

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1885.

NO. 88.

ORDER A SAMPLE BUTT OF
McALPIN'S

Chocolate Cream

PLUG.

A RICH NUTTY CHEW.

Eaton & Christenson,
GRAND RAPIDS.

KEMINK, JONES & CO.,
Manufacturers of

Fine Perfumes,
Colognes, Hair Oils,
Flavoring Extracts,
Baking Powders,
Bluings, Etc., Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

KEMINK'S

"Red Bark Bitters"

—AND—

The Oriole Manufacturing Co.

78 West Bridge Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

RETAILERS,

If you are selling goods to make
a profit, sell

LAVINE

WASHING POWDER.

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

Hartford Chemical Co.

HAWKINS & PERRY
STATE AGENTS,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

ALLEN'S ABRIDGED SYSTEM

—OF—

BOOK-KEEPING!

The shortest method ever devised. Saves
over one-half the labor of posting. Liabilities
can be ascertained in ten minutes at any time
during the month. My system of keeping
Cash Book is alone worth the price to any
book-keeper. No new books required. Full
and complete drafts of rulings, etc., with il-
lustrative entries and instructions in pamphlet
form mailed upon receipt of \$2. Every be-
ginner should know this method. Send for re-
ferences concerning merits of this system be-
fore purchasing.

W. H. Allen.

With S. A. Welling, 24 Pearl St., Grand Rapids

Dunham's Combination

TAG AND ENVELOPE!

THE

Best and Cheapest Method

Known to Shippers.

Saves the Expense of Postage.

Send for samples and prices to

E. A. Stowe & Bro.,

Manufacturers' Agents,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.

ALBERT COYE & SONS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

AWNINGS, TENTS,

HORSE AND WAGON COVERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Oiled Clothing, Ducks, Stripes, Etc.

State Agents for the

Watertown Hammock Support.

SEND FOR PRICES.

73 Canal Street, - Grand Rapids, Mich.

JOHN CAULFIELD

Is our Agent in Grand Rapids
for our Famous

GALVANIC SOAP

THE BEST

EASY WASHER

MANUFACTURED.

B. J. Johnson & Co
MILWAUKEE.

W. N. FULLER & CO

DESIGNERS AND

Engravers on Wood,

Fine Mechanical and Furniture Work, In-
cluding Buildings, Etc.,

49 Lyon St., Opposite Arcade,

GRAND RAPIDS - MICH.

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.

PETER DORAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

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

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,

—THE—

GREAT WATCH MAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER,

44 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

McALPIN'S

Chocolate Cream

PLUG TOBACCO

Is the most Delicious Chew on the
Market.

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.

Potatoes Wanted!

Parties having potatoes in car load lots
can find a quick sale for them
by writing us.

71 Canal St.,

Geo. N. Davis & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS.

G. ROYS & CO.,

No. 4 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids.

WHIPS

LASHES

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

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Some of the Dangers Surrounding Stock
Companies.

Business men have had the words "stock
company" dimmed into their ears so much of
late that most of them have come to look
upon corporations as pretty lively concerns,
although they are supposed to be *minus* souls.
The fact is that nowadays there is a
perfect mania to incorporate everything.
No one appears to be satisfied with a genu-
ine old-fashioned firm style. The "proper
paper" is to append the words "a corpora-
tion," and that settles it in the minds of
many; credit is no longer withheld, for sure-
ly a corporation must have plenty of money.
Since a corporation rarely has less than \$50,-
000 capital. I dare say that you have been
pestered half to death to "take stock" in
this, that or the other. Talk about prom-
ises! Well, your genuine "corporation
fiend" beats Colonel Sellers. The funny
thing about him is that the stock he offers
you is always "full paid up stock." He
confidentially informs you that the incor-
porators are old friends of his and have let
him have a small block of the stock at a
nominal figure, thirty cents on the dollar,
par value, and as he has "always liked you
so much," he is ready to let you in for a few
hundred shares at the same figure. He
doesn't want to make a cent out of an old
friend, etc.

My advice to you is, fight very shy of the
"corporation fiend," and, above all the
"mining shark." Never touch a stock un-
less it represents value; that is, a genuine
healthy speculation which will bear the closest
scrutiny. Don't be dazzled by Arabian
night's entertainments, in which dividends
will knock Aladdin's lamp higher than Gil-
roy's kite. And don't think that because a
corporation owns a patent, or a mine, or a
business of any kind, it will not require any
money to run it. Pretty generally it re-
quires double the amount that an individual
would need, and *somebody must put the
money in.* Corporations are human even
if they do seem a bit mysterious. Let me
try to give you some idea what a corpora-
tion is.

Chief-Justice Marshall said that a corpora-
tion was an "artificial being, invisible, in-
tangible and existing only in contemplation
of law." In plainer language, it is "a collection
of individuals who have a lawful right to
act as one individual."

The laws of the various states prescribe
how corporations shall be created. The usual
manner of proceeding is for a number of
incorporators—never fewer than three—to
execute a certificate of incorporation and file
it with some designated officer or officers.
This certificate must contain the name of the
corporation, nature of its business, amount
of stock, number of shares, principal place
of business, length of corporate life, and the
names of the directors or trustees for the
first year. Of course it must have a corporate
seal, and its directors must meet and
elect officers and adopt by-laws.

Bear in mind that when you subscribe for
fifty or one hundred shares of stock you
have virtually given your notes for the vari-
ous calls or assessments that the company
may make. You will have to pay up and
look pleasant, or forfeit your cash subscrip-
tion or be sued.

There is another contingency. The com-
pany may increase its stock and call upon
you to take your *pro rata* share of the in-
crease at a certain figure or lose it. There
is still another. The directors may wreck
the whole concern, and then you'd find your-
self hounded by a pack of infuriated credi-
tors.

Just what your liabilities would be de-
pends upon what state you live in, whether
your stock has been fully paid up—honestly
I mean, not by some fraud, trick or device
—and whether you are simply a stockholder
or also a director.

In moneyed corporations the stockholders
are bound to keep their capital intact. In
ordinary corporations, as I have said, it de-
pends upon the particular state law. Some
are more lenient than others. In some
states your liability as a stockholder would
cease, provided the company's stock had
been fully paid up within two years and a
certificate filed to that effect. In others you
would be personally liable to a *pro rata* as-
sessment—according to the amount of stock
held by you—to pay the debts of the com-
pany. If you are a director or trustee your
liability is greatly increased, for in the event
of your filing a false report or neglecting to
do any act prescribed by law, you and your
co-directors would become personally liable
for the debts of the company.

See to it that you don't lend yourself to a
species of fraud committed almost every
day in the name of a corporation. I refer to
the trick of the issuing whole capital stock,
say a million dollars, for a worthless mining
claim, patent right, or what not. In such a
case, the court would hold your stock to be
"fraudulently paid up," and you would be
liable for the whole face-value excepting
any cash you may have paid for it. A stock-
holder should always make it a point to
keep an eye on the trustees and see to it that
they attend to their duties properly. A cor-
poration can perform almost any act that an
individual can, save, possibly getting mar-
ried or divorced. It may be sued for assault

and battery, false imprisonment, for libel or
slander, or it may sue for any of these it-
self; and although a corporation is supposed
to have "no soul," yet it can and does die in
several ways—1st, by reaching the end of its
corporate life; 2d, by failure to organize af-
ter incorporation; 3d, it may surrender its
franchise; 4th, the legislature may kill it;
5th, it may forfeit its life by doing an unlaw-
ful act.

Finally, let me say that, like many other
things, corporations are often very easy to
get into, but mighty hard to get out of again.
"Prove all things and hold on to what is
good."

**Disastrous Methods of Forcing Retail
Trade.**

It has become a common practice of late
years for retail merchants to buy job lots of
goods which wholesalers are desirous of
closing out, and to sell the same at such
rates as put them into the hands of consumers
at about or even sometimes below the
cost to manufacturers or importers. This is
done, of course, to attract trade and to keep
bargains on the counters. But it is very
questionable if this practice is not injurious
both to the retailers themselves and to busi-
ness at large. In dull times, especially, it
seems to the merchant that something must
be done, and this feeling of necessity hastens
the adoption of a remedy that, properly
viewed, must work consequences worse
than the disease.

The whole theory of advertising goods
down and selling them down is wrongly
conceived. It is serious matter enough for
trade when general causes are operating to
let values down to a lower than normal
plane, as has been the case for two or three
years past. It is this downward tendency
that produces stagnation in business. No-
body wishes to buy on a falling market.
Every one will wait as much as possible for
the lowest point that may be reached. Now,
when in such times the retailer can buy job
lots at slaughter prices, and offer them over
his counters at about the same he gives for
them, it is plain, or ought to be plain, that
while the public may take these goods, half
given away, they are not going to pay regu-
lar prices for other goods.

The effect is rather to add to the demoral-
ization of values and to keep up, if not in-
tensify, their downward tendency. It does
this in a general way, affecting trade at
large, and it especially weakens the posi-
tion of all the goods in the store when these
remarkably low prices are made.

We say the whole theory on which this is
done is wrongly conceived. It would be
sounder policy, and much better in many
ways, to advertise goods up and sell them
up, than downward. If merchants can buy
bargains at the end of the wholesale season
that would enable them to give them away
without loss, it is bad policy to do so. Mer-
chants should uphold legitimate values, and
if they can buy anything at an exceptional
advantage, they should ask its value and
make money. It is a puerile custom to write
goods down in order to sell them. It aggra-
vates the difficulties that suggest it. Ask-
ing a leading merchant of this city why he
does not follow this practice, he replied:
"We believe in our goods, and we sell them
in accordance with our belief. We have
nothing to complain of as to trade."

We happen to know that one of the great-
est advertisers in the country has recently
had his attention called to the impolicy of
writing his goods down, and that he was so
struck with the views advanced that the
whole tone of his advertising has been al-
tered. It is all right for merchants to sell
at as small a profit as they may find to their
advantage to do, but nothing is gained by
deceiving one's own goods. It is very im-
portant that merchants should assume a
different attitude toward the buying com-
munity now, for there are abundant evi-
dences that the tide has turned and that the
forces are operating to harden values. What
is needed more than anything else is that
merchants should cease this internecine war-
fare and show their own faith in their own
goods. The long lane is turning and will
turn more rapidly if merchants, retail and
wholesale, will change their policy in re-
spect of this mistaken device of writing
down their own goods.

The catch of codfish off the Newfound-
land Banks during 1884 was the largest on
record. The French take annually 300,000
quintals of cod, worth \$1,400,000. Ameri-
cans take a large quantity, but no returns are
kept. The whole amount taken during the
year was 1,830,417 quintals, showing New-
foundland to be the largest and most valu-
able cod fishery in the world. Next to it
comes Norway, with an annual catch of
700,800 quintals.

People who are guided in their selection
of butter by the bright yellow hue they im-
agine all good butter ought to possess, are
responsible, however unconsciously, for a
certain species of adulteration often prac-
ticed by butter makers in order to give the
desired color to the article. Butter may be
perfectly sweet and good, yet not be of this
favorite color.

Twenty railroads have been placed in the
hands of receivers from January 1 to March
31, 1885.

Man's Willingness to Fight.

G. C. Mathews in the Current.

It was but yesterday that peace reigned
throughout the world. People had begun
to think that mankind had forever done
with wars. Among the grand events which
have made the Nineteenth Century so illus-
trious in history, the evolution of the genius
of arbitration is conspicuous. Many had
come to believe that the nations of the earth
would hereafter settle their disputes by ap-
peals to their neighbors rather than to arms.
Napoleon's figure was growing dim upon
the background of Time. It seemed that
each nation had found its proper territorial
limits and that their statesmen could hence-
forward devote their attention to domestic
development. Othello's occupation appear-
ed almost gone. The promotion of trade
relations was regarded as the chief business
of Emperor and Congress, King and Presi-
dent. Philosophers were prone to look up-
on such a war-epoch as that through which
the world passed between the time when
Washington took up the sword and Wellin-
gton laid it down, as the last of the great
periods of readjustment of the metes and
bounds of empire. They were disposed to
look upon the map-lines of the present
geographies as finally accepted facts. The
fear was that great local revolutions
were about to occur; that the Democrat and
the Socialist, the Communist and the Nihil-
ist would change the character of Govern-
ments. Current literature abounded in the
work of economists who were proposing all
kinds of processes for the overturning of
thrones and the bringing about of new gov-
ernmental conditions. There was a scarcity
of the literature of that patriotism which is
absolutely satisfied with things as they are.
But suddenly there was an unexpected con-
junction of the stars, and the astrologers are
found far out of their reckoning. The Mahdi
looms warlike on the sands of the Soudan;
the French begin bombarding the Chinese;
the Czar fires upon the Afghan Ameer; Bis-
marck forgets his etiquette and runs up the
German flag in disputed territory; the Turk
begins to dicker; the Italian soldier finds
employment; the bold Guatemalan aspires
to weld together the Central American
States; the Canada half-breeds defy the
Government, and American gun makers find
business never so good. Truly, the times
are very much out of joint.

What is the meaning of it all?

The meaning is that the world has not
come to be the habitation of men who differ
in passions and desires and ambitions from
their fathers. Human nature has not chang-
ed. People are still willing to go to battle
for the assertion of rights and for the na-
tional glory. The war-spirit was not dead;
it only slumbered. The soldier is still a fac-
tor in affairs. Yesterday all was apparent-
ly serene and the round-the-world traveler
had no occasion to avoid a single country
on account of a war blockade. A glance at
the register of the British soldiery revealed
an immense number of high-titled officers
paid out of the national treasury for simply
keeping up appearances. No one could
conceive of the probability of a war big
enough to employ them all. Yet we have
just been told by the dispatches that there
are barely enough to meet the national exi-
gency.

The century is indeed ending as it began,
with war a universal epidemic. The Gen-
ius of Arbitration and the Spirit of Frater-
nization have taken flight. We have had it
again demonstrated that political convul-
sions and revolutions are always possible
and that the map of the world may yet be
changed. Warfare and diplomacy are still
fine arts. The prestige of the Caucasian's
prowess is not sufficiently potent to save a
Gordon from a Mohammedan's dagger or to
cause the heathen Mongolian to tamely sub-
mit to the exploiting Frenchman. These
are novel events and they show the multi-
tude of all things temporal. Mankind has
not completed its circle. Nations, like the
hills and valleys, are still transforming.

He Gained His Point.

"Boss," he whispered, as he leaned over
the counter, "de ole woman wants some tea
mighty bad, an' I hasn't got any money."

"Can't help that, sir," was the reply, "I'm
giving more than I can afford to without
taking on any new applications."

"Zactly, boss—I presume so. Boss,

please give me your full name."

"John Y. Blank."

"An' dat of yer pardner."

"His name is William J. Jones. What
do you want of our names?"

"Well, I didn't get de tea, but you used
me like a gen'l'm'n, an' bein' as we has got
twins in our family I've gwine to name 'em
arter you an' your pardner."

"Oh! you said tea, eh! Why, yes, I'll be
happy to put up half a pound. Green or
Japan? Twins, eh? Hope the mother is
doing well. Say, if you want those boys to
make smart men give 'em smart names. If
I were you, I'd call 'em John and William."

Sibley & Bearer, of East Saginaw,
have bought of Henry Gamble a tract of
land in Ogemaw county, directly back of
the disputed Devos dam, for \$105,000. It
is estimated that they can cut from it 33,-
000,000 feet of pine.

What Becomes of the Trade Dollars.

Speaking of counterfeits suggests the
question, "What becomes of all the mutila-
ted coin and universally rejected trade
dollars?" In part, it is answered below:

"A new use has been found for the much-
abused trade dollar by an enterprising jew-
eler. He takes the despised coin, and
makes it up into such shapes as he can with-
out destroying its identity. Some of the de-
signs are copyrighted, just as a publisher
would copyright a book, to keep the sharks
and guerillas of the trade from stealing
them. 'Here is one,' said the dealer, pro-
ducing what appeared to be a new specimen
of the coin, 'designed for a pocket piece.
The piece is split, and hollowed out so that a
picture can be placed in it. The pieces fit
together so perfectly that no one would ever
suspect the use to which it has been adapted.
Here is a match box made of four of the
dollars. You see the coins, although split
so that both surfaces show on the face of the
design, are so bent and worked into shape
that their outlines are undisturbed. Noth-
ing else enters into the composition of the
box but the hinge.' Another curiosity
shown was a cigarette case made of coins
of various denominations—dimes, quarters,
half-dollars, and trade dollars welded on to
a silver base of alligator-skin design, and
so oxidized that the coins seemed a century
old. 'Is there no law against putting the
coin to such use?' inquired the reporter.
"You can do as you please with United
States money, if you do not attempt to
counterfeit it or try to pass it after you have
mutilated or otherwise tinkered with it.
Speaking of counterfeiting reminds me of
the experience of a friend in the same line.
He conceived the idea of making a cigarette
case out of gold and enamel to resemble
a roll of bills. He carried out the idea, and
succeeded so well that the Secret Service
officers got after him, and he made only one
specimen. It was a beauty, however, and
represented a roll of fifty-dollar bills.
The design was perfect."

The Drummer's Prayer.

From the Cincinnati Saturday Night.

There is a certain merchant traveler of
our acquaintance who, notwithstanding the
fact that he has a good time with the boys,
never forgets to say his prayers. One night
nine or ten of them were in one room, and
the traveler got down on his knees, as usual.
The others began to throw bootjacks and
pillows at the man on his knees, but he kept
quietly at his devotions until he had finish-
ed. When he got up he said:

"Boys, it is all right. You can treat me
as you please. I'm not praying for myself.
I know the Lord would have a hard time
saving me and I don't ask him to tackle the
job, but, boys, I've got a wife and babies at
home without my protection, and I love
them, and I'm going to pray every night to
the good Lord to care for them and watch
over them, and all the bootjacks and shoes
and pillows in the world can't stop me."

The boys were thoughtful after that, and
one or two, who had thought of the loved
ones at home, wiped their eyes just a little.

Mutilated Silver Coins.

The director of the U. S. mint has issued
the following circular in regard to the pur-
chase of mutilated silver coins:

The superintendents of the mints at Phila-
delphia, San Francisco and New Orleans
have been authorized to purchase mutilated
and uncurrent United States silver coin of
standard fineness at the rate of 98 cents per
ounce, Troy weight, when presented in
sums of \$3 and upwards. Coins can be for-
warded to these mints by registered mail or
by express (charges prepaid), and the value
will be returned at the sellers' risk and ex-
pense by express, registered mail, check or
draft.

Persons sending full weight United
States subsidiary silver coins would receive,
at the rate authorized, about 78c per dollar
of their face value, but for mutilated coins
a less amount, proportioned to their defi-
ciency in weight.

Where the Corsets Go To.

Many men—married ones, of course—have
doubtless often wondered what becomes of
the old corsets. They know that new ones
have to be bought quite often, depending on
the quality of the article, and the old ones
disappear. If it will be any satisfaction to
know, they go into the rag-bag, and are
eventually transformed into paper, all ex-
cept the iron or brass and whalebone used in
their construction. The very copy of the
paper you hold in your hands, and which
you are enjoying so in reading, may possibly
once have encircled the waist of your wife
or daughter.

Messrs. Ellis, Lever & Co., of Manchester,
present a remarkable contrast to the ordi-
nary English trader. The firm has a marked
dislike for Russia, being from an English
point of view pre-eminently patriotic. They
received an order for 25,000 tons of steam
coal to be delivered in Russian ports. They
declined to supply the coal, Mr. Lever an-
swering, "I decline to sell a ton of coal to
Russia at any price." This would look very
self-sacrificing, but it may be safely predi-
cated that with the aid of the huge advertise-
ment which the refusal has given the firm
they will be amply recouped by increased
Jingo patronage.

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, MAY 27, 1885.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

President—Lester J. Rindge.
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.
Treasurer—Wm. Sears.
Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurer, ex-officio, O. A. Ball, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.
Arbitration Committee—J. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.
Transportation Committee—Samuel Sears, Geo. R. Dutton, 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.

Michigan Dairyman's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomingtondale.
Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Caprice; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Foltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockafellow, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomingtondale; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Borst, Vriesland; R. C. Nash, Hilliards; D. M. Adams, Ashland; Jos. Post, Clarks-ville.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids.
Next Meeting—Third Tuesday in February, 1885.
Membership Fee—\$1 per year.
Official Organ—THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

Post A. M. C. T. 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. 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, May 30, at "The Tradesman" office.

Grand Rapids Post T. P. A.

Organized at Grand Rapids, April 11, 1885.

President—Geo. F. Owen.
Vice-President—Geo. W. McKay.
Secretary—Leo A. Caro.
Treasurer—James Fox.
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, June 20, at "The Tradesman" office.

The cotton crop in sight is estimated at 5,558,416 bales. Hardly any man is so poor that he will not be able to wear a clean shirt once or twice next year.

Mayor Grace, of New York, in his speech before the brewers' congress last week, declared that there is an intimate connection between good beer and good government, and cited as an example the fact that President Cleveland is a stockholder in a Buffalo brewery.

Every traveling man out of Grand Rapids is authorized to receive subscriptions for THE TRADESMAN, or the amount due can be included in remittances to any jobbing house at this market. Either method will save the dealer the trouble of writing a letter, and is just as sure as to remit by postal note or express order.

Another new correspondent appears in the field this week in the person of Mrs. Melitah Spriggs, milliner at Cant Hook Corners. Mrs. Spriggs' initial letter is given up mainly to a championing of the cause of her friend and partner, Soliman Snooks, but subsequent epistles will detail the prevailing styles at the Corners, and other matters of interest to the lady patrons of THE TRADESMAN.

Any merchant or business man who is interested in the passage of the Dodge telephone bill would do well to communicate with the senator and representative from his district, setting forth his views on the question. A strong pressure is being brought to bear against the bill, and unless active measures are taken in its behalf, a campaign of bribery and misrepresentation will accomplish its defeat.

The next issue of THE TRADESMAN will be a "boot and shoe edition," a feature which will receive more attention in the future than it has in the past. The contents of that issue will be made up mostly of original and selected articles of special interest to the craft; and with a view to extending the circulation of the paper among that class of business men, a sample copy will be sent to every boot and shoe dealer in the State not now regularly receiving it.

The deliberations of the National Commercial Convention at Atlanta last week were marked with a prevailing element of good sense, as was to be expected from a gathering composed mainly of representatives of the commercial classes. The convention favored enlarging commercial treaties between the United States and other countries; it opposed the continued coinage of silver; it favored the Lowell bankruptcy bill; and it agreed that Congress had a constitutional right to control railway transportation.

Actuary Smith, of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, in his praiseworthy zeal to compass the passage of the

Shoemaker bill for the regulation of freight traffic, allows a wrong impression to go out regarding the jobbing transactions of this city. Referring to the petition signed by the thirty members of the Exchange, Mr. Smith makes affidavit as follows:

I hereby certify that the above signatures represent the membership of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange of Grand Rapids, Mich., whose jobbing trade aggregates about \$40,000,000 annually.

As a matter of fact, the entire jobbing and manufacturing business of the city during 1884 amounted to only \$24,000,000, while the thirty houses composing the Exchange represent about one-quarter of that amount, certainly not to exceed one-third. THE TRADESMAN is proud of the record Grand Rapids is able to present to the business world, and would gladly overlook any minor exaggeration, but the discrepancy between \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 and \$40,000,000 is too great to be passed by without correction.

The new policy of the Secretary of the Treasury is attracting very general comment in the leading journals of the country. Briefly stated, the policy is as follows: First, as long as \$24,000,000 annually must be used in the coinage of silver dollars, the periodical payments on account of the bonded debt, as formerly, are to be discontinued. Second, the issue of silver certificates, so called (made receivable for customs and taxes by the Treasury, and so virtually paid for in gold), is to be stopped. Third, the certificates now out are to be taken in and canceled as soon as they can be, expediently, and no new ones are to be issued in their place, excepting—Fourth, when a person deposits silver dollars in the United States Treasury, and asks for a certificate in their place, according to the exact letter of the law. Fifth, the United States Treasury is not going to compel the banks in the Clearing-House to receive silver or silver certificates in place of gold for settlement of its balances. It is because of these last positions named that the first one named is determined upon, so that the Secretary may accumulate gold sufficient to insure the success of his new policy.

The agitation of the Bell telephone monopoly is likely to secure the passage of the Dodge bill, now before the Legislature. A committee from the Massachusetts Legislature has just made a report which reveals the actual condition of affairs. The capital of the Bell company comprises \$6,000,000 in cash and patents valued at \$4,000,000 more, making the total capital \$10,000,000. On this investment, dividends to the enormous aggregate of \$400,000,000 have been paid since 1881. The actual cost of the telephone to the company is \$3.42, but it is manufactured by a company in which Bell has a controlling interest, thus making a ring within a ring. The annual rental charged to the sub-companies for the use of the telephones is \$14 each, or about 250 per cent. annually on the cost of the instruments, which the sub-companies are also obliged to keep in repair. Besides, the Bell company exacts a considerable percentage of the stock of the sub-companies, which is to a certain extent preferred. The Michigan Bell Telephone Co. would be willing to reduce rentals if a similar reduction could be obtained from the parent company; but the Michigan company will still be making exceptionally good profits if the price per telephone be reduced to \$30, even though compelled to pay the Bell company \$14 per telephone. If the Legislature can establish a rate for passenger or freight traffic, or compell a newspaper to accept a fixed rate for legal advertising, it certainly can regulate the excessive charges made by one of the greatest monopolies ever created on the American continent.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

O. D. Russell has engaged in the grocery business at Sturgis. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the stock.

L. B. Chaple has engaged in the grocery business at Ada. Clark, Jewell & Co. furnished the stock.

D. Burke has started in the grocery business at Nunica. The stock was furnished by Arthur Meigs & Co.

Cooper Bros. have engaged in the grocery business at Charlevoix. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the stock.

Chubb & Wheeler, meat dealers at Ravenna, have added a line of groceries, furnished by Fox, Musselman & Loveridge.

Wm. Alexander has engaged in the grocery business at Howard City. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the stock.

J. E. Bennett has engaged in general trade at Vestaburg. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the groceries and Spring & Company the dry goods.

Van Bruggen & Duppre have engaged in the hardware, furniture and crockery business in Dr. H. E. Locher's building, 162 and 164 Summit street.

Harrison & Murphy succeed S. D. Monroe in the grocery and restaurant business at Bangor. The grocery stock was replenished by Arthur Meigs & Co.

Chas. H. Van Aerman, who has carried on a retail boot and shoe business at 102 Monroe street for some time past, has removed the stock to Albany, N. Y.

W. A. Feazell, who was recently burned out at Grand Junction, has resumed the grocery business in a temporary location. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the stock.

Dr. N. J. Aiken has purchased the general stock of A. C. Gouschow, at Clayton, and will continue the business until a favorable opportunity is presented for its disposal.

Albert Kuppenheimer is fitting up the store at 119 Monroe street and will remove there about June 1, carrying on the retail as well as jobbing and manufacturing business.

Rickard Bros. intend engaging in the manufacture of their patent extension step-ladder on a large scale as soon as they close out their hardware business on South Division street.

Henry Barry and H. A. Lewis have engaged in the drug and grocery business at Ravenna, under the firm name of Barry & Lewis. Fox, Musselman & Loveridge furnished the groceries.

J. H. Killmer, whose store building and stock at Saranac was destroyed by fire about two years ago, has resumed the grocery business in his new building. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the stock.

Chas. Sackrider, of Hart, and J. B. Crosby, of Detroit, have formed a copartnership and engaged in general trade at Hart, under the firm name of Chas. Sackrider & Co. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the grocery stock.

No meaner sneak exists than the man who seeks to injure the credit of a dealer by sending his creditors an anonymous letter. Several of the jobbers at this market were the recipients, one day last week, of unsigned letters attacking the integrity of J. H. Loucks, the Sylvester general dealer. Mr. Loucks visited the city Monday and entered a general denial of the statements made in the letters—a denial that was entirely unnecessary, as his creditors have too much confidence in his integrity to be frightened by the malicious acts of a man who seeks to stab another in the back.

The lumber firm of Wetzel Bros. & Pantlind terminated by dissolution on May 1. When the Wetzel brothers assigned about eighteen months ago, the management of the firm's affairs devolved upon George Pantlind, who immediately set himself about the work of extricating the business from its complicated condition. So well did he succeed, that he paid every claim against the firm, with interest, besides being able to keep the original capital nearly intact. As a business man, Geo. Pantlind has proved himself to be financier of no mean ability.

The lumber, sawmill and other lumbering effects of Montgomery, Haire & Giddings, situated at and near Upper Paris, Mecosta county, have been taken possession of by the Fourth National Bank, which has practically controlled the business for several months past. The property comprises a sawmill and about six and a half million feet of pine lumber, variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Geo. Pantlind has been placed in charge of the property by the bank, with a view to closing it out as soon as possible and meeting the liabilities of the firm, all but \$5,000 of which is held by the Fourth National Bank. Whether the resources are sufficient to meet the bank indebtedness and leave a margin for the unsecured creditors, remains to be seen. Messrs. Montgomery, Haire & Giddings have not made an assignment, but are continuing the sale and purchase of lumber to their regular customers. When they began business, two years ago, the firm was worth \$30,000, and their failure is to be attributed to their ignorance of the lumber business.

AROUND THE STATE.

Geo. H. Logan, druggist and grocer at Jerome, has sold out.

G. W. Abbott has bought J. W. Holmes' grocery stock at Alma.

S. F. Deatsman, general dealer at Sebawa, burned out Saturday night.

C. B. Whitaker has bought the grocery stock of D. Willis, at Bronson.

R. Roscoe succeeds Heilner Bros. in the bakery business at Mancelona.

Michael Wagner, general dealer at Brockway, was recently burned out.

Peter Snyder, of the firm of Klein & Snyder, millers at Vandalia, is dead.

D. A. Downer succeeds H. J. Wright in the harness business at Morenci.

S. C. VanSlip succeeds M. B. Cyphers in the organ business at Greenville.

Enos Moore succeeds J. J. Garlinghouse in the drug business at Litchfield.

A. Hall succeeds Hall & Hoffman in the grocery business at East Saginaw.

Geo. J. Noteware succeeds Noteware Bros. in the drug business at Bellaire.

Herbert E. Johnson succeeds Johnson & Foley in the grocery business at Lansing.

Louis Vancousant succeeds Vancousant & Leland in the grocery business at St. Johns.

E. A. Griswold, general dealer at Grand Ledge, has been closed on chattel mortgage.

Conley & Hoffman succeed M. C. Conley in the manufacture of jewelry at East Saginaw.

Geo. Stevens, general dealer at Alpine, has closed out his stock, and retired from business.

Jos. Hanville succeeds Thatcher & Hanville in the drug and grocery business at Ravenna.

J. B. & G. C. Clark, meat dealers at Fife Lake, have started a branch establishment at Kingsley.

W. R. Boynton, of Spring Lake, has purchased Geo. W. Scott's hardware stock at Coopersville.

Ed. Bradford, the White Cloud groceryman, is erecting a new store building 24x40 feet in dimensions.

Whipple Bros.' grocery at Winfield, five

miles from Eaton Rapids, burned recently. Loss \$1,500, insured for \$700.

Fredrick D. Jones' hardware stock at Bronson has been seized on a chattel mortgage and will be disposed of at sheriff's sale.

Harry Tomb, grocer at Adrian, has been closed on attachment by Secord & Berdan, of Toledo, to whom Tomb is indebted to the extent of \$600.

Evans Bros., the Bay City grocery jobbers, have admitted a new partner and re-organized under the firm name of Evans Bros. & Co.

Elk Rapids Progress: A. L. Paine & Co., the hardware merchants, are to remove to Reed City. Not that they are dissatisfied, but they have struck a snag at above point. The firm tell us that they have made money while here, but not enough of it.

The Dr. D. W. Connine general stock, at Wexford, which has been held in trust for some time past by Spring & Company, was transferred to new owners by Wm. E. Cooper last week. The new firm is composed of Ezra C. Coblenz and Mrs. L. Foust, and will be known as Coblenz & Co. They will handle a full line of general goods, having made considerable additions to the Connine stock. Dr. Connine will resume the practice of medicine.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

A stove mill is being erected at Fairgrove. Hancock's new smelting works have closed.

Douglass is negotiating for a stove and heading factory.

The Union Manufacturing Co. has just been reorganized at Battle Creek, with \$10,000 stock.

The Lansing Wheelbarrow Works have shut down, and will probably remain closed all summer.

A large heading mill has located at Bannister, and will begin operations in about three weeks.

The Sheffield Velocipede Car Co., of Niles, has bought the Stand Pipe Co., of R. R. Dodge.

Jones & Barnard are putting in an ear factory in connection with their saw mill at Maple Rapids.

The Diamond Match Co. advertises to buy all the pine lands it can put its big feet on in Ontonagon county.

A. D. Hansel & Bro. are building a new sawmill at Chippewa Station. They make Evert their headquarters.

Thomas Dawson has purchased the interest of Mr. Curtiss in the saw mill property of Gray & Curtiss, at Evert.

E. W. Ellsworth, of Marlette, has his new planing mill in operation, a little over three weeks from the destruction of the old one.

Tolles Bros. have signified their willingness to remove their bending works from Battle Creek to Hastings, providing they are given a location for the same.

J. S. Stearns will soon begin the manufacture of shingles at the Brown shingle mill, in Elk township, Lake county, where there is a large tract of timber.

The Grand Haven Lumber Co. is building a logging railroad from Jemisonville, six miles, to a tract of 35,000,000 feet of pine. The road will dump the logs into Grand river.

A. T. Bliss & Bro., of Saginaw, are contemplating the building of a lighter, with a capacity for eight cars of lumber. It will be used to take loaded cars from the docks to the several railroads for transfer and shipment.

Owosso manufacturing institutions are as follows: Estey Manufacturing Co., furniture; Woodard Bros., furniture; L. E. Woodard, sash, door and blinds, also large planing mill; Owosso Casket Co.; M. Wood & Co., handle factory; J. H. Robbins, extension tables; D. Thompson & Co., Owosso Bending Works; Union Mattress Co., Bailey Manufacturing Co., engine and machinery; Howell & Co., foundry; Oakes & Co., planing mill; White Bros., extension tables; James Laverock, cigar box factory; Jacob Aberle, tannery; Dewey & Stewart, millers; Finley & Co., brewers; H. C. Gates and several other smaller firms—all running full time and some with night force.

STRAY FACTS.

Bannister bids for a cheese factory and brick yard.

Shafer & Powell succeed Shafer & Meade in the millinery business at Millington.

The Traverse City Business Men's Association will soon have a hall of its own.

Hastings business men propose to secure the location of a paper mill at that place.

A man proposes to move a large building across Pine Lake from South Arm to East Jordan, on scows.

J. Halstead's wagon shop, at Shelby, has been closed by the assignees, preparatory to closing out the business.

J. J. Johnson, formerly a prominent merchant of Linden, recently died at Augustine of softening of the brain, aged 69.

E. R. Reid, of Otsego, has purchased an interest in the grist mill and feed store of J. M. Mendell & Co., at Allegan. L. G. Stedman remains in the firm.

Bay City capitalists who have investments in alleged gold and silver lands in northern Minnesota are much exercised over reports of a collapse in the money-digging boom in that section.

Grand Junction is rapidly recovering from the effect of the recent conflagration at that place. W. A. Feazell and Rogers Bros. have both resumed business in temporary quarters, and both are rebuilding on the same foundations on which their former structures stood. Jno. A. Wright is making arrangements to build a better hotel than the town has ever had before.

THE LEADING BRANDS OF TOBACCO

Offered in this Market are as follows:

PLUC TOBACCO.

RED FOX	48
BIG DRIVE	50
PATROL	46
JACK RABBIT	38
SILVER COIN	46
PANIC	46
BLACK PRINCE, DARK	35
BIG STUMP	38
APPLE JACK	46

2c less in orders for 100 pounds of any one brand.

FINE CUT.

THE MEIGS FINE CUT, DARK, Plug flavor	64
STUNNER, DARK	38
RED BIRD, BRIGHT	50
OPERA QUEEN, BRIGHT	40
FRUIT	32
O SO SWEET	30

2c less in 6 pail lots.

SMOKING.

ARTHUR'S CHOICE, LONG CUT, BRIGHT	22
RED FOX, LONG CUT, FOIL	26
GIPSEY QUEEN, GRANULATED	26
OLD COMFORT, IN CLOTH	27
SEAL OF GRAND RAPIDS, IN CLOTH	24
DIME SMOKER, IN CLOTH	24

2c less in 100 pound lots.

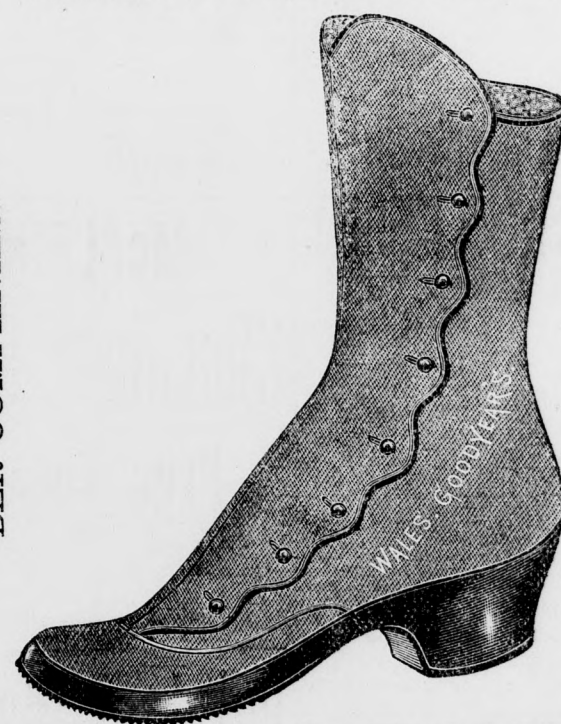
These brands are sold only by

Arthur Meigs & Co. Wholesale Grocers,

Who warrant the same to be unequalled. We guarantee every pound to be perfect and all right in every particular. We cordially invite you, when in the city, to visit our place of business, 55 and 57 Canal st. IT MAY SAVE YOU MONEY.

G. R. MAYHEW, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

AGENT FOR WOONSOCKET AND WALES GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANIES.



ALSO MEYER & NEW JERSEY COM-PANYS. WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND DISCOUNTS.

Seed Corn.

We have a choice lot of Early Dent, Eight-Rowed Yellow, Red Blazed and White Flint Seed Corn that we offer to the trade at \$1 per bu.

Seed Potatoes.

The "WHITE STAR" takes the lead. We have a fine stock that we offer to the trade at \$2 for a 3 bu. bbl.

GRAND RAPIDS SEED CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

ARCTIC



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.

Arthur Meigs & Co. Sole Owners of Red Fox and Big Drive Plugs.

The Michigan Tradesman.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE & BRO., Proprietors.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1885.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

LESSOR AND LESSEE—INSURANCE.

Where the property of the lessors in a ginhouse, gin, gristmill, boiler, etc., was insured by the lessees with the consent of the owners, the policy containing a clause that the loss, if any, was to be paid to the lessee (the lease providing for rebuilding any property destroyed by accident or fire at the expense of the lessees) the Supreme Court of Mississippi held that the insurance money, in case the insured property was burned, should be paid to the lessee for the purpose of replacing the destroyed property; and that if they refused to so apply it the owners would be entitled to recover the insurance money with interest from the time of the refusal to so apply it.

FIRE INSURANCE—EXCEPTIONS IN POLICY.

Where a policy of fire insurance, by its terms, covered goods of a certain designation "held in trust, on commission, or sold but not delivered," contained in a certain building, and a subsequent clause recited that "this insurance does not apply to or cover goods held on storage or repair, * * unless separated and specifically mentioned," the St. Louis Court of Appeals held that the latter clause ingrafted an exception upon the former clause and that the former clause was not a specific mention within the meaning of the latter clause, and consequently that the policy did not cover goods which were held on storage or for repairs.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE—CONTRACT—SALE.

The case of Clark vs. Frank, decided recently by the St. Louis Court of Appeals, was one in which a wholesale agent for the sale of thread agreed with his customers to allow them certain credits or rebates at the end of every six or twelve months, on condition that they would strictly maintain the trade price of such thread as fixed by such agent. In this action brought by him against a customer on an account for thread sold and delivered, the customer pleaded this agreement, but it appeared that the customer had, during the period in controversy, sold such thread, bought by him of third parties, at less than the trade price fixed by the agent. The court held that this precluded the customer from claiming the credits or rebates; that the condition that he would maintain the trade price of the thread was as much broken by selling at less than the trade price thread which he had bought of third parties as that which he had bought of the agent, and that the agreement in question was not a contract in restraint of trade.

TRADE MARK—"STRATHMORE WHISKY."

In the case of Blair vs. Stock, recently decided by the English High Court of Justice, it appeared that the plaintiff, who was a wine and spirit merchant, registered a trade mark together with the words "Strathmore Blend," which was the name of a certain blend of various whiskeys made and sold by him, and advertised the same very widely. Many of the plaintiff's customers were in the habit of ordering his whisky by calling it "Strathmore whisky" omitting the word "blend" and the whisky became known in the market as "Strathmore whisky." The defendant subsequently registered a trade mark and the name of "Strathmore" for a whisky blended and sold by him. The question was whether the use of the word "Strathmore" by the defendant was calculated to deceive. The court held that the word "blend" described simply the operation of manufacturing, and was not an essential part of the name of the plaintiff's whisky; that the word "Strathmore" was a fancy name; that the use of that word by any person, other than the plaintiff, as a name for whisky would be calculated to deceive, and that the defendant should be restrained by injunction from using the word either as part of his trade-mark or otherwise. The court further held that it was not lawful for the defendant to register the word "Strathmore" in combination with his trade-mark, and that the register should be rectified by striking out the word.

A letter describing the markets of New Orleans says everything is sold by the eye, and there is no standard of measure. Nineteenths of the hundreds who sell in the noted French markets of the city do not know what a bushel or a peck is. They buy their vegetables by the lot and place them in little piles on tables. These piles are of different sizes and prices. The buyer looks at the piles and buys that which he thinks is biggest and best. Sometimes buckets and boxes are used to measure, but they are of all kinds and shapes.

A man in the smoking car on a G. R. & I. train the other morning leaned over to the man who sat in front of him and said: "Have you a match?" "Yes, but I hain't got any cigar," was the prompt reply. "Then you don't want the match," said the first man, sweetly.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androsoggin, 9-4, 23	Pepperell, 10-4, 25
Androsoggin, 8-4, 21	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 19 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 17 1/2
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24
CHECKS.	
Caledonia, XX, oz., 11	Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz., 10	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Proctor, 10-4, 27 1/2	Proctor, 11-4, 29
Park Mills, No. 50, 10	Otis Apron, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 60, 11	Otis Furniture, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 70, 12	York, 1 oz., 10
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	York, AA, extra oz., 14
OSABURG.	
Alabama brown, 7	Alabama plaid, 7
Jewell brown, 8 1/2	Augusta plaid, 7
Lewiston brown, 9 1/2	Toledo plaid, 7
Lane brown, 9 1/2	Manchester plaid, 7
Louisiana plaid, 7	New Tenn. plaid, 11
UTILITY PLAIN.	
Avondale, 36, 8 1/2	Greene, G, 44, 5 1/2
Art cambrics, 36, 11 1/2	Hill, 44, 7 1/2
Androsoggin, 44, 8 1/2	Hill, 7-8, 6 1/2
Androsoggin, 54, 12 1/2	Hope, 44, 6 1/2
Bailou, 44, 6 1/2	King Philip cam, 6 1/2
Bailou, 54, 6 1/2	bric, 44, 11 1/2
Boott, O, 44, 8 1/2	Linwood, 44, 7 1/2
Boott, E, 5-5, 7	Lonsdale, 44, 7 1/2
Boott, AGO, 44, 9 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, R, 3-4, 5 1/2	Langdon, GB, 44, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 44, 7	Langdon, 45, 14
Chapman, X, 44, 8	Masonville, 44, 8
Conway, 44, 7	Maxwell, 44, 9 1/2
Cabot, 44, 6 1/2	New York Mill, 44, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 8	New Jersey, 44, 8
Canoe, 3-4, 4	Pocasset, P. M. C., 7 1/2
Domestic, 36, 7 1/2	Pride of the West, 11
Dwight Anchor, 44, 9	Pocahontas, 44, 7 1/2
Davol, 44, 9	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 44, 8 1/2	Victoria, AA, 9
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2	Woodbury, 44, 5 1/2
Fruit of Loom, cambric, 44, 11	Whitinsville, 7-8, 7 1/2
Gold Medal, 44, 6 1/2	Wamsutta, 4-4, 10 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 6	Williamsville, 36, 10 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	
SILKES.	
Crown, 17	Masonville TS., 8
No. 10, 12 1/2	Masonville S., 10 1/2
Coin, 10	Lonsdale, 10
Anchor, 15	Lonsdale A, 16 1/2
Centennial, 15	Victory O, 9
Blackburn, 8	Victory J, 9
Davol, 14	Victory D, 9
London, 12 1/2	Victory B, 9
Paconia, 12	Phenix B, 10 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phenix B, 10 1/2
Social Imperial, 16	Phenix XX, 5
PRINTS.	
Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 6	Gloucestermoun'g, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hartel fancy, 6
Allen's pink, 6 1/2	Phenix D, 6
Allen's purple, 6 1/2	Manchester, 6
American, fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental fancy, 6
Arnold fancy, 6	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlin, 5 1/2	Paconia robes, 6
Cochecho, 5 1/2	Phenix D, 6
Cochecho robes, 6 1/2	Steel River, 5 1/2
Conestoga fancy, 6	Simpson's, 6
Conestoga G, 30-in, 6	Washington fancy, 6
Eddystone, 5 1/2	Washington robes, 7 1/2
Eagle fancy, 6 1/2	
Garner pink, 6 1/2	
FINE BROWN COTTONS.	
Appleton A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 4-4, 7 1/2	Indiana, 36, 8
Boott FF, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lacomia B, 4-4, 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, 44, 10 1/2
Conestoga W, 4-4, 6 1/2	Nashua E, 40-in, 8 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in, 6	Nashua G, 40-in, 8 1/2
Dwight X, 3-4, 5 1/2	Nashua O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Dwight Z, 4-4, 6 1/2	Pepperell E, 39-in, 7
Dwight Star, 4-4, 7	Pepperell R, 4-4, 6 1/2
Ewight Star, 40-in, 9	Pepperell, 7-8, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 36, 5	Pepperell N, 3-4, 6 1/2
Great Falls, E, 4-4, 7	Pocasset C, 4-4, 6 1/2
Farmers, A, 4-4, 6	Saranac R, 7 1/2
Indian Orchard, 1-4, 7 1/2	Saranac E, 7 1/2
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag, 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl, 7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian, 10 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Bookfold, 12 1/2
Berkshire, 6 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	dress styles, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	Slaterville, dress
Glasgow checks, royal styles, 8	White, 12 1/2
Gloucester, new, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, step, 7 1/2
Plunket, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, fanc, 8
Lancaster, 8	White Manfg Co, 8
Langdale, 7 1/2	Gordon, 7 1/2
	Greylock, dress
	styles, 12 1/2
Androsoggin, 7-4, 21	Pepperell, 10-4, 27 1/2
Androsoggin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 11-4, 29
Pepperell, 7-4, 19 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 17 1/2
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.	
Atlantic A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 4-4, 7 1/2
Atlantic H, 4-4, 7	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, 5 1/2
Adriatic, 36, 7 1/2	Pequot A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Augusta, 4-4, 6 1/2	Piedmont, 36, 6 1/2
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Stark AA, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott FF, 4-4, 7 1/2	Tremont CC, 4-4, 5 1/2
Graniteville, 4-4, 5 1/2	Utica, 4-4, 9
Indian Head, 4-4, 7	Wachusett, 30-in, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in, 7 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, 4-4, 19	Falls, XXX, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BBC, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, awning, 19
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Hamilton, BT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, E, 10	Hamilton, D, 20, 9 1/2
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2	Hamilton, H, 9 1/2
Premium A, 4-4, 17	Hamilton fancy, 10
Premium B, 16	Methuen AA, 13 1/2
Extra 4-4, 14 1/2	Methuen ASA, 18
Extra 7-8, 14 1/2	Omega A, 7-8, 11
Gold Medal 4-4, 15	Omega A, 4-4, 13
CCA 7-8, 12 1/2	Omega ACA, 7-8, 14
CT 4-4, 14	Omega ACA, 4-4, 16
RD 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 7-8, 24
BF 7-8, 16	Omega SE, 4-4, 27
AF 4-4, 19	Omega M, 4-4, 22
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Omega M, 7-8, 25
Cordis AOA, 32, 15	Shetucket SSSW, 11 1/2
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15	Shetucket, S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 2, 14	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 3, 13	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge frim, 8
GLAZED CAMBRICS.	
Garner, 5	Empire, 4 1/2
Hookset, 5	Washington, 4 1/2
Red Cross, 5	Edwards, 5
Forest Grove, 5	S. S. & Sons, 5
GRAIN BAGS.	
American A, 18 00	Old Ironsides, 15
Stark A, 22 1/2	Wheatland, 21
DENIMS.	
Boston, 6 1/2	Otis CC, 10 1/2
Everett blue, 13 1/2	Warren AXA, 12 1/2
Everett brown, 13 1/2	Warren BB, 11 1/2
Otis AXA, 12 1/2	Warren CC, 10 1/2
Otis BB, 11 1/2	York, 4-4, 13 1/2
PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Manville, 6	S. S. & Sons, 6
Masnville, 6	Garner, 6
WIGANS.	
Red Cross, 7 1/2	Thistle Mills, 8
Berlin, 7 1/2	Rose, 8
Garner, 7 1/2	
SPOOL COTTON.	
Brooks, 50	Eagle and Phenix
Clark & O. N. F., 55	Mills ball sewing, 30
J. & P. Coats, 25	Green & Daniels, 25
Willimantic 6 cord, 55	Merricks, 40
Willimantic 3 cord, 40	Warren, 25
Charleston ball sew, 30	Hall & Manning, 25
ing thread, 30	Holyoke, 25
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory, 7 1/2	Kearsage, 8 1/2
Androsoggin sat., 8 1/2	Naumkeag satteen, 8 1/2
Canoe River, 8 1/2	Pepperell bleached, 8 1/2
Clarendon, 8 1/2	Pepperell sat., 9 1/2
Hallowell Imp., 6 1/2	Rockport, 8 1/2
Ind. Orch. Imp., 7	Lawrence sat., 8 1/2
Laconia, 7 1/2	Conesgat, 7
COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.	
A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows:	
Ohio White Lime, per bbl., 1 00	
Ohio White Lime, car lots, 85	
Louisville Cement, per bbl., 1 20	
Akron Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Buffalo Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Car lots, 1 05 @ 1 10	
Plastering hair, per bu., 25 @ 30	
Stucco, per bbl., 1 75	
Land plaster, per ton, 3 00	
Land plaster, car lots, 2 50	
Fire brick, per M., \$25 @ \$35	
Fire clay, per bbl., 3 00	
COAL.	
Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots, \$6 00 @ \$6 25	
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots, 6 25 @ 6 50	
Cannel, car lots, 6 00	
Ohio Lump, car lots, 3 10 @ 3 25	
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots, 4 50 @ 5 00	
Portland Cement, 3 50 @ 4 00	

D. W. Archer's Trophy Corn, D. W. Archer's Morning Glory Corn, D. W. Archer's Early Golden Drop Corn

NO. 2. AND 3 CANS.

YOUNG, TENDER AND SWEET,
NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
GUARANTEED PURITY.

\$1,000 IN GOLD.

NOT SWEETENED WITH SUGAR.

NO CHEMICALS USED.

NOT BLEACHED WHITE.

NO WATER IN CANS.

The Trade supplied by Wholesale Grocers Only. Respectfully,

THE ARCHER PACKING CO., Chillicothe, Ills.

TO THE TRADE.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to the fact that we are manufacturing a line of OVERALLS, SACK COATS, JUMPERS, ETC. Which we guarantee to be superior in make, fit and quality to be any in the market.

OUR OVERALLS AND SACK COATS

Comprise all the best points it takes to make up good, durable and desirable goods. The main points in our Overall are the superior cut and high waist, making them perfect hip fitting, so that no suspenders need be used to keep them up in place.

OUR SACK COATS

Are cut full so as not to bind in any part and large enough for any man.

EVERY GARMENT IS WARRANTED NOT TO RIP.

If in any case they should rip or not give perfect satisfaction, give the purchaser another pair and charge to us.

OUR PRICES ARE LESS

than any other factory making first-class goods. All dealers will find it to their interest to send for samples and prices before placing their orders elsewhere.

Michigan Overall Co., Ionia, Mich.

No convict labor used in the manufacture of our goods.

THE GRAND RAPIDS ROLLER MILLS

MANUFACTURE A

NEW IMPROVED PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

The Favorite Brands are

"SNOW-FLAKE," AND "LILY WHITE PATENT," AND
FANCY PATENT "ROLLER CHAMPION."

Prices are low. Extra quality guaranteed. Write for quotations.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

EAST END BRIDGE ST. BRIDGE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Old Reliable NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is for Sale by all Grand Rapids Jobbers.

SAMPLES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.
Petersburg, Va.

JENNINGS & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Arctic Manufacturing Co.,

20 Lyon St., Grand Rapids.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR

Jennings' Flavoring Extracts,

—AND—

Arctic Baking Powder.

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.

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE

Wholesale Grocers,

Sole Owners of

ARAB PLUG!

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

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

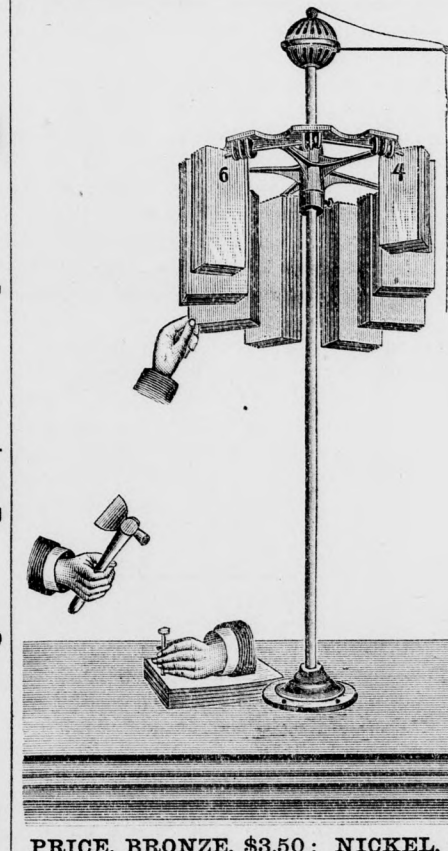
OIL CLOTHS

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids,

Michigan.



PRICE, BRONZE, \$3.50; NICKEL, \$5.50.

Oysters and Fish

117 MONROE ST.

PERKINS & HESS,

DEALERS IN

THE LOUNGER.

I heard a man speak the other day of a street having its right and wrong side for the businesses that deals in woman's wares. He contended that the west sides of the main streets and the south sides of the cross streets are the right ones for these lines of trade. These are the chosen spots simply because they are the shady sides of the streets, even before the hour of noon—and the afternoon stream of shoppers and idlers that make up a street concourse drifts in the one direction be it summer or winter. Then, again, the merchants of the chosen spots can expose their fabrics, of an entire afternoon, as temptations to the passer-by, while their brothers across the way must keep their hidden from the destroying effects of the sun. That is the philosophy of the matter.

I was roped in on a justice court jury the other day. There were two men who couldn't read English, two who couldn't read anything, and the other man could read Hebrew, and didn't know anything else. Four or five representative business men were called, but got excused. And yet they insist upon having the right kind of men on juries, and when a verdict goes wrong they are the first to squeal. Some day I'm going to print a list of the business men who refuse to serve on juries—the men who have kidney trouble; those who have consumption and go to the theater regularly twice a week; those who have sick wives, and come around the next morning and say, "I was up all night with my wife, and wish you would excuse me to-day." In the millennium I trust everybody will be obliged to assume his share of the burdens of citizenship. Until then, I suppose you and I, gentle reader, have got to do jury duty for the communities in which we live.

When I want to hear a good story, I usually seek the company of traveling men, for I am persuaded that there are more good story tellers in the ranks of the grip sack fraternity than in any other class of men on earth. One of the boys recently unearthed an old yarn which is now told of Derrick Adams, the Reed City restauranter. It appears that a few years ago, when Adams was running one of the hotels at that place, he was summoned to the room of a transient, who gave him a pillow, with the request that it be taken care of. "Don't you want a pillow?" inquired Adams. "No," was the reply. "Why not?" asked Adams. "Fraid I might lose it in my ear," was the laconic answer.

I am constrained to say a word or two about commercial courage. When the bugles sang truce at Appomattox twenty years ago, the world, which had for about four years listened to the shock of lines stretching a thousand miles away, and had watched the smoke of a hundred deadly battles, willingly acknowledged that the American, whether Unionist or Confederate, had proved the possession of undoubted courage, and when, with hardly an intermission, the armies disappeared in the workshop and the plantation, and a great people set themselves down deliberately to wipe out the large debt they had created, the United States became the synonym of commercial integrity.

Can it be possible that when we furled our flags we also laid away some part of the courage and endurance with which we had held them aloft during all our troublous experience? And yet it would seem that in recent days the American merchant is retrograding. There is a lack of pluck among retail dealers that is utterly disgraceful. We have been through dark days before and have manfully waited for the dawn, but of late this spirit of determination seems utterly dead.

Men who a few years ago would have thought failure a disgrace now apparently welcome it as an easy out of difficulty, and shift the burdens they should bear themselves upon the shoulders of others. In times like these every man is bound to accept his share in the shrinkage of values. And yet thousands of dealers, who find that the stock which was yesterday worth \$10,000 is to-day worth but \$8,000, calmly lay down and throw the loss upon their merchandise creditors instead of quietly reducing expenses, curtailing their private luxuries and manfully meeting their obligations when possible, or extending them when the adverse tide is for the moment too strong. On all sides there is such an evident unwillingness to make any sacrifice for the sake of maintaining credit that it becomes an open question whether credit has any longer the slightest value in the eyes of the average dealer. So far has it gone that juries hesitate to enforce ordinary business obligations, and allow men to escape the most binding engagements through the meanest loop-hole that legal ingenuity can devise.

It must be confessed that the manufacturer and jobber is himself very largely to blame for this state of affairs. As business has shrunk and profit margins grown smaller he has been so anxious to keep up his sales that he has taken risks with utterly inadequate protection. Men whose credit among their own neighbors would not suffice for the contraction of a butcher's bill can buy thousands of dollars worth of goods. Robinson fails to-day, compromises at fifty cents and buys a new stock. Smith, next door, cannot meet the competition of a man who can then undersell him by twenty-five cents, and is in turn obliged to succumb. As no distinction is made between the two,

commercial credit becomes of no value. To fail is no longer a disgrace.

But this is not all. The loss of commercial courage has been followed by the stifling of commercial conscience. Among a considerable part of the trade no subterfuge is too small, no trick too mean, provided it serves to gain the slightest advantage, even if of the most temporary character. Lying has become a large part of the business capital of some men. And the lies that are told are so manifestly lies that they fail entirely of their purpose, and serve generally to bring contempt upon the person who utters them. The dealer who tells Hammer-sloUGH Bros. that he has just bought a bill of Banner Bros. on four months' time, gains no more credence from Mr. Julius Hammer-sloUGH than he did from Mr. Mendelson, to whom he told a similar fable an hour before. And yet there are buyers who will sit down and deliberately fill a page of their notebook with fictitious prices and terms to show to competing houses in the hope of shading down a purchase, or to exhibit to fellow buyers with a view of creating a feeling of doubt which may result in a general break. Such men daily violate every rule of honorable business intercourse. Claims for deduction are made which have no foundation in right, and are as deliberate robbery as pocket-picking. Petty discounts are made, with the belief that the amounts are so small that they will be passed as unworthy of notice. Individual checks are sent to avoid the cost of drafts. The giving of notes and thus furnishing the manufacturer with evidence of obligation upon which he can raise the capital necessary to enable him to take advantage of the market in buying his raw material, is abhorrent, open accounts pass the day of payment without even the poor recompense of an apology, and unsigned checks are sent to gain the few days' time occupied in making the correction by mail.

Just now there is apparently no hope of a change for the better, but the laws of trade are as absolute as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Although held in abeyance in times like these, custom cannot alter, legislation cannot repeal them. It will not be long before we shall have shaken off the lethargy which now prevails. When that day comes, gentlemen, you will look back and sadly wish that you had maintained the credit you are so recklessly wasting. When in the forge and on the farm, in the factory and the counting house human endeavor shall be again taxed to its utmost, when every dollar you possess is turning over and over in the general tide of prosperity, you may wish that you possessed that measure of credit which to your honorable neighbor answers for capital; and when the line which should be \$10,000 is cut down to \$500, while sellers in 1886 seek to give advantages to your competitor because he manfully strove to meet his obligation in 1885, you may at last give to the belief as old as trade itself that honesty is a cheap and profitable policy. It is not a far cry hence to prosperity. When it comes you may find that through ways that are dark and tricks that are vain you have debarred yourself from enjoying the share in it to which you might otherwise have been entitled.

Purely Personal.

S. A. Welling is confined to his house by illness. B. Fenton, President of the Erie Preserving Co., put in a day at this market last week. D. W. Archer, manager of the Archer Packing Co., Chillicothe, Ill., paid a flying visit to Grand Rapids last Saturday. Wm. E. Cooper is building a \$1,200 cottage residence on the elevation of ground southeast of the street car barns on Sherman street. Gains S. Perkins, of Perkins & Hess, returned from the South Monday night. Wm. T. Hess is fishing near Munising Station, Upper Peninsula. Hon. Chas. L. Wilson, of the legal firm of Morse, Wilson & Trowbridge, Ionia, spent Sunday in this city, the guest of his friend, D. C. Underwood. Frankfort Express: Mr. L. Averill has resigned his position as manager of the Frankfort Lumber Co.'s branch store and is in Grand Rapids for a brief visit. Jerome Wood, the Hudson book-seller and stationer, was recently married to Miss Yost, daughter of Lee Yost, of Ypsilanti. They will visit Grand Rapids July 4. F. E. Stevens, formerly with Webber, Brown & Lee, of Ionia, and later with G. Gilbert & Co., at Mecosta, succeeds Geo. Medes as book-keeper for Jennings & Smith. Wm. H. Allen, book-keeper for S. A. Welling, will buy milk at wholesale hereafter. The occasion of such a jobbing arrangement is an eight-pound boy, who made his appearance last Saturday. Mother and child doing well.

"The outlook for cheese the present season is by no means re-assuring," said a leading jobber in that line the other day. "It starts in at about nine cents to the factory-man and unless I am greatly mistaken will go down to eight cents and touch seven before the season is over. Still, there is a chance that the price will be firm. If the retailer is able to sell a good article of cheese for about a shilling, many working people will buy cheese to quite an extent, in place of meat, on account of the high price of the latter. This would tend to consume the overplus incident to the large stocks of old goods on hand, and bring about a healthy condition of the market."

MUSKEGON MATTERS.

Facts and Fancies Picked up at that Busy Place.

Stevenson & Wheeler are moving their drug stock from Pine street to lower town. Andrew Miller has bought W. W. Owen's stock of books, stationery, sewing machines, etc.

King & Peterson have opened a grocery and provision store in their new building on Yuba street.

C. Seidenfaden has retired from the firm of C. Cayan & Co. The business will be continued by C. Cayan.

The Woodward Manufacturing Co.'s factory has been attached by some of the creditors of the Muskegon Novelty Iron Works.

Johnny Garvey has severed his connection with Curtiss, Danton & Co. and Putnam & Brooks, and is now selling oil for F. H. Holbrook.

Jas. Shavaler & Co.'s new store building, to replace the one recently burned, will be 22x30 feet in dimensions. Work on their new mill at Bear Lake has also been begun.

Assignee Wood has completed an inventory of the resources and liabilities of the Muskegon Novelty Iron Works, from which it appears that the total assets are \$30,313.18. The liabilities are \$31,420.70, comprising the following amounts: Notes secured by collateral, \$22,001.48; unsecured notes, \$6,126.00; accounts payable, \$1,667.20; labor claims, \$614.75; salaries, \$1,011.21.

The Valley City Manufacturing Co.'s Exhibit.

Assignee Corbett has completed an inventory of the effects of the Valley City Manufacturing Co., recently assigned, from which it appears that the appraised value of the engines, boiler, machinery, buildings, grounds, lumber, nails, glass, manufactured stock, etc., is \$10,025.38; and that the appraised value of the notes and accounts is \$2,031.50, making the total assets \$12,956.90. Out of this is to come a \$5,500 real estate mortgage, held by L. H. Withey & Co., reducing the net available assets to \$7,456.90. The liabilities are \$7,469.74, divided among twenty-three general creditors in the following amounts:

C. F. Nason, Grand Rapids	2,300 00
A. Lettelt & Co.	231 01
C. C. Comstock	247 81
F. R. Vanille & Co.	22 25
A. B. Long & Son	235 38
H. M. Goebel	5 79
E. Page	1 18
G. E. Studley & Co.	3 78
Wetzel Bros. & Pantlind, Grand Rapids	113 09
Matheson & White	550 13
Smith & Barrett	131 73
Long & Frick	252 58
Montgomery, Haire & Giddings	217 55
H. G. Dykhouse	204 50
Osterhout & Fox Lumber Co.	27 15
Curtiss, Danton & Co.	25 39
E. A. Folsom	35 15
M. Hayward, Moon	1,350 00
William Reid, Detroit	228 73
West Mich. Lumber Co., Muskegon	389 14
E. Biele, Pierson	55 15
Henry Henkel, Howard City	420 50
Buswell, Carnes & Co., Grand Haven	102 40
A. J. Smith, New York	11 92

Grand Haven Gossip.

F. F. Sommers, proprietor of the Star match factory, is building an additional warehouse, to store the accumulated stock of the manufactured product.

The Grand Haven Broom Co., which began operations about March 1, has now thirteen men on the payroll, and will increase the force as the demand for the manufactured product increases. Chas. N. Dickinson represents the company on the road and is meeting with good success.

Jas. C. Avery & Co., the cigar manufacturers, have eight men in their employ and intend to increase the force shortly. Three new brands have lately been put on the market, "Jewell," "Little Scott" and "Tattoo."

The Bridges, Snell & Co. saw mill is being loaded on the City of Grand Haven, at the dock, for transportation to Masonville.

It required sixteen cars to transport the mill and fixtures from Lumberton, and several carloads of brick, repairs and supplies were added. The firm has a contract to cut thirty million feet at Masonville, and will probably secure a tract of standing pine on some one of the three streams tributary to that point. Mr. H. S. Thomas, the "Co." of the firm, has been at Masonville for some time past, putting in 700 feet of boom, and sinking piers in twelve feet of water for a piling ground 130 feet long by 52 feet in width.

Haight & Bretz will soon commence the brick work on their new furniture store at Saranac.

The Northville School Furniture Co. is making a \$2,000 set of furniture for a church in Lowell, Mass.

A. E. Stockwell, of the Stockwell & Darragh Furniture Co., has gone to New York on a two weeks' absence.

Spencer & Barnes, the Buchanan furniture manufacturers, will build a brick engine and boiler house, and a new steam dry kiln.

Harry McDowell, traveling representative for the Muskegon Valley Furniture Co., writes THE TRADESMAN, under date of the 21st, that he has been in Boston about two weeks and expects to remain there about a week longer. He had a good trade at Portland, and is meeting with excellent success in the suburban towns in the vicinity of Boston.

Furniture Facts.

D. F. Wadsworth, of the bankrupt banking firm of Ishpening, having been tried by a jury of his peers at Menominee on a charge of embezzlement, was pronounced not guilty, under instructions of the court.

A Charlotte correspondent writes: John Reed, of St. Johns, will establish a reaper and mower factory at Charlotte, and H. S. Wing, of New York, is looking for a site on which to erect a carpet sweeper factory. Birmingham, Ala., now makes 400 tons of iron daily.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

AUGERS AND BITS.

Ives', old style	dis	60
N. H. C. Co.	dis	60
Dougllass'	dis	60
Pierces'	dis	60
Snells'	dis	60
Jennings', genuine	dis	25
Jennings', imitation	dis	10

BALANCES.

Spring	dis	25
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RAILROADS.

Railroad	dis	\$ 13 00
Garden	dis	net 33 00

BELLS.

Hand	dis	\$ 60x10
Call	dis	15
Gong	dis	20
Door, Sargent	dis	55

BOLTS.

Stove	dis	\$ 40
Carriage new list	dis	75
Plow	dis	30x10
Sleigh Shoe Bolt	dis	75
Cast Barrel Bolt	dis	50
Wrought Barrel Bolt	dis	55
Cast Barrel, brass knobs	dis	55
Cast Square Spring	dis	55
Cast Chain	dis	55
Wrought Barrel, brass knob	dis	55x10
Wrought Square	dis	55x10
Wrought Sunk Flush	dis	30
Wrought Bronze Arm Plate Knob	dis	50x10x10
Ives' Door	dis	50x10

BRACES.

Barber	dis	\$ 40
Backus	dis	50
Spofford Table	dis	50
Am. Ball	dis	net

BUCKETS.

Well, plain	dis	\$ 4 00
Well, swivel	dis	4 50

BUTTS, CAST.

Cast Loose Pin, Brunel	dis	60x10
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed	dis	60x10
Cast Loose Joint, genuine bronzed	dis	60x10
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint	dis	50x10
Wrought Loose Pin	dis	60
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn top	dis	60x5
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned	dis	60x5
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned, silver tipped	dis	60x5
Wrought Inside Blind	dis	60
Wrought Brass	dis	65x10
Blind, Clark's	dis	70x10
Blind, Shepard's	dis	70x10
Spring for Screen Doors 3x2 1/2, per gross	dis	15 00
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3, per gross	dis	18 00

CAPS.

Ely's 1-10	dis	per m \$ 65
Hick's C. F.	dis	35
Musket	dis	60

CATRIGES.

R.m. Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list	dis	50
Rim Fire, United States	dis	50
Centra Fire	dis	50

CHISELS.

Socket Firmer	dis	75
Socket Firmer	dis	75
Socket Corner	dis	75
Socket Slicks	dis	75
Butcher's Tanged Firmer	dis	40
Barton's Socket Firmer	dis	20
Cold	dis	net

COMBS.

Curry, Lawrence's	dis	33 1/2
Hotchkiss	dis	25

BRASS, RACKING'S.

Bibb's	dis	50
Beer	dis	40x10
Fenns	dis	60

Planished, 14 oz cut to size.

14x32, 14x36, 14x60	dis	36
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Morse's Bit Stock.

Taper and Straight Shank	dis	35
Morse's Taper 50x10	dis	30

Com. 4 piece, 6 in.

Corrugated	dis	net \$1 00
Adjustable	dis	20x10
Adjustable	dis	1/4x10

EXPANSIVE BITS.

Clar's, small, \$18 00; large, \$25 00	dis	20
Ives', 1, \$18 00; 2, \$24 00; 3, \$30 00	dis	25

AMERICAN FILE ASSOCIATION LIST.

Dixson's	dis	60
New American	dis	60
Nicholson's	dis	60
Heller's	dis	30
Heller's Horse Raps	dis	53 1/2

NO. 16 to 20, 22 and 24, 25 and 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

Discount, Juniata 45x10, Charcoal 50x10.	dis	15
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STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL CO.'S.

Maydole & Co.'s	dis	20
Yerkes & Plumb's	dis	40
Mason's Solid Cast Steel	dis	30 c list 40
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand	dis	30 c 40x10

HINGES.

Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3	dis	60
State	dis	per doz, net, 2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4	dis	14
and longer	dis	3 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2	dis	3 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 3/4	dis	4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1	dis	5
Screw Hook and Eye, 1 1/2	dis	6
Strap and T	dis	60x10

STAMPED TIN WARE.

Stamped Tin Ware	dis	60x10
Japanned Tin Ware	dis	20x10
Granite Iron Ware	dis	25

GRUB 1

Grub 1	dis	\$11 00, dis 40
Grub 2	dis	11 50, dis 40
Grub 3	dis	12 00, dis 40

DOOR, MINERAL, JAP. TRIMMINGS.

Door, mineral, jap. trimmings	dis	\$2 70, dis 60x10
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings	dis	3 50, dis 60x10
Door, porcelain, plated trim	dis	list 10 15, dis 60x10
Drawers and Shutter, porcelain	dis	70
Picture, H. L. Judd & Co.'s	dis	40
Hemacite	dis	50

RUSSELL & IRWIN MFG. CO.'S NEW LIST.

Mallory, Wheelr & Co.'s	dis	60x10
Brantford's	dis	60x10
Norwalk's	dis	60x10

LEVELS.

Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s	dis	65
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MILLS.

Coffee, Parkers Co.	dis	40x10
Coffee, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.	dis	40x10
Coffee, Landers, Perry & Clark's	dis	40x10
Coffee, Enterprise	dis	25

MATTOKS.

Adze Eye	dis	\$16 00 dis 40x10
Hunt Eye	dis	\$15 00 dis 40x10
Hunt's	dis	\$15 50 dis 20 x 10

SALES.

Common, Bra and Fencing	dis	\$2 35
80 and 9 d adv	dis	25
60 and 7 d adv	dis	25
40 and 5 d adv	dis	25
3 d advance	dis	1 50
3 d fine advance	dis	3 00
Cinch nails, adv	dis	1 75
Finishing 1 1/2	dis	84
Size—Inches 1/2 3/4 1 1/4 1 1/2 2 1/4 3 1/4 4 1/4 5 1/4 6 1/4 7 1/4 8 1/4 9 1/4 10 1/4 11 1/4 12 1/4 13 1/4 14 1/4 15 1/4 16 1/4 17 1/4 18 1/4 19 1/4 20 1/4 21 1/4 22 1/4 23 1/4 24 1/4 25 1/4 26 1/4 27 1/4 28 1/4 29 1/4 30 1/4 31 1/4 32 1/4 33 1/4 34 1/4 35 1/4 36 1/4 37 1/4 38 1/4 39 1/4 40 1/4 41 1/4 42 1/4 43 1/4 44 1/4 45 1/4 46 1/4 47 1/4 48 1/4 49 1/4 50 1/4	dis	\$1 25 1 50 1 75 2 00
Steel Nails—Same price as above.	dis	

MOLASSES GATES.

Stebbin's Patent	dis	70
Stebbin's Genuine	dis	70
Enterprise, self-measuring	dis	25

MATLS.

Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled	dis	50
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Zinc or tin, Chase's Patent.

Zinc or tin, Chase's Patent	dis	55
Zinc, with brass bottom	dis	60
Brass or Copper	dis	40
Reaper	dis	\$12 00
Olmead's	dis	50

OHIO TOOL CO.'S, FANCY.

Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis	15
Sciota Bench	dis	25
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy	dis	15
Bench, first quality	dis	20
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood and pans	dis	50

FRY, ACME.

Fry, Acme	dis	50
Common, polished	dis	dis 60x10
Dripping	dis	\$ 60x10

IRON AND TIMED.

Iron and Timed	dis	40
Copper Rivets and Butts	dis	50x10

PATENT PLANISHED IRON.

"A" Wood's patent planished iron	dis	24 to 27 1/2
"B" Wood's pat. planished iron	dis	25 to 27 1/2
Broken packs 1/2 c extra.	dis	

ROOFING PLATES.

10, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne

10, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne	dis	5 75
10, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne	dis	7 75
10, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne	dis	12 00
10, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne	dis	16 90

MANILA.

Sisal, 1/4 in. and larger	dis	7 1/2
Manila	dis	14 1/2

SQUARES.

Steel and Iron	dis	60
Try and Bevel	dis	50x10
Mitre	dis	20

SHEET IRON.

Nos. 10 to 14	dis	Com. Smooth. Com.
Nos. 15 to 17	dis	4 20 2 80
Nos. 18 to		

The Michigan Tradesman.



SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

He Pleads "Not Guilty" to Bilson's Allegations.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, May 22, 1885.
Mister Editor of Tradesman.

DEAR SIR—I never was more surprised in my life than I was to find such an abusive letter in THE TRADESMAN concerning me and the Widder. I didn't think you would allow such a scurrilous attack on the character of your correspondent to appear in your paper. My first intension was to take no notice of the matter, as Bilson stands very low in this community, and such accusations from him will have no effect on those who know us both. But as the statements made might prejudice some strangers against me, I have come to the conclusion that perhaps it is best to enter a general denial. I knew he was writing such a letter, for I heard that he and old Potts sat up all one night, with a dictionary on their knees, finding out how to spell the words correctly. Old Potts has owed me a grudge for some time, on account of the postoffice matter, and he uses Bilson as a cat's-paw to rent his spite.

In the first place, Bilson's assertion that his store is the largest is a falsehood. He says its size is 21x87, but in order to make this out he counts in his wood-shed, hen-coop and pig-pen, which are in the rear of his store.

His story about his shelves being wider is too thin. I'd like to know what difference it makes about the width of the shelves, when he sets his soap and saleratus along on the front of the shelves, leaving a big hollar behind. One box of soap with Bilson spreads out about fifteen feet, while I consolidate a box into about two feet.

He tells the truth when he says he discounts all his bills, for he has discounted them largely. About two years ago he discounted all his bills 80 per cent., in short, settled with his creditors at 20 cents on the dollar. If you don't believe this statement ask Mr. Voigt, or Jennings & Smith, Arthur Meigs or Eaton & Christenson.

The allegation about my poetry is a lie and the allegator is a liar.

His peppermint story is older than the hills. I heard that same story back in Indiana about a dozen years ago, and it seems it has just got around to Bilson's.

Talking of my buying in small quantities, I never bought a gross of pancake turners, neither did I ever order 2 pounds of alum and 1 pound of borax, as he did a couple of weeks ago.

His intimation that the Widder's opening a millinery shop in my store is causing talk in the neighborhood shows the kind of a man he is. In fact, all the talk that I have heard can be traced to Bilson's store.

I have sent down to Ohio, where Bilson used to live, to get his past record, and as soon as it arrives I will give the fellow a good showing up.

The millinery stock is beginning to arrive, and the Widder is arranging the things very nicely, assisted by

Yours truly,

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

PHILANDER BILSON.

More of Snooks' Questionable Business Practices Unearthed.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, May 23, 1885.
Editor of THE TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—You ought to see the commotion my letter caused in this community. Old Snooks was terribly riled, and tried to get the prosecuting attorney to issue a warrant for my arrest on the charge of slander. He told the officer that he and Widow Spriggs were both libeled, but the former could not see it in that light, and refused to entertain a complaint against me. Before I get through with this matter, I propose to say a great many worse things than I wrote you last week, and I shouldn't be surprised if matters got so hot for Snooks that he would be compelled to take French leave. I heard the other day that a jobber in Grand Rapids held a chattel mortgage on his stock, which was liable to be foreclosed at any time. In case Snooks is sold out, I mean to bid in the stock and carry on the business under the name of a relative, so as to shut out any more competition. This would enable me to have things all my own way at the Corners, and I think I could soon close out my stock of pancake turners.

I have heard about another of Snooks' scurrily tricks since my last letter. He adulterates his glycerine with glucose. This

cheapens it so much that he is able to sell it at half price, but I don't think he will sell very much more, as I had a hand-bill printed cautioning people to beware of the stuff he sells under the name of glycerine.

Another thing he does is to manufacture his own vinegar out of acid. This is very unhealthy for anyone using it, but Snooks don't care for that. Some of his vinegar eat a hole in a man's stomach the other day, and I shouldn't wonder if the invalid would make the old fool sweat for it, when he gets well. I hear that some of the hotels in Grand Rapids are making acid vinegar. They ought to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Snooks claims to have a corner on Water White oil, so that he can sell it cheaper than anyone else in this vicinity. But a friend of mine tells me that he buys two barrels of Legal Test and one barrel of Water White, and mixes them. I could sell oil cheap, too, if I resorted to such despicable tricks, but I won't.

The more I think about the way Snooks deceives people, the madder it makes me, and the more determined I am to show him up in the proper light before the community. He knows I am on the look-out for him, and he is trying to lay low; but second nature crops out every now and then. He can't keep down his crooked tendencies. I am onto all his little snags, and propose to refer to them all in due time.

The best men of the town held a meeting in my store the other evening and unanimously resolved to petition Snooks to resign the position of justice, as he is not qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him in that office. I don't suppose he will pay any attention to our request, so I suppose it will be necessary to get up an indignation meeting and protest against him on the ground of incompetency and on general principles. If we bring public pressure to bear on him, I think he will yield.

You needn't be surprised if you hear of a little tar and feather episode up in this locality before long, as the talk about Snooks and the Widow is becoming more personal. Snooks evidently wishes to get her money, and skip; but we intend to keep a watch on his movements and not let him leave the neighborhood without some little memento of his stay here.

Trade is pretty fair, and crops are looking first-rate. Some of the mills up around here are beginning to start up again, and the cant hook factory is running full blast. The grist mill is being repaired, and the blacksmith shop has got a new bellows. So Snooks isn't the only wind bag in town now

Yours, for Truth,

PHILANDER BILSON.

Try the Crescent Mills "All Wheat" flour, made by an entirely new process. Voigt Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.



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Manufacturers - TROY, N. Y.

C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.

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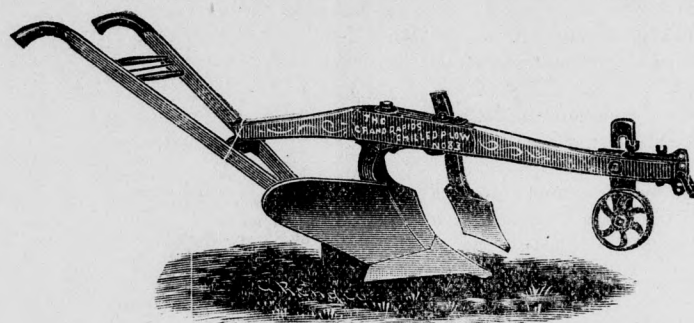
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"GOLDEN SHEAF,"
"LADIES' DELIGHT,"
And "OUR PATENT."

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At Bottom Prices. Quality Guaranteed.

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Planers, Matchers, Moulders and all kinds of Wood-Working Machinery, Saws, Belding and Oils.

Write for Prices.

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Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco is the very best dark goods on the Market.

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Grand Rapids.

Mich.

H. LEONARD & SONS,

16 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

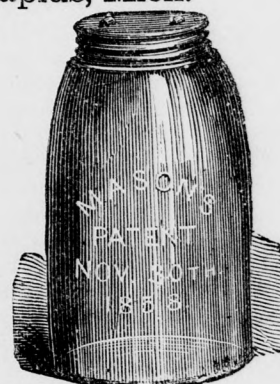
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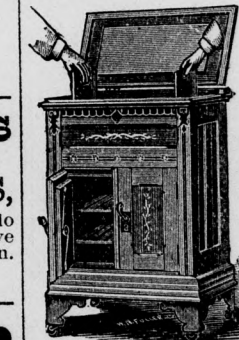
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