

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1885.

NO. 94.

S.A. WELLING

WHOLESALE

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

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

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

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

24 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.

Proprietors of the

STAR MILLS,

Manufacturers of the following popular 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 attended to.

ALLEN'S ABRIDGED SYSTEM
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 pamphlet form mailed upon receipt of \$2.

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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.

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.

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,

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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.

Many a Good Business Man

OR

Hardworking Traveling Man

IS KEPT BACK BY A

Sickly Wife or Ailing Daughters.

To such men the book on "Woman's Nature" published by the Zoaphora Medicine Co. would be invaluable.

Price only 10c to cover postage.

Address

Zoaphora Medicine Co., Kalamazoo, M

G. ROYS & CO.,

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WHIPS

—AND—

LASHES

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

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Proprietors of

VOIGT MILLING CO.,

Manufacturers of the Following Popular Brands of Flour:

"CRESCENT,"

"WHITE ROSE,"

"MORNING GLORY,"

"ROYAL PATENT," and

"ALL WHEAT," Flour.

THE MERRY MERCHANT.

He Deals with a Class of Customers all Grocers Have and Creates a Sensation. Written Expressly for THE TRADESMAN.

The corner grocer folded up the newspaper which he had been reading, carefully secreted it behind a pile of fine cut and went out on the porch to smoke.

"I don't care so very much about the paper," he explained to a customer who had watched the action with enquiring eyes, "but I don't want any first-class commercial sensations to take place in this house to-day. I can stand it to have a man come here every week and ask for the paper and sit around in the way reading it until the ants get about ready to carry him out through the key hole, but when he gets to carrying it home to send to his wife's cousin in Indiana I object. He'll be in here pretty soon after it, and no one will know where it is. Then he'll nose around until he finds it, and I'll move the previous question. Perhaps he'll find out that a man in the grocery business has a proprietary interest in the things in his own store, and perhaps he won't."

The grocer looked as though he meant to have it out with some one with hard gloves to the finish, and the customer involuntarily began to measure the distance to the woods with his eye.

"Perhaps you think I'm exaggerating the inclinations of an otherwise civilized world to steal from corner grocers?" said the merchant. "You just loaf around here a few minutes and you'll see. A man who wouldn't steal a two cent stamp from the United States government would rob a grocer of a mark down sign on a mackerel barrel if he got a chance. And the children—"

The merchant got up to sell a postal card to a ragged urchin who looked as though he ought to be arrested for stealing real estate in the absence of proof that the supply of dirt that covered his clothes had been procured on his father's premises, and the customer went inside and sat down.

The boy paid for the postal card, ripped a bag from the rack to put it in, and leaned against the counter in the immediate vicinity of a basket of oranges, while the merchant went to wait on a woman who wanted half a cake of yeast.

"You want a stick of candy for the baby, do you?" the customer heard the merchant say in a moment. "Of course. I always give away candy with half cakes of yeast. It helps trade, and keeps the baby element solid."

If you'll pay for that bunch of raisins you're eating I'll give you two sticks. Perhaps that's your boy hanging over that basket of oranges? Yes, I thought so. He's got a ten cent orange in each pocket and he's figuring on getting away with the basket. He's the hopeful that bought a box of matches here last week and forgot to lay down a jack knife that he borrowed to cut the stamp with. If you'll tie him to the tail of the cow that ate up my green corn yesterday and drive her off and lose her in the woods I'll give you a house and lot free."

The merchant reached for the urchin with a carriage whip which looked as though it had already seen several similar campaigns, but only got it near enough the marauder to knock over a can of Columbia river salmon sitting on the counter at his elbow. The boy reached the street just in advance of a peachblow potato, and the woman would have been a close second only for the fact that she stepped on the rolling can of salmon and sat down to rest in a crate of blackberries.

"That's right!" yelled the merchant, "make yourself at home. Bring on your barefooted girls from the South of France and do this wine making business up in style. Call on the undersigned for bottles to put your extra dry in after you get the fruit squeezed dry. If you'll come around when apples are ripe I'll give you a cider contract," and the merchant skipped around in search of a mop to keep the juice from the crushed berries from running into a pile of flour sacks.

"That's nothing," observed the merchant, wiping the perspiration from his brow as he leaned on the mop handle and watched the woman skurrying down the street looking as though she traveled for an instantaneous dye house and was bound to place her samples in the most conspicuous place, "you just stay here an hour or two and things may begin to liven up a little. The girls who buy a cent's worth of gum and beg five cents worth of sugar kisses will be in pretty soon, and the party who pays for one clay pipe and steals a handful of tobacco is due to-day. It's been a little dull here lately, but business is bound to pick up. When that party comes in to borrow the paper I'm going to give him a chair freshly painted with prepared glue, and it will take something more than proof of offensive partisanship to get him out of his position. I've got some figs on top of that box stuffed with sand, the oranges that boy stole are loaded for bear with kerosene oil, and there are several precincts still to hear from."

The merchant went on with his mopping. The customer got out into the street just in time to see a woman whose back skirts looked as though they had been through the

Franco-Prussian war rushing into a drug store to find out what to give a boy who had extracted about half a pint of kerosene from an imported orange, and to hear the grocer, standing in his door with the mop in his hand, earnestly recommending her to come back, and buy a lampwick, and run it down the boy's throat and utilize him for illuminating purposes!

The Coming Motor.
From the Michigan Manufacturer.

Steam power is expensive and wasteful. The gas engine, though a step in advance of the steam engine, falls very far short of being an ideal motor, and its use is necessarily limited. Water power is utilizable only in exceptional cases, and for obvious reasons can never become a universal motor. Wind power, though universal in extent, and ample in quantity for all the uses of civilization, is too unstable and intractable to be made the useful and obedient slave of man. Animal power is inadequate, cumbersome, expensive, and, in short, is open to all the objections mentioned above. The world needs a new motive power.

What is to be the nature of this new power? Whence is it to be derived? These are questions of deep interest, alike to the scientist, the mechanician, the manufacturer, and to thoughtful men in all departments of human activity.

Steam is the only universal motor of practical utility, known to man, at the present stage of progress. All others are of limited application. Hence the inventive energies of the last half century—a period of great mechanical activity and advancement—have been largely concentrated upon the improvement of the steam engine. To such a degree of perfection has this mechanism been brought, that little, apparently, remains to be accomplished, as regards mechanical construction and adaptability. The best steam engines of to-day are marvels of compactness, symmetry and efficiency. They yield in mechanical power a very large percentage of the energy poured into them from the steam boilers—often, it is claimed by competent experimenters, nearly ninety per cent. Some of these marvelous machines, weighing hundreds of tons and doing the work of thousands of horses, move with so little friction, and with such noiselessness, that one might stand in the same room with one of them and scarcely be able to detect its presence except by actual vision. But with all this perfection of mechanism, the use of steam power, as stated at the outset, is expensive and wasteful. The fault lies, not in the steam engine itself, but in the imperfection of the methods by which the latent energy of the coal or other fuel employed, is unlocked and brought to act upon the engine. The function of the engine is simply to translate this energy into mechanical motion, and it performs its duty admirably. It is in nowise concerned in the release or generation of the force which, passing through its valves and cylinders, reappears at its driving pulley as mechanical motion, or power. The measure of its efficiency, then, is determined by the amount of energy which it absorbs in the process of transformation. Since this is found to be very slight, while the fact remains that there is great loss somewhere between the disappearance of the fuel and its reappearance as power, the conclusion is unavoidable, that this loss occurs in the generating apparatus—the furnace and the boilers.

The conditions and degrees of efficiency vary greatly, and quantitative tests are attended with more or less difficulty; but it is pretty well established that, under the most favorable conditions, the steam engine is not able to yield in mechanical power more than twenty-five per cent. of the actual energy locked up in a given quantity of fuel; while more often its efficiency does not exceed fifteen per cent., and in many cases less than ten per cent. is realized.

Where does this vast surplus of energy go? How can it be arrested and transformed into useful work? To answer the first of these questions is not difficult. A large proportion of the waste passes up the smoke-flue, in the form of heat and volatile substances released by combustion. Other sources of loss are radiation and condensation, and in the more imperfect engines, leakage and friction. To some extent these latter wastes belong in the category of avoidable losses. But inventive skill and scientific research have thus far failed to remedy the waste of the belching smoke-stack. Before this problem mechanics is confessedly helpless, and science is without effective resources.

Prior to the demonstration of the correlation of forces, the enormous losses of energy in the use of steam as a motor were not suspected. But since the establishment of the intimate kinship of all forms of energy: since heat has been shown to be only an incident or phenomenon of matter in motion; since all motion has been proved to be convertible into a heat equivalent; and since the precise motor value of an ounce of coal has been determined, the wide gulf which separates theoretical values from practical attainment, has forced itself upon the attention of the scientific economist. But progress in this field has been slow; and to-day the world is wasting nearly ninety per cent. of

its fuel, in order to utilize a beggarly ten per cent. of its value.

It is only natural that, confronted by apparently impassable barriers in one direction, men of resources should press forward in other directions, seeking avenues of progress. Hence, some of the best thinkers are searching the arcana of nature for a new motor, which shall be free from the ruinous wastefulness that seems to be inseparable from the use of steam. Many believe that in electricity will be found this new power, and are bringing much experiment and research to bear upon the subject. Thus far, it must be confessed, little real advancement has been made in this direction. But the field is practically illimitable. The world has only touched upon the borders of the vast plains of electrical knowledge. Any explorer may at any moment stumble upon a new fact which will revolutionize the civilization of this century.

The electric engine, like the steam engine, has been brought to a high state of perfection. The former has in its favor, greater simplicity of construction, fewer running parts, and consequently less friction and liability to derangement. An electrical engine of the best form returns, in mechanical power, a very large proportion of the energy given to it in the form of electricity. Although its efficiency in this regard is somewhat below that of the steam engine, there are good reasons for believing that it will eventually equal, if it does not excel, the latter. The electric engine is of comparatively recent origin, and in its various types it may be said to be yet in the experimental state. When as much thought and labor as have been devoted to the steam engine shall have been bestowed upon the improvement of the electrical engine, we may look for a machine capable of delivering as high a proportion of the energy passing into it, as the best steam engine.

The great problem to be solved is in the generation of the motor power. Electrical engines and steam engines are only the media through which the real motor, or force, is made to yield its mechanical equivalent. How are we to generate, without unnecessary loss, the forces that are to feed these engines? This is the great question that must be solved before the world can have a motor that will satisfy all requirements.

It has long been the dream of scientists that electricity would eventually become the motive power of the world. From the foregoing it is obvious that this can be accomplished only by the discovery of some cheap method of generating electricity in large quantities, and without the prodigious losses attendant upon the generation of steam. Let a method be discovered by which a given quantity of coal can be directly converted into its electrical equivalent, at a loss of not more than twenty-five per cent., and the steam engine will become a thing of the past. The industries of the world will be revolutionized. The change will be felt in all the complex relations of civilized life, through a multitude of influences, direct and indirect, which need not be enumerated.

The electric engine is at present of little practical value as a motor, owing to the absence of an adequate generator. Its chief utility is as a producer, not as a consumer, of electricity. By coupling it with a steam engine, or other source of power, and running it backwards, a powerful current of electricity is developed. In the same manner, if a steam engine be coupled to a source of power and driven backward, it becomes an air pump, or with a suitable receptacle, an accumulator of pressure, or stored-up power. The current from an electric engine used as a generator, may be conducted to a similar electrical machine, and by that, acting as a motor, re-transformed into mechanical motion, though at the expense of a large proportion of the initial energy; or the current may be conveyed to an accumulator, or secondary battery, and there stored up, to be drawn off subsequently, as desired, for motor or other purposes. In like manner may the compressed air from a steam engine, driven backwards, be employed to actuate a similar engine, used as a motor; or it may, as before stated, be carried to a suitable reservoir and stored up for future use. These facts are cited, simply to show the relation which the electrical engine, under its present limitations as to usefulness, bears to its possible utility were we in possession of an electric generator commensurate with its capabilities as a motor. Its scope is restricted, much as would be that of the steam engine, were we without any adequate means of generating steam. The latter might serve admirably as an air pump; but its vast capabilities as a prime mover would remain unutilized.

The most perfect electric generator yet devised is the primary battery. Owing to the expensiveness of the materials consumed by it, this source of power is not commercially economical. But its yield of energy approaches more nearly to the theoretical motor value of the materials consumed, than does that of any other known generator. A well-constructed battery transmutes its stored-up forces into electricity without appreciable heat, and with but little loss. The materials required to feed it, however, are from

ten to twenty times as expensive as coal; hence the wasteful combustion of coal under steam boilers is less expensive, in a commercial sense, than the more nearly perfect consumption of the battery constituents. The question, then, resolves itself into this: By what means can we, in the consumption of coal, secure such a perfect transmutation of energy as is shown in the action of the primary battery?

As has been said, little progress has yet been made in the direction of a solution of this problem. But the practical thought that has already been brought to bear upon this subject, has removed it from the province of scientific idealism. Whether the world is destined to wait long for the accomplishment of the end sought, or whether we are even now at the threshold of some discovery that shall unlock the momentous secret, remains to be determined.

Economics of Manufacture.

From the Michigan Manufacturer.

The successful manufacturers, in all branches of industry, are those who are quick to avail themselves of all the late improvements. This is a restless, jostling age. The struggle for supremacy is tense and unrelenting. The wide-awake man "gets there"—the laggard is left behind. New methods are constantly being evolved. Old ideas lose their sway with the growth of knowledge. The manufacturer who persists in clinging to old ideas and old processes, after the superiority of later devices has been demonstrated, is much like the mariner who refuses to desert a sinking ship: he must go down with the wreck.

But the manufacturer may err in the extreme opposite from ultra-conservatism. He may be too ready to adopt new-fangled notions before their superiority over older and tried methods have been demonstrated. He may be misled by the oily-tongued agent, or the specious claims of the over-enterprising manufacturer of a new article. To err in this regard is often more disastrous than to err in the direction of conservatism. The wide-awake manufacturer, who keeps abreast of the times, is not apt to go to either extreme. He reads the journals devoted to his line of business, and as a consequence is posted on nearly all subjects connected with it, and so is able to judge with a fair degree of accuracy as to the merits of a new thing when it is presented. By mastering his business, he prevents his business from mastering him. He retains the mastery by constant application, and persevering study of the requirements of his occupation. As "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," so is eternal diligence the price of success.

The economics of manufacture is a great and ever-changing subject for study. The conditions of success to-day may be the conditions of failure to-morrow. Scientific thought is constantly traversing new realms, and winning fresh victories. Half-forgotten flowers are transplanted from the fallow fields of yesterday, into the richer soil of advanced knowledge, and made to yield rare blossoms and fruitage. Manufacture is the willing hand-maid and co-worker of science. She should follow her mistress respectfully and obediently, but should never loiter beyond hailing distance.

Defacing Bank Notes.

From the Philadelphia Times.

"A bank cashier has unusual opportunities for studying one curious peculiarity of many people, viz., defacing coins and bank notes," said a local member of that happy guild. "Personal vanity is the motive, in almost every instance, which leads to such defacement," continued the cashier. "See here! look at this pile of bank notes I have kept for fun."

The cashier showed a bunch of them. They were, indeed, funny specimens. One of the bills bore in exceedingly fine writing, a verse of original rhyme. In the corner of another bill there was executed in India ink, paled by the touch of many fingers, a cornucopia scattering the bright, broad pieces, and under it a puffy little man, wearing a faint resemblance to Phil Armour, was gathering them into his lap. "M. Masters" had written around it, "Beware of the fate of the granger who dallied at the B. of T. and was vanquished in a brief tussle."

Names, in red, blue, green, and black ink, were written in all parts of bills, sometimes across the foreheads of the faces printed in the body of the notes, many having some epigrammatic sentence tacked on it. With coins it was similar. Names were engraved, written out in ink; dates and initials cut into the metal. Some of them were irretrievably mutilated, as, for instance, a \$10 gold piece, the eagle of which had its wings clipped, so as to make it look more like a plucked crow. "I think," said the informant, "that just about one in every four bills is marked in some way, and one in every ten coins."

A grand monetary bonfire will shortly take place in Rome. The bank notes withdrawn from circulation in accordance with the law suppressing the forced currency of paper money will be formally burned in a specially erected furnace, when greenbacks once worth nearly three millions sterling will vanish into smoke.

President—Lester J. Rindge.
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.
Treasurer—Wm. Sears.
Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurer, *ex-officio*; O. A. Ball, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.
Arbitration Committee—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 Dairyman's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomingdale.
First Vice-President—L. H. Cappe, F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Foltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockefeller, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomingdale; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Horst, 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, August 29, 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—Subject to call of President.

The only change in freight rates made by the meeting of the local commissioners at New York on the 1st was to restore the tariff of April 6 on East-bound freight.

The *Evening Venture* is the title of a new daily journal recently launched at Grand Haven by Northrup Bros. The initial issues bear evidence of careful workmanship, and the business public of Grand Haven would do well to continue the hearty support already accorded the paper.

Purely Personal.

John Snitzler is now the owner of a fast horse which is said to rival Jay-Eye-See in speed.

Geo. E. Herrick, of the lumber firm of Olsen & Herrick, at Cadillac, was in town over Sunday.

A. Walbrecht, the Mancelona miller, was in town last Friday on his way to his former home at Douglas.

Will M. Butts, book-keeper for Hawkins & Perry, is the happy father of a bouncing fourteen pound boy.

J. H. Haggy, stock-keeper for Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., is happy over the advent of an eleven pound daughter.

C. E. Bleyer, vice-president of the Paul Bechtner Co., of Milwaukee, was in the city last week, visiting his local representative, Ludwig Winternitz.

S. R. King formerly of the firm of Orellut & Co., at Muskegon, but now book-keeper for G. F. Sperry & Co., at that place, is in the city for a day or two.

H. G. Bowker, of the firm of H. G. Bowker & Co., cigar manufacturers at Coldwater, was in the city over Sunday, the guest of his uncle, Silas K. Bolles.

Robert Hunting, who has spent two months with a run of the fever and recuperating from the same, has resumed his former position with the Merchants' Despatch.

Frank C. Hawkins, book-keeper for the Grand Rapids Packing and Provision Co., passed around the cigars Sunday in honor of an eight pound son, the first boy in a family of three.

Geo. H. Kelly, formerly connected with Dun's Mercantile Agency here, but now traveling correspondent for the Chicago office of the same concern, spent the Fourth and Sunday with Grand Rapids friends.

H. S. Keely, one of the proprietors of the *Wood-Worker*, Indianapolis' excellent mechanical journal, favored THE TRADESMAN office with a call one day last week. Mr. Keely will always be accorded a cordial reception at the hands of Grand manufacturers.

Jack Thoms, of the firm of Jack & Joke, Three Rivers, was preceded on the Fourth by the following warning: "If nothing goes through me larger than a saw log, I shall call on you July 4. Please have the 'buyer' of drinks at home. W. B. E. also." The cabalistic characters "W. B. E." are supposed to stand for "Will be empty." Mr. Thoms was not "empty" when he called at THE TRADESMAN office.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

O. R. Wilmarth & Son have engaged in the grocery business at Rodney. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the stock.

The Premium Vinegar Works, of Chicago, has established an agency for the sale of their goods in this city, placing M. C. Russell in charge.

Thos. Hill, local representative for the Merchants' Despatch, offers to guarantee present tariff rates on West-bound freight until August 1.

A. V. Chapman, for several years past engaged in general trade at Fruitport, has removed to Grand Rapids, and will re-engage in trade here.

Cornelius Whitefleet, grocer at 145 West Bridge street, is dead. The business will be continued by Mrs. Whitefleet, who has been familiar with its details for some time past.

Rindge, Bertsch & Co. announce a discount of 40 and 5 per cent. on Boston rubber goods, guaranteed to Nov. 1. Also a discount of 40, 12½ and 5 per cent. on Bay State goods, with the same guaranty.

J. M. Carr, who is well-known to the business men of Grand Rapids and Morley, was in town on the Fourth. He has moved his shingle mill from Pleasant Corners to Chippewa Lake, where he has a tract of shingle timber good for a two year's cut. The mill was started up about two weeks ago, and has a capacity of about 40,000 per day.

"With cheese at 6 cents a pound at the factory, there isn't much profit to the farmers who furnish the milk," said Frank Lamb, the other day. "If I were going into the dairy business again, I should make creamery butter instead of cheese, for the former always commands a good price in certain markets, while the latter has an off year every few seasons."

The O. K. Dast Arrestor Co., composed of Oswald Kutsche and Edward Ansonge, have lately put in arresters for Gebhart & Estabrook, East Saginaw; Saginaw Manufacturing Co., Saginaw City; Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro Vt.; Oswego Manufacturing Co., Oswego, N. Y.; and also for a manufacturer in Hornellsville, N. Y. Three men have been sent to Springfield, Mo., to put in arresters in the extensive railway shops there, and Mr. Kutsche is taking a considerable number of orders through the Eastern states, being now in the vicinity of Boston.

Jacob Barth, who is sojourning for a time in Arizona Territory, sends his friends here several characteristic evidences of frontier civilization, among them being a handbill put out by a general dealer at Winslow. The merchant—J. H. Breed by name—informs the public that he is prepared to give them the "Damdest Bargains" ever heard of; that he has "A Hell of a Large Assortment of Goods;" and that if the reader will call on him he "Can bet his shirt tail he will treat him right." Such expressions doubtless "take" with the cowboys and frontiersmen of Arizona, but they would not attract patronage to any great extent here in Michigan.

AROUND THE STATE.

A. T. Miller has engaged in the drug business at Chippewa Lake.

Bartz Bros. succeed Jacob Bartz in general trade at North Dor.

Wilmarth & Son, of Big Rapids, will engage in general trade and the purchase and sale of shingles at Rodney. W. B. Hatfield will have charge of the store.

The partnership of Ducharme, Fletcher & Co., hardware jobbers at Detroit, has been renewed for three years. Chas. F. Fletcher, C. C. Jenks, Geo. G. Bogue and Leroy J. Heath are the general partners. The special partners, who put in \$50,000 each, are T. P. Sheldon, of Kalamazoo; W. B. Moran, executor of the will of Alfred J. Ducharme, and Leroy J. Heath, executor, and Sarah S. Duncan, executrix, of the will of the late Wm. C. Duncan.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

A churn run by electricity is a Harrison invention.

Mr. Kinney will shortly start up the Nevins Bros. grist mill at Moline.

The Greenville fanning mill and separator company will soon commence business.

The Girard Lumber Co., at Menominee, is sawing at the rate of 85,000 feet a day.

D. L. Gailing, of Big Rapids, has purchased M. Murphy's grist mill at Remus.

D. W. Vaughn, late of Reed City, has purchased the Bowser saw mill at Mentor. The Wilson barrel hoop factory of Bay City is talking of moving its plant to Frankfort.

The Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co. will start a chair factory at Hermansville next year.

The Lansing wheelbarrow works will not shut down for the summer as has been reported.

The Michigan Ax and Tool Works, at East Saginaw, have started up after six months idleness.

One hundred men are temporarily out of employment by the burning of S. Babcock & Co.'s mill at Manistee.

The Soper Lumber Co. is making arrangements to start a yard at Menominee, and G. W. Wade is to have charge of the business at that place.

J. R. Dart, mill operator at Webberville, and member of the firm of Dart & Nichols, general dealers, has assigned his interests to D. L. Crossman.

Wm. Proctor expects to have a new paper mill running by the end of this month at Constantine. The machinery is now being placed in position.

The Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick, Co., at Menominee, is putting in a gang saw of the Marquette Iron Works make, capable of sawing the largest logs.

Jones & Hugh have shut down their grist mill at Morley for the purpose of adding two double sets of rollers and other improvements, which will increase the capacity to fifty barrels per day.

R. G. Peters, of Manistee, is reported as turning out a daily average of 600 barrels of salt. In his mill, salt blocks and other enterprises he employs some 600 hands, and his monthly pay roll amounts to \$15,000.

The West Michigan Lumber Co.'s mill at Diamond Lake presents the best record so far made in one day's cut with one circular saw, having recently cut 98,448 feet in ten hours. The next nearest to the place of honor are the McGraft Lumber Co.'s mill at Muskegon, with 85,945 feet, and the Staples & Covell mill at Whitehall, with 84,098 feet.

STRAY FACTS.

The Coon's gold mining Co. has been organized at Ishpeming with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 in 10,000 shares.

A stock company, composed mostly of farmers, is being formed at Petoskey, and purposes buying the Ingalls mill and converting it into a roller mill; capital stock \$25,000.

Parties from the East are looking over the splendid water power at Petoskey, with a view to starting a wood pulp mill for the manufacture of paper. Timber in abundance can be procured in the immediate vicinity suitable for the purpose.

The Gripsack Brigade.

Will Averill, with Andrew Wierengo, was in town over the Fourth.

J. H. Parker left Monday for a week's trip through the Saginaw Valley.

A. B. Cole has gone to Buffalo, on a visit to his house, Bickford & Francis.

Phil Cisar Box—otherwise known as Gaubatz—put in Sunday at this market, and left Tuesday for South Bend.

S. W. Lipman, Western traveling representative for Shurtz Bros. & Blath, of New York, was in town over Sunday.

E. H. Porter, of Auditor General's office, at Lansing, was in the city over the Fourth, the guest of his son-in-law, Geo. H. Seymour.

J. C. Watson, with C. S. Yale & Bro., started out yesterday on a four weeks' trip through Northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula.

C. H. Edwards, representing the Wheeler Manufacturing Co., of Toledo, put in the Fourth and Sunday at this popular resort for traveling men.

A. D. Baker left Saturday night for a two weeks' visit with his mother and girl No. 26 at Rawsonville, N. Y. Traverse City papers please copy.

C. E. Cones, general agent for S. W. Venable & Co., of Petersburg, Va., lighted up the countenances of the Grand Rapids jobbers from Friday until Tuesday, when he left for Detroit.

P. H. O'Brien, formerly with C. G. Pulcher, is now on the road for the Detroit Cigar Manufacturing Co., covering Indiana and Ohio, and a portion of Michigan. He spent the Fourth and Sunday with friends and relatives here.

Valda A. Johnston is now entitled to the prefix "Dr." before his cognomen, he having performed the difficult operation of removing all traces of a black eye from the optic of Capt. Bradford last week. N. B.—The black eye was made legitimately—no kindling wood this time.

Will J. Worden, with the Powers & Walker Casket Co., is the possessor of two books containing the names and addresses of his various girls, arranged in alphabetical order. If the list gets much larger, it will be necessary for him to employ a book-keeper to attend to the matter.

At the national convention of the Travelers' Protective Association, C. S. Kelsey, of Battle Creek, was chosen vice-president for Michigan, and Leo A. Caro, of Grand Rapids, secretary. This will bring the State headquarters of the organization from Detroit to Grand Rapids.

Henry C. Kendrick has concluded to take up his residence in Kalamazoo during the summer, having already settled his wife there. As his territory includes nearly all of Southern Michigan, this change will enable him to run home Saturday night without much unnecessary travel.

S. W. Bush, traveling representative for Jas. Craig, jobber in fish and salt at East Saginaw, was in town Saturday and marched in the procession. He spent Sunday at Howard City, basking in the sunshine of his best girl, and returned to Grand Rapids Monday to work the jobbing trade.

R. J. Coppes, for several years past on the road for Curtiss, Dunton, & Co., has engaged to travel for the West Michigan Oil Co., covering the retail trade of Western Michigan. He is succeeded by Oliver C. Shults, city salesman for Curtiss, Dunton & Co. for some time. Mr. Shults, in turn, is succeeded by John C. Dunton, until recently with the National City Bank.

The Committee on Location and Transportation being now ready to make a report, a meeting of the traveling men is called, to be held at THE TRADESMAN office Saturday evening of the present week. Every one interested in the matter is cordially invited to be present, as all the preliminaries will probably be arranged at that time. The time of holding the junket will probably be changed to August 1.

MARCH OF THE GRIP BRIGADE.

Several leagues—many leagues—
A dozen leagues onward—
All in the Valley City
Marched the one hundred.
"Forward the Grip Brigade!"
Got there, White Plugs!" he said:
And through the Valley City
Marched the one hundred.

"Forward the Grip Brigade!"
Was there a man dismayed?
Not much—though well they knew
Some one had blundered:
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to question why,
Theirs but to march or die;
So through the Valley City
Marched the one hundred.

Crackers to right of them,
Crackers to left of them,
Crackers in front of them
Volleyed and thundered.
Ogled by every belle,
Boldly they marched and well:
Under the blazing sun,
Almost as hot as shoe,
Marched the one hundred.

Blue waxed the summer air—
You should have heard 'em swear,
Sweating and puffing there—
All the crowd wondered.
Plunged through the dust and smoke—
It was a serious joke—
Their patriotism
Wavered at last, then broke—
Shattered and sundered.
Then they marched back, but not,
Not the one hundred.

Crackers to right of them,
Crackers to left of them,
Crackers behind them
Volleyed and thundered.
Ogled by every belle,
They stood the pressure well,
But several drummers fell!
Back through the sizzling streets,
Ten times as hot as shoe,
Came what was left of them—
Left of one hundred.

When can their glory fade?
Oh, 'twas a big parade!
All the crowd wondered,
Honor the nerve displayed!
Honor the Grip Brigade—
Noble one hundred!

* THE TRADESMAN'S poet has taken a license in understating the number in the "Grip Brigade." But he gets about as near the truth as great poets usually do, and we let it pass.

TRAMPING TRAVELERS.

Creditable Procession—Complete List of Participants.

The celebration of the Fourth at Grand Rapids was in perfect harmony with the enterprise and importance of the Valley City. With the celebration as a whole, THE TRADESMAN will have nothing further to say, as it has been fully described by the daily papers. One feature—and in many respects a leading one—was not given the prominence it deserved; and it remains for THE TRADESMAN to sing the praises of the traveling men. Their procession was in every respect a credit to the participants, both in point of numbers and appearance; and judging from the encomiums showed on the boys subsequent to the parade, they are amply repaid for the exertion incident to a two mile walk. They have accomplished the object which called forth the effort—shown their strength and established their standing in the business community.

The following is believed to be a complete list of all who took part in the parade, together with the relative position occupied by each:

Captain—J. N. Bradford.
First Lieutenant—Joe F. O. Reed.
Second Lieutenant—W. S. Horn.
H. B. Fairchild.
J. A. Crookston.
Wm. Logie.
Fred D. Lyon.
Geo. F. Owen.
Wm. B. Edmunds, with banner.
R. J. Coppes and Geo. Seymour, with gey ropes.
Glenn Seymour.
Geo. McKay.
A. B. Smith.
Frank H. White.
M. M. Mallory.
Leo A. Caro.
C. C. Harley.
G. C. Carpenter.
R. F. Emery.
Chas. S. Wilcox.
L. W. Atkins.
G. W. Feldner.
J. J. Blieck.
Chas. Livingston.
H. S. Robertson.
Alby L. Brasted.
Wallace Franklin.
C. H. Remington.
W. A. Brown.
J. A. Morrison.
Dick Mangold.
John Mangum.
Frank J. Greulich.
Steve Sears.
L. R. Cesna.
F. T. Blakeslee.
J. H. McKelvey.
W. J. Worden.
V. A. Johnston.
Wm. A. Clough.
Hiram Clark.
D. C. Kenyon.
W. H. Jennings.
R. VanNess.
D. S. Hatfield.
W. W. Richardson.
Geo. Medes.
H. P. Colegrove.
C. J. Peck.
Wm. Yarger.
A. E. White.
Albert Ellis.
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A. C. Sharp.
Dick Warner.
D. S. Haugh.
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J. P. Olmsted.
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Drugs & Medicines

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

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. L. White, Detroit.
Executive Committee—H. J. Brown, A. B. Stevens, Geo. Gundrum, W. H. Keller, F. W. Fincher.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, Tuesday, October 13, 1885.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

OFFICERS.
President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.
Secretary—Frank H. Escott.
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—John Peck, Chas. P. Bigelow, Jas. S. Cowin.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.
Committee on Pharmacy—Hugo Thum, M. B. Kimm, A. C. Bauer.
Committee on Legislation—Isaac Watts, O. H. Richmond, Jas. S. Cowin.
Committee on Trade Matters—H. B. Fairchild, John Peck, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen.
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.
Annual Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, July 9, at "The Tradesman" office.

The Persian Opium Industry.

A recent number of the *St. James Budget*, published in London, contained an article on the cultivation of the poppy in Persia, from which we take the following reference to the manufacture and sale of opium:
"In the old days, when opium was purchased by rule of thumb, and passed through several hands before it reached the manufacturer, the fresh opium was much adulterated; and it was this adulteration that gave the Persian opium the bad name it so long retained in the English market. But an enterprising English firm sent one of its partners to Ispahan, and that energetic gentleman succeeded in making the Persians understand that honesty is the best policy. The brand of the firm he represented was a guarantee of the purity of the manufactured article; and as the imports of this firm to this country were always of exactly the same standard as the sample that preceded them, Persian opium of their brand became a regular and saleable commodity. Already Persian opium has driven that of Turkey out of the great market of China; but the quantity of morphine contained in it is far less than that of the drug grown in India. Lately the average price of Persian opium has been 16s a pound in London, wholesale. Of course the Armenian middleman continues to adulterate the drug; but he hardly finds a profit in doing so, and his wares seldom leave the country."
"When the first supplies of the drug begin to arrive at the 'godown' of the merchant, they come in a semi-fluid mass, generally in a state of fermentation, giving out the characteristic smell of the drug and therewith an odor resembling that of rotten apples. The opium is generally brought in copper pots and earthen jars—usually they are cooking utensils impressed into the service. As the opium arrives it is poured into copper pans, some of which will hold as much as five cwt. Workmen are engaged at so much a day, or in gangs who are paid so much per chest. The daily wage varies from two to five kerans (a keran being 9d). The liquid portion of the opium is boiled down and returned to the pans, the whole is then beaten up till it is of the consistency of strawberry jam freshly made. And now begins the opium manufacture—the teriak-mali, literally opium rubbing. Thin planks, a yard long and a foot wide, are smeared with the paste, first longitudinally, then horizontally, by means of wooden spatulas. As each plank is covered it is placed on end in the strong sun, and when sufficiently dry the opium is scraped off for rolling into cakes. If the opium is very moist, or the sun very weak, this process has to be repeated. The opium is now kneaded into cakes of a pound, three drachms over being allowed for loss of weight in transit. The cakes have the shape and appearance of a large squared bun. They are varnished with some of the liquor or with a composition, and when quite dry are stamped with the maker's name. And now each cake is wrapped in paper, and laid in cases made as strong and light as possible, as the duty is levied at per case. The cases are sewn up in raw hides, or dammed—i. e., packed in tarpaulin.

"It does not appear that the moderate use of Persian opium in the country itself is deleterious. Opium eaters there are, it is true, but they are few. Opium smoking is almost unknown; and opium when smoked is, as a rule, smoked by a native doctor's prescription. The opium pill-box, a tiny box of silver, is as common in Persia as the snuff-box was once with us. Most men of forty among the upper and middle classes use it. They take from one grain to one grain and a half, divided into two pills, one in the afternoon and one at night. Travellers, too, almost invariably take it.
"In 1871 the value of the export of opium from Persia was 696,000 rupees. In 1881 it had increased to 8,470,000 rupees, and the increase has been steady each year. Probably this increase will continue, and ultimately Indian opium will find a rival and our revenue in India will be thus much reduced. For the Chinese market a certain portion of

oil is used in the preparation of Persian opium. The preparation of the opium for market is a very anxious time with the merchant. He has to be constantly in and out, and is obliged to pay watchers, and pay them well, to keep pilferers from his goods. The laborers engaged in the teriak-mali are searched on leaving, as a matter of course, but they generally manage to add considerably to their wages by what they can purloin. This is their "cabbage," or modakel—a word much in use in Persia, where as a rule a man's pay is often much less than his modakel. A man's pay is usually known, and the common questions among Persians are "What is his pay?" and "What is his modakel?" A servant's modakel is what he can take from the tradespeople, generally ten per cent., a governor's modakel what he can exact from the taxpayers over and above the taxes; the Shah's modakel what he can sell the governorships for; and so on.

"The manufacture of opium is rude in the extreme, and opportunities for speculation many. It has been suggested to rub the opium on a hot plate with a chocolate-making machine, but no one has tried it. Were it not for the opium-growing the King's ryots would find it hard to pay their taxes. But the indiscriminate cultivation of this valuable crop, to the exclusion of cereals, tends to render bread and horse-feed dearer; and if the cultivation of the poppy continues to spread as it has in the last twenty years, Persia will cease to be, what it is now, the cheapest place to live in the world."

Romance of the Soda Fountain.

The day was hot. In she came, smiling familiarly, and languidly seated herself before the fountain.
"A glass of soda water, please?"
"Yes, madam. What syrup? We have lemon, raspberry and vanilla."
"I'll take a little strawberry, please."
"Beg pardon. We have lemon, orange, raspberry, and vanilla."
"I'll have a little pineapple, please."
"Beg pardon madam. I have now twice informed you that we have only lemon, orange, raspberry and vanilla."
"Oh yes, so you did! Well, fix me up a little lemon and orange, and add a little raspberry, a dash of vanilla, and you might also put in some acid phosphate and about a teaspoonful of cream." She sipped, laid down 5 cents, and remarked: "Soda water is very expensive, isn't it?"
The soda didn't foam half as much as the druggist while he was counting his hundred (Franklin).
"Yes, madam very expensive. If you figure up the cost of those four syrups, the acid phosphate, and the cream, you can form an idea."
"Ah, indeed?" she replied; "but you have forgotten the main cause of expense."
"Main cause of expense, madam?"
"Yes, sir. The coal: for you must consume an awful lot of it to keep up the fire underneath your soda water fountain."

Poisonous Effect of Insect Powder.

Regarding the method of action of this powder upon its victims, says a manufacturing chemist, the fact should be kept in mind that the lungs or breathing apparatus of the insect are very different to those of the vertebrate animal. Instead of lungs, as we have, set apart in one portion of the frame, for the definite object of supplying oxygen to the blood after the latter has become in need of it, the insect has a central tube, connected with the air by a row of orifices on each side of its body, from which smaller channels radiate to every part of its circulation. The animal lung demands two systems, as it were, of circulation—the arterial and the venous. The insect has but a single circulation, and the whole of its blood is being constantly and fully brought into contact with fresh supplies of air. Hence the instant and powerful effect of any toxic substance with which the air may be impregnated. Thus an insect may be almost instantly killed by the vapor of chloroform, or ether, or prussic acid. These facts are powerful arguments for the theory that it is the volatile constituents of insect powder which are fatal, and not the actual contact, necessarily, of its particles.

Substitute for White Lead.

A substitute for white lead is the so-called "Blanc fixe," or permanent white, which is extensively used, principally as a wafer color. In order to prepare it so that it may be ground with linseed oil, as a substitute for white lead, the following process is used:
A soluble barium salt is precipitated by a sulphate or free sulphuric acid. The precipitate is dried, and ignited in a uniformly heated, low muffle at a light-red heat. The ignited mass is suddenly cooled by throwing it into cold water, when the sudden change of temperature effects a molecular change in the barium sulphate. The product, when ground with linseed oil, will form no lumpy masses. The product obtained by throwing the hot mass into cold water, is dried and ground. It forms an indifferent basis, which covers well, and may be mixed with any other color as a substitute for white lead, which has repeatedly been shown to be injurious from a sanitary view, as it gives rise to disease and lead poisoning. The various shades of color are produced by adding the coloring matter to the water, in which the hot material is suddenly cooled.

The Drug Market.

Trade has been fairly good the past week, collections also. Quinine is lower, 100 oz tins being offered at 60c, and the best German brands of opium dull and lower. Paris Green is in good demand at full prices.

Cheboygan Chatter.

From the Tribune.
Haskins & Shrader are building a large store for general merchandise at Rondo. The Cheboygan Lumber Company ships its lumber about as fast as manufactured.

Newton & Ellis' hemlock extract factory, on Mullet lake, started up last Monday, and expect to manufacture extract from about 1,000 cords of bark.

The Novelty Wood Works has made a number of shipments recently of boxes and excelsior. The establishment has not been running to its full capacity, owing to a lack of dry timber, but they have put up a dry kiln and have it in operation.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN copied our item of last week about Dr. A. M. Gerow's cranberry marsh and writes the Doctor requesting full particulars as to the result of the venture. The Doctor says the only result so far, financially, is the investment of quite a sum of money. We have no doubt, however, that he will reap a rich reward in the future.

[Dr. A. M. Gerow writes: "I shall be pleased from time to time to report results of my cranberry venture, of the success of which I am very sanguine. I have about sixty acres in all, which I intend planting."]

Wanted to Make the Account Larger.

A well-known citizen recently called at L. D. Putnam & Co.'s drug store, and wished to be trusted for about a dollar's worth of goods. Mr. Wurzburg, the junior partner, quietly informed him that he already owed a small account, and produced a book containing the same, which amounted to three or four dollars.

A Case of Criminal Neglect.

From the Arkansaw Traveler.
A man whose storehouse had burned down sorrowfully stood looking at the smoking ruins.
"That was an awful mistake," he said to a friend.
"A sad loss," the friend replied.
"It shows the evil results of a bad memory."
"How so?"
"Why, if I hadn't forgotten that the insurance had expired I would not have left a candle burning in—oh, well, it's too sad to talk about; it's criminal neglect."

In a recent report, United States Consul General Andrews, of Rio de Janeiro, gives the importation of silk and manufactures of silk from the United States into that port, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, as follows: Under the classifications "Silk in cocoons, raw, raw thread for weaving, untwisted for embroidery, and twisted," the total valuation was \$12,969.60, the Brazilian import duty on goods of this character being ten per cent. Of woven fabrics, piece goods, ribbons, etc., less than fifty dollars worth from this country, were entered during the same period, at Rio de Janeiro, the duty levied on this class of goods being thirty per cent.

A successful dentist in a Western city is named Leggo. When he began to pull the other day, the owner of the tooth which had been hunted down cried out: "Hold on!"

It is said that the waters of St. Anthony's falls, Minneapolis, are eating their way around the apron and tend to ruin the magnificent water power. "Several years ago a wooden apron was built under the falls to protect the soft sandstone ledge over which they flow and through which the water was eating. Water has got under the wooden protection, and it seems certain that the whole thing must go. If this happens the damage to mill property will reach millions of dollars.

Chester M. Spaulding, for two years past manager of the Peninsular Club House, has taken the management of the Mesnard House, at Marquette, for a term of years. Mr. Spaulding is a "landlord as is a landlord," as Dickens would say.

M. H. Butler has been appointed receiver of the Middlebrook & Post Manufacturing Co., at Detroit.

Seeley & Aldrich succeed A. L. Streeter in the grocery business at Allegan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements of 25 words or less inserted in this column at the rate of 25 cents per week, each and every insertion. One cent for each additional word. Advance payment.

PARTNER WANTED—A well-established manufacturer of proprietary remedies, having now on the market a line of popular patents, wishes a partner, with some capital, to push the sale of same. Address, "Patent," care "The Tradesman." 9417

SITUATION WANTED—A young man, 22 years of age, with 5 1/2 years' experience, wishes employment in a drug store. References from employers. Address Lock Box 323, Ludington, Mich. 96*

SAFE FOR SALE—Detroit Safe Co.'s make. Burglar proof chest, three combination locks, two sets of double doors, weight 6000 pounds. A first class safe in every respect and as good as new. Will be sold at a bargain. Cody, Ball & Co. 94

FOR SALE—F. J. Lamb & Co. have for sale a complete outfit for making creamery butter, consisting of boiler and engine, milk cans, cream cans, churns, vat and everything else included in a first-class creamery. F. J. Lamb & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 96

FOR SALE—The brevier type formerly used on THE TRADESMAN. The font comprises 222 pounds, in 12 point, and is well-sorted and very little worn. Address this office.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Citric acid, oil Spearmint.			
Declined—Golden Seal, root, German Quinine.			
ACIDS.			
Acetic, No. 8.	9	@	10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040).	30	@	35
Carbolic.	38	@	40
Citric.	55	@	60
Muriatic.	3	@	5
Nitric 36 deg.	11	@	12
Oxalic.	14 1/2	@	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
Muriate (Powd. 2c).	14	@	14
Aqua 16 deg or 31.	5	@	6
Aqua 18 deg or 41.	6	@	7
BALSAMS.			
Copaiba.	45	@	50
Flr.	2	@	10
Peru.	2	@	10
Tolu.	50	@	50
BARKS.			
Cassia, in mats (Powd 2c).	11	@	11
Cinchona, yellow.	18	@	18
Elm, select.	13	@	13
Elm, ground, pure.	13	@	13
Elm, powdered, pure.	15	@	15
Sassafras, of root.	10	@	10
Wild Cherry, select.	20	@	20
Bayberry powdered.	12	@	15
Hemlock powdered.	18	@	18
Wahoe.	30	@	30
Soap ground.	12	@	12
BERRIES.			
Cubeo prime (Powd 2c).	6	@	75
Juniper.	50	@	60
Prickly Ash.	50	@	60
EXTRACTS.			
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27	@	27
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37 1/2	@	37 1/2
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	9	@	9
Logwood, 18 (25 lb boxes).	13	@	13
Logwood, 1/2 lb do.	13	@	13
Logwood, 1/4 lb do.	15	@	15
Logwood, ass'd do.	14	@	14
Fluid Extracts—25 ¢ cent. off list.			
FLOWERS.			
Arnica.	10	@	11
Chamomile, Roman.	25	@	25
Chamomile, German.	25	@	25
GUMS.			
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60	@	75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 24c).	17	@	17
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c).	50	@	50
Ammoniac.	28	@	30
Euphorbia, select.	60	@	60
Arabic, 1st picked.	50	@	50
Arabic, 2d picked.	45	@	45
Arabic, 3d picked.	45	@	45
Assafoetida, prime (Powd 30c).	25	@	25
Benzoin.	55	@	60
Camphor.	20	@	22
Catechu, 18 (1/2 lb, 1/4 lb, 1/8 lb).	35	@	40
Euphorbia, powdered.	35	@	40
Galbanum strained.	80	@	80
Gamboge.	90	@	100
Guaiac, prime (Powd 45c).	35	@	35
Guaiac, powdered, 30c.	20	@	20
Mastic.	40	@	40
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 47c).	40	@	40
Opium, pure (Powd \$5.40).	3	@	35
Shellac, Campbell.	26	@	26
Shellac, English.	26	@	26
Shellac, native.	24	@	24
Shellac bleached.	24	@	24
Tragacanth.	30	@	40
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.			
Hoarhound.	25	@	25
Lobelia.	25	@	25
Peppermint.	40	@	40
Rue.	40	@	40
Spearmint.	24	@	24
Sweet Majoram.	35	@	35
Tanzy.	25	@	25
Thyme.	25	@	25
Wormwood.	25	@	25
IRON.			
Citrate and Quinine.	6	@	40
Solution mur., for tinctures.	20	@	20
Sulphate, pure crystal.	7	@	7
Citrate.	80	@	80
Phosphate.	65	@	65
LEAVES.			
Buchu, short (Powd 25c).	13	@	14
Sage, salub. (1/2 lb, 1/4 lb, 1/8 lb).	18	@	20
Senna, Alex. natural.	30	@	30
Senna, Alex. sifted and garbled.	22	@	22
Senna, powdered.	22	@	22
Senna, tinned.	10	@	10
Urtica.	35	@	35
Belladonna.	35	@	35
Foxglove.	30	@	30
Hensbane.	25	@	25
Rose, red.	25	@	25
LIQUORS.			
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky.	2	@	25
Druggists' Favorite Rye.	1	@	25
Whisky, other brands.	1	@	25
Gin, Old Tom.	1	@	25
Gin, Holland.	2	@	25
Brandy.	1	@	25
Catawba Wine.	1	@	25
Port Wines.	1	@	25
MAGNESIA.			
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.	22	@	22
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	37	@	37
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.	2	@	25
Calcined.	65	@	65
OILS.			
Almond, sweet.	45	@	50
Almond, rectified.	45	@	50
Anise.	1	@	25
Bay oil.	1	@	25
Bergamont.	1	@	25
Croton.	18	@	19 1/2
Cajuput.	1	@	25
Cassia.	1	@	25
Citronella.	1	@	25
Cloves.	1	@	25
Cod Liver, N. F.	1	@	25
Cod Liver, best.	1	@	25
Cod Liver, P. & Co.'s, 16.	6	@	10
Cubebs, P. & W.	1	@	25
Erigeron.	1	@	25
Fireweed.	1	@	25
Geranium.	1	@	25
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).	35	@	35
Juniper wood.	2	@	20
Juniper berries.	2	@	20
Lavender flowers, French.	1	@	20
Lavender garden.	1	@	20
Lavender spike.	1	@	20
Lemon, new crop.	1	@	20
Lemon, Sanderson's.	1	@	20
Lemoness.	1	@	20
Olive, Malaga.	1	@	20
Olive, "Sublime Italian."	2	@	25
Organum, red flowers, French.	1	@	25
Organum, No. 1.	1	@	25
Pennyroyal.	1	@	25
Peppermint, white.	4	@	30
Rose oil.	8	@	50
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$1.50).	65	@	67
Salad.	1	@	25
Savin.	1	@	25
Sandal wood, German.	4	@	50
Sandal wood, W. I.	7	@	50
Sassafras.	5	@	50
Spearmint.	67	@	75
Tansy.	4	@	50
Tar (by gal 50c).	10	@	12
Wintergreen.	2	@	20
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00).	3	@	50
Wormseed.	2	@	20
POTASSIUM.			
Bromate.	14	@	14
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	19	@	19
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	3	@	30
Prussiate yellow.	28	@	28
ROOTS.			
Alkanet.	20	@	20
Althea, cut.	25	@	25
Arrowroot.	17	@	17
Crow, Taylor's, in 1/2 and 1/4.	35	@	35
Blood (Powd 18c).	12	@	12
Calamus, peeled.	20	@	20
Calamus, German white, peeled.	35	@	35
Elecampane, powdered.	20	@	20
Ginger, African (Powd 10c).	11	@	12
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	17	@	17
Gold Seal (Powd 25c).	1	@	20
Hellebore, white, powdered.	2	@	20
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.	1	@	20
Jalap, powdered.	15	@	15
Licorice, select (Powd 15c).	15	@	15
Licorice, extra select.	18	@	18
Pink, true.	35	@	35
Rhei, from select to choice.	1	@	20
Rhei, powdered E. I.	1	@	20
Rose, Prepared.	2	@	20
Rhei, choice cut.	2	@	25

Serpentaria.	60	@	60
Seneca.	65	@	65
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.	15	@	15
Sarsaparilla, Mexican.	15	@	15
Squills, white (Powd 30c).	15	@	15
Valerian, English (Powd 30c).	20	@	20
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 25c).	20	@	20

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

MORTGAGE—NOTES—DISCREPANCY.

A discrepancy between notes sued on and notes described in a mortgage, consisting merely in the name of the month—"July" instead of "June"—was held by the Supreme Court of Louisiana insufficient to defeat a claim for the enforcement of payment, there being no pretense that the mortgagor had issued outstanding notes identical with those described in the mortgage.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR—CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

A creditor who receives from his debtor a certificate in writing, not negotiable, of the amount of his debt, and sells the certificate to a third person for a sum less than its nominal amount, thereby authorizes the purchaser to receive the amount from the debtor, and cannot after the debtor has paid it to the purchaser maintain any action against the debtor, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

INSURANCE POLICY—STIPULATION—FORFEITURE.

A condition in a fire insurance policy providing that the failure of the insured to pay a premium note when it falls due will relieve the insurer from any liability from any loss occurring during such default, is not unreasonable or contrary to public policy, and unless such condition is waived or rescinded by the insurer, the nonpayment of the note at the stipulated time involves a forfeiture of policy. So held by the Supreme Court of Kansas.

PARTNERSHIP INTEREST—ASSETS—LIQUIDATION.

A partnership may become a member of a new partnership, and while the interest of the former in the latter may be a firm asset of the first partnership, this will not prevent one of its members from suing for a liquidation and settlement of the general partnership on appropriate allegations and by making his fellow members of both firms parties. So held by the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

PROMISSORY NOTE—INDORSER—JOINT MAKER.

Where a third person puts his name in blank on the back of a promissory note at the time it is made, and before it is indorsed by the payee, to give the maker credit with the payee, he must be considered as a joint maker, according to the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of Illinois. The court said in giving judgment in this case: "The real relation of the parties in the transaction to the notes they indorsed cannot be modified or changed by a form of technical expression that may have been used at the time, so as to affect the character of their liability. They indorsed the notes in blank. No words of express guaranty were employed to qualify the indorsement. It is apparent that the only object of the indorsements was to create an additional personal responsibility and secure credit to the maker with the payee, and the defendants must be held charged with the legal liability fairly flowing from their acts."

CONSIDERATION.

In the case of Wycoff vs. DeGraff, decided by the New York Court of Appeals, it appeared that the defendant indorsed certain notes for the accommodation of the maker, which notes were discounted by plaintiff, who transferred them for a valuable consideration. Before the maturity of the notes the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant and upon his promise to waive protest, and to give his own notes for the discounts, agreed to advance the money necessary and to take up said notes, and did so as they matured. Defendant refused to give his own notes, and plaintiff brought the action to recover the amount paid by him. The court held that the agreement of defendant was for a good consideration, and that the action was maintainable. The defendant's obligations, the court said, grew out of his relation to the paper, and were implied from its terms, though they did not prevent such an express contract as the one in the case. Nor to sustain that contract need it appear that the promisor acquired any actual advantage. It was enough that at his request something was done which originally the other party had not undertaken to do—as in this case, payment at maturity and before protest, instead of after default by the other parties. Before the promise by defendant to waive protest and give his notes, the plaintiff owed no duty whatever to the defendant. At that time one was created, and of a very different kind from that which he was under to the holder of the paper. By reason of it, something was done beyond what he was already bound to do, and this, the court said, was consideration enough within all the authorities.

In Tonguin the only coin is one of base metal, of which it takes forty-three to equal a cent in value. There are, therefore, 4,300 in one dollar, which weighs over twenty pounds. Ten dollars make a heavy load for the stout wheelbarrows which fill the place of drays in America in doing the heavy city transportation, and the pay of a regiment or two in the old days of Tong Doe rule sufficed to load a good-sized junk.

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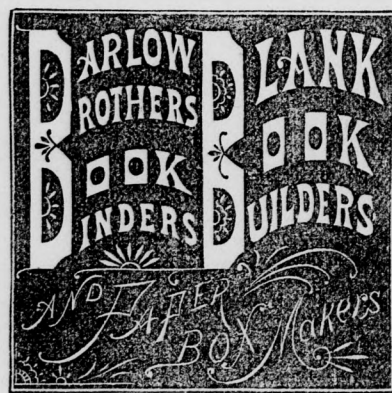
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OUR ECONOMY SET—Almost a complete Kitchen Outfit to retail for \$1. Ten Pieces of patent Fire-Proof Bottom Tin-Ware.



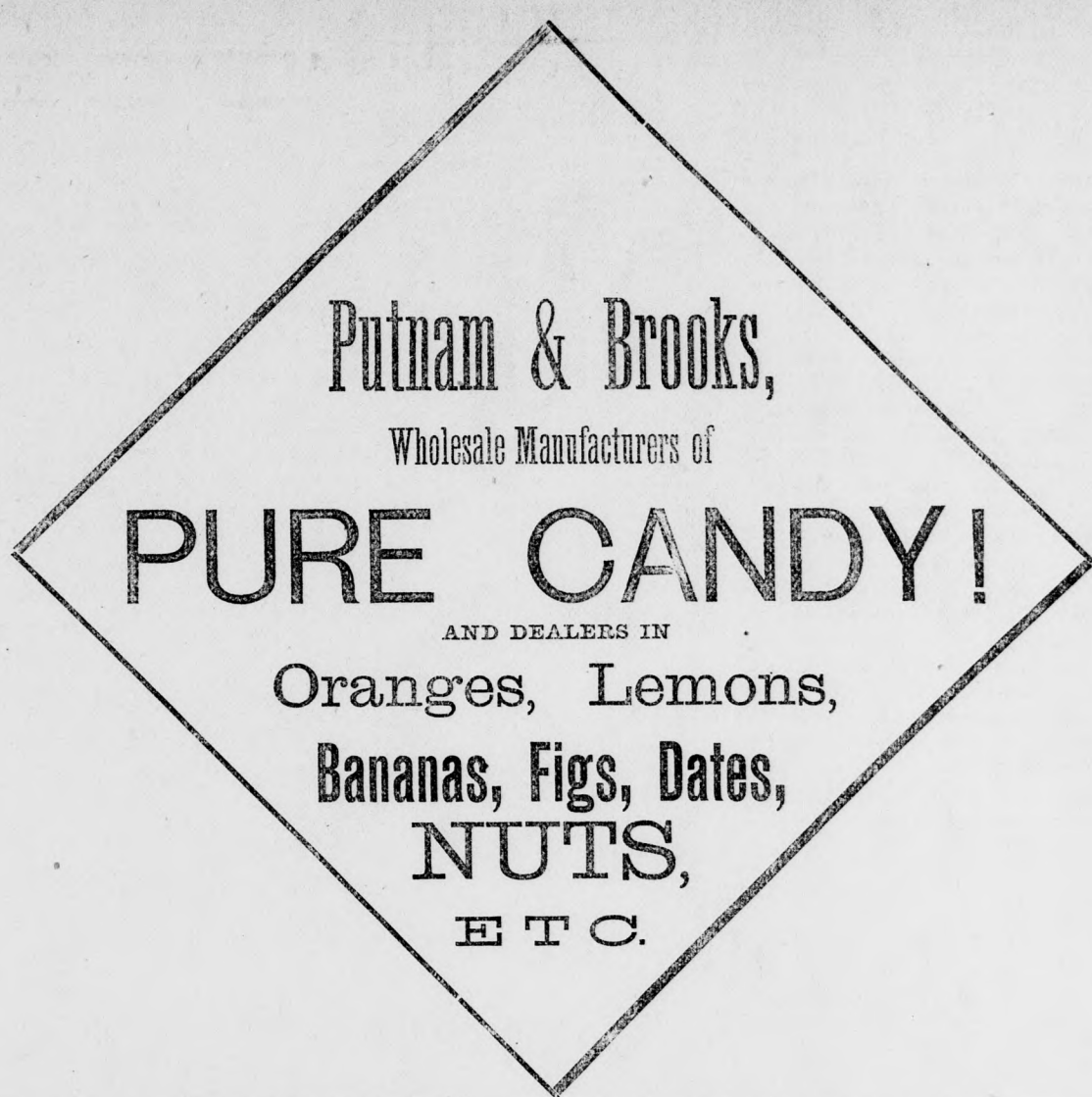
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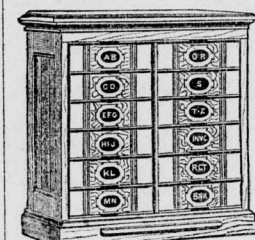
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Bananas, Figs, Dates,

NUTS,

ETC.

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Pioneer Prepared Paint!

The ONLY Paint sold on a GUARANTEE. Read it.

When our Pioneer Prepared Paint is put on any building, and if within three years it should crack or peel off, and thus fail to give the full satisfaction guaranteed, we agree to repaint the building at our expense, with the best White Lead, or such other paint as the owner may select. Should any case of dissatisfaction occur, a notice from the dealer will command our prompt attention. T. H. NEVIN & CO. Send for sample cards and prices. Address

Hazeltine, Perkins & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

CAPITOL CYLINDER,

MODEL

SHIELD

BACKUS FINE ENGINE,

ELDORADO

PEERLESS MACHINERY,

CHALLENGE MACHINERY

BLACK DIAMOND,

PARAFINE, 250, SUMMER, WEST VA.

250 to 300

150 C. T.

ZERO,

630 DEO. NAPHTHA,

740 " GASOLINE,

870 GASOLINE.

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.

E. FALLAS, Wholesale & Commission--Butter & Eggs a Specialty.

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

Hardware.

Effects of Heat and Cold on Steel Tools.

There are steels and steels. Some of them act queerly. A planer man was much annoyed at the breaking of his cutting chisels every morning in the cold weather. He had become infatuated with a "high" steel that was worked at a low red heat and was not hardened by tempering, but was left to cool under the hammer. But his planer was near a basement wall on which the cold frost stood every cold morning during an "open" winter. Soon as he started a chip, away would go the point or edge of the tool. At last he put his thinking cap on, and procuring a small alcohol lamp from a glue pot, he swung it on the cross-head saddle so that the blaze came up by the side of the tool. This served to heat the tool so that it was almost painful to feel it. He had no more snap breakages. After the tool got heated by the friction of its work, the lamp was turned off. Another machinist, working on threading taps, heats up the threading tool in the morning by grinding it on an emery wheel.

The Evils of a Speculative Market.

The evils of a speculative market for products are once more illustrated by the extraordinary and unreasonable advance in the price of tin, which recently mounted in the London market to 497 per ton, a higher price than has been touched at any other time for nearly two years. It is noticed that one firm has gained possession of 5,000 out of the 6,000 tons of Straits tin now in the London market. But that fact would not so affect the price if the market were not essentially a speculative one, and if people who own no tin at all had not been permitted to sell a large quantity of it. It is because these gamblers in tin are not at present able to buy the stuff which they sold without owing it that the price is now advancing so wildly. As respects these people there is no occasion for regret if they have to lose all they are worth, but the business becomes most injurious to the public because it affects important industries and the dealings of merchants engaged in legitimate business.

The power or capacity of a belt depend upon the lineal speed and on the constant stress or load; hence, lineal speed with a constant stress or load does not greatly affect the durability of a belt. Lineal speed with a constant horse-power affects the durability of a belt by affecting the strain on belt and fastenings, increase of speed, diminishing the constant stress or load, so long as the horse power is kept down.

Experienced lumbermen have always held that timber cut in the spring was not durable for building purposes. Recent scientific investigations, it is stated, sustain this belief. It is known that the richer the wood is in sulphuric acid and potassium the more likely it is not to rot and mold. Wood cut in the spring contains eight times as much of the former and five times as much of the latter as wood cut in the winter.

"Suppose," said an examiner to a student in engineering, "you had built an engine yourself, performed every part of the work without assistance, and knew that it was in complete order, but when put on the road, the pump would not draw water, what would you do?" "I should look into the tank and ascertain if there was any water to draw," replied the student.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:	
AUGERS AND BITS.	
Ives', old style.....	60
N. H. C. Co.....	60
Douglass.....	60
Pistons.....	60
Snell's.....	60
Cook's.....	60
Jennings, genuine.....	60
Jennings, imitation.....	60
BALANCES.	
Spring.....	25
BARROWS.	
Railroad.....	\$ 13.00
Garden.....	net \$3.00
BELLS.	
Hand.....	\$ 60.00
Cow.....	60
Call.....	15
Gong.....	20
Door, Sargent.....	55
BOLTS.	
Stove.....	\$ 40
Carriage new list.....	75
Plow.....	30.00
Sleigh Shoe.....	75
Cast Barrel Bolts.....	55
Wrought Barrel Bolts.....	55
Cast Barrel, brass knobs.....	50
Cast Square Spring.....	55
Cast Chain.....	60
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.....	55.00
Wrought Square.....	55.00
Wrought Sunk Flush.....	30
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob.....	50.00
Flush.....	50.00
Ives' Door.....	50.00
BRACES.	
Barber.....	\$ 40
Buckus.....	50
Spofford.....	50
Am. Ball.....	net
BUCKETS.	
Well, plain.....	\$ 4.00
Well, swivel.....	4.50
BUTTS, CAST.	
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....	60.00
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed.....	60.00
Cast Loose Joint, genuine bronzed.....	60.00
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....	60.00
Wrought Loose Pin.....	60.00
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip.....	60.00
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned.....	60.00
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned, silver.....	60.00
Wrought Table.....	60.00
Wrought Inside Blind.....	60.00
Wrought Brass.....	65.00
Blind, Clark's.....	70.00
Blind, Parker's.....	70.00
Blind, Shepard's.....	70.00
Spring for Screen Doors 3x2 1/2, per gross.....	15.00
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3, per gross.....	15.00
CAPS.	
Ely's I-10.....	per m \$ 65
Hick's C. F.....	65
G. D.....	35
Musket.....	60
CATRIDDGES.	
R. m Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list.....	50
Rim Fire, U. M. C. States.....	50
Centra Fire.....	50
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer.....	dis 75
Socket Framing.....	dis 75
Socket Corner.....	dis 75
Socket Slicks.....	dis 75

Butcher's Tanged Firmer.....	dis	40
Barton's Socket Firmer.....	dis	20
Cold.....	net	
COMBS.		
Curry, Lawrence's.....	dis	33 1/2
Hotchick's.....	dis	25
COCKS.		
Brass, Racking's.....		50
Bibb's.....		50
Beer.....		40.00
Fenn's.....		60
COPPER.		
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....	\$	30
14x32, 14x36, 14x38.....		30
DRILLS.		
Morse's Bit Stock.....	dis	35
Taper and Straight Shank.....	dis	20
Morse's Taper Shank.....	dis	30
ELBOWS.		
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	doz net	\$1.00
Corrugated.....		20
Adjustable.....	dis	1/2 & 10
EXPANSIVE.		
Clar's, small, \$18.00; large, \$26.00.....	dis	25
Ives', 1. \$18.00; 2. \$24.00; 3. \$30.00.....	dis	20
FISH.		
American Fish Association List.....	dis	60
Dission's.....	dis	60
New American.....	dis	60
Nicholson's.....	dis	60
Reider's.....	dis	30
Heller's Horse Raps.....	dis	33 1/2
GALVANIZED IRON.		
Nos. 16 to 20, 22 and 24, 25 and 26, 27.....	dis	18
List.....	dis	15
Discount, Juniata 45x10, Charcoal 50x10.....		25
GAUGES.		
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis	50
HAMMERS.		
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis	25
Kip's.....	dis	20
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dis	40
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30 c list	40
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....	30 c list	40
HANGERS.		
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track.....	dis	50
Champion, anti-friction.....	dis	60
Kidder, wood track.....	dis	40
HUNGERS.		
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dis	60
State.....	per doz, net,	2.50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/2.....		14
and longer.....		3 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2.....		10 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 3/4.....		8 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1.....		7 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1 1/4.....		7 1/2
Strap and T.....	dis	60.00
HOLLOW WARE.		
Stamped Tin Ware.....		60.00
Japanned Tin Ware.....		20.00
Granite Iron Ware.....		25
HOES.		
Grub 1.....	\$11.00, dis	40
Grub 2.....	\$11.00, dis	40
Grub 3.....	\$11.00, dis	40
KNIVES.		
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	\$2.70, dis	60.00
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	3.50, dis	60.00
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	list 10, 15, dis	60.00
Door, porcelain, trimmings list, 11 1/2.....	dis	70
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	dis	70
Picture, H. L. Judd & Co.'s.....	dis	40
Hemacite.....	dis	50
LOCKS-DOOR.		
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....	dis	60.00
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s.....	dis	60.00
Brantford's.....	dis	60.00
Norwalk's.....	dis	60.00
LEVELS.		
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis	65
MACHINES.		
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....	dis	40.00
Coffee, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables.....	dis	40.00
Coffee, Landers, Ferry & Clark's.....	dis	40.00
Coffee, Enterprise.....	dis	25
ADZE EYE.		
Hunt Eye.....	\$16.00 dis	40.00
Hunt's.....	\$15.00 dis	40.00
Hunt's.....	\$15.50 dis	20 & 30
NAILS.		
Common, Bra. and Fencing.		
10d to 60d.....	\$ keg	\$2.45
8d and 9d adv.....		25
6d and 7d adv.....		50
4d and 5d adv.....		75
3d advance.....		1.50
3d fine advance.....		3.00
Clinch nails, adv.....		1.75
Finishing.....		1.00
Size-inches 1 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2 5 1/2 6 1/2 7 1/2 8 1/2 9 1/2 10 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2 13 1/2 14 1/2 15 1/2 16 1/2 17 1/2 18 1/2 19 1/2 20 1/2 21 1/2 22 1/2 23 1/2 24 1/2 25 1/2 26 1/2 27 1/2 28 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2 31 1/2 32 1/2 33 1/2 34 1/2 35 1/2 36 1/2 37 1/2 38 1/2 39 1/2 40 1/2 41 1/2 42 1/2 43 1/2 44 1/2 45 1/2 46 1/2 47 1/2 48 1/2 49 1/2 50 1/2 51 1/2 52 1/2 53 1/2 54 1/2 55 1/2 56 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2 59 1/2 60 1/2 61 1/2 62 1/2 63 1/2 64 1/2 65 1/2 66 1/2 67 1/2 68 1/2 69 1/2 70 1/2 71 1/2 72 1/2 73 1/2 74 1/2 75 1/2 76 1/2 77 1/2 78 1/2 79 1/2 80 1/2 81 1/2 82 1/2 83 1/2 84 1/2 85 1/2 86 1/2 87 1/2 88 1/2 89 1/2 90 1/2 91 1/2 92 1/2 93 1/2 94 1/2 95 1/2 96 1/2 97 1/2 98 1/2 99 1/2 100 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2 103 1/2 104 1/2 105 1/2 106 1/2 107 1/2 108 1/2 109 1/2 110 1/2 111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2 114 1/2 115 1/2 116 1/2 117 1/2 118 1/2 119 1/2 120 1/2 121 1/2 122 1/2 123 1/2 124 1/2 125 1/2 126 1/2 127 1/2 128 1/2 129 1/2 130 1/2 131 1/2 132 1/2 133 1/2 134 1/2 135 1/2 136 1/2 137 1/2 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263 1/2 264 1/2 265 1/2 266 1/2 267 1/2 268 1/2 269 1/2 270 1/2 271 1/2 272 1/2 273 1/2 274 1/2 275 1/2 276 1/2 277 1/2 278 1/2 279 1/2 280 1/2 281 1/2 282 1/2 283 1/2 284 1/2 285 1/2 286 1/2 287 1/2 288 1/2 289 1/2 290 1/2 291 1/2 292 1/2 293 1/2 294 1/2 295 1/2 296 1/2 297 1/2 298 1/2 299 1/2 300 1/2 301 1/2 302 1/2 303 1/2 304 1/2 305 1/2 306 1/2 307 1/2 308 1/2 309 1/2 310 1/2 311 1/2 312 1/2 313 1/2 314 1/2 315 1/2 316 1/2 317 1/2 318 1/2 319 1/2 320 1/2 321 1/2 322 1/2 323 1/2 324 1/2 325 1/2 326 1/2 327 1/2 328 1/2 329 1/2 330 1/2 331 1/2 332 1/2 333 1/2 334 1/2 335 1/2 336 1/2 337 1/2 338 1/2 339 1/2 340 1/2 341 1/2 342 1/2 343 1/2 344 1/2 345 1/2 346 1/2 347 1/2 348 1/2 349 1/2 350 1/2 351 1/2 352 1/2 353 1/2 354 1/2 355 1/2 356 1/2 357 1/2 358 1/2 359 1/2 360 1/2 361 1/2 362 1/2 363 1/2 364 1/2 365 1/2 366 1/2 367 1/2 368 1/2 369 1/2 370 1/2 371 1/2 372 1/2 373 1/2 374 1/2 375 1/2 376 1/2 377 1/2 378 1/2 379 1/2 380 1/2 381 1/2 382 1/2 383 1/2 384 1/2 385 1/2 386 1/2 387 1/2 388 1/2 389 1/2 390 1/2 391 1/2 392 1/2 393 1/2 394 1/2 395 1/2 396 1/2 397 1/2 398 1/2 399 1/2 400 1/2 401 1/2 402 1/2 403 1/2 404 1/2 405 1/2 406 1/2 407 1/2 408 1/2 409 1/2 410 1/2 411 1/2 412 1/2 413 1/2 414 1/2 415 1/2 416 1/2 417 1/2 418 1/2 419 1/2 420 1/2 421 1/2 422 1/2 423 1/2 424 1/2 425 1/2 426 1/2 427 1/2 428 1/2 429 1/2 430 1/2 431 1/2 432 1/2 433 1/2 434 1/2 435 1/2 436 1/2 437 1/2 438 1/2 439 1/2 440 1/2 441 1/2 442 1/2 443 1/2 444 1/2 445 1/2 446 1/2 447 1/2 448 1/2 449 1/2 450 1/2 451 1/2 452 1/2 453 1/2 454 1/2 455 1/2 456 1/2 457 1/2 458 1/2 459 1/2 460 1/2 461 1/2 462 1/2 463 1/2 464 1/2 465 1/2 466 1/2 467 1/2 468 1/2 469 1/2 470 1/2 471 1/2 472 1/2 473 1/2 474 1/2 475 1/2 476 1/2 477 1/2 478 1/2 479 1/2 480 1/2 481 1/2 482 1/2 483 1/2 484 1/2 485 1/2 486 1/2 487 1/2 488 1/2 489 1/2 490 1/2 491 1/2 492 1/2 493 1/2 494 1/2 495 1/2 496 1/2 497 1/2 498 1/2 499 1/2 500 1/2 501 1/2 502 1/2 503 1/2 504 1/2 505 1/2 506 1/2 507 1/2 508 1/2 509 1/2 510 1/2 511 1/2 512 1/2 513 1/2 514 1/2 515 1/2 516 1/2 517 1/2 518 1/2 519 1/2 520 1/2 521 1/2 522 1/2 523 1/2 524 1/2 525 1/2 526 1/2 527 1/2 528 1/2 529 1/2 530 1/2 531 1/2 532 1/2 533 1/2 534 1/2 535 1/2 536 1/2 537 1/2 538 1/2 539 1/2 540 1/2 541 1/2 542 1/2 543 1/2 544 1/2 545 1/2 546 1/2 547 1/2 548 1/2 549 1/2 550 1/2 551 1/2 552 1/2 553 1/2 554 1/2 555 1/2 556 1/2 557 1/2 558 1/2 559 1/2 560 1/2 561 1/2 562 1/2 563 1/2 564 1/2 565 1/2 566 1/2 567 1/2 568 1/2 569 1/2 570 1/2 571 1/2 572 1/2 573 1/2 574 1/2 575 1/2 576 1/2 577 1/2 578 1/2 579 1/2 580 1/2 581 1/2 582 1/2 583 1/2 584 1/2 585 1/2 586 1/2 587 1/2 588 1/2 589 1/2 590 1/2 591 1/2 592 1/2 593 1/2 594 1/2 595 1/2 596 1/2 597 1/2 598 1/2 599 1/2 600 1/2 601 1/2 602 1/2 603 1/2 604 1/2 605 1/2 606 1/2 607 1/2 608 1/2 609 1/2 610 1/2 611 1/2 612 1/2 613 1/2 614 1/2 615 1/2 616 1/2 617 1/2 618 1/2 619 1/2 620 1/2 621 1/2 622 1/2 623 1/2 624 1/2 625 1/2 626 1/2 627 1/2 628 1/2 629 1/2 630 1/2 631 1/2 632 1/2 633 1/2 634 1/2 635 1/2 636 1/2 637 1/2 638 1/2 639 1/2 640 1/2 641 1/2 642 1/2 643 1/2 644 1/2 645 1/2 646 1/2 647 1/2 648 1/2 649 1/2 650 1/2 651 1/2 652 1/2 653 1/2 654 1/2 655 1/2 656 1/2 657 1/2 658 1/2 659 1/2 660 1/2 661 1/2 662 1/2 663 1/2 664 1/2 665 1/2 666 1/2 667 1/2 668 1/2 669 1/2 670 1/2 671 1/2 672 1/2 673 1/2 674 1/2 675 1/2 676 1/2 677 1/2 678 1/2 679 1/2 680 1/2 681 1/2 682 1/2 683 1/2 684 1/2 685 1/2 686 1/2 687 1/2 688 1/2 689 1/2 690 1/2 691 1/2 692 1/2 693 1/2 694 1/2 695 1/2 696 1/2 697 1/2 698 1/2 699 1/2 700 1/2 701 1/2 702 1/2 703 1/2 704 1/2 705 1/2 706 1/2 707 1/2 708 1/2 709 1/2 710 1/2 711 1/2 712 1/2 713 1/2 714 1/2 715 1/2 716 1/2 717 1/2 718 1/2 719 1/2 720 1/2 721 1/2 722 1/2 723 1/2 724 1/2 725 1/2 726 1/2 727 1/2 728 1/2 729 1/2 730 1/2 731 1/2 732 1/2 733 1/2 734 1/2 735 1/2 736 1/2 737 1/2 738 1/2 739 1/2 740 1/2 741 1/2 742 1/2 743 1/2 744 1/2 745 1/2 746 1/2 747 1/2 748 1/2 749 1/2 750 1/2 751 1/2 752 1/2 753 1/2 754 1/2 755 1/2 756 1/2 757 1/2 758 1/2 759 1/2 760 1/2 761 1/2 762 1/2 763 1/2 764 1/2 765 1/2 766 1/2 767 1/2 768 1/2 769 1/2 770 1/2 771 1/2 772 1/2 773 1/2 774 1/2 775 1/2 776 1/2 777 1/2 778 1/2 779 1/2 780 1/2 781 1/2 782 1/2 783 1/2 784 1/2 785 1/2 786 1/2 787 1/2 788 1/2 789 1/2 790 1/2 791 1/2 792 1/2 793 1/2 794 1/2 795 1/2 796 1/2 797 1/2 798 1/2 799 1/2 800 1/2 801 1/2 802 1/2 803 1/2 804 1/2 805 1/2 806 1/2 807 1/2 808 1/2 809 1/2 810 1/2 811 1/2 812 1/2 813 1/2 814 1/2 815 1/2 816 1/2 817 1/2 818 1/2 819 1/2 820 1/2 821 1/2 822 1/2 823 1/2 824 1/2 825 1/2 826 1/2 827 1/2 828 1/2 829 1/2 830 1/2 831 1/2 832 1/2 833 1/2 834 1/2 835 1/2 836 1/2 837 1/2 838 1/2 839 1/2 840 1/2 841 1/2 842 1/2 843 1/2 844 1/2 845 1/2 846 1/2 847 1/2 848 1/2 849 1/2 850 1/2 851 1/2 852 1/2 853 1/2 854 1/2 855 1/2 856 1/2 857 1/2 858 1/2 859 1/2 860 1/2 861 1/2 862 1/2 863 1/2 864 1/2 865 1/2 866 1/2 867 1/2 868 1/2 869 1/2 870 1/2 871 1/2 872 1/2 873 1/2 874 1/2 875 1/2 876 1/2 877 1/2 878 1/2 879 1/2 880 1/2 881 1/2 882 1/2 883 1/2 884 1/2 885 1/2 886 1/2 887 1/2 888 1/2 889 1/2 890 1/2 891 1/2 892 1/2 893 1/2 894 1/2 895 1/2 896 1/2 897 1/2 898 1/2 899 1/2 900 1/2 901 1/2 902 1/2 903 1/2 904 1/2 905 1/2 906 1/2 907 1/2 908 1/2 909 1/2 910 1/2 911 1/2 912 1/2 913 1/2 914 1/2 915 1/2 916 1/2 917 1/2 918 1/2 919 1/2 920 1/2 921 1/2 922 1/2 923 1/2 924 1/2 925 1/2 926 1/2 927 1/2 928 1/2 929 1/2 930 1/2 931 1/2 932 1/2 933 1/2 934 1/2 935 1/2 936 1/2 937 1/2 938 1/2 939 1/2 940 1/2 941 1/2 942 1/2 943 1/2 944 1/2 945 1/2 946 1/2 947 1/2 948 1/2 949 1/2 950 1/2 951 1/2 952 1/2 953 1/2 954 1/2 955 1/2 956 1/2 957 1/2 958 1/2 959 1/2 960 1/2 961 1/2 962 1/2 963 1/2 964 1/2 965 1/2 966 1/2 967 1/2 968 1/2 969 1/2 970 1/2 971 1/2 972 1/2 973 1/2 974 1/2 975 1/2 976 1/2 977 1/2 978 1/2 979 1/2 980 1/2 981 1/2 982 1/2 983 1/2 984 1/2 985 1/2 986 1/2 987 1/2 988 1/2 989 1/2 990 1/2 991 1/2 992 1/2 993 1/2 994 1/2 995 1/2 996 1/2 997 1/2 998 1/2 999 1/2 1000 1/2		

The Michigan Tradesman.

SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

Circus Day at the Corners—Cut on Fire-crackers.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, July 3, 1885. Mister Editor of Tradesman.

DEAR SIR—During the past three weeks every barn about the Corners has been papered with the advertisements of a "Great Moral Show" that would appear at the Corners and astonish the natives. The dead walls were red and green and blue and yellow and black with pictures of wonderful animals. One animal in particular was the admiration of the entire population. It was evidently a good natured animal, at least it had the most open countenance I ever saw. He wore his mouth open for every day use and a body would judge from the picture of him that the hinges of his jaws must be located somewhere near the root of his tail. Then there were elephants dancing and boxing and standing on their heads, no end.

And such beautiful wimmen. Great Snakes! I never saw the like. They were dressed in the height of fashion (6,000 years ago) and had the toes of their pretty feet pointed toward all parts of the heavens as they went flying above the horses. And such nice-built ladies! Sakes alive, they was pretty! But when I went walking with the Widder last Sunday, we passed the pictures on the cant-hook factory and I'm blessed if she didn't hold her parasol between me and them nice pictures, so I could not see any of 'em. Mr. Editor, wimmen folks don't seem to appreciate works of art as we men do, now, do they?

Then there was a picture of a procession about nine miles long, with fourteen brass bands, 29 elephants 2 steam calopops and hundreds of ladies and knights in armor. Oh, it was just gorgeous, and don't you forget it. Then such small bills.

They read as follows:

UMBUGG & FRODD'S

GREAT COLOSSAL

ACRICATION!

CIRCUS, MENAGRIE,

and HYPODROMEDIUMISTIC

CONGLOMERATION!!

17 MONSTER SHOWS IN

ONE TENT.

3 RINGS!! 3 CLOWNS!!

Come early and get a good chance to see the

GRANDSTREETPAGENT.

Two miles of good solid glitter, enlivened by the blair of trumpets and the rip-snorting, blood curdling music of dozens of brass bands.

This show will never visit your section again, as it must be soon shipped to England to perform before

HER MAJESTY

By Special Royal Request,

COME ONE, COME ALL,

BOTH GREAT AND SMALL,

You will never have another such a chance to study the wonders of natural history as set forth in our

GRAND, STUPENDOUS
COLLECTION

of animals from all parts of the world.

THE ELAND, SEA LIONS,

MUSK OX, MONKEYS,

GOO GOOCH, BABBOONS,

ELEPHANTS, STAG GAGS,

GAY GAZELLS, XANTHORPS,

And many other animals too numerous to mention. Sunday School Superintendents attend our shop and bring their flocks.

Admission, only 50 cents.

Children, half price.

This is the first thing of the kind that has ever struck our town, and I don't actually suppose that a boy or gal within five miles of the Corners slept a wink the night before. Saturday morning opened smiling and serene. The sun was on hand as he always is, according to advertised time. The large vacant lot north-east of the meat market gave no indication of the busy scene so soon to transform its more than Sabbath stillness. The streets were still as death. The hogs and sheep and cattle and other domestic fowls reclined at ease in the grassy streets. Nothing disturbed the holy calm. No, nothing. Not a pig stirred, not a horse stirred, not a cow stirred, nor even as much as a goose stirred, to mar the peaceful landscape. But as by magic, all is changed:

Farmer Brown drives into town,

With wife and children nine,

His hired man and Sally Ann,

And all dressed up so fine.

Here comes Farmer Jobson's rig

And a half a dozen others,

Samuel Stone's and Jacob Jones,

And Jones' married brothers.

Soon such noise, of men and boys,

Is heard on every side,

Men run about and boys do shout,

As into town they ride.

In half an hour after the first rig arrived Damlongue street and Furlong street, also, was lined on both sides with teams as thick as they could be hitched to fences, hitchen posts, shade trees, stumps, etc., and about twenty-five wagon loads of men, wimmen and children drove into the woods back of the village cooler where they could bate their teams and eat their lunch at noon.

At 8 o'clock the cry was raised, "Here they come! Here they come!" and all the small boys rushed down the street past the saw mill bridge to meet them. Up to this point, this "Grand agrigation" was as fine a show as I ever saw—in fact, their advertisements could not be beat; but I must confess that when the show fairly arrived it was slightly disappointing.

The Widder and I and Algeron and Bill with a few more of the elect of the village, had chairs on my front steps under my awning, by the side of our little lemonade stand, where we could get a good view of the "Grand Glittering Parade"—that is, if the said g. g. p. had come off, but I'm durned if it was not the sickest turn out I ever struck yet. It was headed by a band wagon, that had been gilded once, but it must have been before the war, drawn by six of the worst knock-kneed, poor, raw-boned, pole-eviled, sweened, ring-boned and spavined old hosses as I ever saw. The six performers that made up the band made very fair music as far as it went, but we sadly missed all them other gorgeous bands that was expected.

And where was all that immense string of animals? Echo answers in indignant tones, "where?" and the answer has not arrived up to date. So help me grashus, the entire caboodle of menagerie consisted of one little ragged, bob-tailed pony and a tame coon and the coon was in a side show (10 cents extra) at that.

The "mile and a half of glitter and glair" turned out to be thirteen old dilapidated wagons full of tent poles, canvass, etc. The company looked as if they had been showing to empty houses and had taken the profits for pay. They was a hard looking lot, and as soon as we saw them, we put our chickens up in the chamber and took in the clothes lines. We all made up our minds to take in the show anyhow, even if the outside of it was so unpromising, so in the evening I took Sister Spriggs, Algeron took Kate Hancock (he is mashed on her) and we went. The horse-back riding was pretty fair, but I could not help but notice that the lady that rode around the ring and jumped threw the hoops, did not possess the seductive form that her picture on the outside did. In fact, she was pretty thin and I told Sister Spriggs so. She hit me a whack with her fan on the end of my nose and said I "ought not to look at the wimmin." While the clown was cracking some old bald-headed jokes, that tickled the audience immensely, we heard a row at the door and then a feller in an old army coat came staggering in. He went along in front to try and find a seat and then as he leaned back to get a better view of the top row, he lost his balance and fell head over heels into the ring. Several ladies screamed, for a horse nearly stepped on him, and I and Constable Daggett ran down into the ring to take the chap out. We got hold of him and was just going to rush him out when the ring master said:

"Let me talk to him a moment. The poor fellow is drunk."

Then he turned to the man and said:

"Who are you and what do you want?"

"My name is (hie) Rogers, ole man, and I live a mile east of (hie) Grumbleton. I uster be (hie) in the circus biz (hie), ole feller, and I want to hire out to (hie) you."

"Why, man, you are no good. You can't ride, can you?"

"I should (hie) smile. You just (hie) try me, ole feller."

We tried to prevent it, but the clown wanted to have some fun, he said, so one of the horses was brought out and the feller scrambled on. Away went the horse and the man tumbled off first on one side and then on toter, but he kept catchin on by the horse's mane and tail until he kicked his big boots off. Then he stood up and took off his coat and vest. He make it go pretty good then, and he was just a whooping around the ring amid the greatest excitement, when his suspenders broke. He tried to hold up his pants but they got away and as the horse gave an extra big jump, the chap's hickory shirt flew one way and his pants the other, in a shocking manner. Sister Spriggs fainted plum away at the harrowin sight, Kate Hancock blushed, Algeron grinned and I tumbled to the little racket, which I had not seen done before in so many years that I had clean forgot all about it. I felt pretty cheap, you bet, and so did the constable, when we saw the gay-spangled circus rider that our old tramp turned into. It is rather a strange thing, Mr. Editor, but as old as that gag is, it never fails to make a ten strike, especially in a small city like the Corners.

Take it all in all, it was a big day for this place, even if the circus was pretty thin.

Bilson and I are running on fire-crackers now. He cut down from 5 cents to 4. I cut them to 7 bunches for a quarter. He cut yesterday to 3 for 10 cents. To-day I sell at three cents a bunch and give a chromo with each. They cost me \$1.23 per box laid down here and a box contains 40 packs, so the profits are not so all-fired good as a feller could wish, but then, "it is worth something to do the bizness," as the darky said when he took a job of sawing wood at 45 cents and sub-let it to a white man at 50 cents.

Yours circusically,

SOLIMAN SNOOKS,

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

GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE!

The stock of Groceries, etc., at 28 South Division St., this city, formerly owned by Wentworth & Cannon, with fixtures and lease of store. Enquire of

R. W. BUTTERFIELD,

23 Monroe st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MUSKECON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

S. S. MORRIS & BRO.,

PACKERS

—AND—

Jobbers of Provisions,

CANNED MEATS AND BUTTERS.

CHOICE SMOKED MEATS A SPECIALTY.

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

ANDREW WIERENGO

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FULL LINE OF SHOW CASES KEPT IN STOCK.

WIERENGO BLOCK, PINE STREET, MUSKEGON, MICH.

TO FRUIT CROWERS

—THE—

Muskegon Basket Factory

Having resumed operations for the season is prepared to supply all kinds of

FRUIT PACKAGES!

At Bottom Prices. Quality Guaranteed.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PEACH AND GRAPE BASKETS.

MUSKECON SAW AND FILE WORKS

Manufacturers of

FILES AND RASPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And Repairers of Saws. Our long experience in both branches of business enables us to do better work than any other firm in the State. All work done promptly and warranted to give satisfaction. Works on First street, near Rodgers Iron Manufacturing Co.'s Shops, Muskegon.

Smith & Hazlett, Proprietors.

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS FOR

KNIGHT OF LABOR PLUG,

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

OUR NEW CIGAR.

WARREN'S SPECKLED HAVANA.

They are a novelty in the Cigar line. Every one of them is naturally speckled. The greatest sellers ever put on the market. We solicit a trial order from every first-class dealer in the State. Fully guaranteed.

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Geo. T. Warren & Co

FLINT, MICH.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Groceries and Provisions,

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

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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.

CHOICE BUTTER A SPECIALTY!

CALIFORNIA AND OTHER FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Careful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

M. C. RUSSELL, 48 Ottawa st., Grand Rapids.

H. LEONARD & SONS,

16 Monroe st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Light of 50 Candle Power for Stores or other Business Places.



This Pendant

Complete \$2.25 each with our new electric light brass fount. Greatly improved over last year's style. Same pendants with tin fount, \$1.75 each. Every style of Chandeliers, Library Lamps and Brackets fitted with Electric Founts and carried in stock.

Fruit Jars.

1 Pint Mason's, per gross.	\$11.00
1 Quart " " "	12.00
1/2 Gallon " " "	15.00

No charge for boxes.

Jelly Tumblers.

1/2 Pint Tin Top Jellies, per box of 6 doz.	\$2.50
1/3 " " " " "	2.00
1/3 " Common Tumblers, " "	2.15
1/2 " Queen Glass, Cover Indexed with names of all Fruits, per box of 6 doz.	3.75
1/3 " Screw Cap Pail Jellies with wire handles per box of 6 doz.	3.50
1/2 " Same.	4.25
1 " or 1 pound size same.	6.25

NO CHARGE FOR BOXES.

H. LEONARD & SONS.

T. R. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED.

COHOCTON, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"Brook Trout" Cigar.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR MICHIGAN.

WM. SEARS & CO.

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HESTER & FOX,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.

Carry Engines and Boilers in Stock for immediate delivery.

SAW AND CRIST MILL MACHINERY,

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

Write for Prices.

130 OAKES STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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DARK AROMATIC

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

Eaton & Christenson, Agts.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.