

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1885.

NO. 91.

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.

S. A. WELLING

WHOLESALE
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Lumberman's Supplies
FISHING TACKLE
—AND—
NOTIONS!

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

Particular attention given to orders by
mail. Goods shipped promptly to any point.

I am represented on the road by the fol-
lowing well-known travelers: John D.
Mangum, A. M. Sprague, John H. Eacker,
L. R. Cesna and A. B. Handricks.

24 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.

Proprietors of the

STAR MILLS,

Manufacturers of the following pop-
ular brands of Flour.

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

STEAM LAUNDRY

43 and 45 Kent Street.

A. K. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.

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

Orders by Mail and Express promptly at-
tended to.

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.

ALLEN'S ABRIDGED SYSTEM

—OF—
BOOK-KEEPING!

H. J. Carr, book-keeper for H. Leonard &
Sons, writes: "For two years and upwards I
have been applying methods quite similar to
those shown in your recent publication, 'An
Abridged System of Book-keeping,' and have
found a decided saving of labor and much
other satisfaction therein. Hence my belief in
its utility, and that what you have set forth
will, when rightly understood, merit attention
and use."

Full and complete drafts of rulings, etc., with
illustrative entries and instructions in pam-
phlet form mailed upon receipt of \$2.

W. H. Allen,

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

SALT.

ONONDAGA F. F. SALT

Sole Manufacturers.

AMERICAN DAIRY SALT CO.

(Limited.) Chemically purified and WARRANT-
ED pure as any in the market. Used by a great
majority of the Dairymen of the country. Un-
excelled for Butter, Cheese, the Table and all
Culinary purposes. Got medal at Centennial
"for purity and high degree of excellence." Dairy
goods salted with it took first premiums at
New Orleans World's Fair, N. Y. Interna-
tional Fair, Milwaukee Exposition, and always
wins when there is fair competition. It is
American, and CHEAPER and BETTER than any
foreign salt. Try it. Address:
J. W. Barker, Sec'y, Syracuse, N. Y.

VOIGT MILLING CO.,

Proprietors of

CRESCENT

FLOURING MILLS,

Manufacturers of the Following Pop-
ular Brands of Flour:

"CRESCENT,"

"WHITE ROSE,"

"MORNING GLORY,"

"ROYAL PATENT," and

"ALL WHEAT," Flour.

SEEDS

We carry a full line of
Seeds of every variety,
both for field and garden.
Parties in want should
write to or see the

GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO.

71 CANAL STREET.

ORDER A SAMPLE BUTT OF

McALPIN'S

Chocolate Cream

PLUG.

A RICH NUTTY CHEW.

Eaton & Christenson,

GRAND RAPIDS.

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.

CREAM TESTER!

With six glasses for testing six cows' milk at
same time. Price \$1; large size glasses \$2,
either free by mail. Agents wanted. Circulars
with full particulars for stamp. WYMAN
L. EDSON, Union Center, Broome Co., N. Y.

G. ROYS & CO.,

No. 4 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids.

WHIPS

—AND—

LASHES

NEW GOODS. New

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

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

FAST FREIGHT LINES.

Some Facts about Their Origin, Advan-
tages and Disadvantages.

The original idea of a fast freight line
was that of a corporation technically, if not
actually, distinct from the railroad company
or companies over whose tracks its cars ran.
The fast freight line corporation owned its
own cars and kept close watch on their
movements. They were supposed to be de-
voted wholly to through business and not to
be liable to indefinite detention by foreign
roads that were providently short of cars.
The billing of freight carried in these cars
was through billing, and goods were not
subject to delay at junction points. A pro-
per tracing form was devised and used to
show how the freight was traveling and to
locate responsibility as between the different
companies over whose roads the cars of the
fast freight line ran. So far as the shipper
was concerned he gave his business to the
fast freight line in return for a contracted
speedy transit of his freight. It cost him
no more than if he simply delivered it at
the receiving depot of the initial line and
trusted to luck in all matters relating to
the handling of his freight after the initial
line had made the customary delivery to its
connection. In course of time, however,
a usage was generally established among
merchants of shipping high class freight, or
freight liable to damage or depreciation by
delay, as line freight. Shippers have al-
ways been partial to the fast freight sys-
tem.

But, as regards the railroad corporation
over whose rails the line cars ran, things
were a little different. The crowning beauty
of the new theory of transportation was re-
presented by a fast freight line corporation
whose proprietors and managers were more
or less managers, if not proprietors of the
roads that constituted the route of the line.
Under this regime it was possible for a fast
freight line to make money, while the road
over which its cars ran was practically
bankrupting itself to enrich an adventitious
sucker that could not exist without the rail-
road's support. To state the point very
plainly, it was then not considered improper
that A, B and C, being officers and stock-
holders of the Poverty Flat railroad, which
in connection with the Sandy Desert road
formed the line between Farmersville and
Golden City, to form a fast freight corpora-
tion which should operate over these two
roads and secure the bulk of the high class
freight requiring to be transported between
Farmersville and Golden City. Under favor-
able circumstances the fast freight line would
be able to pay rich dividends out of money
really earned by the struggling corporations
over which its business was carried. The tem-
ptation constantly before the officers of
railroads who were personally interested in
fast freight lines was, naturally enough, to
throw all the business they could to the
fast freight line, when much, if not all of it,
might have been carried by the railroad en-
tirely for its own account. Where this
temptation was yielded to, the stockholders
of the railroad whistled for dividends while
fast freight line shareholders grew relatively
rich. As railroad managers became edu-
cated to the finer points of their profession
they gradually came to see that conditions
were changing, and so changed some mat-
ters in which fast freight lines had long had
too absolute sway. They looked forward
to a time when every railroad should be its
own fast freight line. The rapid transit
companies had been paid large sums for
commissions, salaries and other expenses,
and this money the prudent railroad man-
ager desired to save for the stockholders in
the corporation which paid for his services.

The expenses of fast freight lines were of
two kinds. Lines which were represented
by corporations entirely separate from the
railroads and owned their own cars exacted
a commission on all business delivered to the
railroad in their cars, and paid all expenses
of managers and soliciting agents' salaries
and office rent and dividends out of this
commission. The Merchants' Despatch and
Empire lines, the only remaining prop-
rietary lines, continue to conduct business in
this way to this day. The freight is billed
at the regular through rate and the commis-
sion deducted as an arbitrary, the roads in
the line prorating the remainder.

Co-operative lines worked on a different
basis. Three or four roads came together
and formed a fast freight line. Each road
furnished its proper quota of cars, which
were distinctively painted and lettered. Re-
ceipts and expenses were prorated according
to mileage or tonnage as the case might be.
The auditors of the roads interested, aided
by the separate auditor of the fast freight
line, settled accounts once a month. Mile-
age on line cars was accurately recorded and
industriously exacted in all cases. Some-
times two or three fast freight lines were
operating over the same road. To each of
them the railroad company contributed its
share of expenses for office rent and solici-
ting agents' salaries. Inasmuch as every
railroad company has its own freight con-
tracting agent at each terminus it often hap-
pened that the regular agent and the fast
freight line agent would be working for the
same lot of freight—a clear surplusage of
the services of one able-bodied railroad man.

When two or three line agents were each
working for freight which in any event must
go over a certain initial railroad the situa-
tion in point of want of economy became
still more aggravated. Sometimes rates
were cut and occasionally the road would
kick but not often. Line agents have been
punished for cutting rates, but these inci-
dents are among the curiosities of traffic
management and not every-day big-letter
facts.

The newer idea of railroading was to
abolish commissions wherever practicable.
Freight privileges were no longer farmed
out, and salaries were substituted for com-
missions. There was gradually crystalliz-
ing an idea which, briefly and tersely for-
mulated, was: "The fast freight line must
go." Roads as distant in interest as the
Pennsylvania and the Burlington were
marked with equal sagacity of management
in this particular. The latter ceased to have
any actual interest in fast freight lines other
than its own fast freight trains. The for-
mer wiped out the stock of the Star Union,
and made it little or nothing more than a
specialized branch of the Pennsylvania's
business. High-class freight went by fast
trains, but the railroad company which
hailed it absorbed all the profits. Extrane-
ous corporations were left out in the cold.
One improvement after another was made
in the way of handling freight till there
were but few advantages left for the fast
freight line to boast of as against a reliable
railroad which could issue through bills of
lading and punch the cars along all the way
from starting place to destination.

As far as speed was concerned the word
"fast freight" became a misnomer. Plenty
of other freight moved equally as fast. De-
lays at junctions were obviated by special
instructions and allowing the first way bill
to accompany the freight. In the olden
days when they came to a "four-track,"
Empire fast freight trains waited but ten
minutes for second-class passenger trains
and then took the right of way. The en-
gineer or conductor of an Empire fast
freight had to get through on schedule time
or show uncommonly good cause for delay,
or else be promoted to a coal train or some
other less arduous place. The time made
by the fast freight lines of other days is
beaten every day in the week by the quick
freight trains of to-day. It used to be an
argument in favor of fast freight lines that
slow freight which laid over at junction
points was likely to be robbed by yard
thieves, but now every road has its own
secret service and depredations of this kind
are comparatively few and far between.

As to billing, the advantages of a fast
freight line are not what they once were.
Any road to-day will issue its through bill
of lading. Sometimes a shipper will prefer
a line bill to a regular railroad's issue be-
cause of some fancied superior responsibil-
ity for delay or loss or damage, but the oc-
casions justifying this belief are relatively
rare.

In the matter of keeping track of the
freight in transit many railroads offer facili-
ties equal to those of the fast freight lines.
Line freight is reported by tracer, forward-
ed by mail. If cars are traced by wire the
railroad company does it and pays for it,
and doesn't get any credit for it with the
shipper. When a railroad undertakes to
punch up freight by wire it generally suc-
ceeds in making good time.

But the whole question at last becomes one
of economy. Where a fast-freight line op-
erates over a road the services of two sets
of men are required. The line office does
billing that the railroad clerks might do.
The line agent solicits freight that the rail-
road's contracting agent could just as well
get. The line agent cannot guarantee immu-
nity from over charges or promise unusual
expedition in settlement of claims for loss
or damage. Moreover, there are restrictions
placed on the use of line cars, which largely
increase a mileage account.

For these reasons, railroad after railroad
has abandoned the fast freight line system.
It has had its day and economy demands its
substitution by other methods. The Wa-
bash has recently lopped off all the fast
freight lines operating over its tracks, and
has reduced its contributions for salaries of
soliciting agents, office expenses and mile-
age very considerably, while shippers thus
far have not been heard to complain. There
is plenty of fast freight west of the Missis-
sippi, but practically no fast freight lines,
and yet the western shipper is about as well
pleased as the west-bound shipper from
New York. It is not only that the fast
freight lines must go—a great many of them
have gone.

The indications are that before a great
while the days of all fast lines will be num-
bered. In their stead will come a system-
atic and simple plan of through billing over
all the roads, while each road will hustle
high-class freights along its track as quickly
as it can. Consolidations have made our
railroad systems longer and fewer in num-
ber, and through billing means more than it
used to. Perhaps transfer companies will
never achieve quite as much celerity as some
other corporate bodies, but there is hope
even in this direction. In the matter of
time the western lines are already setting a
good example. Cars are carded and freight

billed so that certain trains carry the quick
freight, and as many sections are run as
necessary. What some roads have done for
time in one way, others have done for
systematic hurrying of freight by means of
a manifest system. By means of a tele-
graph code all cars are reported at time of
arriving and leaving division points by wire
to the office of the master of transportation.
If any car is delayed the reason is stated.
By this means it is possible to tell where
any particular car is located. It is not
merely fast freight but it quickens the move-
ment of all freight and increases the amount
of service that can be gotten out of a given
number of cars. The only other thing that
is necessary to quicken freight time is to re-
arrange tracks at junction points so as to
admit of rapid transfer. This means union
freight depots—a weighty problem, but one
likely to engage attention before long.

About Bricks.

From the California Architect.

An average day's work for a brick-layer is
1,500 bricks on outside and inside walls;
on facings and angles, and finishing around
wood or stone work, not more than half of
this number can be laid. To find the num-
ber of bricks in a wall, first determine the
number of square feet of surface, and then
multiply by 7 for a 4-inch wall, by 14 for an
8-inch wall, by 21 for a 12-inch wall, and
by 28 for a 16-inch wall. For staining
bricks red, melt one ounce of glue in one
gallon of water; add a piece of alum the
size of an egg, then one-half pound of Venet-
ian red and one pound of Spanish brown.
Try the color on the bricks before using,
and change to light or dark with the red or
brown, using a yellow mineral for buff. For
coloring black, heat asphaltum to a fluid
state, and moderately heat true surface
bricks and dip them; or make a hot mixture
of linseed oil and asphalt, heat the
bricks, and dip them. Tar and asphalt are
also used for the same purpose. It is im-
portant that the bricks be sufficiently hot,
and be held in the mixture to absorb the
color to the depth of one-sixteenth of an
inch.

The Split Bank Notes.

About a year ago the secret service detec-
tives succeeded in unearthing a new form of
spurious money. The first specimens were
genuine bank notes which had been split in
two, and a counterfeit back or face pasted
to the good half, as the case might be. The
secret service officers have never been able
to discover how these notes were split. Cer-
tainly the government has no machinery in
its possession capable of performing the
work, and up to this day the mysterious
process is yet unsolved. The offenders are
still at large, and while the officers have
suspected many of the older counterfeiters
of being the guilty ones, they have never as
yet succeeded in getting sufficient proof to
warrant arrests. Comparatively few of these
spurious notes are in circulation. Occasion-
ally one turns up for redemption at the
Treasury, but the clew to the maker seems
as far off as ever.

New Word Coined.

"Mamma, what kind of a wagon is that?"
inquired a little girl on west Madison street
yesterday.

"That's a street sprinkler, my dear."

Just then the driver of the wagon
turned on the water and the little girl clapped
her hands in delight, exclaiming:
"Oh, mamma, see it sprinkle!"

A retired humorist ventured one day into
a mill, and while in an unguarded moment
he was perpetrating some of his old and
shop-worn jokes upon an innocent opera-
tive, he was drawn into some of the pon-
derous gearing and dreadfully crushed.
They combed him out of the machinery after
a spell and spread the effects on the
floor. "Who is it? Who is it?" was the
anxious inquiry as the crowd gathered
around. Nobody knew. Then the humor-
ist slowly opened his eyes and moved his
lips. A sympathizing bystander bent down
his ear. "There is good reason why nobody
recognizes me," the humorist whispered,
painfully. "Why is it?" the sympathizing
bystander asked. "Because," the humorist
explained, as he saw a chance to steal home,
"because I have been traveling incog."

Two Minneapolis flouring mills having a
combined daily capacity of 2,000 barrels,
have shut down. It is said several other
mills will follow suit. The cause assigned
is lack of orders. A leading miller said:
"We are piling up flour, but are absolutely
unable to dispose of it at present prices.
Nearly all that is being shipped East is sent
for storage. Our hope lies in the reported
short wheat crop."

"Nater is nater," even among the dea-
cons. A good Saginaw brother, says the lo-
cal paper, meandered along one of the docks
the other Sunday, and, noticing a crowd of
boys fishing, he commenced to reprove them
for breaking the Sabbath. In the middle of his
harangue he stopped suddenly to ejaculate:
"Look out, bub, you've got a bite!" to a
small boy whose attention had been distract-
ed from his line.

Chocolate is gaining rapidly in popular
esteem in the United States, which will
soon rival France in point of consumption.

The Typical Traveler.

From the Chicago News.

Ella Wheeler used to write poetry, but
now, if what is credited to Ella Wheeler
Wilcox in the papers be really hers, she has
left the field of poetry and taken to writing
what would readily be distinguishable as
prose essays if the lines did not begin with
capital letters and end with rhyming words.
One of these rhyming compositions floating
about the newspaper field under the heading
"The Traveling Man," is a defense of the
"much-abused, misused" commercial drum-
mer. Here is a sample stanza:

First, in a crowded car is he to offer,
This traveling man unheeded and unsung—
The seat he paid for to some woman young,
Or old and wrinkled. He is first to proffer—
Something, a trifle from his samples maybe,
To please the fancy of the crying baby.

The succeeding stanzas picture this trav-
eling man lifting windows and pulling down
curtains "for unaccustomed hands," offer-
ing his sample case to make a bolster for
some mamma's child, looking to every-
one's comfort, turning seats paying
fares for those who have no money, and
even, if the peace of some young lady's soul
demands it, flirting with her a little.

We have seen this kind of a traveling
man, but he is of the sort grouped by the
older members of the brotherhood under the
significant head of a "fresh lot." He is
not a characteristic commercial drummer,
and when he has been in the business longer
he will be a different man. The real,
simon-pure traveling man knows the best
seat in the car and usually manages to get
it. If the chances are that the car will be
crowded, he puts his sample-case at one end
of the seat and curls himself up in the re-
maining portion. Don't think for a moment
he is keeping his eye peeled for an oppor-
tunity to jump up and give his seat to some
woman. He used to do that when he was
new, but now—perhaps because he has
learned that traveling women generally
have very little appreciation of the sacri-
fices made for their comfort—he shuts his
eyes and pretends to be asleep whenever
anybody comes looking for a seat. If he is
roused and asked for part of his seat he will
—that is, the old experienced drummer will
—declare that he is holding it for a friend.

Moreover, the experienced drummer has
learned that it doesn't pay to attend to any-
body's business but his own. He has
had forced on him the discouraging conclu-
sion that if he doesn't look out for himself
nobody else will; so he settles in his seat
and shuts himself within himself, calm,
cool, comfortable—glad always to see ladies
get seats, but pretty sure that if he sits still
and snoozes somebody else will get up and
provide for them.

We believe the poetess should stick to her
poetry, or, if she must depart from it to
sing defenses for anybody, let her choose
some beneficiary more in need of popular pity
than the traveling man, who, of all persons,
needs it least.

How Bananas Are Cultivated.

A Costa Rica correspondent writes to
the Brooklyn Eagle an interesting account
of the way in which bananas are cultivated
for the United States market. The natives,
by the way, think the people of the United
States great fools to eat as many bananas as
they do, for the fruits of the country which
will not survive a sea voyage are so much
more delicate and delicious than the banana
is given to the swine. As a general thing
banana seedlings are planted about 200 to
the acre, which usually produce fruit when
two years old. A dozen shoots come from
the same root annually; the second year
each shoot bears a single bunch of bananas,
and then dies; but others are growing to
take its place, and the harvest is continuous;
each plant yielding four or five bunches a
year, ripening at intervals of two or three
months. Thus an acre of bananas will pro-
duce about 900 bunches annually, which are
worth from \$250 to \$300 according to their
quality and the demands of the market. It
costs about \$20 an acre to clear and plant
the ground, and about the same amount an-
nually to keep the plantation in order and
gather the harvest. Every eight or ten
years the trees have to be renewed. The
natives to the contrary notwithstanding,
bananas are justly regarded as a very deli-
cious, nutritious food. They come in, more-
over, at all times and can be served in many
ways; they are palatable cooked in fritters;
make an excellent desert eaten with cream;
and perhaps taste best when bought on the
streets or in the cars, and eaten without any
style.

A Bad Break.

From Texas Siftings.

Mose Schaumburg, the Austin merchant
prince, had his usual annual failure last
week. A Gentile creditor was so completely
eaten up with curiosity that he asked:

"What percentage are you going to allow
your creditors—twenty per cent., I sup-
pose?"

"Ven you suppose I allows my greditors
dot much, you rash one of de moshly sup-
positious men I efer met. Five pershent
ish more den I am in de habit of allowing
dose greditors."

Fence wire bars produce \$120,000 annu-
ally in royalty for their inventor.

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, JUNE 17, 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.
Advisory Committee—L. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.
Transportation Committee—Samuel Sears, Geo. B. Dunton, Amos S. Musselman.
Insurance Committee—John G. Shields, Arthur Meigs, Wm. T. Lamoreaux.
Manufacturing Committee—Wm. Cartwright, E. S. Pierce, C. W. Jennings.
Annual Meeting—Second Wednesday evening of October.
Regular Meetings—Second Wednesday evening of each month.

Michigan Drymen's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomingdale.
Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Cape; F. C. Stone, Saginaw; W. P. Politz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockafellow, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomingdale; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Borst, Vriesland; R. C. Nash, Hilliards; D. M. Adams, Ashland; Jos. Post, Clarksville.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids.
Next Meeting—Third Tuesday in February, 1886.
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. 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, June 27, 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 TRADESMAN will keep "open house" July 3 and 4, and the editor and office force will cordially welcome all friends and patrons who may favor the office with a call. Ice water will be on draught.

Governor Alger's appointments to the Board of Pharmacy are all men of sterling integrity and unlimited experience in the profession intrusted to their care. They have an arduous duty to perform—the systemization of the drug trade of the State—but THE TRADESMAN cordially expresses fullest confidence in their ability to accomplish the objects for which the Board was created.

Secretary Bayard's announcement that during his administration of the State Department none but free traders will be eligible to consularships is cause for genuine regret. The sentiment of the country is about evenly divided on the great question of protection and free trade, and the attempt of a government official to color the reports on our trade abroad is deserving of the severest censure.

Agreeable to promise, THE TRADESMAN this week presents a full list of hardwood lumber quotations. The prices quoted are those paid by the furniture factories here, which are immense consumers of all kinds of hardwood timber, and invariably pay the highest market prices. Like all other articles quoted in THE TRADESMAN, the quotations will be corrected weekly, and may be relied upon as absolutely correct.

It begins to look as though Messmore is not to be recognized by the administration. It seems that he "set his heart" on the position of Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City; but Secretary Lamar awarded the plum to a commercial traveler named Wallace, and Messmore waxed wroth, and accused the Secretary of bad faith. There are several thousand people in this city who would welcome an invasion of the cholera, providing Messmore would be the only victim.

At the earnest request of a large number of pharmacists, THE TRADESMAN has consented to reprint the full text of the present Pharmacy Law, which will account for its republication in this issue. Since the last publication, it has been compared, word by word, with the official document signed by the Governor, and two words omitted in last week's draft, "paris green" and "sugar of lead," have been supplied. Druggists may rely upon this week's draft as absolutely correct in every particular.

Trouble seems to be brewing between England and Germany, arising from alleged encroachments upon Zanzibar territory of the German East African Company. By this means, it is said, large quantities of ivory, gum copal, india-rubber, seeds and so on, which formerly came into the interior of Zanzibar and Pohna, have been diverted.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Robert Carlyle has re-engaged in the grocery business at Rockford. Clark, Jewell & Co. furnished the stock.

J. W. Dunning and J. L. Alexander have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Dunning & Alexander, and engaged in the hardware business at Hesperia. Foster, Stevens & Co. furnished the stock.

Cornelius Dogger and Gysbert Nyberg have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Dogger & Nyberg, and engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Bridge and Sinclair streets. Fox, Musselman & Loveridge furnished the stock.

Dr. C. S. Hazeltine, Col. Geo. G. Briggs and Dr. J. B. Parker have returned from Boston, where they attended the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors of the Peninsular Novelty Co., in which corporation they are largely interested. Edward O. Ely was elected vice-president of the company, and Geo. E. Parker was made treasurer. The affairs of the company are reported to be in a very satisfactory condition, and prospects are excellent for large dividends in the near future.

J. H. Parker, Michigan agent for Chandler & Taylor, of Indianapolis, reports the following sales during the past month: A. F. Anderson, Spencer Creek, boiler, engine and sawmill; John Willis, Bellaire, same; Wm. Metcalf, boiler, engine and clay crusher; C. B. Springer, West Branch, boiler and 16 horse-power engine for saw-mill; C. H. Lathrop, Escanaba, thirty horse-power engine, boiler and sawmill; Jno. M. Young, Harbor Springs, thirty horse-power engine and boiler and two lathes; E. Hallenbeck, East Saginaw, boiler, engine and sawmill to be shipped into Western Dakota; C. R. Herriek, Fenwick, sawmill.

Regarding the proposed exchange of visits between Grand Rapids and the Saginaws, Jas. Stewart—he of the gaunt form and Spencerian hand—writes: "Base ball is a dead issue with us at present. I sent a polite note of inquiry to one of your jobbers about a month ago, inquiring as to the prospects of another time of it again, but he has failed to answer. Presume he has not had time to take the epistle around to the Chinese laundry and have it interpreted. Think if your grocery jobbers have sand enough to send over a challenge, we can find grocers enough to have the rashness to accept, and between us a sheol of a time might be had without much difficulty, especially if the 'Belle of Nelson' still survives. This is famous weather for base ball, and it is a pity to lose such an opportunity. Let us hear from Grand Rapids."

AROUND THE STATE.

F. D. Jones, hardware dealer at Bronson, has failed.

T. J. Barber, harness dealer at Hubbardston, has sold out.

Mrs. G. Begel, grocer at Harbor Springs, has removed to Charlevoix.

M. D. Taft & Son have moved into their new store building at Pewamo.

Frank Walter, general dealer at Clarkston, has been closed on attachment.

E. J. Underwood, grocer at Athens, has been closed on chattel mortgage.

B. C. Hubbell, dry goods dealer at Burr Oak, has been closed on attachment.

Lucas Mulder succeeds Essebagger & Mulder in the bakery business at Muskegon.

W. C. Straight succeeds Newell Bros. in the restaurant and grocery business at Flushing.

C. H. Stoner, confectionery and news dealer at Reading, has been closed on chattel mortgage.

Saraw & Babcock, grocery, confectionery and meat dealers at Mason, have been closed on chattel mortgage.

Whipple Bros., grocers at Eaton Rapids, have assigned to H. S. Maynard. Liabilities, \$1,700; assets about \$1,000.

Wayland Globe: Frank Yeakey is now in the meat business at Martin Corners and the firm name is Yeakey & Williams.

Wagner & Wells have sold their meat market, at Eastmanville, to Vandermeer & Vanderbout, who will continue the business at the old stand.

Elmer J. Lamberton writes THE TRADESMAN that he—and not Mrs. Mary Lamberton—will continue the drug and grocery business at Rochester.

J. W. Likins has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Evans & Walker, wholesale tea and spice dealers at Detroit. The firm name remains the same as before.

S. C. Scott and C. B. Munn have formed a copartnership under the firm name of S. C. Scott & Co., and purchased the drug stock of H. M. Read & Co., at Howard City.

John de Jongh, the Grand Haven dealer, was robbed of his pocket-book containing \$150 one night last week. The thief was captured at Chicago the day following, with only \$30 in his possession.

S. C. Fell, who has carried on the grocery and shingle business at Howard City for several years past, has shipped his shingle mill to Petoskey, and will move his grocery stock there in a short time.

A Renuis correspondent writes: F. E. Cross has sold his stock of drugs and groceries to C. F. Fitzgerald, principal of our union school. Mr. Cross contemplates moving to some other town as soon as he can get his business closed up.

Hart Argus: C. Slaght has his foundation laid, and is now grading for the track into his warehouse. He is figuring with Mr. Taylor for a brick machine, and Louis

Parkin for his steam power, and may make brick on the spot and build entirely there-of.

N. C. Morgan, the Northport general dealer, wintered 10,000 bushels of potatoes and sold them just in time to realize a handsome profit. Out of the whole lot, there was a loss of only about 150 bushels. He says he finds Burbanks and White Elephants are the best keepers.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

The Albion factories are crowded with orders.

D. B. Kelley is building a handle factory at Sylvester.

The Darling Milling Co., at Fremont, will spend \$7,000 in improvements.

The Mancelona Oval Dish Co. is running on eleven hour time to fill orders.

McLaughlin Brothers will move their planing mill from Lapeer to Corunna.

W. W. Rice is erecting a large tannery near Petoskey, the plant to cost \$25,000.

D. C. Pelton has completed his shingle mill at Nirvana, and is running at full blast.

Dexter & Noble will soon put the full roller process in their grist mill, at Elk Rapids.

Jno. M. Young, general dealer at Caro, has put in a handle factory near Harbor Springs.

Spencer & Daniels have received the engine and boiler for their shingle mill at Baldwin.

A firm from Cadillac have located in Petoskey and are erecting a large shingle mill for the manufacture of cedar shingles.

D. C. Bradley, of Chicago, one of the proprietors of the Bangor furnace, has purchased the Coloma chemical works and removed them to Bangor.

Big Rapids Current: Plato & Renwick, of Greenville, have purchased from O. M. Clark the timber on his tract of land near Rodney, for \$4,500. They will put up a shingle mill and proceed to dispose of said timber.

N. W. Mills, of Otsego, who has bought the Brooks & Norton sawmill and timber lands near Bloomingdale, writes THE TRADESMAN that he is putting down a tramway through the timber tract and also to the line of the railway. The capacity of the mill is 25,000 feet of hardwood lumber per day, and he will operate the mill to its full capacity until all the timber is converted into lumber.

The Frontier Iron and Brass Works Co. is a new corporation at Detroit, with a capital stock of \$150,000, \$125,000 of which has been subscribed. It will manufacture engines and general machinery. The stockholders are Thos. S. Christie, Elbridge G. Philbrick, Thos. S. Christie, trustee, Hiram Walker, O. W. Shipman, Henry W. Rood, Thos. W. Palmer, William D. Robinson, Uriah C. Chapin, T. K. Christie and W. V. Moore. Messrs. Walker, Philbrick, Rood, Shipman and Thos. S. Christie have been chosen as directors of the association.

STRAY FACTS.

The Kalamazoo celery crop is very promising.

Bellaire talks of organizing a stock company to build a handle factory.

The Calumet & Hecla will whack up \$700,000 for its stockholders, July 13.

The entire ground floor of the Bedden Bros.' new brick store at Buchanan will be occupied by the St. Joe Valley narrow gauge company for offices.

Shelby offers special inducements for a canning factory, with pickling works in connection. It is the center of a fine fruit belt, and occupied by an intelligent and industrious class of men, who would do all they could to give the industry a start.

Hubbard & Nicholson, of Whitehall, have purchased of Parkhurst & Mott, of Augusta, the yearling colt Corisco, for \$500. Frank Noble, the sire of Corisco is full brother to Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, which was sold to H. C. Jewett & Bro., of Buffalo, N. Y., for \$25,000.

The business men's convention at Marquette started a sort of epidemic of business men's associations in the Upper Peninsula. One was formed at Negaunee on the 9th with twenty-four members and Hon. Jno. Quincy Adams as president. The one formed at Ishpeming two weeks ago has thirty members.

The State Military Board has directed Quartermaster-General Hart to advertise for furnishing 300 overcoats, 500 dress coats, 600 blouses, 1,200 pairs of pants, 1,000 helmets, 600 fatigue caps, and 500 knapsacks for the use of the State troops. The same official was also directed to sell about 2,000 yards of cloth which was purchased from M. Israel & Co., of Kalamazoo, by Quartermaster-General Shakespeare, as inferior and unfit for manufacturing into suitable clothes for the troops. The condemned cloth is mostly flannels and broad cloths.

Geo. H. Henderson, who was employed by Foster Bros. years ago, and who has been in the employ of Spring & Company for several years past, as clerk in the domestic department, died Saturday of consumption aged 36 years. He was a member of the Fort Wayne Commandary, Knights Templar, and the remains were accompanied to that place on Monday by Messrs. Geo. Pantlind, R. D. Swartout and Sam. E. Watson, members of DeMolia Commandary. Mr. Henderson was a man of generous impulses and fine business qualifications. He leaves an invalid wife and one child.

Sunday laws, prohibiting the gathering of mulberry leaves or the feeding of silk worms on said day, have knocked the bottom out the silk worm culture in Hawaii.

THE LOUNGER.

There are few business men who have not a personal acquaintance with Henry Carr, who writes checks and figures out discounts for H. Leonard & Sons. When I told him the other day that I was in search of data on the subject of fast freight lines, he said he could make an interesting contribution to that subject; and sure enough, next day he lugged down a couple of packages of bills of lading, containing one or more bills from every through line ever in existence, dating as far back as January, 1864. I am not much of an antiquarian, but it amused me to see the through freight rates our merchants used to pay twenty-one years ago. In the case in point, first, second, third and fourth class freight were rated at \$1.93, \$1.56, \$1.23 and 86, respectively, whereas the present tariff for the same classes is 40, 30, 25 and 18 cents, respectively. Three years later—January 9, 1867—the tariff was about fifteen per cent. higher; but the year following, first-class rates dropped to \$1.44, and the decline seems to have been gradual from that time to the present, with the usual fluctuations for winter and summer traffic. Another peculiar feature was the use of the revenue stamp, which was obligatory up to about 1870.

* * *

"The State of Massachusetts," said my friend Carr, "has a law providing that all profits made by a corporation in excess of 10 per cent. shall revert to the State. The Merchants' Despatch never paid more than a 10 per cent. dividend, but some of the legislators of that State got it into their heads that something was crooked, and a committee was accordingly appointed to look into the matter. The investigation disclosed the fact that only 25 per cent. had been paid on the capital stock of the corporation, and that consequently the real dividend was 40 per cent. I don't just exactly know how the managers got around the law after that, but I presume they put the extra 30 per cent. in as 'operating expenses' or figured it in some fictitious fund which reached the stockholders in a roundabout way."

* * *

"Yes, I suppose the through transportation lines have got to step down and out sooner or later," said the representative of one of the corporations. "The fact of the matter is that the necessity which called them into existence has now ceased to exist, as any railway company will now give through bills of lading, and is able to get the goods through in just as good time."

* * *

The only through lines having resident agents here now are the Merchants' Despatch and Star Union, which are represented by Thos. Hill and E. J. Keate, respectively. Both are men of considerable railway experience and are well liked by the business public.

* * *

I heard a good story about Tom Stimson, the Muskegon lumber king, the other day. It seems that he won a suit of clothes on an election bet, and that the garments were made here and forwarded to him at Muskegon. A day or two afterward the firm were convulsed over the receipt of a characteristic epistle from the pine monarch, reading somewhat as follows:

DEAR SIR:—The clothes came to hand all right. I have tried on the coat, pants and vest. None of them fit. Haven't tried on the suspenders yet.

* * *

I was in court a few months ago, when one of the numerous suits brought against Messmore by his almost countless creditors was in progress. The old swindler was on the witness stand, and the lawyers for the prosecution were endeavoring to freshen his memory regarding the identity of the traveling salesman who sold him the goods in question. In a burst of frenzy, the would-be office-holder declared that he could not recollect any traveler by name or feature—that the boys swarmed down upon him "like the flees of Egypt." I am inclined to the opinion that he little thought at that time that he would be outwitted by one of the very men who made his life weary during his brief mercantile experience, and that a coveted office would be captured by a man belonging to a profession which he has reviled at every opportunity.

Purely Personal.

A. W. Wait, the Traverse City millwright, was in town last week.

F. J. Dettenthaler has gone to the Northern fishing grounds for the purpose of making summer connections.

John M. Cloud, the Cadillac hardware merchant, was in town Monday on his way to Mt. Clemens, where he will spend three weeks for his health.

L. P. Chandler, of Cleveland, manager of the Standard Oil Co.'s tank wagon systems, is in the city, to superintend the inauguration of the tank wagon system here.

J. D. Earle, traveling freight agent for the Michigan Central Railway, was in town last week interviewing the wool buyers. Mr. Earle predicts another drop in west-bound freight rates, and puts himself on record with the statement that Grand Rapids will get first-class freight from New York and Boston for 30 cents per hundred before many more weeks. The present rate is 40 cents.

A retired business man of Chicago has published a volume, upon which he has been engaged for four years, containing the Lord's Prayer printed in 180 languages, ancient and modern. The characters of the languages are employed in almost every instance.

The Lady Shopper.

A woman enters a dry-goods store. Steps to a clerk who stands near the door. Asks him to show her the latest style. And she pulls over the goods meanwhile. She says: "I want a dress for my niece. Will you please show me that under piece? Oh! I didn't see 'twas a polka spot. That is too near like the one she's got. That piece with the stripes would just suit me. It's just as pretty as it can be. But she wants a better-covered ground. With a sort of vine running all 'round. She don't want too dark, nor yet too light. Or a striped piece, nor yet very bright. I think she'd like what you showed me last. But do you think the colors are fast? Cut off a bit, before I decide. I'll take the piece home and have it tried. I had a dress like that last fall. And the colors did not wash at all. I like those patterns there on the end. I'll take a few samples for a friend. Now one of this, if you'll be so kind. And a bit of that if you'd not mind. They're the nicest styles I've seen this year. I must always go to trading here. I have got a piece that came from here. I forgot the price—'twas pretty dear. It's a sort of dark alpaca stuff. I want to match it with a vest or shawl. Do you think you have it in the store? My dress is spoiled if I can't get more. Will you put these samples in a bill? I'll know where to get them if you will. I'll take them home. If she thinks they'll do, You'll see me back in a day or two."

The Gripsack Brigade.

J. C. Watson is making a tour of the Saginaw Valley this week.

Wm. H. Downs spent Sabbath with his wife at Sturgis. Mrs. Downs returned home Tuesday.

J. H. Parker, State agent for Chandler & Taylor, of Indianapolis, has gone to West Branch on a business trip.

Cole's circus was at Traverse City last Saturday. So was A. D. Baker. He also spent all Day Sunday there.

Joe F. O. Reed is entertaining his father and mother this week, the former being Rev. N. A. Reed, D. D., of Cherokee, Iowa.

The Detroit Commercial has adopted the plan, which originated with THE TRADESMAN a couple of years ago, of giving brief biographies of the traveling men.

C. M. Kendall, B. J. Johnson & Co.'s traveling representative, "Badger-ed" and "Galvanic(ed)" the jobbers at this market one day last week. They still survive the shock.

Jas. Rooney recently returned from Au Sable, where he sold the corporation 500 feet of hose. He sold a fire engine and 1,000 feet of hose to the village of West Branch.

B. E. Near, Michigan and Ohio representative for the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co., of New York, spent Sunday at this market, and left Monday for Detroit. Mr. Near intends removing his family to this place from New York City about July 15.

Gavel in Daily Eagle: According to the scriptures woman came after man, but I see that the local traveling men on July 4 are to come after the ladies in the procession. It's a poor rule that will not work both ways, sure enough. The wives of these handsome grip-sack jugglers had better "look a leetle out," for I understand that the ladies of the St. John's hand are petite and pretty, and the average Grand Rapids T. M. is quoted as irresistible.

Geo. S. Megee writes from Rushville, Ind., as follows: "It is true I am in the employ of Daniel Scotten & Co. I travel in Indiana, south of the Wabash, and in a portion of Ohio. Furg Pfingst, son of senior member of the firm of Pfingst, Doerhoefer & Co., succeeds me, with headquarters at Detroit. He has just arrived at the age of 21, and wishing to travel, the firm bought me out in order to make a place for him. The change in many respects is a happy one for me, as I can now spend all my Sundays at home. I was more kindly received by the merchants of Michigan than in any state in which I have traveled."

The Hardwood Lumber Market.

"I have never seen ash lumber so stagnant as at present," said Elias Matter, of the firm of Nelson, Matter & Co., the other day. Everything seems to run to red goods in the furniture line, in consequence of which much less ash furniture is made than formerly. There is a better demand for maple than any other wood, and some of the factories are paying as high as \$16.50 for Nos. 1 and 2. Dry plank are especially scarce, as it takes longer to season them. For fine selected white maple, we are paying \$25. For cherry grown in this part of the State we pay about \$25, but in Northern Michigan, where the timber has not been culled and the logs run larger, we gladly pay \$35. The same is true as regards birch, which is worth \$16 for timber grown along Gaand River, while the Northern grown commands \$20."

Furniture Facts.

Harry McDowell is back from the East.

Chas. Black, manager of the Oriol Cabinet Co., has gone East on a two weeks' trip.

Theodore Hertwig, a New York furniture designer, has been in town for several days, looking up the fall styles originated by local draughtsmen.

S. Haigh has sold his interest in the furniture firm of Haigh & Bretz, at Saranac, and will engage in the furniture and undertaking business at Woodland.

O. W. Dunn has returned from a four months' trip through the East in the interest of the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co. He leaves again Saturday for a trip through Canada.

The firms of Spencer & Barnes, Black & Willard, also the Buchanan Mfg. Co., the three largest furniture factories of Buchanan, are closed—the former for repairs, the latter two for lack of orders.

Among the "imperfectly developed resources" of Madagascar are diamonds, gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, graphite, rubies and sapphires.

OIL IN BULK.

The Tank Delivery Wagon System.

To the Retail Trade of Grand Rapids:

In almost every large city of the Union, the dealers are now supplied with refined oils in bulk from tank delivery wagons, and they have found that system so safe, cleanly and convenient that they would not return to the old style of delivery in barrels. Some idea of the favor with which the system is regarded by those conversant with its merits may be inferred from the fact that 560 of the 600 retail dealers in Cleveland take oil from the delivery wagons and would not cease doing so under any circumstances.

Desiring to give to the retail trade of Grand Rapids the best facilities, we have had constructed

TANK DELIVERY WAGONS

Of the most improved pattern, and are now prepared to deliver to you refined oils in bulk without the cost of packages.

Our wagons will call at your store as often as may be necessary to keep you supplied. One or two days in the week the wagons will carry Michigan Test Oil; the balance of the week Water White will be delivered.

Do not be deceived by parties selling "Prime White Michigan" Oil, and making statements that the quality is as good as the Standard Oil Co.'s Water White. If you want "Prime White Michigan," do your own mixing, by using equal parts of the Standard Oil Co.'s Water White and Michigan Test Oils. There are only two grades of oil made by the refiners of Cleveland—Michigan Test or Prime White and Water White.

Orders to telephone number 621-1 will have prompt attention.

Yours respectfully,

West Michigan Oil Co.

(Successors to Standard Oil Co.)

SHERWOOD HALL. MARTIN L. SWEET. ESTABLISHED 1865.

Brown, Hall & Co.

WAGON & HARNESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We Carry a Very Complete Line of Carriage, Wagon and Sleigh stock, in Both Wood and Iron.

HARNESS GOODS: Lumbermen's Heavy Case Collars; Lumbermen's Bolt Harness Sweat Pads; Collar Pads; Snaps Bits; Web and Leather Halters; Buggy Tops and Sun Shades; Cloth Cushions, in stock or made to order, to fit, on short notice; Curry Combs, Horse Brushes; Whips, Buck, Calf and Leather Lashes; Horse Blankets; Compress Leather Axle Washers; Harness Oils; Harness Soap; Varnish for Buggy Tops.

WAGON GOODS: Spokes; Hubs; Fellos; Patent Wheels; Axles; Logging Bob Runners; Cast or Steel Shoes; Wagon and Plow Runners; Wrought Whiffletree Irons; and all goods pertaining to a Wagon, Cart, Buggy, Carriage or Sleigh.

GENUINE FRAZIER'S AXLE GREASE in wood boxes, 25 lb pails and barrels; Buyers for general stores, Harness and Wagon Makers will find it to their interest to call on us when in the city or write for prices, as we keep a line of goods not found elsewhere.

Nos. 20 and 22 Pearl st., Grand Rapids.

Good Words Unsolicited.

F. L. Coss, grocer, North Star: "I like it very much."

W. H. Goodyear, druggist, Hastings: "Like the paper."

Henry Will, furniture, Freeport: "Glad to have THE TRADESMAN."

Stitt Bros., general dealers, Stittsville: "We could not get along without your paper."

Horace Pretence, furniture, Kalamazoo: "It is all right, and a good thing. Am glad to get it."

N. C. Morgan, general dealer, Northport: "Could hardly do without it. Have learned many profitable hints from it."

J. F. Hacker, general dealer, Corinth: "Please continue THE TRADESMAN. It has become one of the family, and we could not do without it. It is a great help to any man in business, and especially to one buying a general stock."

I. J. Leggett, druggist, Paris: "Your paper is certainly an excellent one, and I would hardly know how to get along without it. I see Solomon has got into trouble; but as he has formed a partnership with the Widow, perhaps he will wiggle out all right."

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.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.
 One Year—Geo. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
 Two Years—F. H. VanEmster, Bay City.
 Three Years—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
 Four Years—James Vassar, Detroit.
 Five Years—Christian Eberbach, Ann Arbor.

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, J. B. Fairchild.
 Committee on Trade Matters—H. B. Fairchild, John Peck, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen.
 Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.
 Annual Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.
 Next Meeting—Thursday evening, July 2, at "The Tradesman" office.

THE PHARMACY LAW.
 Full Text of the Measure as it Passed the Legislature.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, appoint five persons, and annually thereafter one person, from among such competent pharmacists in the State as have had ten years' practical experience in dispensing physicians' prescriptions who shall constitute the Michigan Board of Pharmacy. The terms of office of said five persons shall be so arranged that the term of one shall expire on the 31st day of December of each year, and all appointments made thereafter shall be for the term of five years.

SEC. 2. The said board shall within thirty days after its appointment, meet and organize by the election of a president and secretary, from its own members who shall be elected for the term of one year, and shall perform the duties prescribed by the board. It shall be the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of this act; to investigate complaints and to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; to report annually to the Governor, and to the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association upon the condition of pharmacy in the State, which said report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of the said board for the year, and also the names of all pharmacists duly registered under this act; the board shall hold meetings for the examination of applicants for registration, and the transaction for such other business as shall pertain to its duties, at least once in four months; said meetings to be held on the first Tuesdays of March, July and November of each year; shall make by-laws for the proper fulfillment of its duties under this act, and shall keep a book of registration in which shall be entered the names and places of business of all persons registered under this act, which book shall also specify such facts as said persons shall claim to justify their registration. The records of said board, or a copy of any part thereof, certified by the secretary to be a true copy, attested by the seal of the board, shall be accepted as competent evidence in all courts of the State. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 3. The secretary of the board and the treasurer thereof, if such separate office shall be created, shall receive a salary, which shall be fixed by the board; they shall also receive the amount of their traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The other members shall receive the sum of three dollars for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. Said salaries per diem and expenses, shall be paid from the fees received under the provisions of this act. All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance, and other expenses above provided for, shall be paid into the State treasury at the end of each year, and so much thereof as shall be necessary to meet the current expenses of said board shall be subject to the order thereof, if in any year the receipts of said board shall not be equal to its expenses. The board shall make an annual report and render an account to the Board of State Auditors and to the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, of all moneys received and disbursed by it pursuant to this act.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall, within three months after this act takes effect, forward to the Board of Pharmacy satisfactory proof supported by his affidavit, that he was engaged in the business of dispensing pharmacist on his own account in this State at the time this act takes effect, in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions, or that at such time he had been employed or engaged three years or more as a pharmacist in the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, and was at said time so employed in this State, shall upon the payment to the board of a fee of two dollars, be granted the certificate of a registered pharmacist: *Provided*, That in case of failure or neglect to register as herein provided, then such person shall, in order to be registered, comply with the requirements provided for registration as a licentiate in pharmacy hereinafter described.

SEC. 5. No person other than a licentiate in pharmacy shall be entitled to registration as a pharmacist except as provided in section four. Licentiates in pharmacy shall be such persons, not less than eighteen years of age, who shall have passed a satisfactory examination touching their competency before the board of pharmacy. Every such person shall, before an examination is granted, furnish satisfactory evidence that he is of temperate habits and pay to the board a fee of three dollars. *Provided*, That in case of the failure of any applicant to pass a satisfactory examination, the money shall be held to his credit for a second examination at any time within one year. The said board may grant certificates of registration without further examination to the licentiates of such other boards of pharmacy as it may deem proper upon a payment of a fee of two dollars.

SEC. 6. The said board may grant, under such rules and regulations as it may deem proper at a fee not exceeding one dollar, the certificate of registered assistant, to clerks or assistants in pharmacy, not less than eighteen years of age, who at the time this act takes effect shall be engaged in such service in this State, and have been employed or engaged two years or more in the practice of pharmacy, but such certificates shall not entitle the holder to engage in such business on his own account, or to take charge of or act as manager of a pharmacy or drug store.

SEC. 7. Every registered pharmacist, or registered assistant, who desires to continue the practice of his profession, shall annually, after the expiration of the first year of his registration, during the time he shall continue in such practice, on such date as the board of pharmacy may determine, pay to the said board a registration fee to be fixed by the board, but which shall not exceed one dollar for a pharmacist, or fifty cents for an assistant, for which he shall receive a renewal of said registration. Every person receiving a certificate under this act shall keep the same conspicuously exposed in his place of business. Every registered pharmacist, or assistant, shall, within ten days after changing his place of business or employment, as designated by his certificate, notify the secretary of the board of his new place of business. If any pharmacist or registered assistant shall fail or neglect to procure his annual registration, or to comply with the other provisions of this section, his right to act as such pharmacist or assistant shall cease at the expiration of ten days from the time notice of such failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall have been mailed to him by the secretary of said board.

SEC. 8. All or any registration obtained through false representations shall be void, and the board of pharmacy may hear complaints and evidence, and may revoke such certificates as it may deem improperly held.

SEC. 9. Any proprietor of a pharmacy who, not being a registered pharmacist, shall, ninety days after this act takes effect, fail or neglect to place in charge of such pharmacy a registered pharmacist, or any such proprietor who shall by himself, or any other person, permit the compounding or dispensing of prescriptions, or the vending of drugs, medicines, or poisons, in his store or place of business, except by or in the presence and under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, or except by a registered assistant; or any person, not being a registered pharmacist, who shall take charge of or act as manager of such pharmacy or store, or who, not being a registered pharmacist or registered assistant, shall retail, compound, or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons, or any person violating any other provision of this act to which no other penalty is herein attached, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned not less than ten days, nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall apply to, or in any manner interfere with the business of any practicing physician, who does not keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of medicines and poisons, or prevent him from supplying to his patients such articles as may seem to him proper, nor with the business of any retail dealer engaged in business at a distance of not less than five miles from the limits of any incorporated village or city except physicians' prescriptions, nor with the vending of patent or proprietary medicines by any retail dealer, nor with the selling by any person of drugs, medicines, chemicals, essential oils, and tinctures which are put up in bottles, boxes or packages bearing labels securely affixed which labels shall bear the name of the pharmacist or druggist putting up the same, the dose that may be administered to persons three months, six months, one year, three years, five years, ten years, fifteen years and twenty-one years of age, and if a poison the name or names of the most common antidotes; of copperas, borax, blue vitriol, salt-peter, pepper, sulphur, brimstone, paris green, liquorice, sassa, senna leaves, castor oil, sweet oil,

spirits of turpentine, glycerine, glauca, salts, epsom salts, cream tartar, bi-carbonate of soda, sugar of lead, and such acids as are used in coloring or tanning, nor with the selling of paregoric, essence of peppermint, essence of ginger, essence of cinnamon, live syrup, syrup of ipecac, tincture of arnica, laudanum, quinine and all other preparations of cinchona bark, tincture of aconite, and tincture of iron, syrup of tolu, syrup of squills, spirits of camphor, No. 6, sweet spirits of niter, compound cathartic pills, or quinine pills, when such cathartic or quinine pills are compounded by and put up in bottles or boxes bearing the label of a registered pharmacist, with the name of articles and directions for its use on each bottle or box, nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealer.

SEC. 11. No person shall add to or remove from any drug, medicine, chemical, pharmaceutical preparation, any ingredient or material for the purpose of adulteration or substitution, which shall deteriorate the quality, commercial value or medicinal affect, or which shall alter the nature or composition of such drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, so that it will not correspond to the recognized tests of identity or purity. Any person who shall thus willfully adulterate or alter, or cause to be adulterated or altered, or shall sell or offer for sale, any such drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, or any person who shall substitute, or cause to be substituted, one material for another, with the intention to defraud or deceive the purchaser, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to prosecution under this act. If convicted he shall be liable to all the costs of the action, and for the first offense be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offense, a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars. On complaint being entered the board of pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ an analyst or chemist, whose duty it shall be to examine into the so-called adulteration, substitution or alteration and report upon the result of his investigation; and if said report shall be deemed to justify such action the board shall duly cause the prosecution of the offender, as provided in this act.

SEC. 12. The senior pharmacist of every house dispensing and compounding medicines registered under this act, shall be exempt and free from all jury duty in the courts of this State.

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.
 At the adjourned meeting of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society, held at THE TRADESMAN office on the 9th, the following druggists were in attendance: President Wurzburg, Secretary Escott, J. D. Lacey, J. I. Zerkle, M. B. Kimm, O. H. Richmond, H. E. Locher, Will L. White, J. W. Hayward, John E. Peck, A. Sanford and W. H. Knight.

President Wurzburg stated that the main object of the meeting was to consider the bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Parkhurst and recommended by the Committee on Liquor Traffic. All present condemned the measure as unjust and partial to the liquor dealer, and on motion the President appointed a committee to draft resolutions embodying the sense of the Society, composed of the following members: F. H. Escott, Wm. L. White, O. H. Richmond, J. D. Lacey and J. W. Hayward. The committee subsequently presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS—A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives, at Lansing, entitled "A bill to prevent persons selling drugs, from selling liquors as a beverage"; and

WHEREAS—The title of the same is intended to mislead the public by conveying the impression that the druggists of Michigan are engaged in selling liquors as a beverage; and

WHEREAS—The provisions of said bill are impracticable and impossible to carry out; and

WHEREAS—If said bill should become a law, it would work great injury to persons legitimately engaged in the drug trade and in the majority of cases prevent the public from obtaining liquors of any class for medicinal, sacramental, or mechanical purposes; and

WHEREAS—The present laws in such cases provided are amply sufficient to prevent the sale of liquors as a beverage, by druggists; now therefore be it

Resolved—That we most respectfully request our representatives at Lansing to use their utmost endeavors to defeat the passage of said bill.

The same committee also presented the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the sincere thanks of this Society are due to the Hon. M. H. Ford for his energetic and able advocacy of the Pharmacy Bill, recently passed by the Legislature of Michigan.

Secretary Escott then requested President Wurzburg to call one of the other members to the chair, when he offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society request the executive committee of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association to present the name of Frank J. Wurzburg as one of the candidates for appointment to the State Board of Pharmacy; and that His Excellency, Governor Alger, be earnestly requested to consider the same favorably.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on Thursday evening, July 9.

The manufacture of oil from the castor bean is a budding industry in Arizona, especially at Tucson.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.
 Serpentina..... 65
 Seneca..... 65
 Sarsaparilla, Hondurus..... 49
 Sarsaparilla, Mexican..... 49
 Sassafras, white (Powd 35c)..... 15
 Valerian, English (Powd 30c)..... 25
 Valerian, Vermont (Powd 25c)..... 20

SEEDS.
 Anise, Italian (Powd 20c)..... 15
 Bird, mixed in 5 packages..... 5 @ 6
 Canary, Smyrna..... 4 @ 4 1/2
 Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 20c)..... 15 @ 18
 Cardamon, Allepee..... 1 1/2
 Cardamon, Malabar..... 1 1/2
 Celery..... 20
 Coriander, best English..... 15
 Fennel..... 15
 Flax, clean..... 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
 Flax, pure grd (2 1/2)..... 4 @ 4 1/2
 Foenugreek, powdered..... 7 @ 8
 Hemp, Russian..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
 Mustard, white Black 10c..... 7 1/2
 Quince..... 7 1/2
 Rape, English..... 6 @ 7
 Worm, Levant..... 14

SPONGES.
 Florida sheeps' wool, carriage..... 2 25 @ 2 50
 Nassau do do..... 2 00
 Velvet Extra do do..... 1 10
 Extra Yellow do do..... 85
 Grass do do..... 65
 Hard head, for slate use..... 1 40
 Yellow Reef, do..... 1 40

MISCELLANEOUS.
 Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.25)..... 2 30
 Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. red..... 1 25
 Anodyne Hoffman's..... 50
 Arsenic, Donovan's solution..... 27
 Arsenic, Fowler's solution..... 12
 Annatto 1 lb..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
 Alum, ground (Powd 9c)..... 3 @ 4
 Annatto, prime..... 45
 Antimony, powdered, com..... 4 1/2 @ 5
 Arsenic, white, powdered..... 6 @ 7
 Blue Soluble..... 50
 Bay Rum, imported, best..... 2 75
 Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s..... 2 00
 Balm Gilead Buds..... 40
 Beans, Tonka..... 1 35
 Beans, Vanilla..... 7 00 @ 9 1/2
 Bismuth, sub nitrate..... 2 50
 Blue Pill (Powd 70c)..... 2
 Blue Vitriol..... 6 @ 7
 Borax, refined (Powd 13c)..... 12
 Cantharides, Russian powdered..... 2 25
 Capsicum Pods, African..... 18
 Capsicum Pods, African pow'd..... 18
 Capsicum Pods, Bombay do..... 4 00
 Carmine, No. 40..... 12
 Cassia Buds..... 75
 Calomel, American..... 15
 Chalk, prepared drop..... 5
 Chalk, red fingers..... 3
 Chalk, white lump..... 2
 Chloroform, Squibb's..... 1 60
 Colocynthis apples..... 60
 Chloral hydrate, German crystals..... 1 50
 Chloral do do crystals..... 1 70
 Chloral do Scherlin's do..... 1 90
 Chloral do do crystals..... 1 75
 Chloroform..... 35 @ 40
 Cinchonida, P. & W..... 23 @ 28
 Cinchonida, other brands..... 23 @ 28
 Cloves (Powd 23c)..... 18 @ 20
 Cocaine..... 40
 Cocoa Butter..... 45
 Coppers (by bbl 1c)..... 70
 Corrosive Sublimate..... 70
 Corks, X and XX—40 off list..... @ 40
 Cream Tartar, pure powdered..... @ 15
 Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box..... 24
 Creasote..... 50
 Cudbear, prime..... 30
 Cuttle Fish Bone..... 12
 Dextrine..... 10
 Dover's Powders..... 50
 Dragon's Blood Mass..... 45
 Ergot powdered..... 1 10
 Ergot, Turkish, all No.'s..... 8
 Epsom Salts..... 2 @ 3
 Ergot, fresh..... 50
 Ether, sulphuric, U. S. F..... 14
 Flake white..... 25
 Grains Paradise..... 20
 Gelatine, Cooper's..... 95
 Gelatine, French..... 45 @ 70
 Glassware, Flint, 70 off by box 60 off
 Glassware, green, 60 and 10 dis..... 12 @ 17
 Glue, ca anet..... 16 @ 28
 Glue, white..... 16 @ 28
 Glycerine, pure..... 25 @ 40
 Hops 1/2 and 1/4..... 25 @ 40
 Iodoform..... 85 @ 100
 Indigo..... 35 @ 40
 Insect Powder, best, 1 lb tin..... 1 00
 Iodine, resublimed..... 1 50
 Isinglass, American..... 10 @ 15
 Japanica..... 10 @ 15
 London Purple..... 10 @ 15
 Lime, acetate..... 15
 Lime, chloride, (5 1/2 10c & 1/4 10c)..... 1 00
 Lupuline..... 45
 Lycopodium..... 12 1/2 @ 13
 Madder, best, Dutch..... 12 1/2 @ 13
 Manna, S. F..... 60
 Mercury..... 3 00 @ 35
 Morphia, sulph., P. & W..... 3 00 @ 35
 Musk, Canton, P. & Co.'s..... 10
 Moss, Ireland..... 10
 Moss, Irish..... 12
 Mustard, English..... 30
 Mustard, grocer's, 10 lb cans..... 20
 Nutgalls..... 23
 Nutmegs, No. 1..... 60
 Nux Vomica..... 10
 Ointment, Mercurial, 1/4..... 17 @ 25
 Paris Green..... 17 @ 25
 Pepper, Black Berry..... 2 50
 Pepsin..... 2 50
 Pitch, True Burgundy..... 6 @ 7
 Quassia..... 77 @ 82
 Quinine, Sulph., P. & W..... 77 @ 82
 Red Precipitate..... 1 60
 Sassafras, white..... 1 25
 Strychnia, cryst..... 77 @ 80
 Silver Nitrate, cryst..... 77 @ 80
 Sal Gaudier..... 2 @ 3
 Sal Nitre, large cryst..... 9
 Sal Nitre, medium cryst..... 9
 Sal Rochelle..... 2 @ 2 1/2
 Sal Soda..... 2 15
 Salicin..... 6 50
 Santonin..... 4
 Snuffs, Macaboy or Scotch..... 4
 Soda Ash (by bbl 3c)..... 4 1/2 @ 5
 Soda, Bi-Carbonate, DeLand's..... 14
 Soap, White Castile..... 17
 Soap, Mottled do..... 9
 Soap, do do..... 11
 Soap, Mazingi..... 14
 Spirits Nitre, 3 F..... 23 @ 25
 Spirits Nitre, 4 F..... 30 @ 35
 Sugar Milk powdered..... 3 1/2 @ 4
 Sulphur, flour..... 3 1/2 @ 4
 Sulphur, roll..... 30 @ 3 1/2
 Tartar Emetic..... 2 70
 Tar, N. C. Pine, gal cans 1/2 doz..... 1 40
 Tar, do pints in tin..... 85
 Turpentine, Venice..... 55
 Wax, F. White, 8 lb..... 7 @ 8
 Zinc, Sulphate..... 7 @ 8

PAINTS.
 Bbl..... Lb
 Red Venetian..... 26 3/4
 Ochre, yellow Marseilles..... 14
 Ochre, yellow Bermuda..... 14
 Ochre, yellow..... 14
 Putty, commercial..... 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
 Putty, strictly pure..... 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
 Vermilion, prime..... 60 @ 65
 Vermilion, English..... 60 @ 65
 Green, Peninsular..... 16 @ 17
 Lead, red strictly pure..... 5 1/2
 Lead, white, strictly pure..... 5 1/2
 Whiting, white Spanish..... 6 @ 7
 Whiting, Gliders..... 6 @ 7
 White, Paris American..... 1 10
 Whiting, Paris English..... 1 10
 Zinc Oxide Prepared..... 1 20 @ 1 25
 Swiss Villa Prepared Paints..... 1 00 @ 1 20

ACIDS.
 Acetic, No. 8..... 9 @ 10
 Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040)..... 30 @ 35
 Carbolic..... 38 @ 40
 Citric..... 40 @ 45
 Muratic 18 deg..... 3 @ 5
 Nitric 36 deg..... 11 @ 12
 Oxalic..... 14 @ 15
 Sulphuric 66 deg..... 3 @ 4
 Tartaric powdered..... 52 @ 55
 Benzoic, English..... 12 @ 15
 Benzoic, German..... 12 @ 15
 Tannic..... 12 @ 15

AMMONIA.
 Carbonate..... 15 @ 18
 Muratic (Powd 22c)..... 14
 Aqua 16 deg or 3f..... 5 @ 6
 Aqua 18 deg or 4f..... 6 @ 7

BALSAMS.
 Copaiba..... 45 @ 50
 Fir..... 2 00
 Peru..... 50
 Tolu..... 45

BARKS.
 Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c)..... 11
 Cinchona, yellow..... 18
 Elm, select..... 14
 Elm, ground, pure..... 13
 Elm, powdered, pure..... 15
 Sassafras, of root..... 10
 Wild Cherry, select..... 12
 Bayberry powdered..... 18
 Sassafras powdered..... 30
 Soap ground..... 12

BERRIES.
 Cubeb prime (Powd 80c)..... 6 @ 7
 Juniper..... 6 @ 7
 Prickly Ash..... 50 @ 60

EXTRACTS.
 Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c)..... 37 1/2
 Licorice, powdered, pure..... 9
 Logwood, bbl (12 and 15 lb boxes)..... 12
 Logwood, 1/2 lb do..... 13
 Logwood, 1/4 lb do..... 13
 Logwood, ass'd do..... 14
 Fluid Extracts—25 per cent off list.

FLOWERS.
 Arnica..... 10 @ 11
 Chamomile, Roman..... 25
 Chamomile, German..... 25
 Gums..... 60 @ 75

HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.
 Horhound..... 25
 Lobelia..... 25
 Peppermint..... 40
 Spearmint..... 24
 Sweet Majoram..... 35
 Tansy..... 35
 Wormwood..... 25

IRON.
 Citrate and Quinine..... 6 40
 Solution med., for fevers..... 7
 Citrate..... 80
 Phosphate..... 65

LEAVES.
 Buchu, short (Powd 25c)..... 13 @ 14
 Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 1/4 12c)..... 18 @ 20
 Senna, Alex. sifted and garbled..... 22
 Senna, powdered..... 22
 Senna tinnivell..... 10
 Uva Ursi..... 35
 Foxglove..... 35
 Henbane..... 35
 Rose, red..... 2 35

LIQUORS.
 W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky 2 00 @ 2 25
 Druggists' Favorite Rye..... 1 75 @ 1 80
 Whisky, other brands..... 1 35 @ 1 50
 Gin of Tom..... 2 00 @ 2 30
 Gin, Holland..... 2 00 @ 2 30
 Brandy..... 1 50 @ 1 60
 Catawba Wines..... 1 35 @ 1 50
 Port Wines..... 1 35 @ 1 50

MAGNESIA.
 Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz..... 22
 Carbonate, Jennings, 2 oz..... 37
 Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution..... 2 25
 Calcined..... 65

OILS.
 Almond, sweet..... 45 @ 50
 Anise, rectified..... 1 45
 Bay..... 1 80
 Bergamont..... 18 @ 19 1/2
 Castor..... 2 00
 Cajuput..... 75
 Cassia..... 1 00
 Cedar, commercial (P. 150)..... 75
 Citronella..... 1 20
 Cloves..... 1 10
 Cod Liver, filtered..... 1 30
 Cod Liver, best..... 1 30
 Cinnamon, H. P. & Co. 18..... 6 00
 Cubes, P. & W..... 7 00
 Erigeron..... 1 60
 Fireweed..... 75
 Geranium..... 35
 Spirits Nitre, 4 F..... 30
 Juniper wood..... 2 00
 Juniper berries..... 2 00
 Lavender flowers, French..... 2 00
 Lavender garden do..... 2 00
 Lavender spike do..... 1 40
 Lemon, new crop..... 1 50
 Lemon, Sanderson's..... 1 50
 Lemons..... 61 @ 10
 Olive, Malaga..... 2 75
 Olive, "Sublime Italian"..... 1 25
 Origanum, red flowers, French..... 50
 Origanum, No. 1..... 1 75
 Pennyroyal..... 4 30
 Peppermint, white..... 8 50
 Rose..... 65
 Rosemary, French (Flows \$1 50)..... 65 @ 67
 Sassafras..... 1 00
 Sandal Wood, German..... 4 50
 Sandal Wood, W. I..... 7 00
 Spearmint..... 67 @ 70
 Tansy..... 4 50 @ 5 00
 Tar (by gal 50c)..... 10 @ 12
 Wintergreen..... 2 10
 Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00)..... 3 50
 Wormwood..... 2 00

POTASSIUM.
 Bicromate..... 14
 Chloride, cryst. and gran. bulk..... 40
 Chloride, cryst. (Powd 25c)..... 19
 Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk..... 3 00
 Prussiate yellow..... 28

ROOTS.
 Alkanet..... 20
 Althea, cut..... 25
 Arrow, St. Vincent's..... 17
 Broom, Taylor's, in 1/2 & 1/4..... 35
 Blood (Powd 18c)..... 12
 Calamus, peeled..... 20
 Calamus, German white, peeled..... 35
 Elecampane, powdered..... 10
 Gentian (Powd 15c)..... 11 @ 12
 Ginger, Jamaica bleached..... 17
 Golden Seal (Powd 80c)..... 25
 Licorice, white, powdered..... 25
 Ipecac, Rio, powdered..... 1 10
 Jalap, powdered..... 30
 Licorice, select (Powd 15)..... 18
 Licorice, extra select..... 15
 Pinot true..... 35
 Rhei, from select to choice..... 1 00 @ 1 50
 Rhei, powdered E. I..... 1 10 @ 1 20
 Rhei, choice cut cubes..... 2 25
 Rhei, choice cut fingers..... 2 25

HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO.,
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Druggists!
 42 and 44 Ottawa Street and 89, 91, 93 and 95 Louis Street.
 IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
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 Our stock in this department of our business is conceded to be one of the largest, best-assorted and diversified to be found in the Northwest. We are heavy importers of many articles ourselves and can offer Fine Solid Back Hair Brushes, French and English Tooth and Nail Brushes at attractive prices.
 We desire particular attention of those about purchasing outfits for new stores to the fact of our UNSURPASSED FACILITIES for meeting the wants of this class of buyers WITHOUT DELAY and in the most approved and acceptable manner known to the drug trade. Our special efforts in this direction have received from hundreds of our customers the most satisfying recommendations.

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 We give our special and personal attention to the selection of choice goods for the DRUG TRADE ONLY, and trust we merit the high praise accorded us for so satisfactorily supplying the wants of our customers with PURE GOODS in this department. We CONTROL and are the ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated

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We are also owners of the

Druggists' Favorite Rye,
 Which continues to have so many favorites among druggists who have sold these goods for a very long time. Buy our

Gins, Brandies & Fine Wines.
 We call your attention to the adjoining list of market quotations which we aim to make as complete and perfect as possible. For special quantities and for quotations on such articles as do not appear on the list, such as PATENT MEDICINES, etc., we invite your correspondence.
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HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO.

The Michigan Tradesman.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1885.

HE HAD FITS.

A Practical Joke Played on a Drummer in Texas.

Two New York drummers, says the New York Mail, traveled through Texas last summer. When they left the railroads they hired a team and leisurely went from one town to another. One of the drummers discovered that his companion immediately upon retiring at night would invariably grit his teeth together, not unlike the bad man from Bitter Creek who was itching for a fight. Some affection of the muscles of the jaw caused them to contract and rub his molars together. Both men were full of pranks, and generally kept the landlord where they stopped in a state of nervous excitement at the antics and practical jokes they played upon each other. One day they separated, and the drummer who did not grit his teeth at night went a day ahead of the other. The hotels he put up at were always notified to have a nice room ready for the drummer who would be there the next day. After a week of traveling apart the head drummer thought it was monotonous. He told the next landlord that he had a friend coming on a day behind. He said that his friend was a fine, clever fellow, but required watching a little at night. It was best to have some one sleep in the same room with him, as he was subject to fits which assumed the nature of *mania a potu*. These fits were always preceded by his gritting his teeth together. The only way to prevent harm was to seize him and pour a half dozen buckets of water over him. The landlord promised he should be watched. The unsuspecting drummer arrived and was warmly welcomed by the proprietor of the hotel. That evening two cowboys in spurs and buckskin rode up. They were put in the same room with the drummer and informed of his malady.

"If he should grit his teeth," said the landlord, "just rush over to his bed seize him, hold him there, and yell for me. I will come with water."

"This is a night for fun," the cowboys said. They kept on their spurs and clothing, and lay down quietly on top of their bed. They waited for the drummer to come in and go to sleep. His bed was some ten feet from theirs. He came up finally and saw the two cowboys sleeping side by side.

"What barbarians," he said, "to sleep with their clothes and boots on."

Quietly pulling off his outer clothes, and putting on a long silk gown, the elegant drummer retired to rest. He sighed once or twice and muttered something about failing to sell a bill. His teeth gritted together. The sharp ears of the cowboys heard it. Both sprang up and leaped like panthers to the bed of the drummer. They seized him and yelled. The drummer thought he was being robbed and fought and yelled at the same time. His desperate struggles resulted in his being held down by the weight of the cowboys who kept astride of his body. The landlord rushed in with a bucket of cold water and dashed it over the head and shoulders of the prostrate man. The servants came in with several more buckets, which were poured over the howling drummer.

"Are you well?" asked the landlord, kindly.

"No!" roared the drummer.

"Do you think you will have another fit?"

"Fit!" screamed he, "who said I had fits?"

"Why, your friend who has gone ahead said when you gritted your teeth you were going to have a terrible fit."

The cowboys were drenched with water, but they enjoyed it. The drummer got up and chartered the nearest saloon. Before the moon was down he saw the landlord and the cowboys lying on the floor, and ordering his vehicle, he put out posthaste to overtake and murder his friend.

The Donkey that Wouldn't Bray.

From the Philadelphia Call.

Once upon a time, a donkey fell into a deep hole, and, after nearly starving, caught sight of a passing fox, and implored the stranger to help him out.

"I am too small to aid you," said the fox, "but I will give you some good advice. Only a few rods away is a big elephant. Call him and he will get you out in a jiffy."

After the fox had gone, the donkey thus reasoned to himself: I am very weak from want of nourishment. Every move I make is just so much additional loss of strength. If I raise my voice to call the elephant, I shall be weaker yet. No, I will not waste my substance in that way. It is the duty of the elephant to come without calling.

So the donkey settled himself back, and eventually starved to death.

Long afterward, the fox, on passing the hole, saw within it a whitening skeleton, and remarked, "If it be true that the souls of animals are transmigrated into men, that donkey will become one of those merchants who can never afford to advertise."

German mills supply nearly all the London dailies with print paper.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androsoggin, 8-4, 25	Pepperell, 10-4, 25
Androsoggin, 8-4, 21	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 10 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24
CHECKS.	
Caledonia, XX, oz., 11	Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz., 10	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Economy, oz., 10	Prodigy, oz., 11
Park Mills, No. 50, 10	Prodigy, oz., 12
Park Mills, No. 60, 11	Prodigy, oz., 13
Park Mills, No. 70, 12	Prodigy, oz., 14
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	Prodigy, oz., 15
OSNABURG.	
Alabama brown, 7	Alabama plaid, 7
Jewell brown, 9 1/2	Augusta plaid, 9 1/2
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2	Toledo plaid, 10 1/2
Lewis 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, 36, 8 1/2	Greene, G, 4-4, 5 1/2
Art cambrics, 36, 11 1/2	Hill, 4-4, 7 1/2
Androsoggin, 4-4, 8 1/2	Hill, 7-8, 10 1/2
Androsoggin, 5-4, 12 1/2	Hope, 4-4, 6 1/2
Ballou, 4-4, 6 1/2	King Phillip cambric, 4-4, 11 1/2
Boott, 4-4, 6 1/2	Linsdale, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, 5-4, 6 1/2	Linsdale, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, AGC, 4-4, 9 1/2	Linsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, R, 3-4, 5 1/2	Langdon, GB, 4-4, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 4-4, 7	Langdon, 4-4, 14
Chapman, X, 4-4, 6	Masonville, 4-4, 9 1/2
Conway, 4-4, 7	Maxwell, 4-4, 9 1/2
Cabot, 4-4, 6 1/2	New York Mill, 4-4, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 6 1/2	New Jersey, 4-4, 7
Canoe, 3-4, 4	Pocahontas, 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
Davol, 4-4, 9 1/2	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 4-4, 9 1/2	Victoria, AA, 4-4, 9 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2	Woodbury, 4-4, 5 1/2
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4, 11	Whitinsville, 4-4, 7 1/2
Gold Medal, 4-4, 6 1/2	Whitinsville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 6	Williams, 4-4, 10 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	Williams, 36, 10 1/2
SILKES.	
Crown, 15	Masonville TS, 8
No. 10, 12 1/2	Masonville S, 10 1/2
Coin, 10	Lonsdale, 9 1/2
Anchor, 15	Lonsdale A, 16
Centennial, 8	Nictory O, 10
Blackburn, 8	Victory D, 10
Davol, 14	Victory J, 10
London, 12 1/2	Victory K, 12 1/2
Paconia, 12	Phoenix A, 19 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phoenix B, 10 1/2
Social Imperial, 16	Phoenix XX, 5
PRINTS.	
Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 6	Gloucester mourn, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hartel fancy, 6
Allen's pink, 6	Merrimac D, 6
Allen's purple, 6	Manchester, 6
American, fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental fancy, 6
Arnold fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlin solid, 5 1/2	Pacific robes, 6
Cochecho fancy, 6	Richmond, 6
Cochecho robes, 6 1/2	Steel River, 5 1/2
Conestoga fancy, 6	Simpson's, 6
Eddystone, 6	Washington fancy, 6 1/2
Eagle fancy, 5 1/2	Washington blues, 7 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, 6 1/2	Indian Orchard, 36, 7 1/2
Boston F, 4-4, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 7-4, 10 1/2
Continental C, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lyman B, 40-in, 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass. BB, 4-4, 8 1/2
Conestoga W, 4-4, 6 1/2	Nashua E, 40-in, 8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8, 5 1/2	Nashua R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in, 6	Nashua O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight X, 5-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 4-4, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8, 5 1/2	Pepperell E, 30-in, 6 1/2
Dwight Z, 4-4, 6 1/2	Pepperell R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight Star, 4-4, 7	Pepperell O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Ewight Star, 40-in, 9	Pepperell N, 3-4, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 36, 5	Pocahontas 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 1-4 1/2	
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag, 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl, 7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian, 10 1/2	Bookfold, 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Berkshire, dress styles, 12 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	Slaterville, dress styles, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, f y, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, royal styles, 8	White Mfg Co, 7 1/2
Gloucester, new standard, 7 1/2	Earlston, 8
Plunket, 7 1/2	Gordon, 7 1/2
Lancaster, dress, 7 1/2	Greylock, dress, 12 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	
WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Androsoggin, 7-4, 21	Pepperell, 10-4, 27 1/2
Androsoggin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 11-4, 29 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 20	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 25	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 1/2	Lawrence LL, 4-4, 5 1/2
Atlantic D, 4-4, 6 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Atlantic M, 4-4, 5 1/2	Pequot A, 4-4, 5 1/2
Bradford, 36, 7 1/2	Pequot A, 4-4, 5 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
Boott BB, 4-4, 7 1/2	Utica, 4-4, 7 1/2
Indian Head, 4-4, 7	Wachusett, 4-4, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in, 6 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 4-4, 13	Falls, XXX, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, BBC, 36, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Falls, awning, 19
Amoskeag, E, 10	Hamilton, BT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2	Hamilton, D, 9 1/2
Premium A, 4-4, 17	Hamilton fancy, 10
Premium B, 16	Methuen AA, 13 1/2
Extra 4-4, 16	Methuen ASA, 13 1/2
Extra 8-4, 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
RC 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 7-8, 24
BP 7-8, 16	Omega SE, 4-4, 27
AF 4-4, 19	Omega M, 7-8, 22
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Omega M, 4-4, 22
Cordis ACA, 32, 15	Shetucket S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 2, 14	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 3, 13	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge fancy, 7
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	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 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 1/2
Berlin, 7 1/2	Rose, 8 1/2
Garner, 7 1/2	
SPOOL COTTON.	
Brooks, 50	Eagle and Phoenix
Clark's O. W. F., 55	Mills ball sewing, 30
J. & P. Coats, 55	Grech & Daniels, 25
Willmantie 6 cord, 55	Merricks, 40
Willmantie 3 cord, 40	Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sew, 30	Hall & Manning, 25
ing thread, 30	Holyoke, 25
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory, 7 1/2	Kearsage, 8 1/2
Androsoggin sat., 8 1/2	Naumkeag satteen, 8 1/2
Canoe River, 6	Pepperell bleached, 8 1/2
Larendon, 6 1/2	Pepperell sat., 8 1/2
Hallowell Imp., 6 1/2	Rockport, 7
Ind. Orch. Imp., 7 1/2	Lawrence sat., 8 1/2
Laconia, 7 1/2	Conogosat, 7
COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.	
A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows:	
Ohio White Lime, per bbl., 1 00	
Louisville Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Akron Cement per bbl., 1 30	
Buffalo Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Car lots, 1 05/21 10	
Plastering hair, per bu., 25/60 30	
Stucco, per bbl., 1 75	
Land plaster, per ton., 3 50	
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 00/66 25	
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots, \$6 25/66 50	
Cannel, car lots, \$6 00 00	
Ohio Lump, car lots, 3 10/63 25	
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots, 4 00/65 00	
Portland Cement, 3 50/64 00	

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AGENTS FOR THE

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

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

14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.

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 Overalls 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.

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.

The Old Reliable

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is for Sale by all Grand Rapids Jobbers.

SAMPLES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CIGAR BOXES.

How They are Made—Fascination of a Label.

A wreath of gorgeous flowers a pool of highly colored water in which float more flowers, a woman devoid of nearly all artificial ornament, and exhibiting only those charms which nature bestows, a few more flowers and the artisan has a plan for lining the cover of a cigar box. The cover is thrown back, the box placed in a showcase and many customers purchase the weed contained as much through admiration of the display of femininity on the lining as for any other reason. Young men and old men look intensely at this box. If they are caught lingering over the exhibition they look confused or make some remark intended as an excuse, evidently unconscious of the fact that their excuses are transparent to those who witness their actions and have probably been there themselves.

But there are cigar boxes which are decorated in such a way that no person may be afraid to view them. Flowers are often used, sans the oft-seen expanse of undressed woman. The American flag, state seals, initials and photographs of eminent men are called into requisition. It has become quite common, also, to see the pliz of some cigar maker or dealer glaring out over the rows of Havanas or cabbage leaves in a box.

Whence come the multitude of cigar boxes used in Grand Rapids? Some are brought here from other cities made to order for local manufacturers; many are brought because they contain cigars bought in other places. The most of the boxes used by Grand Rapids cigar makers are manufactured right here. To this end there are two factories. A visit was made this week to one of them by a reporter, who found a man below medium size, brown bearded, and dark-haired, bending over several bundles of long, thin sheets of wood with a rule in one hand and a pencil in the other.

"The material of which we make our boxes?" he answered pleasantly. "H'm; we use cedar, imitation, sycamore and veneered. The first is the most expensive. It is of two kinds, Cuban and Mexican or Spanish, but there is very little of the former kind used in this country at the present day. It is an imported wood cut in the mountains of Mexico and floated down the gulf. Imitation is whitewood grained to resemble cedar. It is second in expense. Sycamore is the cheapest. A little dearer is the veneered wood. Here is some of it," he said, taking up one of the wooden sheets, and showing that on one side and around the edges it was plain whitewood, while on the other side it was unmistakably cedar.

"This is prepared in the following manner: A long piece of cedar is thoroughly steamed; a long, broad sheet from the 100th to the 160th part of an inch thick, is shaved from it and cemented to a whitewood board. When dry, this is sand-papered, and when made into cigar boxes but few manufacturers of cigars can distinguish them from real cedar without making a close examination. The only places I know of where veneer is made are Cincinnati and New York. The sycamore used by local factories is cut principally in this and neighbor States and prepared here. The other materials are obtained chiefly in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New Orleans.

A young man was nailing together parts of boxes in an adjoining room. He used a machine which worked with a treadle, fed the nails and drove them in. The process was very rapid. Further on some girls were pasting linings, labels and edgings on finished boxes.

"We complete our product right here," went on the gentleman. "Some of the labels you see are private, others stock labels. We always use paper for linings. Some time ago tinfoil was the material, but I think that it has yielded to paper. For golden and silver weddings we make linings with gold or silver paper and tie the boxes with ribbon to match, but we do not frequently have any demand for that sort of thing. Although there are some labels printed on paper and pasted on the cover, the majority of them are printed on the wood itself. We use this printing press for that purpose. Formerly the custom of branding labels and names on boxes with a brass brand was in vogue, but this process has been abandoned for the printing press. Boxes are mostly made to order. I may say that this is universal, for very few factories keep them in stock."

There is no danger of cigar boxes becoming a drug in the market. Every one bears this warning: "Every person is cautioned not to use this box for cigars again * * * under the penalties provided by law in such cases."

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

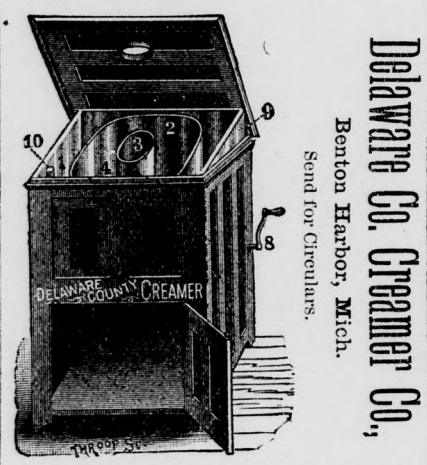
BANKRUPTCY—DEBT—DISCHARGE.
Where a bankrupt debtor orally promises to pay a creditor's debt in full if the creditor will sign an assent to his discharge and enable him to obtain it, and the debtor, after having thus obtained his discharge, in execution of his oral promise gives a written promise to pay the debt, the written promise is tainted with the original fraud and cannot be enforced, according to the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

RAILROAD—CONNECTING LINES—LIABILITY.

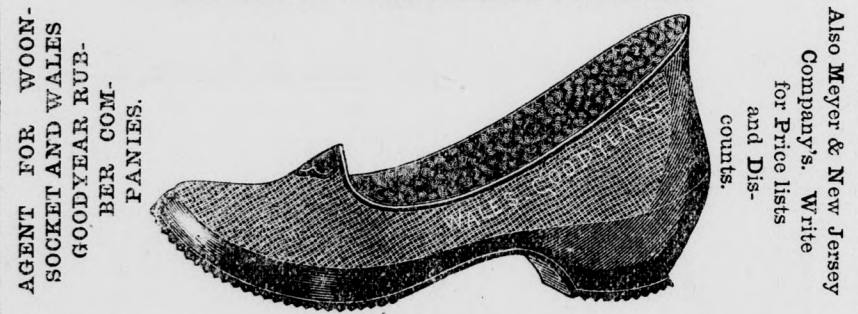
The case of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Connell, decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, was one in which it appeared that a passenger bought of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, at Omaha, a coupon ticket from that place to the city of New York, calling for passage over the road of that company to St. Louis, and from thence to New York over the Ohio & Mississippi, the Marietta & Cincinnati, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania Railroad lines. The ticket had printed on its face: "In selling this ticket for passage over other roads this company acts only as agent for them, and assumes no responsibility beyond its own line," and the coupon over the Pennsylvania Railroad declared, "Issued by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, on account of Pennsylvania Railroad," which the company owning the latter road refused to accept, and on refusal to pay the regular fare demanded, ejected the passenger. The court held in this suit, which was brought by the passenger against the latter company, that the first-named company contracted with the passenger only as agent of the defendant company.

PETER DORAN,

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



G. R. MAYHEW,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

At Manufacturers' Prices.

HOUSE & STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

68 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

Nelson Bros. & Co.

E. FALLAS,

Wholesale & Commission—Butter & Eggs a Specialty.

No. 1 Egg Crates for Sale, Stevens' No. 1 patent fillers used. 50 cents each.
97 and 99 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan

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.

CHANCE FOR INVESTORS.

Any Grand Rapids parties having money to invest and being willing to content themselves with 10 per cent. semiannual interest, would benefit themselves by calling on O. H. Richmond, at 141 South Division street. Mr. Richmond has secured, through a personal friend, a few thousand dollars of first-class, first-mortgage bonds, which can be obtained at 2 per cent. premium and accrued interest. The next coupons are due July 1. The security is the very best and the bonds will be at a large premium within a year. The investment is guaranteed by Gurley Bros., of Denver, Col., whose commercial standing can be found by referring to any Denver bank, or to R. G. Dun & Co.'s Agency.

Putnam & Brooks,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

PURE CANDY!

AND DEALERS IN

Oranges, Lemons,

Bananas, Figs, Dates,

NUTS,

ETC.

West Michigan Oil Company,

(SUCCESSORS TO STANDARD OIL CO.)

63 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Jno. C. Bonnell, Pres. J. H. Bonnell, Sec'y.

Illuminating and Lubricating

OILS,

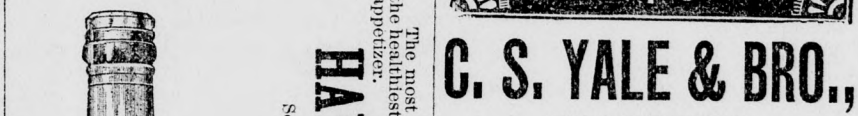
Naphtha and Gasoline, Greases, Etc.

WE QUOTE

Capitol Cylinder	- .75	Paraffine, 250	- 15
Model "	- .60	Summer, West Va	- 8
Shield "	- .50	250 to 300 "	- 9
Eldorado Engine	- .35	150 C. T.	- 11
Backus Fine "	- .30	Zero	- 12
Peerless Machinery	- .30	630 Deo. Naptha	- 8
Challenge "	- .25	740 " Gasoline	- 9
Black Diamond	- .30	870 Gasoline	- 16

D'OLIVEIRA'S

Parisian Sauce



C. S. YALE & BRO.,

—Manufacturers of—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,

BLUINGS, ETC.,

40 and 42 South Division, St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

YALE

BAKING POWDER

YALE

BAKING POWDER

YALE

BAKING POWDER

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.
Way Freight..... 6:50 a.m.

ARRIVE.
*Pacific Express..... 6:00 a.m.
*Mail..... 3:50 p.m.
*Grand Rapids Express..... 10:50 p.m.
Way Freight..... 5:15 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday. *By day except Sunday.
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 Express Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30 a. m., and Boston 3:05 p. m. next day.

A train leaves Detroit at 4 p. m. daily except Sunday with drawing room car attached, arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:50 p. m.

J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.

Chicago & West Michigan.

Leaves. Arrives.
*Mail..... 9:15 a.m. 4:25 p.m.
*Day Express..... 12:35 p.m. 10:45 p.m.
*Night Express..... 8:35 p.m. 4:45 a.m.
*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Through parlor car in Chicago and Chicago on 12:25 p. m., and through coach on 9:15 a. m. and 9:35 p. m. trains.

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

Leaves. Arrives.
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. MULLIKEN, General Manager.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

(KALAMAZOO DIVISION.)
Express..... Arrive. Leave.
Express..... 6:15 a.m. 6:25 a.m.
Mail..... 9:50 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 7:30 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, 609 Moore street and depot.

J. W. McKENNEY, Gen'l Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST. Arrives. Leaves.
*Steamboat Express..... 6:15 a.m. 6:25 a.m.
*Through Mail..... 10:10 a.m. 10:20 a.m.
*Evening Express..... 3:20 p.m. 3:35 p.m.
*Limited Express..... 6:27 p.m. 6:30 p.m.
*Mixed, with coach..... 10:30 a.m.

GOING WEST.
*Morning Express..... 1:05 p.m. 1:10 p.m.
*Through Mail..... 5:10 p.m. 5:15 p.m.
*Steamboat Express..... 10:40 p.m. 10:45 p.m.
*Mixed..... 7:10 a.m.

*Night Express..... 5:10 a.m. 5:20 a.m.
*Daily. Sundays excepted. *Daily.
Passengers taking the 6:25 a. m. Express make close connection 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 10:45 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. PORTER, City Pass. Agent.
Geo. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

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

GOING SOUTH. Arrives. Leaves.
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex. 3:50 p.m. 7:15 a.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 Potoskey 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.

Trains connect with G. R. & I. trains for St. Ignace, Marquette and Lake Superior Points, leaving Grand Rapids at 10:25 a. m. and 11:00 p. m., arriving at Marquette at 3:20 p. m. Returning leave Marquette at 2:20 p. m. arriving at Grand Rapids at 12:35 a. m. and 3:50 p. m. Connection made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron, Gold and Silver and Copper Districts.

F. MILLIGAN,
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Marquette, Mich.

Goodrich Steamers.

Leave Grand Haven Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings, connecting with train on D. G. H. & M. Ry. Returning leave Chicago Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7 o'clock, arriving at Grand Haven in time for morning train east.

Grand River Steamer.

The Steamer Barrett leaves her dock for Grand Haven Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning on alternate days.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Michigan Tradesman.



SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

He Assists in the Formation of a New Society.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, June 12, 1885. Mister Editor of Tradesman.

My law case is still pending. We got an adjournment of one week to allow time for defense to procure witnesses and file an affidavit for change of venue.

There is not much other excitement going on at the Corners except the organizing of a new society here which is called the "Universal Regulating Society." The association has a great work to perform and an immense field. The object of it is to get laws passed by our legislators to regulate everybody according to our ideas of what they ought to do. Wimmen, especially, need regulatin, and they have been neglected in that respect too long already, as I told Sister Biglow yesterday, when she came in to get a bottle of morphine, a half pound of tea and some Macaboy snuff. She was going next day to tend a meeting of wimmin which she belongs to, she said, and that they also had a big work to perform.

Said she: "Bro. Snooks, you would hardly believe it, but only last week a high-toned, well-dressed man, which we think was a drummer from Detroit, went into A. T. Quartzes drug store and had some brandy mixed up with some peppermint and lodnum and actually took it right thar. Did you ever see such bare-faced work?"

"No, I am dunned if I ever did, Sister Biglow," says L. "But there is a saloon right there near that drug store. Why didnt the drummer go there for his drink?"

"Oh, that is plain to see. He was one of these high-toned fellers; said he never went into saloons; claimed he had a pain in his stommie, and all that. We found it all out, too, I tell you. We had a spy in there that saw the whole affair."

"It is awful!" says L. "Now, how much better it would be, Sister Biglow, to have a law to make that chap go to a saloon. The beauty of it is, that in such a case he would probably meet some of his friends or acquaintances in thar and have to treat 'em, and then they would treat, so the result would be that instead of this drummer leaving only a little miserable ten cents in town, he would be the means of about two dollars trade. Do you see it?"

"Sartingly, Bro. Snooks, what a head you have got. We have never once looked at it from that standpoint. I must make a note of that and mention it to our Union, as showing the damage to trade by druggists selling liquor."

"Well, is there anything more in my line, Sister Biglow?"

"Oh, yes; I have walked so far this morning, that I have a terrible pain in my side. I guess you may fix me up a dose of valerian and lodnum, Bro. Snooks; and you may put in about an ounce of alkahol, too, just to warm it up—dont put in any kind of intoxicating likers, tho; I never tech them on no account."

I did not tell the good woman that the dose I fixed contained more strength than any two drinks of brandy, to say nothin of fuzil oil enough to kill a cat. For what would be the use of hurting my trade by driving away a good customer?

But I was going to tell you about our society. After we was duly organized, we began to get up our platform and the trouble commenced to begin. You see, Mr. Editor, every one of us wanted to regulate the others, and not to be regulated ourselves.

Sister Hobson made a motion that men shoold be prohibited from smoking and chewing tobacco.

Then Bro. Wilkins moved that a board shoold be appointed by the State to see that wimmin shoold not wear corsets except when ordered by a (male) physician.

Doctor Trotter wanted a plank intrduced as follows:

WHEREAS—In the opinion of a large number of Homopathic physicians and many other people, drugs and medicines are deleterious to the human race; therefore be it Resolved—That the use and sale of all kinds of medicines be prohibited, except sugar pellets and Homopathic attenuations.

Bro. Isaac Goldstein moved that a plank be inserted to prohibit the use of pork and lard.

Bro. Dr. Kobb moved the adoption of a plank to prohibit people from doctoring themselves; or employing anyone except a regular Alopatic doctor.

Bro. Simon Stokes wanted a law to prohibit any one from digging post holes, except he or she was a regular professional post hole digger.

I asked for a law to prevent wimmin from drinking strong tea, to the manifest injury of themselves and the human race.

Miss Sister Spilkins wanted a law to prohibit widows from getting married again, as there was only one man for each woman any how.

There was other resolutions offered, but these are the principal ones. We referred them all to the committy of the hole, which sets at the next meeting, and when the resolutions come up for the action of that august body, you bet the fir will fly.

We believe in liberty and human rights—that is, that folks shall have the liberty to do as we think they ought to do, and the right to think as we do.

I don't suppose you have any such folks and societies in your city, Mr. Editor. No, they exist only in small places. You don't have any wimmin folks in your city that spend their time attending to every one's bizness except their own. No, you do not, I kno, and right thar is where you get left by not living in a nice little place like Cant Hook Corners.

Yours for organization and regulation, SOLIMAN SNOOKS, G. D., J. P. and P. M.

Mr. Bilson Discourses on Certain Abuses. CANT HOOK CORNERS, JUNE 12, 1885. Editor of THE TRADESMAN:

Well, the excitement over my encounter with Snooks has pretty much all died out, and the townfolks who gather in my store evenings have begun talking about other matters. One of the principle subjects of of conversation is the new society lately started here for the regulation of abuses. I supposed that the people of Grand Rapids are considerably annoyed by the Salvation Army and the numerous street peddlers whom your weak-kneed mayor allows to perambulate your thoroughfares, but they are nothing compared to the numerous nuisances which exist in a small town like the Corners. One of the worst features of village life is the gossiping tendency of old women who seem to delight in expanding a mole hill into a mountain, thus keeping the community in a continual uproar. Another evil is the local jealousy which prevents one person from dressing better or living in a better house than another, without exciting comment. One side of the town is jealous of the other side, and so on. I sometimes think that the cities attract all the men and women of brains, and that the small places catch all the inferior order of beings. Perhaps this statement is too inclusive—I should dislike to believe that I belonged to the inferior class, in fact—but the men who build cities and accumulate great fortunes are certainly superior to the average villager.

I see that the traveling men are going to march in the procession on the Fourth at your place. I expect to be in Grand Rapids at that time, and shall enjoy nothing better than seeing the familiar faces of the jolly boys who have visited me with greater or less regularity during the past dozen years. If the committee would allow it, I should like to walk with the boys, carrying a cant hook, indicating the town in which I have the honor to reside.

Yours truly, PHILANDER BILSON.

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