

Merchant & Hungerford's new saw mill at Fremont is now in operation. The firm will put in a planer shortly.

The Ionla Pottery Co. is getting its supply of fire clay from Grand Ledge, where a superior quality has been discovered.

C. L. Gray & Co. have purchased the Pangborn shingle mill, three miles north of Evart, and will operate it in connection with their other two mills.

T. D. French & Son are organizing a stock company, with a capital of \$40,000, to build a new all roller mill at Middleville, to do an extensive eastern business.

G. L. Burtis has secured the control of the saw mill near the government pier in Marquette, and will put in a new and improved plant of machinery.

The Stoepel Lumber Co. has 2,000,000 feet of hardwood logs banked at its mill, East Jordan, and will put in enough to make a stock of 5,000,000. The company also intends to put some additional machinery into its mill.

Saginaw Times: The planing mill firms of the Saginaws, in looking over their experience accounts for the past year, found in some instances that the amount received for various kinds of mill work did not pay the expenses of keeping and putting the lumber through their mills. On account of this fact all firms, without an exception in either of the two cities, have now agreed upon a schedule of prices which is considered fair and just to all parties concerned.

STRAY FACTS.

The Farmer's Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Barry and Eaton counties, has straightened out all its business kinks.

Mancelona Herald: While other towns are working hard for a railroad, Mancelona would be satisfied with simply a good grist mill, a bank, a bakery, a village park, a furniture factory, and some sort of protection against fire. We are very modest in our wants, and do not believe in asking for impossibilities.

H. W. Williams, of St. Joseph, has sold his interest in the Graham & Morton transportation company and bought from them the City of St. Joseph, which he will put on the Lake Superior route. Graham & Morton will do all of the transfer business the coming season for the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway. The steamer John A. Dix will make daily trips between Benton Harbor, St. Joseph and Chicago next summer.

The Gripsack Brigade.

L. L. Loomis was stranded at Newaygo five days.

N. S. McConnell, with Nelson, Bros. & Co., leaves to-day for a two weeks' trip through Northern Michigan.

Gus. Sharp claims to be the only traveling man out of this market who has made every town on his route during the past two weeks.

"Mr. Ireland Fraveling, salesman for Hawkins & Perry, of Grand Rapids," is the way the Stanwood correspondent of the Big Rapids Herald puts it.

G. B. Chapman, otherwise known as "Napoleon Bonaparte," was in town last Friday.

He is still with Henry C. Myers, the New York cigar manufacturer.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Gid Kellogg, who has not been heard from for two weeks.

A suitable reward will be paid for his return, dead or alive, to this office.

Holland City News: Snow-bound commercial men, to the number of fifteen, engaged our skating rink last Wednesday afternoon and passed the time in "cutting" artistic figures on wheels.

L. C. Bradford was the instructor, and toward the close of the session gave an exhibition of "how he could skate."

Jas. Fox and F. J. Coppes relate a terrible experience with the snow near East Saugatuck during the recent blockade.

Both horses and men gave out, so that neither were able to proceed. The animals were cared for by a friendly farmer, and Jim and Frank sought slumber on the counter of Frank Broene's store at East Saugatuck.

The Grand Rapids traveling fraternity receive a recruit this week in the person of Hiram B. Clark, for the past year billing clerk for Eaton & Christenson, who goes on the road as successor to L. C. Bradford, who severed his connection with that house last Saturday.

Hiram has had considerable experience in the grocery business and will undoubtedly meet with success as a salesman.

L. C. Bradford, for the past five years traveling representative for Eaton & Christenson, severed his connection with that house last Saturday, and immediately engaged with Fox, Musselman & Loveridge.

His territory will be the D., G. H. & M., and Muskegon, and the Newaygo and Big Rapids branches of the C. & W. M. "Cass" is a "rustler," and both he and his new house are to be congratulated.

Referring to the "Snow-Bound Comedy Co." whose *personel* and programme were published in THE TRADESMAN of last week, the Holland City News says: The members of the company were commercial travelers who were "snowed in," at this place.

The name of the piece they presented was entitled "Life on Rails; or Snow Bound for Three Days." To say that this company did not have a good time would be telling an untruth. The audience was meager and the receipts were barely sufficient to keep the company in cigars.

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.

Fermentum.

The Only Reliable COMPRESSED YEAST. Grocersmen and bakers wishing to add a good-paying article to their stock would do well to send for samples and prices, which will be furnished free. Directions for using with each package.

P. SPITZ, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DETROIT SOAP CO.'S

QUEEN ANNE SOAP

A ("smash up the clothes boiler," "throw away the wash-board," "wash without labor") Soap; is not A (grand piano, gold watch, house and lot with every bar, "save the wrappers") Soap; is not A (towel, napkin, dish-rag, dry goods store thrown in) Soap; is not A (here to-day and gone to-morrow) Soap; is not A (sell a quarter of a box, and have the balance left on your hands) Soap; BUT IS—

The very best article in laundry and general family Soap ever put on the market. Big and lasting trade. Good margins to dealers. Grocers, if you have never tried "QUEEN ANNE SOAP," buy a sample box and you will always continue to handle it.

CODY, BALL & CO.,

Wholesale Agents for "Queen Anne" and all of Detroit Soap Co.'s Standard Brands. Grand Rapids.

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.

JOHN CAULFIELD,

WHOLESALE

GROCER

85, 87 and 89 Canal St.

JOB PRINTING.

The Tradesman office has now first-class facilities for doing all kinds of

Commercial Work,

Such as Letter, Note and Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, Envelopes, Blank Orders, Circulars, Dodgers, Etc.

NEW TYPE, NEW PRESS, CLEAN WORK.

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 each month.
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, March 5, at "The Tradesman" office.

Singular Poisoning from Poke Root.

One of the most peculiar cases of poisoning on record occurred at Messrs. Hazeltine, Perkins & Co.'s wholesale drug establishment, last Thursday afternoon. Having occasion to use a quantity of ground poke root in the preparation of fluid extract, Robert W. Hazeltine, the chemist of the establishment, carried a quantity of the root to the basement and put it through the grinder. That evening nearly every person employed in the store was taken with a dry cough, accompanied by a severe congestion of the lungs, from which they suffered for several days. The chemist, who stood over the machine, nearly died that night, and has been in a precarious condition ever since. Customers who were in the store during the afternoon were also taken with the same symptoms, and a number of persons who called in to chat with members of the firm received something more than a cordial reception. The cause of the poisoning was the fine dust which emanated from the mill during the process of grinding, and which filled the air, from which it was carried to the lungs, causing the trouble indicated.

Messrs. Hazeltine, Perkins & Co. will buy the ground poke root hereafter.

The Failure of the Campan Plan.

From the Pharmaceutical Record.

The manufacturers who entered into the plan have done in good faith all they could to uphold the project, but the retail trade and some of the wholesale trade did not give it their hearty support. Much may be said on both sides, and there are those ready to criticize and extend condemnations that are not deserved, but we propose only to say that it was in the beginning an honorable compact to protect the retail dealer against unprincipled competitors. The plan had weak points, and it has failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was honorably formed, and, on the part of most of those proprietors who agreed to it, honorably kept.

But it no longer exists, and now it must be for the retailer to do as best he can to protect himself. It is doubtful if manufacturers will ever again listen to the proposal of any plan to protect him, for there seem to be too many avenues by which to thwart any argument that may be suggested.

Dr. G. W. Crouter, of Charlevoix, President of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, was in town last Friday and Saturday on his way home from the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Kalamazoo. He paid his respects to President Wurzburg, Secretary Escott and several other members of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society, and congratulated them on the success already attending the organization. He is confident that the pharmacy bill will receive the sanction of the Legislature, and will spend a couple of weeks at Lansing in the interest of the measure next month.

The Connecticut State Pharmaceutical Association held its ninth annual meeting at Hartford on the 9th, about sixty members being in attendance. The present membership of the society is 246. The Committee on Trade Interests reported that there was little difficulty in obtaining full rates, or nearly so, on all proprietary goods. A committee of three was appointed to report at the next meeting a plain for action whereby better facilities can be secured for the primary education of pharmacists.

Representative Wilson, of Muskegon, has introduced a pharmacy bill which is a modification of the bill introduced by Representative Collins, of Detroit. The first section of the first bill is stricken out of the new; the section in regard to the adulteration of drugs is also stricken out, and the Governor is empowered to choose five members of a Board of Pharmacy at his own will, instead of choosing five out of ten recommended by the State Pharmaceutical Association.

The New York Druggists' Union have by vote resolved to suspend the price-list which they agreed to a year ago. This leaves all its members free to sell at such prices as they may choose to accept.

When menthol is warmed with sulphuric acid diluted with half its bulk of water it assumes a deep-blue color.

Solution of Resinous Substances.

E. B. Shuttleworth in the Canadian Pharm. Journal.

A note in a foreign journal has called the writer's attention to a method for dissolving resins which he has used successfully for some fifteen years, but which may not be generally known. It was first employed in making shellac varnish, when large quantities of that compound were required for export to the United States, and has many advantages over simple maceration, the principal being the saving of time effected.

The method is really a modification of Burton's circulatory displacement, though it does not appear that the discoverer of that plan ever applied it to the solution of resins.

In case of the solution of shellac the resin is put in a tin vessel, preferably of conical shape, and perforated plentifully with holes of at least one-quarter of an inch in diameter. The vessel is suspended by three cords—as a scale-pan—and through the point of intersection of the cords a stick is passed, so that when this is lodged across the top of a barrel—previously deprived of its head—the vessel may hang at about a third of the depth of the barrel. The solvent, methylated spirit is now poured into the barrel, so that the vessel may be completely submerged. A cover should now be put on to prevent evaporation, and the whole left undisturbed for two or three days, when the resin will have been completely dissolved, with the exception of a small portion of an insoluble tough residue, which should be rejected. The resulting solution will be clear. Stirring should be altogether avoided, as it retards the process by interfering with the operation of the force of gravity on which the method depends.

The writer has not tried this plan with other resins, but it would, no doubt, be of general application.

While speaking of shellac varnish, it may be well to make another useful suggestion, which can also be turned to account for other spirituous varnishes. When such are applied to surfaces at a low temperature or in a damp atmosphere, the film often becomes dull, or "chills," as it is technically termed. If a few lumps of ordinary carbonate of ammonium be placed in the varnish and allowed to remain a few days, this disagreeable result may be avoided. For transparent colorless varnishes for photographic use this hint will be found applicable, and is worth remembering.

How to Induce and Help Study by Clerks.

From the Pharmaceutical Record.

A very practical solution of this problem came to our observation a few days since. Meeting a friend, a Massachusetts druggist, he gave in the course of conversation the suggestion he had adopted in his business relative to encouraging study by his clerks. Certain books were purchased for them, and they were to own them by paying for them in small weekly installments—usually twenty-five cents per week—until paid, with the proviso that they were to devote at least so many hours per week to their study, and a plan was arranged for their guidance.

We ask any employer whether his clerks would have any less respect or less value to him if such a rule were adopted in his store? Employers are in a great measure responsible for the number of ill-conditioned, miserable specimens of clerks that are to be found too freely. Let some such method as this stated above be adopted, and we shall soon raise the capacity of clerks, and our Boards of Pharmacy will have fewer to reject as incompetent than they must honestly do now.

All petroleum is now being subjected to rigid examination by the government authorities of Germany for the purpose of having it conform to certain requirements respecting to inflammability. At the ports of entry the petroleum is examined and the barrels stamped, but dealers in the article who receive the same are expected to see to it that the oil answers the requirements of the Government, and to submit the petroleum to a second scrutiny, as the first is considered to be somewhat superficial. This entails expense upon the merchants unnecessarily, it is claimed, and is giving rise to much complaint in certain quarters.

The Drug Market.

Business has shown a marked improvement during the past week, and collections continue to improve. There has been no special movement in any article in the drug line, but the fact that there are more advances than declines is a most favorable omen.

Quite as Good.
A gentleman recently entered a drug store, in which were books and various miscellaneous articles for sale, and asked the druggist if he had Goldsmith's *Greece*.

"No," said he, "but we have some splendid hair-oil."

According to some of the medical journals the use of mullein as a palliative for the cough of phthisis seems to be meeting with favor in various quarters. The customary form of administration has been a milk decoction of the plant. More recently the smoking of the leaves has been recommended as a more agreeable and effective method of administration.

Some one has said that the man who is curious to see how the world could get along without him can find out by sticking a cambric needle into a millpond, and then withdrawing it and looking at the hole.

C. Low Fastier, the alleged Indian physician, is now at Bay City, where he is following his usual programme of deceit and fraud. Druggists everywhere should be on the look-out for the rascal.

The Origin of Opium.

According to the Bengali legend, there once lived, on the banks of the holly river Ganga, a Rishi, or sage, in whose hut, made of palm leaves, there was a mouse, which became a favorite with the seer, and was endowed by him with the gift of speech. After a while, the mouse, having been frightened by a cat, at its earnest solicitations was changed by Rishi into a cat; then, alarmed by dogs, into a dog; then into an ape; then into a boar; then into an elephant; and, finally, still being discontented with its lot, into a beautiful maiden, to whom the sage gave the name of "Postomani," or the "poppy-seed lady." One day, whilst tending her plants, the king approached the Rishi's cottage, and was invited to rest and refresh himself by Postomani, who offered him some delicious fruit. The king, however, struck by the girl's beauty, refused to eat until she had told him her parentage. Postomani, to deceive the king, told him she was a princess, whom the Rishi had found in the woods, and had brought up. The upshot was that the king made love to the girl, and they were married by the holy sage. She was treated as the favorite queen, and was very happy; but one day, whilst standing by a well, she turned giddy, fell into the water, and died. The Rishi then appeared before the king, and begged him not to give way to consuming grief, assuring him that the late queen was not of royal blood. Said he, "She was born a mouse; and according to her own wish, I changed her successively into a cat, a dog, a bear, an elephant, and a lovely girl. Let her body remain in the well: fill up the well with earth. Out of her flesh and bones will grow a tree, which shall be called after her, 'Posto'; that is, the 'poppy tree.' From this tree will be obtained a drug called 'opium,' which will be celebrated through all ages, and which will be either swallowed or smoked till the end of time. The opium swallower or smoker will have one quality of each of the animals to which Postomani was transformed. He will be mischievous, like a mouse; fond of milk, like a cat; quarrelsome, like a dog; filthy, like an ape; savage, like a boar; and high-tempered, like a queen."

Slandering the Profession of Pharmacy.

"I would like to see the Legislature do one thing this winter remarked a prominent West Side citizen to the 'Lounge' of the Grand Rapids Leader recently, 'and that is to amend the law so as to compel druggists to pay a state liquor tax. You have no idea the amount of liquor that is sold quietly behind the prescription desk, at the various drug stores in town. If I were engaged in the whisky business I would rather have the trade of some of these stores than that at the best saloon in the city. It is not right to compel one class of men to pay a high license for selling liquor, because they frankly acknowledge their business, while another set who are engaged in the same business, but do it under the guise of conducting a drug store, pay no tax. I think the law should be so amended as to require druggists to pay a State tax of \$200. It is not only the evasion of paying a just tax that these men are guilty of, but the greater offense of furnishing the starting place for young men to learn to drink. It is considered quite the thing for young men, mere boys, to slip into a drug store and get a nip, where they generally find an associate or chum behind the counter, and once started it is not so hard to walk into the saloon. The number of old soakers who take their drinks regularly at the prescription desk would startle some folks if it were known. The druggists should pay a liquor license."

Quite a Difference.

Bank Director—Stole 25 cents, did he? The scoundrel! I'll arrest him and have him sent to the penitentiary this very day. The idea of a cashier of ours doing anything like that is enough to—

Bank Examiner—Pardon me, sir, but you seem to have misunderstood me.

"Oh! Well, perhaps I did. I've been a little deaf for a good many years."

"What I said was that your cashier left only 25 cents in the safe. He stole all the rest."

"Great Caesar! I must see him at once and get him to compromise the matter."

Rebuking a Woman.

Mrs. De Blank—There now, John, just read that, and maybe you'll throw away that horrid cigar!

Mr. De Blank—Read what?

"Why, this in the paper. A member of the recent Woman's Congress says, 'It is a nice thing for a man to keep his mouth fit to be kissed.'"

"Humph! That may all be; but it is also a nice thing for a woman to keep her mouth fit to be kissed."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Why, shut, of course!"

Yankee Invention.

The following conversation, which was overheard between two unmistakable Yankees in Boston, is illustrative of the inventive genius of the New Englanders.

"How did Abijah come on with that patent ink that could not be erased?"

"He made a fortune out of it. He got fifty thousand dollars for the patent, but now he has got a better thing than that."

"What is it?"

"It is a new kind of ink eraser that will remove even writing done with his own ink. He has refused \$75,000 for the patent."

Dr. F. A. Jones, a physician of six years' experience, has located at Lakeside. He was formerly engaged in practice at Grand Ledge.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Declined—Oil bergamot.					
ACIDS.					
Acetic, No. 8.	9	@	10		
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040).	30	@	35		
Carbolic.	33	@	35		
Citric.	6	@	55		
Muriatic 18 deg.	3	@	5		
Nitric 36 deg.	11	@	12		
Oxalic.	14	@	15		
Sulphuric.	3	@	4		
Sulphuric, powdered.					
Benzoic, English.	12	@	15		
Benzoic, German.	12	@	15		
Tannic.	12	@	15		
AMMONIA.					
Carbonate.	15	@	18		
Muriate (Powd. 25c).	5	@	6		
Aqua 16 deg or 3f.	6	@	7		
Aqua 18 deg or 4f.	6	@	7		
BALSAMS.					
Copaiba.	4	@	45		
Flr.	2	@	00		
Peru.	50				
Tolu.	50				
BARKS.					
Cassia, in mats (Pow'd 20c).	11				
Cinchona, yellow.	18				
Elm, select.	14				
Elm, ground, pure.	15				
Elm, powdered.	10				
Sassafras, of root.	10				
Wild Cherry, select.	20				
Bayberry powdered.	18				
Hemlock powdered.	30				
Tartaric powdered.	12				
Soap ground.	12				
BERBERIS.					
Cubeb prime (Pow'd 1 00c).	6	@	10		
Juniper.	5	@	7		
Prickly Ash.	50	@	60		
EXTRACTS.					
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27				
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37 1/2				
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	12				
Logwood, 1s (25 lb boxes).	13				
Logwood, 1/2s do.	13				
Logwood, 1/4s do.	15				
Logwood, 1/8s do.	14				
Logwood, ass'd do.	14				
Fluid Extracts—25¢ cent. off list.					
FLOWERS.					
Arnica.	10	@	11		
Chamomile, Roman.	25				
Chamomile, German.	25				
GUMS.					
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60	@	75		
Aloes, Cape (Pow'd 24c).	17				
Aloes, Socotrine (Pow'd 60c).	28	@	30		
Ammoniac.	60				
Arabic, extra select.	60				
Arabic, powdered select.	50				
Arabic, 1st picked.	40				
Arabic, 2d picked.	38				
Arabic, 3d picked.	30				
Arabic, sifted sorts.	25				
Assafetida, prime (Pow'd 35c).	55	@	60		
Benzoic.	19	@	22		
Camphor.	13				
Cassia, 1s (1/2 lb boxes, 16c).	25				
Euphorbium powdered.	35	@	40		
Galbanum strained.	90	@	100		
Gamboge.	30				
Gum, white (Pow'd 45c).	25				
Kino (Powdered, 30c).	30				
Mastic.	4				
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 47c).	40				
Opium, pure (Pow'd \$5.75).	30				
Opium, Campbell's.	25				
Shallac, English.	25				
Shallac, native.	20				
Shallac, bleached.	30				
Tragacanth.	30	@	100		
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.					
Hoarhound.	25				
Bedstraw.	25				
Peppermint.	25				
Rue.	24				
Spearmint.	25				
Sweet Majoram.	25				
Thyme.	25				
Wormwood.	25				
IRON.					
Citrate and Quinine.	6	@	40		
Solution mur., for tinctures.	7				
Sulphate, pure, crystal.	80				
Phosphate.	65				
LEAVES.					
Buchu, short (Pow'd 25c).	13	@	14		
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 1/4s, 12c).	18	@	20		
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled.	22				
Senna, powdered.	22				
Senna tinnivell.	10				
Uva Ursi.	35				
Mace.	30				
Madder, best Dutch.	12 1/2	@	13		
Manna, S. F.	60				
Mercury.	3	@	00		
Morphia, sulph., P. & W.	3	@	00		
Musk, Canton, H. P. & Co.'s.	40				
Moss, Iceland.	10				
Moss, Irish.	30				
Mustard, English Bly.	18				
Mustard, grocer's, 10 lb cans.	20				
Nutgalls.	20				
Nutmegs, No. 1.	10				
Nux Vomica.	45				
Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2d.	17	@	25		
Paris Green.	15				
Pepper, Black Berry.	7				
Pepsin.	6	@	7		
Pitch, True Burgundy.	10	@	10		
Quassia.	6	@	7		
Quinine, Sulph., P. & W.	10	@	10		
Quinine, German.	10	@	10		
Red Precipitate.	10	@	10		
Seidlitz Mixture.	28				
Strychnia, cryst.	77	@	1		
Silver Nitrate, cryst.	2	@	2 1/2		
Sulphur, American.	6	@	50		
Sal Glauber.	2	@	2		
Sal Nitre, large cryst.	9				
Sal Nitre, medium cryst.	33				
Sal Rochelle.	2	@	2 1/2		
Sal Soda.	2	@	2 1/2		
Sassa.	6	@	50		
Sassafras.	4				
Saufls, Maccoboy or Scotch.	4				
Soda Ash (by keg 3c).	3	@	5		
Soda, Bi-Carbonate, DeLand's.	4 1/2	@	5		
Soap, White Castile.	17				
Soap, Green do.	9				
Soap, Mottled do.	11				
Soap, do do.	11				
Soap, Mazzin.	26	@	28		
Spirits Nitre, 4 F.	30	@	32		
Sugar Milk powdered.	3	@	35		
Sulphur, flour.	3 1/2	@	3 1/2		
Sulphur, roll.	60				
Tar, Emetic do.	2	@	70		
Tar, N. C. Pine, 1/2 gal cans 1/2 doz.	140				
Tar, do quarts in tin.	55				
Tar, do pints in tin.	25				
Turpentine, Venice.	13	@	14		
Wax, White, S. F. brand.	7	@	8		
Zinc, Sulphate.	7	@	8		
OILS.					
Capitol Cylinder.	75				
Model Cylinder.	60				
Shields Cylinder.	50				
Eldorado Engine.	45				
Peerless Machinery.	25				
Challenge Machinery.	30				
Backus Fine Engine.	30				
Black Diamond Machinery.	30				
Black Diamond Engine.	30				
Black Diamond Pump.	30				
Black Diamond Valve.	30				
Black Diamond Wheel.	30				
Black Diamond Piston.	30				
Black Diamond Rod.	30				
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Black Diamond Nut.	30				

The Michigan Tradesman.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE & BRO., Proprietors.

OFFICE IN EAGLE BUILDING, 34 FLOOR.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1885.

An Essay on Butter Making.

Butter is the mature fruit of the full-blown cow. It is the greatest effort of her life. The cow toils not, neither does she spin, yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory could not beat her on hand made milk-maid butter. This subtle joke I have repaired and newly upholstered for use during the winter. Butter comes from the cow in a liquid state. It is quite a trick to win her confidence so that she will yield it up to a total stranger. I once sought to woo the lacteal fluid from the milk retort of a large speckled cow to whom I was a comparative stranger. She wasn't one of those blooded cows that look as though they have been cut out of a sheet of paper with a pair of scissors. She was a low cow, with coarse instincts, born in obscurity. Her brow was low, but she wore her tail high and she was haughty—oh, so haughty.

The young man who had hitherto acquired the milk from this cow desired one evening to hie him away to a neighboring village, where he might trip the light bombastic toe till the wee swa' hours ament the twa. (Quotation from a poet who was a poor speller.) He wanted me to milk his large speckled plebeian cow, and I said I would. The movement was certainly ill-advised. I undertook to do as I agreed, but failed. From the moment I entered her stall and made a commonplace remark to her I knew our acquaintance would not lead to a warm attachment. Somehow I felt constrained and uneasy in her society from the moment we met until loving friends pulled me out through the stable window and brought me back to consciousness. I shall never undertake to milk a strange cow again until the sign is right. So far the sign has not been right. I might be sent on a polar expedition and get stranded on an iceberg, with no alternative but to milk a cow or eat an old friend, but I should hate to tackle the cow unless the friend was a very old friend, indeed.

Butter is produced by expunging the juice from a rare and costly chemical known as cream. Cream is the head on the milk. Milk is known as dry and extra dry. A good milkman will always ask you whether you want your milk wet or otherwise.

An old well-digger named Grady told me about going over into Southern Indiana at one time to dig a well for a man named Wilum. Wilum was said to be very close. He was the most contiguous man in Indiana. His wife used to skim the milk on one side, and then turn it over and skim the bubbles off. It was a constant struggle between Wilum and his wife to see which would be the meaner. The first day that Grady was there they had a round ball of butter about as big as a lemon and as hard as Pharaoh's heart. The butter knife had a handle that would turn every time any one tried to get a lick at the butter, and the little round ball would flop over on the other side and smile. Now and then a hired man would reach over with his own knife and make a slash at it, but the butter, confident of his own strength, would tip over with a dull thud, and the man would leave a sigh and give it up. Then another farm-hand would make a wild dash at it, but burst into tears and quit. Finally Grady, who had watched this performance several days, jabbed his fork down through the middle of the yellow chunk and successfully cut it in two. In the center, was a small, solid wooden top. "There," says Grady, "I've found out what the blamed thing is wound on, anyhow."—*Bull Nye.*

Creamery vs. Dairy Butter.

Prof. L. B. Arnold, in the New York Tribune, in a comparative article, says:

Though creameries as generally carried on, fail to do exact justice between their patrons, they are on the whole profitable. While they make no better butter than can be made in private dairies, they never make any as poor as many of the private dairies do. Creameries turn out butter of a uniform grade and excellent in quality, while no two dairies make butter alike, which is very much against the commercial value of dairy butter. No dealer can pay as much for an assortment of all kinds of butter as he can for butter of a uniform quality. On this account he prefers to give from five to ten cents a pound more for creamery than for dairy butter, and this difference makes the creamery system pay. The cost of manufacturing is less at the creameries than in the dairies, and the former average more butter from a given quantity of milk because they employ better appliances and more skill. Creameries also pay by way of relieving the farmer's wives and daughters of a great deal of very hard work. They are, however, not so important in this respect as they were a few years ago. The improvements which have been made of late in butter-making appliances have made it possible to raise cream quite as well and as perfectly on the farm as it can be done anywhere, and to do all the work of butter-making with great ease and with much less labor than it was formerly done.

S. Ball & Son are putting a new boiler in their flouring mill at Coloma.

DAIRY NOTES.

Points which Every Dairyman Should Remember.

From the Dairy World.
Luck never brought good dairy products. Success comes of that thoughtful, honest care, called common sense.

Dairying requires study. The wise dairyman will therefore study his business.

One unhealthy cow in a herd, or one whose milk is abnormal, will act unfavorably on the whole mass.

Water containing living fish and living vegetation is generally in a fit state for animals to drink.

Selection of cows is important in all dairies where high caste and uniform excellence is to be made certain in the product.

A herd of a uniformly high class of dairy cows will pay a better profit on their estimated value than any other kind of stock.

The greater the number of persons contributing milk and cream to a central factory, the less uniform and more inferior will be the product, either of butter or cheese.

It is not always necessary to taste butter in order to judge of it. The smooth, unctuous feeling in rubbing a little between the finger and thumb expresses at once its rich quality.

As good butter can be made in any farm dairy as in the best constituted creameries, if attention is paid to the surroundings, food, water, care of animals, milk, butter, packing and preservation.

Cheese can be more perfectly made in large establishments than in small ones. Its manufacture requires wider knowledge than that of butter; the fixtures are more costly, and the manufacture more intricate.

Definite species of animals seek definite species of plants; hence dairy cattle should never be forced to graze pastures close. Horses will eat plants refused by cattle, sheep those refused by other farm stock.

England imports nearly \$25,000,000 worth of cheese a year. The average price paid for the imported article is a little less than eleven cents per pound. Canada sends a higher priced article than the United States, and the largest amount of any one country, in comparison with previous years. The increase from the United States has been slight, and the product of Holland cannot compete with American cheese.

Rolling, arable lands form the best pastures, because they support the greatest variety of valuable herbage. The grasses and plants of low, wet places are rank and unnutritious. Weedy pastures cannot form first-rate milk. Old pastures are more valuable than new, and, the greater the diversity of plants, the more valuable the pasture.

The best stock water is that of living springs; the next, that of running streams. Fully equal to these, with the exception of hardness, is the water of wells free from surface drainage. The worst water is that of slack streams and stagnant ponds. No animal naturally seeks impure water, whatever may be ignorantly said to the contrary. All domestic animals instinctively seek soft water, and, hence, will take the water of pools, if pure, in preference to that from wells. Cows, especially, dislike very cold water.

Purity in butter and cheese constitutes its chief value in the markets of the world. It may be perfectly pure after it has lost the fragrance imparted to it by the nature of the food taken. Any peculiarity of herbage or other food is imparted to the milk. Poisons may be conveyed to milk in food. The chief value of butter over fat oil, lard tallow, etc., is the presence of grateful odor. This may add from 25 to 50 per cent. to its value. It does not involve 3 per cent. in the cost of manufacture. The quality of food, therefore, taken by cows, is the prime integer in the integrity of milk; but, if impure water is drunk, the integrity of the food is nullified. The second necessity in the care of milk is cleanliness in all of the surroundings and manipulations; for, without this, whatever good the milk contains is covered up and vitiated. The third integer of value is the mechanical acts connected with dairy manufactures.

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.

SHIPPING BASKETS AND BOXES



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

Dry Goods.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.
Androscoogin, 9-4, 23 Pepperell, 10-4, 25
Androscoogin, 8-4, 21 Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 18 1/2
Pepperell, 8-4, 20
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2
CHECKS.

Caledonia, XX, oz., 11 Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz., 10 Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Economy, oz., 10 Otis Apron, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 30, 10 Otis Apron, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 60, 11 Otis Apron, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 70, 12 York, 1 oz., 10
Park Mills, No. 80, 13 York, AA, extra, 10 1/2

OSNABURG.
Alabama brown, 7 Alabama plaid, 7
Jewell brown, 9 1/2 Augusta plaid, 7
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2 Toledo plaid, 7
Levinson brown, 9 1/2 Manchester plaid, 7
Lane brown, 9 1/2 New Tenn. plaid, 11
Louisiana plaid, 7 Utility plaid, 6 1/2

BLEACHED COTTONS.
Avondale, 38, 8 1/2 Greene, G, 4-4, 5 1/2
Art cambrics, 36, 11 1/2 Hill, 4-4, 5 1/2
Androscoogin, 4-4, 8 1/2 Hill, 7-8, 6 1/2
Androscoogin, 5-4, 12 1/2 Hope, 4-4, 6 1/2
Ballou, 4-4, 6 1/2 King Philip cambric, 11 1/2
Ballou, 5-4, 8 1/2 Linwood, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, D, 5-5, 7 Lonsdale, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, AGC, 4-4, 9 1/2 Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, R, 4-4, 5 1/2 Lonsdale, GB, 4-4, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 4-4, 7 Langdon, 4-4, 8 1/2
Chapman, X, 4-4, 6 1/2 Masonville, 4-4, 8
Conway, 4-4, 7 Maxwell, 4-4, 9 1/2
Cabot, 4-4, 6 1/2 New York Mill, 4-4, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 8 New Jersey, 4-4, 8
Canoe, 8-4, 10 Pocasset, P, M, C, 7 1/2
Domestic, 36, 7 1/2 Pride of the West, 11
Dwight Anchor, 4-4, 9 Pocahontas, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight, 4-4, 9 1/2 Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit, 4-4, 8 1/2 Victoria, 4-4, 9
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2 Woodbury, 4-4, 5 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2 Whitinsville, 4-4, 7 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2 Whitinsville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Gold Medal, 4-4, 6 1/2 Yarnotta, 4-4, 10 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 6 Williamsburg, 36, 10 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2

SILKES.
Crown, 17 Masonville TS., 8
No. 10, 10 Lonsdale, 9 1/2
Anchor, 15 Lonsdale, 16
Centennial, 15
Blackburn, 8
Dwight, 14
London, 12
Paeonia, 12
Red Cross, 12
Social Imperial, 16
Phoenix XX, 5

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

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.
Appleton A, 4-4, 7 1/2 Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2 Indian Orchard, 36, 7 1/2
Boston F, 4-4, 7 1/2 Lancia B, 7-4, 10 1/2
Continental C, 4-4, 6 1/2 Lyman B, 40-in, 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2 Mass. BB, 4-4, 5 1/2
Conestoga W, 4-4, 6 1/2 Nashua E, 40-in, 8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8, 5 1/2 Nashua R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in, 5 1/2 Nashua O, 4-4, 6 1/2
Dwight X, 4-4, 5 1/2 Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8, 5 1/2 Pepperell E, 30-in, 7
Dwight Z, 4-4, 6 1/2 Pepperell R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight Star, 4-4, 7 1/2 Pepperell O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Ewitt Star, 40-in, 9 Pepperell N, 3-4, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 36, 5 Pocasset C, 4-4, 6 1/2
Great Falls E, 4-4, 7 Saranac R, 7 1/2
Farmers' A, 4-4, 6 Saranac E, 9
Indian Orchard, 40, 8

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.
Amoskeag, 7 1/2 Renfrew, dress style, 7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian, 10 1/2 Johnson Manfg Co., 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2 Johnson Manfg Co., 12 1/2
Berkshire, 6 1/2 dress styles, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2 Slaterville, dress styles, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2 Slaterville, dress styles, 7 1/2
royal styles, 8
Gloucester, new, 7 1/2 White Mfg Co, fanc 8
standard, 7 1/2 Earlston, 8
Plunket, 8
Lancaster, 8
Langdale, 7 1/2 styles, 12 1/2

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

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.
Atlantic A, 4-4, 7 1/2 Lawrence XX, 4-4, 7 1/2
Atlantic H, 4-4, 7 1/2 Lawrence Y, 30, 7
Atlantic D, 4-4, 6 1/2 Lawrence LL, 4-4, 5 1/2
Atlantic P, 4-4, 5 1/2 Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Atlantic LL, 4-4, 5 1/2 Mystic River, 4-4, 6 1/2
Adriatic, 36, 5 1/2 Pequot A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Augusta, 4-4, 6 1/2 Piedmont, 36, 6 1/2
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2 Stark A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott FF, 4-4, 6 1/2 Tremont CC, 4-4, 7 1/2
Granville, 4-4, 5 1/2 Utica, 4-4, 9
Indian Head, 4-4, 7 Wachusett, 40-in, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2 Wachusett, 30-in, 6 1/2

TICKINGS.
Amoskeag, ACA, 14 Falls, XXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, "44, 19 Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13 Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12 Falls, BB, 36, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11 Falls, BB, 36, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2 Hamilton, BT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, E, 10 1/2 Hamilton, D, 9 1/2
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2 Hamilton, H, 9 1/2
Premium A, 4-4, 17 Hamilton fancy, 13 1/2
Premium B, 16 Methuen, A, 13 1/2
Extra 4-4, 16 Methuen ASA, 18
Extra 7-8, 14 Omega A, 7-8, 11
Gold Medal 4-4, 15 Omega A, 4-4, 13
CCA, 7-8, 14 Omega ACA, 4-4, 16
CT 4-4, 14 Omega SE, 7-8, 24
RC 7-8, 14 Omega SE, 7-8, 24
BF 7-8, 16 Omega SE, 4-4, 27
AF 4-4, 16 Omega M, 4-4, 25
Cordis AAA, 32, 14 Omega M, 4-4, 25
Cordis ACA, 32, 15 Shetucket SS&SW 11 1/2
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15 Shetucket, S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 2, 32, 15 Shetucket, S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 3, 32, 15 Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 32, 15 Stockbridge fancy, 7
GLAZED CAMBRICS.
Garner, 5 Emping, 4 1/2
Hooksett, 5 Washington, 4 1/2
Red Cross, 5 Edwards, 5
Forest Grove, 5 S. S. & Sons, 5

GRAIN BAGS.
American A, 15 Old Ironsides, 15
Stark A, 22 1/2 Wheatland, 21
DENIMS.

Boston, 6 1/2 Otis CC, 10 1/2
Everett blue, 10 1/2 Warren BB, 11 1/2
Everett brown, 10 1/2 Warren BB, 11 1/2
Otis AXA, 12 1/2 Warren CC, 10 1/2
Otis BB, 11 1/2 York fancy, 13 1/2

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

WIGANS.

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

SPOOL COTTON.

Brooks, 50 Eagle and Phoenix
Clark's O. N. F., 55 Mills, 30
J. & P. Coats, 55 Grech & Daniels, 25
Williamette 6 cord, 55 Merricks, 40
Williamette 3 cord, 40 Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sew, 30 Hall & Manning, 25
ing thread, 30 Hovoke, 25

CORSET JEANS.

Androscoogin sat., 8 1/2 Kearsage, 8 1/2
Canoe, 8 1/2 Naumkeag satteen, 8 1/2
Clarendon, 6 1/2 Pepperell sat., 9 1/2
Hallowell Imp., 6 1/2 Rockport, 7
Ind. Orch. Imp., 7 Lawrence sat., 8 1/2
Lancia, 7 1/2 Conesgat, 7

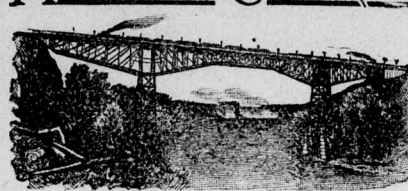
COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows:
Ohio White Lime, per bbl., 1 05
Ohio White Lime, car lots, 90
Louisville cement, per bbl., 1 40
Cement per bbl., 1 40
Buffalo Cement, per bbl., 1 40
Car lots, 1 05 @ 1 10
Plastering hair, per bu., 25 @ 30
Stucco, per bbl., 1 75
Land plaster, per ton, 3 75
Land plaster, car lots, 3 00
Fire brick, per M., \$25 @ \$35
Fire clay, per bbl., 3 00

Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots, \$8 00 @ \$6 50
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots, \$8 25 @ \$6 50
Cannel, car lots, \$8 25 @ \$6 50
Ohio Lump, car lots, \$3 25 @ \$2 50
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots, \$4 50 @ \$5 00

TIME TABLES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL



The Niagara Falls Route.

DEPART.
*Detroit Express, 6:00 a.m.
*Day Express, 12:45 p.m.
*Atlantic Express, 9:20 p.m.

ARRIVE.
*Pacific Express, 6:00 a.m.
*Mail, 8:20 p.m.
*Grand Rapids Express, 10:25 p.m.
*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express.

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

The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a.m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a.m. New York 10:30 a.m. and Boston 3:45 p.m. next day.
A train leaves Detroit at 4 p.m. daily except Sunday with drawing room car attached, arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:25 p.m.
J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.

Chicago & West Michigan.

Mail, 9:15 a.m. Arrives.
*Day Express, 12:25 p.m. 11:15 p.m.
*Night Express, 9:35 p.m. 6:00 a.m.
*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.
Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 12:25 p.m. and through coach on 9:15 a.m. and 9:35 p.m. trains.

NEWAYGO DIVISION.
Express, 4:15 p.m. 4:05 p.m.
Express, 8:05 a.m. 11:15 a.m.
All trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.
The Northern terminus of this Division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with F. & P. M. trains to and from Ludington and Manistee.
J. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. B. MULLEN, General Manager.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

(KALAMAZOO DIVISION.)
Express, 7:00 p.m. 7:35 a.m.
Mail, 9:25 a.m. 4:00 p.m.
All trains daily except Sunday.
The train leaving at 4 p.m. connects at White Pigeon with Atlantic Express on Main Line, which has Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Coaches from Chicago to New York and Boston without change.
The train leaving at 7:35 a.m. connects at White Pigeon (giving one hour for dinner) with special New York Express on Main Line.
Through tickets and berths in sleeping coaches can be secured at Union Ticket office, 67 Monroe street and depot.
J. W. McKENNEY, Gen'l Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST.
*Steamboat Express, 6:20 a.m.
*Through Mail, 10:15 a.m. 10:20 a.m.
*Evening Express, 3:20 p.m. 3:35 p.m.
*Atlantic Express, 9:45 p.m. 10:30 a.m.
*Mixed, with coach, 7:10 a.m. 10:30 a.m.
GOING WEST.
*Morning Express, 12:40 p.m. 12:55 p.m.
*Through Mail, 5:10 p.m. 5:15 p.m.
*Steamboat Express, 10:40 p.m.
*Mixed, 7:10 a.m. 5:30 a.m.
*Night Express, 5:10 a.m. 5:30 a.m.
*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily.
Passengers taking the 6:20 a.m. Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a.m. the following morning.
Parlor Cars on Mail Trains, both East and West.
Train leaving at 5:15 p.m. will make connection with Milwaukee steamers daily except Sunday.
The mail has a Parlor Car to Detroit. The Night Express has a through Wagner Car and local Sleeping Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.
D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.
GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.

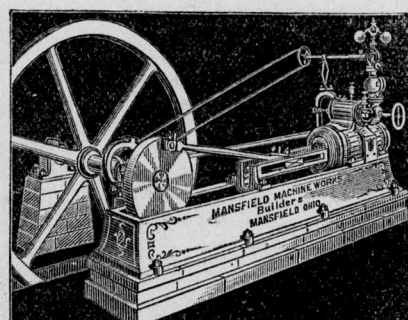
Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.
Cincinnati & Grand Rapids Ex. 8:45 p.m.
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex. 9:20 a.m. 10:25 a.m.
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex. 3:55 p.m. 5:00 p.m.
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac. 7:10 a.m.
GOING SOUTH.
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex. 7:00 a.m.
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex. 4:05 p.m. 4:35 p.m.
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex. 10:25 a.m. 11:45 p.m.
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac. 7:40 p.m.
All trains daily except Sunday.
SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
North—Train leaving at 5:00 o'clock p.m. has Woodruff Sleeping Cars for Petoskey and Mackinac City. Train leaving at 10:25 a.m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Traverse City.
South—Train leaving at 4:35 p.m. has Woodruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.
C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette.

GOING WEST STATIONS. GOING EAST
Ac. Ex. Ac. Ex.
P. M. 4:50 A. F. Ishpeming Dep. 1:30
P. M. 4:40 Negawnee, 1:40 A. M.
5:50 3:30 Marquette, 2:20 7:30
3:08 1:25 Reedboro, 4:19 11:05
12:00 A. Seney, D 5:45 1:10
1 10 12 15 D A 5:30 12:40
11 25 11 02 Newbury, 6:38 2:40
7 30 P. M.
8:30 Dep. St. Ignace, Ar. 6:00 6:30
7:00 Ar. Mackinac City Dep. 9:30
P. M.
9:00 Dep. Grand Rapids Ar. 7:00
A. M.
9:35 Detroit, 8:30

Connections made at Marquette and Negawnee with the M. H. & O. R. R. for the iron, gold silver and copper districts; at Reedboro with a daily stage line for Manistiquet; at Seney with tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais; at St. Ignace with the M. C. & G. R. & L. Railways for all points east and south; also daily stage line to Sault Ste. Marie.
F. MILLIGAN, G. F. & P. A.



PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES

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

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

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

JENNINGS & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Arctic Manufacturing Co.,

20 Lyon St., Grand Rapids.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR

Jennings' Flavoring Extracts,

—AND—

Arctic Baking Powder.

APPLES!

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

EARL BROS., Commission Merchants,

169 S. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

PROMISSORY NOTE—RENEWAL—DEFENSES.

The mere renewal of a note with a stipulation for a higher rate of interest, where all consideration except that supporting the old note is excluded, does not preclude any defense thereafter discovered which existed against the old note, according to a decision of the Kentucky Superior Court.

BOND—VALIDITY—CLERICAL MISTAKE.

In the case of Warner vs. Roehrer, decided by Judge Gresham in the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, the figures and words "5,000 and—cents in lawful currency," were held good notwithstanding the clerical mistake of omitting the \$ mark. Judge Gresham said that to hold the bond void for such an omission would be too technical for justice.

CONDITIONAL SALE—DELIVERY—PAYMENT.

Where the payment of the purchase money of goods and the delivery of the same are expressly or impliedly agreed to be simultaneous and payment is omitted or refused by the purchaser upon getting possession of the goods, the vendor may reclaim them, according to a decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

MARRIED WOMEN—PROPERTY—DEBT.

In Kentucky, according to a recent decision of the Court of Appeals of that state, the wife's property may be subjected to the payment of money borrowed by the husband and applied in improving it, although the husband and wife have separated and the property is not more than sufficient to support her and her children.

PERSONAL PROPERTY—SALE.

The unqualified delivery and acceptance of the possession of personal property completes the sale and gives the buyer the absolute right of property and possession in the thing sold, though the price be unpaid and the buyer insolvent, unless the whole transaction is vitiated by fraud, according to a decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

PROMISSORY NOTE—MORTGAGE—INTEREST.

Where a note due twelve months after date provided that it should bear "interest from date, payable semi-annually," and a mortgage executed to secure the note described it as "bearing interest until paid, said interest to be paid semi-annually," the Kentucky Court of Appeals construed the two instruments together as constituting a contract for the payment of interest semi-annually until paid.

PUBLIC OFFICER—SALARY—CREDITORS.

The salary due from a municipal corporation to an officer thereof cannot be reached by proceedings supplementary to execution by the creditors of the officer, according to a decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. The court declared that public policy forbids that any legal proceedings on the part of creditors should be allowed to interfere either directly or indirectly with the payment of the salary of a public officer directly to himself.

CORPORATIONS—ULTRA VIRES.

An association organized under statutory authority "for the mutual protection and relief of its members, and for the payment of stipulated sums of money to the families or heirs of deceased members," is not authorized to issue certificates of membership payable to the named beneficiary "or assigns," nor payable in case of death to others than the family or heirs of the insured members, according to the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court in the case of the State of Ohio ex rel. Attorney-General vs. The People's Mutual Benefit Association.

SALE—DELIVERY—ATTACHMENT.

In the case of the Citizen's Savings Bank vs. Miller et al., decided by the Kentucky Superior Court, it appeared that an Ohio firm owning staves in Kentucky, in the possession of an agent, sold them to appellant. The agent having received from appellant an order from the firm to turn over to it the staves in his custody, furnished it with a list of staves which were piled up at different places, and then became its agent to retain charge of them for it. The court held that this was a sufficient delivery of the staves to vest the title in appellant as against a creditor claiming under a subsequent attachment, and that it was not necessary to remove the staves from the places where they were, there being no such visible possession by the non-resident vendor as could possibly indicate an existing or continued right in him.

FIRE INSURANCE—RESTRICTIONS IN POLICY.

The case of the Pittsburgh Insurance Co. vs. Frazier, decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, involved a question as to the liability of the insurance company for a loss by fire. The contract of insurance was against fire on dry goods, groceries and merchandise usually kept in a country store, and contained a provision restricting the amount of gunpowder to be kept in the insured premises. Upon the trial in the court below evidence was admitted to show that gunpowder in the quantity kept by the appellee, although greater than the amount allowed by the policy, was usually a part of the contents of a country store. The Supreme Court, on appeal, held that the court below erred in admitting this evidence, and the clause restricting the amount of gunpowder should be strictly complied with.

PARTNERSHIP—DISSOLUTION—NOTICE.

Where a partnership had dissolved, no notice of a dissolution being given, and a former customer sold goods to the partner re-

maining in business, and such partner signed his own and the name of the retiring partner to a note given in payment for such goods, the Supreme Court of Indiana held that the note bound both partners. The court held that in order to establish the liability as partners of persons who had dissolved partnership three things must appear, viz.: First, that the plaintiff at the time the contract was made under which his claim accrued knew that the defendants had been in partnership; second, that he was ignorant of their dissolution; third, that he made the contract supposing he was contracting with the defendants as partners, and in reliance on their joint liability.

PROPERTY TAKEN BY UNITED STATES.

Where property to which the United States asserts no title is taken by its officers or agents pursuant to an act of Congress as private property for the public use, the government is under an implied obligation to make just compensation to the owner, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the United States vs. The Great Falls Manufacturing Co. The Supreme Court took the view that such an implication being consistent with the constitutional duty of the government as well as with common justice, the claim of the owner of the property for compensation was one arising out of implied contract, within the meaning of the statute defining the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, although there might have been no formal proceedings for the condemnation of the property to public use; and that the owner might waive any objection he might be entitled to make, based upon the want of such formal proceedings, and, electing to regard the action of the government as a taking under its sovereign right of eminent domain, might demand just compensation for the property.

LIBEL—ADVERTISEMENT.

The case of Zier vs. Hoffin, decided by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, was an action against the defendant for the insertion in a newspaper of the following advertisement: "Wanted, E. B. Z., M. D., to pay a drug bill." Some third person, it appears, cut out the advertisement, pasted it on a postal card, and sent it to a young lady to whom the plaintiff was affianced. The court in holding that a verdict for the plaintiff should be sustained, said, regarding the words in question, "The only facts suggested by them standing alone—to wit, that the plaintiff owes a drug bill and that the creditor wishes him to pay—do not necessarily impute anything wrong to plaintiff. But words which may be innocent of themselves may be rendered libelous by the place and circumstances of their publication, for such place and circumstances may impress on them a meaning and suggestion which standing alone they do not have. Thus, though the words here do not of themselves impute wrong, they might be published in such a place or under such circumstances as to make them capable of naturally conveying the impression that plaintiff had been guilty of dishonest practices, either in contracting the debt or in withholding payment of it."

How Advertising Works.

Colonel Pierce, of the Chicago News, gave, in the course of a recent address to the editors of Indiana, some thoughts with reference to advertising that are well worth remembering. After premising that a man never realizes the full benefits of advertising until he has placed the matter before the people fifty or one hundred times, the Colonel presents this valuable table, which, however is simply an elaboration of the one generally credited to Stephen Girard:

The first time a man sees an advertisement he does not see it.
The second time he does not notice it.
The third time he is dimly conscious of it.
The fourth time he faintly remembers something of the kind before.
The fifth time he half reads it.
The sixth time he turns his nose up at it.
The seventh time he throws down the paper impatiently.
The eighth time he ejaculates: "There's the confounded thing again!"
The ninth time he wonders if there is anything in it.
The tenth time he thinks it might possibly suit somebody else's case.
The eleventh time he thinks he will ask his neighbor if he has tried it, or knows anything about it.
The twelfth time he wonders if the advertiser can make it pay.
The thirteenth time he rather thinks it must be a good thing.
The fourteenth time he happens to think it is just what he wanted.
The fifteenth time he for a long time resolves to try it as soon as he can afford it.
The sixteenth time he examines the address carefully and makes a memorandum of it.
The seventeenth time he is tantalized to think he is hardly able to afford it.
The eighteenth time he sees painfully how much he is in need of that particular thing.
The nineteenth time he counts his money to see how much he would have left if he bought it.
The twentieth time he rushes frantically forth and buys it.

Geyer's Stationer advertised in its last issue a "brass smoker's set." We have heard of tobacco smokers, but this is the first time we ever heard of a brass smoker. Wonder if it's an improvement on tobacco?

1760 Lorillard's 1885
Rose Leaf, Fine Cut,
Navy Clippings
and Snuffs
ARE THE BEST
CLIMAX
TRY THEM
CLIMAX
RE-TOBACCO
GRADE

TO RENT!
GENERAL SUPPLY STORE

Sykeston, Dakota.

Nearest railroad point to Mouse river settlement. County seat. New building, 24x90. No competition.

R. Sykes & Co.,
JAMESTOWN, DAKOTA.

ARCTIC

IMPROVED BAKING POWDER

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

OYSTERS
WHOLESALE
OYSTER DEPOT!
117 Monroe St.

P. 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.

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.


JOB PRINTING.

The Tradesman office has now first-class facilities for doing all kinds of

Commercial Work,

Such as Letter, Note and Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, Envelopes, Blank Orders, Circulars, Dodgers, Etc.

NEW TYPE, NEW PRESS, CLEAN WORK.

DUNHAM'S
Catarrh  **Lotion.**
"THE BEST IN THE WORLD!"
PRICE 50 CENTS.
WESTERN MEDICINE CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SHRIVER, WEATHERLY & CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

IRON PIPE,

Brass Goods, Iron and Brass Fittings,
Mantels, Grates, Gas Fixtures,
Plumbers, Steam Fitters,
—And Manufacturers of—
Galvanized Iron Cornice.

YALE

BAKING POWDER

C. S. YALE & BRO.,
—Manufacturers of—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,
BLUINGS, ETC.,

40 and 42 South Division, St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH

YALE

BAKING POWDER

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.

STRAIGHT GOODS--NO SCHEME.

CHEW

RED STAR
PLUG.
John Caulfield,
Sole Agent.

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.

See Our Wholesale Quotations elsewhere in this issue and write for

Special Prices in Car Lots.

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

A. B. KNOWLSON,

3 Canal Street, Basement, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

At Manufacturers' Prices.

SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

House and Store Shades Made to Order.

68 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids.

Nelson Bros. & Co.

A GLASS CAN
Covered with Tin.

On the Market.
The NEATEST THING

Curtiss, Dunton & Co.,

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

51 and 53 Lyon Street Grand Rapids, Mich.

Groceries.

MICHIGAN DAIRYMEN.

Every Prospect of a Large and Successful Meeting.

The indications are extremely favorable for the meeting of dairymen to be held in this city to-day. Up to present writing, nearly 100 representative dairymen have signified their intention of being present, and several manufacturers of dairy appliances have agreed to make an exhibit of their goods. The convention will assemble at the Supervisors' room, Court block, at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mayor Belknap will deliver an address of welcome and Hon. S. L. Fuller, President of the West Michigan Farmer's Club, will state the objects of the meeting. The order of the further proceedings will be left to those present.

Reduced rates have been secured at the following hotels: Sweet's, two in a room, from \$3 to \$2 per day; Rathbun House, two in a room, from \$2 to \$1.50 per day; Bridge Street house, from \$1.25 to \$1 per day.

C. B. Lambert, the well-known writer on dairy subjects, and who has done much effective work in furthering the interests of the meeting, writes as follows: "If all is well, I shall be in Grand Rapids on Tuesday night. The Michigan Dairy Salt Co., of Saginaw, has sent some salt in your care. They wish me to represent them. I hope the meeting will be a success, and I do not see anything to prevent it. I do not think Thursday will finish all the business that will come up before us. There should be time given to discuss every subject and to get the association fully organized. It will be almost impossible to read any of the papers before the evening session. I shall have two papers, one on cheese making and one on butter making."

E. L. Lockwood, the Petersburg, Monroe county, dairyman, writes: "Expect to be with you on the 25th. I have come to the conclusion that there is not much use dairying without first securing some legislation governing butter substitutes. One day is not enough to give to the subject of organization, and I think it would be well to hold over until Thursday. I have milked from forty to sixty cows for twenty-five years, and now think of turning the calves with the cows next summer, although I have never sold any butter for less than 20 cents. I have a creamery on my farm, but went out of the business several years ago. There is no money in it now. Tallow is too cheap."

W. B. Blake, Acting Secretary of the Acme Manufacturing Co., of Kalamazoo, was in town Saturday, making arrangements for an extensive exhibit of the dairy appliances manufactured by that corporation.

Visitors to the Dairy Convention are cordially invited to make THE TRADESMAN office their headquarters while in the city.

Jas. McAdam, patentee of the McAdam butter tub, Postville, Iowa, writes that he will be here with some of his tubs.

DAIRY NOTES.

"I have made a thorough study of the matter," said D. P. Clay, the other day, "and I have proved to a certainty that the dairyman can make more from his calves than by making a skim cheese, and also that calves thrive better on skim milk than on fresh. To be sure the cream makes them sleeker and fatter, but it is the qualities left in the milk after the cream is skimmed off which makes bone, muscle and flesh. Butter and calves are a better combination than butter and cheese."

The Michigan Dairy Co. favors THE TRADESMAN with an excerpt from the January report of its officers, from which it appears that the total number of acres comprised in the four farms—known as "Grant," "Newaygo," "Lake" and "Camp 30"—is 5,500, of which 3,000 are now under successful cultivation. One thousand acres more will be cleared during the coming season. The total amount of live stock now on the farm is as follows: Horses, 21; colts, 3; bulls, 7; steers, 93; oxen, 52; cows, 218; heifers, 60; calves, 185; sheep, 304; pigs and hogs, 323. The total amount of milk received during January was 40,995 pounds, the largest daily milking being 1,561 pounds and the smallest 1,148 pounds. The total amount of butter made during the month was 1,874 1/2 pounds. Over 6,000 meals were served to the families and hired men on the farms. Altogether the showing is an interesting one, and THE TRADESMAN will take pleasure in noting the statements as they are made from month to month.

Aside from a few premiums captured by a Massachusetts exhibitor, the West carried off all the honors in the dairy exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition. As stated last week, Iowa ranked first on butter, taking seven first prizes and special sweepstakes on creamery butter. Following came Minnesota with five first premiums and the grand sweepstakes, the best of Minnesota's exhibits coming from Rochester. On cheese, Wisconsin carried off the honors, taking the first premium and grand sweepstakes. All sections of the country were represented by about 1,200 tubs of butter, and several hundred plain and fancy packages of cheese. Some very artistic butter prints were shown, including a very cleverly executed bust of Garfield, which was granted a first premium. Many complaints were made by the exhibitors relative to the condition of the building in which they were compelled to display their products. It was also a source of annoyance to pay \$4,200 entry fees, and receive in lieu for their promised premiums \$8,000 worth of due bills, payable at no specified time, and with no probability that they will ever be worth the paper on which they are written.

The Necessity of More Thorough Knowledge.

From the Chicago Current.

Following the Dairymen's Convention of the past week—at Strawberry Point, Ia., there comes this week the thirteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Association, to begin Tuesday at Arcadia, Trempealeau county, and the tenth annual meeting of the Southeastern Iowa Society at Sigourney, Keokuk county, Wednesday and Thursday. The dairymen of Michigan meet Wednesday at Grand Rapids for the purpose of forming a State Association. The Algona, Ia., Convention, announced last week, has been postponed until March 10. The progress as to quality in butter-making has been astonishing—so much so that double the prices of olden times are now easily obtainable—for people of means will have "June butter" in the middle of winter if money may buy it. The dissemination of knowledge touching the absorptive character, the tainture, of butter and milk, and the profit arising from the manufacture of high qualities of dairy-food, cannot be anything else than a public good, to which the press of the country should lend all possible encouragement. A poor man ought to be supplied with first-class butter, just as he may get pure water—without acquiring the reputation of being a person of extravagant tastes.

The Carey Case at Muskegon.

From the Muskegon Chronicle, 17th.

A civil action was commenced some days since in Justice McLaughlin's court by Earnest A. Stowe against Wm. D. Carey and Elizabeth Root, formerly Elizabeth Smart, late copartners comprising the firm of W. D. Carey & Co. This suit was dismissed because there were technicalities in the papers. New summonses were issued and served to-day, which are returnable Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

From the Muskegon Chronicle, 21st.

The case of Ernest A. Stowe vs. W. D. Carey and Elizabeth Root came up before Justice McLaughlin this morning. The case was adjourned by consent to March 2, the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars on or before Feb. 28, the defendants to plead on the adjourned day at nine o'clock a. m. The claims in this case are: Putnam & Brooks, Grand Rapids, lemons, \$40; H. P. Stanley Sons, Chicago, lemons, \$40.25; Joseph Rodgers, Hastings, eggs, \$36; E. A. Stowe & Bro., Grand Rapids, printing, \$25.

From the Bogus Butter Standpoint.

From the American Manufacturer.

A call has been issued for a State meeting of the dairymen of Michigan, the primary object of which is the organization of a State Dairymen's Association, for the purpose of securing a better understanding among the cheese and butter makers, with a view to obtaining the necessary co-operation to bring the dairy products up to a higher standard, in consequence of which better prices will necessarily follow. There can be no doubt of that and improving the dairy products is much more sensible than crying about the ruinous competition of butterine, etc. E. A. Stowe leads the movement and we wish him every success.

How to Take Off Skins.

"The article you propose publishing on the subject of taking off skins [To be found on the first page of this week's issue—Ed.] is one of the most valuable ever given to the trade," said Wm. T. Hess, of Perkins & Hess, the other day. "And I might add that it is fully as much or more important in taking off larger hides to have them right, as represented. Particularly is this the case with ox hides and spready steers and cows. The leather from such hides being used for belting and carriage tops, and requiring a large, spready, perfect pattern, they are too apt to slit the forward leg too far back, leaving the sides near the leg cut deep in."

The Grocery Market.

Business has been fairly good during the past week, the snow blockade having abated so as to allow the free receipt and shipment of goods. Sugars have varied somewhat, but bob up to about the same figures quoted last week. Codfish, whitefish and prunes have advanced, and rice is firmer in the eastern market. Low grade Japans are not to be had. Other articles in the grocery line are about steady.

John Caulfield, the veteran grocery jobber, propounds the following puzzling problem: "If twenty-six letters through the operation of the law of permutation can give the 80,000 words in Webster's unabridged, how many expressions can the fifty-five animate muscles of the human face give?"

Grocerymen and bakers wishing to add a good-paying article to their stock would do well to send to P. Spitz, Grand Rapids, for samples of "Fermentum," the only reliable compressed yeast. See advertisement.

The workman's capital is health, and not wealth.

Knights of Labor Plug.

No new brand of goods has ever met with a heartier reception at the hands of both the consumer and the retail trade than Knights of Labor Plug, which is now kept on sale by fully two-thirds of the retail trade of the State. It is a good chew, and seems to meet the demand of the times, as no other goods in the market do. Send to Clark, Jewell & Co., wholesale distributing agents, for sample butt.

Clark, Jewell & Co. are the manufacturers' agents for the celebrated Knights of Labor Plug, which is rapidly taking the lead as the best piece of good in the market. It is made of the finest leaf, and is especially adapted to the wants of the Michigan trade.

Knights of Labor Plug is now sold by nearly every retail dealer in Michigan. Clark, Jewell & Co., wholesale agents.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Prunes, whitefish, codfish. Declined—Nothing.

AXLE GREASE.

Fraser's, 80 Paragon, 25 pails 1.20
Diamond, 60 Paragon, 25 pails 1.20
Modoc, 50 Paragon, 25 pails 1.20

BAKING POWDER.

Arctic 1/2 lb cans, 45 Arctic 1 lb cans, 12.00
Arctic 1/4 lb cans, 75 Arctic 1/2 lb cans, 12.00
Arctic 1/2 lb cans, 1.00

BLUING.

Dry, No. 2, doz, 25
Dry, No. 3, doz, 25
Liquid, 4 oz, doz, 35
Liquid, 8 oz, doz, 35

Arctic 4 oz, doz, 35
Arctic 8 oz, doz, 35
Arctic 16 oz, doz, 35
Arctic No. 1 pepper box, 3.00
Arctic No. 2, 4.50

Arctic No. 3, 4.50

Arctic No. 4, 4.50

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SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

More About Drummers—Benefits of Secret Societies.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, Feb. 16, 1885.

Mister Editor of Tradesman:

DEAR SIR—One thing I like about these "Nights of the Road," is that they are great fellers for secret societies. Most all the drummers belong to every thing that is going from the "Grand Nights of the Diamond Garter" down to the "Sons of Intemperance." I am quite a hand for all such mysterious things myself, so I get solid with all the boys.

My old friend Crookston called on me to day, to see if I needed any drugs and to have a visit. We had a jolly old time. While we were settin in the offiss, a chap cum in and wanted to borrow 2 dollars, on account of a remittance not comin to him as he expected. I told him my 2 dollars I kept to lend, was in now, being sent in the day before by Johny McIntire, but I never lent it except to drummers. He said "that's me." I gave him the Grand hailing sign of an Odd Feller, which he tumbled to. Then I cum the great "hair in the snoot" grip of a Pythonic. He tumbled. Then Crook give him the G. B. of the Sons of Malta. He was on to it. Then I tipped him the hair poking signal of a Good Tippler. He smiled and said "H. O." This is a chemical term, meaning "water." Then Crook stuck out his hand and gave him the noted P. D. Q. sign of a Royal Arch Brick Mason. He "got thar" on that. Then Crookston examined him as follers, to make sure he was a drummer:

"From whence comest thou, pard?"

"From the lodge of the holey St. Johns, Michigan."

"What seek ye here to do?"

"To take a few orders and collect a bill of Bilson."

"Then you are a drummer?"

"I am so taken and accepted by all the boys."

"How may I know you to be a drummer?"

"By my cheek and my 50 pound sample case. Try me."

"How will you be tried?"

"By the squar."

"Why by the squar?"

"Becos the squar is a magistrate and an emblem of stupidity."

"Where were you first prepared to be a drummer?"

"In my mind."

"Where next?"

"In a printin offiss, adjoinin a reglar post of drummers."

"How were you prepared?"

"By being divested of my last cent, my cheek rubbed down with a brick, a bunion plaster over each eye and a heavy sample case in each hand. In this fix I was conducted to the door of the post."

"How did you know it was a door, being blind?"

"By first stepping in a coal scuttle, and afterwards bumping my head against the door knob."

"How gained you admishun?"

"By benefit of my cheek."

"Had you the required cheek?"

"I had not, but Steve Sears had it for me."

"How were you received?"

"On the sharp toe of a boot, applied to my naked pants."

"What did this teach you?"

"Not to fool around merchants' wives and daughters."

"What happend next?"

"I was set down on a cake of ice and asked if I put my trust in mercantile reports?"

"Your answer?"

"Not if I kno myself, I dont."

"How was you next handled?"

"I was put straddle of a goat made out of a 2 by 4, and trotted nine times around the room by four worthy brothers and then brot in front of S'Kubeb, the Left Bower, for further instructions."

"How did he instruct you?"

"To approach a customer in three upright regular steps, with my business card extended at right angles, my arm forming a perfect squar."

"How was you then disposed of?"

"I was again seated on the cake of ice, in front of a dry goods box and made to take the following horrible and binding oath:

"I, Charles S. Robinson, do hereon and hereinafter most everlastingly and diabolically swear, by the Great Bob Tail Flush, That I will never reveal and always steel, all the trade secrets I can, for the use and benefit

of this Most August Order. And I further swear, by the Bald Headed Jack of Clubs, that I will never give, carve, make, hold, take or cut prices, below the reglar rates. And I further swear by the Pipers that played before Moses, to never have any commercial intercourse with any man or his wife, sister, grandmother, old maid aunt or uncle, unless they, he, she or it, is sound on the goose. Binding myself under no less a penalty, than to have my grip sack slit from top to bottom, my dirty shirts and socks taken out and my reputation removed and burried in the river at Pearl street bridge whar the Salvation Army ebbs and flows every 24 ours. So help me Bob Ingersoll and keep me in back bone."

"I was then asked what I most needed."

"What was your reply?"

"Money!"

"What did you then behold?"

"A copy of Dunn & Co.'s reports, open at chapter 'Muskegon.' Upon the open book rested a pair of drug scales, in one pan of which reposed ten pounds of concentrated lye and in the other sat a small silver jack-ass."

"What did this emblem signify?"

"The scales indicated the ballance between debtor and creditor. The other emblems represented lie-abillities and ass-sets of bankrupts."

"Did this teach you any lesson?"

"You bet! It taught me the fact that the former are generally so almighty much larger than the latter."

"Shake! Brother! * * * Will you be off, or from?"

"Both, if I can borrow money enuff to get out of town on."

"Have you any cigars?"

"I have."

"Give em me."

"I did not so receive em, neither will I so impart em."

"How will you dispose of em?"

"On 60 days time or 2 per cent. cash, F. O. B."

"All right, begin."

"No, begin you."

"No, you begin."

"Up." "Em." "Set."

"Set-em-up," the word and sign are right. Bro. Snooks, he is yard wide and all wool and you can bet on him."

Bro. Crookston and I each lent the chap five dollars and he left with many thanks and kind wishes.

Now, you can see by this, what a help it is to a feller, when he gets dead broke among strangers, to have these little things to fall back on.

One poor drummer froze to deth tother day, near hear, and several drummers were snowbound at the tavern. I have embamed the melloncolly occurrence in a poem for THE TRADESMAN.

"PEESHNESS."

Written By a Short-feller.

The snow was fallin thick and fast, As threw Cant Hook Corners, passed, A chap who bore mid snow and ice A grip sack with this strange device—

"Peeshness."

His sample case was frozen shut, His whisky bottle was, all but, Yet on he dug with might and main, Bound to catch that Eastern train—

"Peeshness."

"Stop!" cried the landlord of the "Grand," "Come in and take a poker hand, With Seymour, Beecher, Owen, Price," But no! He plead his strange device—

"Peeshness."

"You had better stop" said Bro. Crooks, "And call on our friend Soliman Snooks," But all in vain was this advice, He pointed to his strange device—

"Peeshness."

"Beware the pine trees' withered branch, Beware the bugs in Slabtown ranch," A voice came back from Pottses run "I'm pound to get to Grumbleton"—

"Peeshness."

Two pious drummers of St. Joe, Next day while wadin threw the snow, Found, cold in death, this Hebrew rash, With one word froze to his mustash—

"Peeshness."

Being the oldest justiss in the township I had to hold an inquest on the body. The follerin jurors was duly sworn in:

Bill Smith Ed. Smiles
Ike Hunta Jim Spooner
Joel S. Pratt Jake Collins.

After they had heard the testimony of thirteen witnesses, including Dr. Kobb as an expert, who deposed that diseased came to his death, in his opinion, by congelation of the submaxillary conglomeration of the ceribrial circulation, the jury found a verdict that the corps was named Isaac Levi Moses and that he died by the visitation of Providence and an over application to "Peeshness."

Yours secretively,

SOLIMAN SNOOKS,

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

P. S.—The copy containing my fotograff has at last arriv. I tell you that will make some folks stick out their eyes up around the Corners. It looks as near like me as can be. You must have a first-class engraver.

S. S.

Married Twenty Years.

"As I was walking down street this morning," observed Jones, "I saw a man drop a brass suspender button in a blind beggar's hat. He detected the fraud at once."

"I don't see anything strange about that," replied Mrs. Jones. "Why shouldn't he tell the difference between a button and a coin?"

"He has considerable experience in coins, I know, but I can't see how he knew it was a button."

"By the way it felt, of course. Why shouldn't he tell it?"

"I don't think he had felt a button before in twenty years."

"Why not?"

"He has been married about that long, I believe."

BLANCHARD BROS. & CO MODEL MILLS.

—PROPRIETORS—

—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.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO., BOOTS AND SHOES.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO., WHOLESALE

Groceries and Provisions,

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

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

PERKINS & HESS Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

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

ARAB PLUG!

The Best and Most Attractive Goods on the Market. Send for Sample Butt. See Quotations in Price-Current.

Fox, Musselman & Loveridge Sole Owners.

WM. SEARS & CO.

Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

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

MUSKECON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ORCUTT & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION

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

Consignments Solicited. MUSKEGON, MICH.

S. S. MORRIS & BRO.,

PACKERS

—AND—

Jobbers of Provisions,

CANNED MEATS AND BUTTERS.

Choice Smoked Meats a Specialty.

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

A. W. MOSHER,

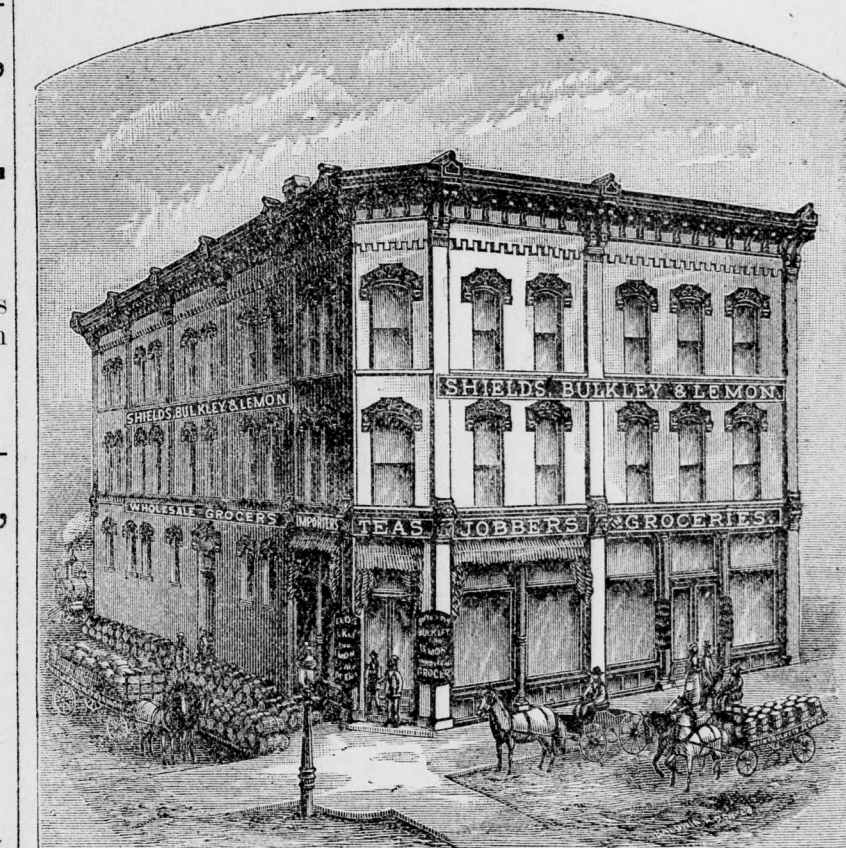
Wholesale and Commission Dealer in

Farmer's Produce, Butter, Eggs, Etc

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Pine Street, - Muskegon, Mich.

SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON,



IMPORTERS

—AND—

Wholesale

GROCCERS

H. LEONARD & SONS,

Importers and Jobbers of

Crockery, Glassware & Lamps

16 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AGENTS FOR

Knowles, Taylor & Knowles' American W. G. Ware.

AND

Wedgewood & Co.'s English Ware.

Special Prices given on STONEWARE in Car Lots. The "GOOD ENOUGH" 5 and 10 gal. OIL CANS. The "EMPRESS" 1-2, 1 and 2 gal. OIL CANS. Galvanized Iron Grocer's OIL TANKS, \$7.00 each. Engraved Globe Crimp Top Lamp Chimneys. "LA BASTIE" Toughened Glass Chimneys will not Break. We Sell our Labeled "FLINT" Glass Chimneys at the same Price others ask for Second Quality, when five boxes of any styles are taken. We deliver Lamp Chimneys, Stoneware and Kerosene Oil at any depot in this city free of Cartage. Send for our Illustrated Price List of Crockery, Glassware and Hanging Lamps, showing Package Lists and open stock Prices of our full line.

