

The Michigan Tradesman.

345

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1885.

NO. 95.

S. A. WELLING

WHOLESALE
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODSLumberman's Supplies
FISHING TACKLE
AND
NOTIONS!PANTS, OVERALLS, JACKETS, SHIRTS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY, UNDER-
WEAR, MACKINAW, NECKWEAR, SUS-
PENDERS, STATIONERY, POCKET CUT-
TLE, THREAD, COMBS, BUTTONS, SMOK-
ERS' SUNDRIES, HARMONICAS, VIOLIN
STRINGS, ETC.Particular attention given to orders by
mail. Goods shipped promptly to any point.I am represented on the road by the fol-
lowing well-known travelers: John D.
Mangum, A. M. Sprague, John H. Eacker,
L. R. Cesna and A. B. Handricks.

24 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.

Proprietors of the

STAR MILLS,

Manufacturers of the following pop-
ular brands of Flour."STAR,"
"GOLDEN SHEAF,"
LADIES' DELIGHT,"
And "OUR PATENT."

STEAM LAUNDRY

43 and 45 Kent Street.
A. K. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.WE DO ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AND USE NO
CHEMICALS.Orders by Mail and Express promptly at-
tended to.

ALLEN'S ABRIDGED SYSTEM

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H. J. Carr, book-keeper for H. Leonard &
Sons, writes: "For two years and upwards
I have been applying methods quite similar to
those shown in your recent publication, 'An
Abridged System of Book-keeping,' and have
found a decided saving of labor and much
other satisfaction therein. Hence my belief in
its utility, and that what you have set forth
will, when rightly understood, merit attention
and use."Full and complete drafts of rulings, etc., with
illustrative entries and instructions in pam-
phlet form mailed upon receipt of \$2.W. H. Allen,
With S. A. Welling, 24 Pearl St., Grand Rapids

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,

44 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

McALPIN'S

Chocolate Cream

PLUG TOBACCO

Is the most Delicious Chew on the

Market.

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.

CREAM TESTER!

With six glasses for testing six cows' milk at
same time. Price \$1; large size glasses \$2.
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 Na-
ture" published by the Zoa-phora Medicine Co.
would be invaluable.

Price only 10c to cover postage.

Address

Zoa-phora Medicine Co., Kalamazoo, M

Mention this paper.

G. ROYS & CO.,

No. 4 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids.

WHIPS

—AND—

LASHES

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

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

VOIGT MILLING CO.,

Proprietors of

CRESCENT

FLOURING MILLS,

Manufacturers of the Following Pop-
ular Brands of Flour:

"CRESCENT,"

"WHITE ROSE,"

"MORNING GLORY,"

"ROYAL PATENT," and

"ALL WHEAT," Flour.

CONTRACTS.

How to Make Them and How to Break
Them.I dare say that by this time you have met
with quite a number of those individuals
who seem to "put a thing in writing," who
feel insulted if you ask them to make a lit-
tle memorandum of a transaction about to
be entered upon and have both parties sign
it. "Why, sir," such an individual would
exclaim, "I beg to inform you that my word
is as good as my bond!" with heavy em-
phasis on "word" and "bond." N. B.—This
high and mighty individual never tells you,
however, what his "bond" is worth.No honorable business man ever objects to
"putting a thing in writing," if it is of suffi-
cient importance. *Vox emissiva volat.* How
are you in Latin? Well, this is no doubt
your busy day, so let's have no more joking.
Now, what is a contract?A contract is a promise from one to an-
other—either made or applied—to do or re-
frain from some lawful thing.Ponder that well. Every word means
something. If a contract is sealed, it is
called a "specialty," like a bond or a deed,
and it binds without consideration, that is,
it always "implies" a consideration.But our courts do not have the same re-
verence for "seals" and the "fuss and feath-
ers" of solemnity in executing contracts that
they once had. The cry nowadays is: Give
us the facts and we'll give you the law.Now, don't interrupt me with forty ques-
tions. A contract may be upon several
pieces of paper or the parties may simply
make a "mem" in pencil or with chalk on
the wall or on a door.In olden times, of course, everything was
oral. Very few people knew how to write
anyway. Even the pleadings in courts were
oral, and not until a long while after the
Norman Conquests were there any deeds.
They had a ceremony called *theory of seizin*,
in which the seller of the land delivered the
purchaser a handful of the soil.A contract need not be correct and gram-
matical to be valid. You may spell as badly
as Josh. Billings, and yet it will stick. In
signing, you need not affix your full name;
your initials will do, or your mark; or you
may thrust your thumb in some mud, press
it against the paper and say: "That's my
mark. I stand by that contract." Or you
need not sign it at all, if you declare your-
self satisfied with the terms, and accept
them by word of mouth.If your man cannot read, or is deaf and
dumb or blind, be careful, be more particu-
lar; read everything over to him in the pre-
sence of witnesses, and make him say that he
understands and accepts the conditions.You are not obliged to sign at the bottom
or end. Anywhere will do if it can be shown
that you set your hand to it.Now, let us see under what conditions a
person may make a contract. 1. He must
be of sound mind and sober; 2, old enough;
3, not under any legal disabilities; for ex-
ample, an alien cannot buy or sell real es-
tate, and in some States married women are
incapable of making certain contracts.A contract to be valid must also have a
consideration, although modern courts of
law allow great latitude in this respect. The
consideration may be "natural love and af-
fection" or a promise to do or not do a thing.
But courts always allow "considerations" to
be required into, and will support some
contracts although no consideration at all
may be shown. For instance, if you con-
tract to keep my property for me without
charge, you must take as good care of it as
you do of your own or you will be liable for
it if lost stolen or burned.Pretty generally, contracts made on Sun-
day are "voidable"; that is, they may be
set aside by a court. But a Sunday con-
tract may be ratified on a week day. If
you owe a man a debt and pay him on Sun-
day you cannot get your money back. Again,
the law forbids a grocer to sell you sugar on
Sunday, and he could not collect for it, but
if you come to my house on Sunday—I
not being a trader—and buy some eggs and
flour and sugar for your family or to enter-
tain some guests, the law will not allow
you to plead any Sunday contract. You
will have to pay up and look pleasant.There is a class of contracts to which I
must call your attention. I have referred
to "implied contracts." For instance, if a
man lives with a woman and holds her to
the world as his wife, the law will imply a
"marriage contract."If you order a coat or buy goods, the law
will not allow you to say, "Oh, he sent them
to my house. I never promised to pay for
them;" or if you hire a man or allow him to
work for you, a court would hold that you
must pay; or if you neglect to clothe your
minor son, and he buys clothes, you would
be bound to settle the bill.Now that you know something about
making a contract, let me tell you how to
break one, for it may often happen to you to
be deceived or wronged in business transac-
tions.Fraud always destroys contract. By
fraud I mean "spoken or acted falsehood"—
for example, should you be deceived or
cheated into signing, selling or buying. Of
course, the law allows a good bit of "honest
lying" in trade, such as puffing goods andwares and "cracking up" the virtues of your
merchandise. The law expects you to keep
your eyes open and have your wits about
you. But it is quite another thing when
the goods are not visible; then they must
come up to representations made. Again,
you may break a contract which has been
forced upon you by threats, physical force,
imprisonment, etc. This is what is called
duress; and it knocks a contract "higher
than Gilroy's kite." It is not worth the
paper it is written on or the goose-quill used
to pen it, or even the lampblack in which it
is scrawled.Mutual consent, of course, will always
break a contract. Or, what is known as the
"Act of God," will sometimes intervene
and terminate a contract; as, for instance,
when you sign a lease and the house burns
down, or you make a contract to have your
child educated and he falls sick, etc. Bet-
ting and gaming are illegal contracts and
you may generally recover back the money
paid on a bet; but my advice is: Never
make a bet and shun the gaming-table as you
would the foulest contagion.Usury—that is, exacting more than the
legal interest—will in some States, Michi-
gan, for instance, render the transaction il-
legal and forfeit the whole debt. The so-
called Statute of Limitations puts an end to
certain contracts, such as bills, notes, drafts,
purchases of personal property, etc., after
six years; that is, you can sue for the
amount due after that term.One word about the Statute of Frauds and
I'm through for the present.In 1676—just one hundred years before
our Declaration of Independence—England
passed her celebrated Statute of Frauds, and
I think that nearly all our States have en-
acted its provisions. It provides that cer-
tain contracts or agreements, to be binding,
must be in writing. Without that such
contracts are absolutely worthless. For ex-
ample, to guarantee the debt of a third per-
son, you must make a "mem." and sign it,
to sell or mortgage land, you must do it in
writing—that is, by deed or mortgage. If
you make an agreement that cannot be per-
formed within one year from the date of
making it, you must put it in writing. If
you are the executor of an estate, your verbal
promise to pay any debt of that estate
will not be binding on you. And any agree-
ment in which marriage is to be the consid-
eration must be in writing. Such are the
provisions of most all Statutes of Frauds.Now generally, in conclusion, let me say
that if you are a trustee, executor, etc., you
cannot make a contract with yourself.
In almost all business matters you may au-
thorize an agent to make a contract in your
name. Corporations may make any contract
allowed by their charters. Partnership con-
tracts I have already explained to you. The
law which governs a contract is the law of
the place where it was made and entered in-
to, no matter if it was in a foreign land.This is possibly too broad an assertion, for
if a contract is made in one State but is to
be applied and enforced in another State, the
laws of the latter State would apply.Then again, Americans often execute con-
tracts before our ministers and consuls
abroad; such contracts, however, are consid-
ered to have been executed at home.

Things Worth Remembering.

That a bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia.
That warm borax-water will remove dan-
druff.That salt should be eaten with nuts, to aid
digestion.That milk which stands too long makes
bitter butter.That a hot, strong lemonade taken at bed-
time will break up a cold.That rusty flat irons should be rubbed
over with beeswax and lard.That fried onions should be boiled first in
milk, to be mild and odorless.That a little soda-water will relieve sick-
headache caused by indigestion.That a cup of strong coffee will remove
the odor of onions from the breath.That boiled cabbage is much sweeter when
the water is changed in boiling.That tough meat may be made tender by
lying a few minutes in vinegar-water.That well-ventilated bed rooms will pre-
vent morning headaches and lassitude.That a cup of hot water drunk before
meals will relieve nausea and dyspepsia.That a fever patient is cooled and com-
forted by frequent sponging with soda wa-
ter.That mustard-water is excellent for cleans-
ing the hands after handling odorous sub-
stances.That consumptive night-sweats may be
arrested by sponging the body nightly in
salt water.That one in a faint should be laid flat on
his back then loosen his clothes and let him
alone.That cold tea should be saved for your
vinegar-barrel. It sours easily and gives
color and flavor.

Not a Seminary.

"What sort of an establishment is that
across the way?"
"They teach drawing, music, and danc-
ing."
"A young ladies' seminary?"
"No, a dentist's shop."

BARGAIN STORES.

Where People Forget Everything Else in
Their Eagerness to Buy Cheaply.
From the Chicago News.The bargain-store trade has grown to be
a distinctive feature of retail business. It
has its peculiarities not only in what is
there for sale, but in the class of patrons. It
does not even cater to the medium-priced
trade, but to a grade beneath it. There is
never a day in the week, except Sunday,
when the bargain stores are not thronged
with a miscellaneous crowd of jostling peo-
ple of both sexes. These stores are crowd-
ed with women of every known type of fea-
ture and every manner of dress. They push
past each other so rudely that it is a marvel
any escape without having their garments
torn from their bodies. Each one is in
search of something which may be obtained
for less than its actual value. As the bar-
gain stores continue to thrive and the pro-
prietors become rich, it is safe to conclude
that at least a fair profit is realized from the
sales, and that few of the customers suc-
ceed in getting any goods for less than they
are worth."Of course, the bargain stores do not buy
the best class of goods to begin with," said
one of the merchants. "Then the stocks
are bought in immense quantities, odds and
ends are picked up, auction sales from fail-
ures are watched for, and in this way we are
enabled to offer merchandise for a lower fig-
ure than retail stores that carry fine, expen-
sive lines and cater to the best trade. There
is little variation, however, in the prices of
staple goods, such as sheetings, muslins,
etc. We make a run occasionally on some-
thing that we have picked up cheap, or for
advertising purposes sell below the actual
cost. Do we lose thereby? Not much. Such
a sale will draw a crowd, and nine-
tenths of the number who come buy some-
thing else. The percentages of profit are
not as high as they were, though, in this
line of business, for margins have been cut
down so low by the other grade of shops
that, in order to keep up the character of a
bargain store, we are obliged to go still
lower.""Do women who come here lose their
purses or packages often?""They drop small packages frequently,
but there are not so many pocket-books
missing as there was a while ago. When a
pocket-book is lost it is invariably through
the carelessness of the owner. There are
few professional pickpockets who frequent
the bargain stores now, for the surveillance
has been so close and the punishment so
rigid for the last two years that they have
been driven out. We employ two girls
whose sole business is to look out for pick-
pockets. Women from the country lose
their children more frequently than anything
else. There is seldom a day when some
woman is not rushing frantically around
seeking her child, or when we do not find
some small specimen of humanity wander-
ing around crying for its mamma. The other
day a large woman wearing a heavy red
woolen shawl was raging around like a cy-
clone. Clutching her skirts and bellowing
lustily were two small boys about 3 and 5
years old. The youngsters tripped and stum-
bled, but never let go their mother's skirts,
while she gave no heed to them, but caught
hold of every one in her way and screamed
"S-a-y—hey you seen my baby? hey you?
Eight months old with red hair. Good
gracious, where is my baby?""Well, we found the baby. She had laid
it down beside a pile of dress goods. It had
gone to sleep, and either she or some one
else had carelessly thrown a piece of ging-
ham over it, hiding it from sight. The
mother had forgotten it and walked away.""Are the wages of the clerks less in bar-
gain stores than in others?""There is little difference between the sal-
aries paid here and in high priced stores in
similar capacities. The heads of our de-
partments get as good pay as they could in
the same places anywhere else. The salar-
ies of the girls behind our glove counter
range from \$7 to \$16 per week. The little
cash-girls get about the same pay that cash-
boys do in other stores. The lowest pay re-
ceived by any cash-girl with us is \$2 per
week. The highest is \$4 per week. The
work is harder here than in shops of differ-
ent type, and the class of custom, as a rule,
more difficult to deal with. Complaint is
often made that the clerks in bargain stores
are rude. You can't expect to secure the
services of many refined young ladies, even
at better compensation than they could get
elsewhere. If a girl is a thorough lady in
her manner, and is subjected to the rudeness
shown so often to employees by many cus-
tomers, she soon forgets that she may en-
counter any other class."German journals allude to the efficacy
of "benzol magnesia" as a grease eradicat-
or. It is prepared by saturating calcined
magnesia with benzol. A little of this pow-
der rubbed on a greasy stain on paper or
any other fabric will remove it, but old
stains may require a repetition of the pro-
cess. The mixture is said to be excellent
for cleaning windows.Some men, like pictures, are fitter for a
corner than a full light.

How Window Glass is Made.

The workmen were engaged in making
window glass, and proceeded in a way that
seemed very simple. A young man would
take one of the long hollow iron pipes we
saw the gaunt man juggling with, and ap-
proaching one of the mouths of the great
furnace with the indifference of a salaman-
der—first, however, protecting his face with
a leather screen—would proceed by a series
of wave-like movements of the pipe to gather
at the end a ball of liquid glass, getting
his supply from a clay pot. These pots con-
tained a mixture of soda, lime and sand,
which had been reduced by firing for two
days. After gathering a wad the size of a
cocoanut, the young man would turn and
cool it upon an iron plate, still keeping up
the wave-like rotary motion. Then he
would return to the pot and begin fishing
again, then back to the iron plate for cool-
ing, and then more angling. By this time
he has gathered a ball of about sixteen
pounds weight and of intense heat. Now
cooling the pipe with water, he carries his
burden over and deposits it on a larger iron
plate—this one floating in a tub of water—
gives the pipe to a glass blower, and seizing
another iron goes back to the furnace to
perform his part once again.The glass blower rolls the ball upon the
plate until he has made the glass assume a
pear shape, when he applies the pipe to his
lips and blows till his cheeks stand out like
red apples, blows till he is red behind the
ears, blows until he becomes of a complec-
tion as blooming as the glass. All this
while he imparts a rotary motion to the pipe,
and does not cease either the blowing or the
rotating until the pear-shaped glass has ex-
panded into the rude semblance to a bottle
with no neck and a very thick bottom. Now
over he goes to one of the mouths of the
side furnace, into which he thrusts the pipe
to warm the mean looking bottle at the end.
At his feet is the grave-like pit.Now watch him. He takes the pipe from
the furnace, blows in it, and lets it swing
before the pit. The glass begins to
lengthen out, stove-pipe fashion; into the
furnace again, now out, and up over his
head. Agitate the pipe. Blow. Now a
big sweep from mid-air through the pit and
up again. Blow. Now a pendulum-like
movement—up—down—way across—back!
The glass is become a cylinder four feet
long. Heat again and withdraw. Blow.
Rotate. A little more jiggery—here—there—
right side—left—a beautiful swing below!
The cylinder is over five feet long now! The
work is done! These cylinders are placed
still glowing on a stand. A tap with a
piece of steel releases the blow pipe, the
blower makes a measurement with a stick,
wraps a string of hot glass about the cylin-
der, the superfluous part falls off as though
cut with a diamond, and the completed cy-
linder—about five feet long and eighteen
inches in diameter—is carried away to a
place of safety. To-morrow a hot steel rod
will cut each of the cylinders through one
side, thus leaving it like a sheet of paper
twisted until its upper and lower edges
meet. This roll will be subjected to another
gentle baking, when it will flatten out into
a large sheet of glass. This will be cut into
sheets of the proper size and the work is
done.—C. B. Lewis.

Tribute to the Traveler.

From the Chicago Current.

No man's command more than theirs
makes the world of trade go on. When the
art of distributing the products of labor has
been learned, nothing better remains to be
done. Men by the thousands can be set at
work to make; but to get one brave worker
out before the world—a Goliath going down
into the valley of Elah each day to look for
an enemy—that is a very difficult thing.
When a man can "place goods" he has the
world at his feet, and he generally exacts a
King's ransom. But his life is one of self-
denial. The wheels of business must re-
volve, therefore the wife and the children
mourn his almost constant absence; Time,
his bitter enemy, must not triumph, there-
fore the traveler lays his head lightly on the
pillow of the inn, and starts at the puff of
every passing locomotive. The Band of
Merchant Travelers in the United States is a
powerful organization, because it is com-
posed of self-reliant units. The railroads not
long ago, laid a heavy hand on this guild,
but a state of things at once ensued that
caused the managers of transportation more
thought than the rupture of half a dozen
pools. It was found that the commercial
agent must be accommodated; that trade
would not be haltered and tied up with red
tape. So the thousand-mile tickets were re-
stored and a great trouble (to the railroads)
was ended.A dentist advised a man to have a tooth
taken out, assuring him that if he inhaled
gas he would feel no pain. "What is the
effect of the gas?" asked the man. "It
makes you insensible," said the dentist,
"and you don't know anything that takes
place." The man took out his money. "Oh,
never mind the fee until afterward," remark-
ed the dentist. "I wasn't thinking of that,"
said the patient, "I only wanted to see how
much money I had."

The Michigan Tradesman.

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

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1885.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

President—Lester J. Rindge.
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.
Treasurer—Wm. Sears.
Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurer, ex-officio: O. A. Ball, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.
Arbitration Committee—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, Bloomington.
Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Capac; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Foltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockafellow, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomington; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Borst, Vriesland; R. C. Nash, Hilliards; D. M. Adams, Ashland; Jos. Post, Clarksville.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids.
Next Meeting—Third Tuesday in February, 1886.
Membership Fee—\$1 per year.
Official Organ—THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

Post A. M. C. T. A.

Organized at Grand Rapids, June 28, 1884.

OFFICERS.

President—Wm. Logie.
First Vice-President—Lloyd Max Mills.
Second Vice-President—Stephen A. Sears.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. W. Atkins.
Executive Committee—President and Secretary, ex-officio: Chas. S. Robinson, Jas. N. Bradford and W. G. Hawkins.
Election Committee—Geo. H. Seymour, Wallace Franklin, W. H. Downs, Wm. B. Edmunds and D. S. Haugh.
Room Committee—Stephen A. Sears, Wm. Boughton, W. H. Jennings.
Regular Meetings—Last Saturday evening in each month.
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, 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 TRADESMAN was represented on the press excursion last week by two attaches, whose services have been of little avail since their return, on account of the exuberance of their joy over the treatment accorded them by their hosts at Traverse City and elsewhere. Hannah, Lay & Co.'s ability to entertain their friends in royal fashion is no longer a matter of conjecture, and the happy manner in which they discharged that difficult task speaks well for the comfort and enjoyment of those who have occasion to tarry at Traverse City.

THE TRADESMAN is again vindicated. When it announced that Stewart Ives was insane, most of the other city papers pronounced the report "sensational" and declared that Mr. Ives was only suffering from the result of over-work. THE TRADESMAN continued to maintain that Ives was insane, and on Saturday he was taken to an asylum for treatment. *Appropos* to the matter, THE TRADESMAN puts itself on record with the statement that dissipation kills more people than hard work, and that no one can long disregard the laws of nature without suffering the consequences.

The Grand Rapids manufacturers have an organization which has been of incalculable benefit to every member. The jobbers also have an organization which is sure to make its influence felt. The retail druggists have a society which has already put money in the pocket of every druggist in the city. The retail grocer, however, continues to "go it alone," to the detriment of himself and all concerned. No class of business men needs the benefits accruing from organization so much as the grocer. The easiest of all businesses for the novice to engage in, it is already overcrowded with inexperienced men, which has a tendency to demoralize values and credits, and renders the grocery business the most undesirable branch of trade. Most of all, the grocer needs protection from himself—protection from a disposition to cut prices—protection from a disposition to extend credits beyond their natural latitude—protection from the encroachments of the jobber and the retailer in other lines of trade. Already the grocers of New England, of New York City, of Brooklyn and Albany and several other Eastern cities have joined hands in the struggle for supremacy, and the results are claimed to have been far in excess of expectation. Michigan grocers should not be behind their Eastern brethren in this respect, and the most natural place to start the ball rolling is here in Grand Rapids. How many grocers will sign a call for a meeting? Let there be no further delay in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of the grocer.

Those merchants who have lots of wool on hand which they wish to dispose of can find a purchaser in Wm. T. Lamoreaux, the heaviest buyer of the staple in Michigan. Address him at 71 Canal street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Mary E. Sinclair, grocer on Plainfield avenue, has been closed on a \$500 chattel mortgage.

Geo. A. Wagar has engaged in general trade at Crystal Lake. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the grocery stock.

James Allen, has engaged in the grocery business at Cedar Springs. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the stock.

B. T. Pierce confectioner at 147 Monroe street, has had his stock taken on chattel mortgage by Putnam & Brooks.

Hester & Fox have sold a 100 horse power engine and pair of boilers, Atlas make, to M. J. Murphy & Co., of Detroit.

Hazeltine, Perkins & Co. have purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell Weatherly's Michigan Catarrh Remedy.

D. Eldersvelt, formerly engaged in the grocery business on Wealthy avenue, just beyond the city limits, has re-engaged in the same business. John Caulfield furnished the stock.

J. H. Parker, State agent for Chandler & Taylor, of Indianapolis, Ind., has sold an engine, boiler and sawmill outfit to Mark S. Dilley, who will engage in the manufacture of pine and hardwood lumber for himself and others at Fredericville, Crawford county.

"I shall not put down many limed eggs this season," said an extensive egg packer. "Limed stock ruled from 6 to 13 cents lower than fresh eggs last winter, while ice house stock ranged 1 to 3 cents below fresh. This would seem to be an unanswerable argument in favor of cold storage stock, and hereafter all my energies will be directed to that branch of the business."

Geo. W. Alden, for several years past traveling agent for Foster, Stevens & Co., has purchased the Norton & Wolff hardware stock, at Otsego, and removed the same to this city. He has also formed a copartner ship with Chas. M. Alden, for ten years past a member of the firm of Whitworth & Alden, and the two will engage in business at 31 West Bridge street about August 1, under the firm name of Alden Bros. Both possess the requisite experience, and will undoubtedly succeed in their new undertaking.

Nelson Bros. & Co. note the renewal of the American Wall Paper Pool for another year, and also the fact that they are the only members of the Pool in this State, outside of Detroit, which has one member. They state that dark papers have had their day, and that medium or lighter colors will rule during the coming season. They will have a representative among the factories during August, selecting the most available styles, and will start their men out on the road with the spring styles about the middle of September.

AROUND THE STATE.

E. D. Drew, general dealer at Fowlerville, is closing out.

T. Gummel & Co. have started a meat market at Millbrook.

Neff Brothers, lumbermen, are erecting a store at McBrides.

Comfort & McRea is the name of a new drug firm at McBrides.

J. R. Cameron, grocer at Sherman City, has added a line of drugs.

Kennedy & Kapnick, at Cadillac, are succeeded by Wm. Kennedy.

John G. Brown succeeds Brown & Moore in the drug business at Albion.

T. E. Howell succeeds Howell & Blackmer in general trade at Kalama.

C. H. Pease succeeds Sevald & Pease in general trade at Sault St. Marie.

G. W. Emery succeeds Mitchell & Emery in the grocery business at Hancock.

C. A. Cory, notion dealer at Cedar Springs, has been closed on chattel mortgage.

S. J. Sachse has bought the clothing stock of Houseman, May & Co., at Big Rapids.

E. A. Owen has closed out his grocery stock at Plainwell, and will remove to Canada.

Louis L. Holmes succeeds C. G. O'Bryon in the dry goods and grocery business at Belding.

Wm. C. Ashley succeeds Houghton & Ashley in the produce commission business at Detroit.

Thos. Garter, formerly of the firm of Phelps & Garter, at Coopersville, has opened a meat market at Berlin.

Mrs. A. M. Hyde, milliner at Bay City, has made an assignment to Jos. Norris. Liabilities, \$841; assets, \$1,318.

L. Frensdorf, who has weighed out sugar for Hudson housewives for twenty-seven years, has concluded to retire from business.

J. R. Harrison and wife, of Sparta, have gone to St. Louis for the latter's health, and will conduct a bazaar during their stay there.

The J. F. Dodge grocery stock, at Gowen, which was seized by W. J. Gould & Co., of Detroit, was sold on the 9th to Rasmus Neilson, of Gowen.

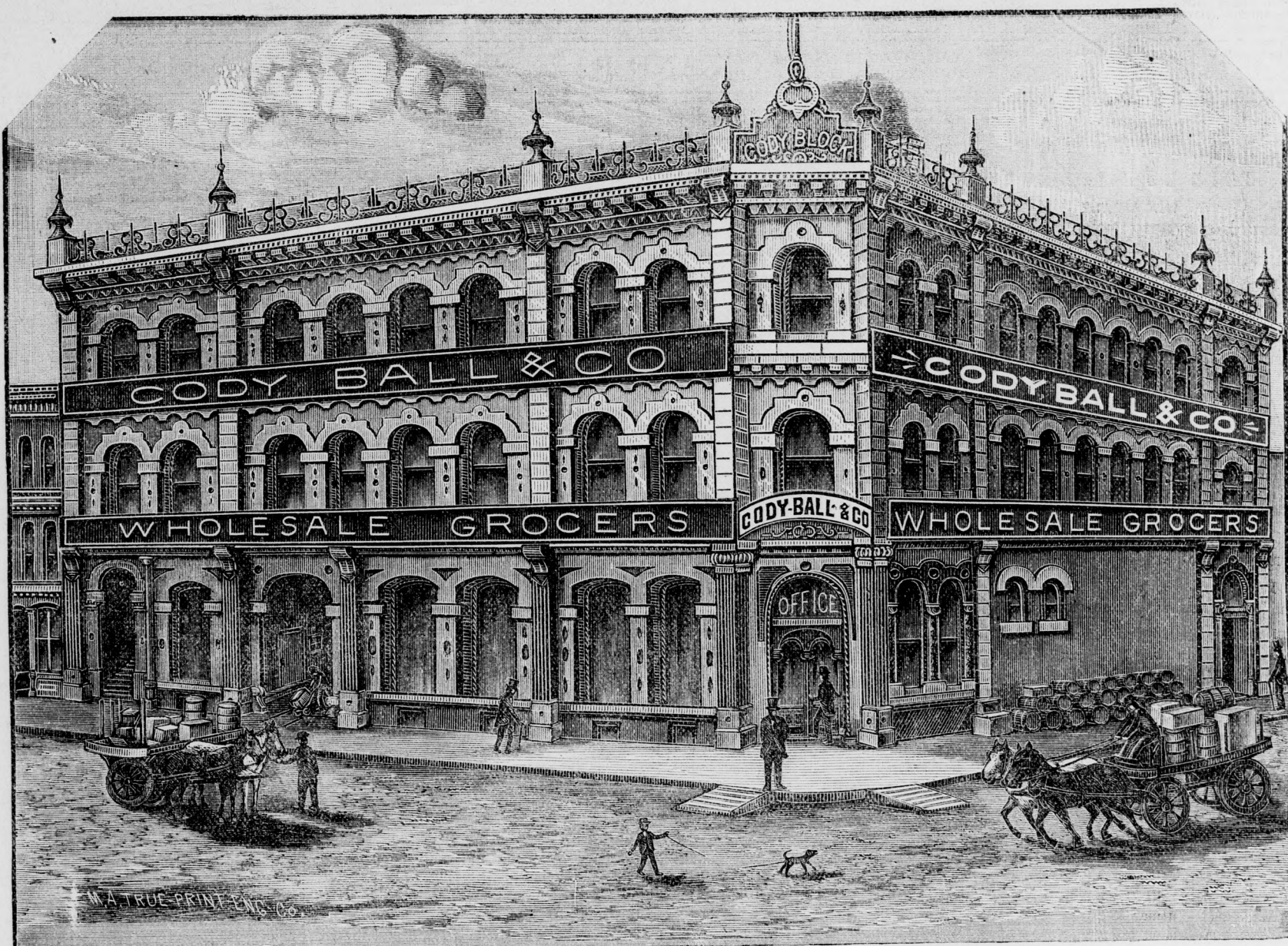
Jas. C. Roberts has sold his interest in the firm of Jas. C. Roberts & Son, blacksmiths at Rockford, to W. J. Haskell, of Cedar Springs.

B. Gilbert and Wm. Troutman succeeded the late firm of McLeod & Troutman Bros., general dealers at Moline. The new firm name is B. Gilbert & Co.

A Hesperia correspondent writes: Robt. Wilson has sold his stock of tinware to J. W. Dunning & Co., and has engaged to the firm to do their work in that line.

CODY, BALL & CO.

LEADING WHOLESALE GROCERS.



OUR SPECIAL BRANDS.

THEY WILL INCREASE YOUR TRADE.
PLUG TOBACCOS. FINE CUT.

Tramway	.46	State Seal, light & dark	.60
Hunter's Choice	.46	Currency	.27
Toney, eight cuts	.35	Gilt Edge	.27
Woodcock	.46	Pearl Street	.35

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.

CHOICE BUTTER A SPECIALTY! CALIFORNIA AND OTHER FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Care- ful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

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

The Rockford Register publishes the following: Rumored that Will Hessler is to start a drug store in the room soon to be vacated by Mrs. Dockeray's millinery.

The John Snow grocery and dry goods stock, at Coral, was sold at sheriff's sale on the 10th for \$375, being bid in at the instance of J. H. Thompson & Co., of Detroit, who held a mortgage on the goods.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

R. Moore succeeds Moore & Hutchins in the manufacture of cigar boxes at Adrian.

R. S. Flint has purchased and will operate the sawmill at Roscommon, a long time idle.

The Eldred flouring mills at Jackson have been started with a capacity of 300 barrels daily.

The new mill of the Presque Isle Brick & Lumber Co., at Presque Isle, will soon be in operation.

The St. Joseph knitting factory shut down last week to give its 300 employees their annual vacation.

The Delta Lumber Co., at Manistique is extending its logging railroad about one mile, with new rail.

H. B. Severance's new stove mill at South Arm went into operation on the 13th. The main building is 26x60.

The Jackson Iron Co.'s furnace at Fayette, Delta county, has been closed and will remain so until a better demand for iron warrants resumption.

The mill property at Otsego Lake has been purchased by H. Stephens & Co., of St. Helen's. They have 30,000,000 feet of logs to furnish food for the saws.

H. M. Harroun, the McLain mill operator, has cut about 2,000,000 feet of timber in the five months his mill has been running and has 12,000,000 feet yet to cut.

Alpena mill men are sharpening their saws for hopeful anticipation of getting contracts for sawing the pine on \$135,000 worth of land purchased in the Georgian Bay region by C. W. Richardson, Thos. Collins, W. H. Johnson and F. W. Gilchrist.

STRAY FACTS.

Farmers are delivering popular at West Branch, Ogemaw county, at \$1.85 a cord. It will be shipped by rail to paper pulp mills.

During June 384,343 barrels of salt were inspected in Michigan. Saginaw county took the lead with 130,578 barrels, but Bay county was a good second, with 118,027 barrels.

The Wayland cheese factory averaged 10 1/2 pounds of milk to a pound of cheese during May, and declared a dividend of 7 1/2 cents per 100 pounds of milk taken in during that month.

The first saw mill erected in Bay county, was at Saginaw City, in 1832, by Ephraim Williams, and was built for the accommodation of the settlers, having a corn mill attachment.

A new bank will begin business at Alma about August 1, to be known as the Gratiot County Savings Bank. The principal stockholders are Marcus Pollasky, of Alma, E. J. Waldby, of Adrian, and Harry Waldby of Chicago.

Harry Stone, formerly a dry goods clerk at Howell, recently committed suicide at Chicago, where he had taken the agency of a sugar house. Ill luck in the new position, which made him despondent, is supposed to be the cause of his suicide.

Wm. F. Nufer, assignee for A. T. Linderman, of Whitehall writes THE TRADESMAN that forty creditors representing \$12,939.64 of the indebtedness—have filed their claims, and that they will shortly receive a 6 per cent. dividend.

John J. Hubbell, of Benzonia, has invented and patented a machine for pearlying wheat, claimed to be the only one of the kind in America. Mr. Hubbell has already received many applications from millers to use the machine on a royalty.

The Oval Wood Dish Co., of Delta, Ohio, and Mancelona, this State, has started a branch factory at Essex Center, Ont. It is said that last year 8,000,000 wooden dishes were imported into Canada, and this enterprise will take advantage of this demand.

BROWN'S Paper Bag

AND
Twine Holder!

(COMBINED.)

Patented April 29th, 1883.
CAPACITY 2,500 BAGS.

Saves time, bags and valuable counter room. Is neat and ornamental, constructed of malleable iron, neatly japanned, with steel wire needles, and will never get out of repair. Weighs about 6 lbs. and occupies 18 inches square of space. Can be adjusted to any height of ceiling. Is suspended from ceiling directly over counter within easy distance of salesman. For further information address

SOLD BY
GEO. R. BROWN,
PALMYRA, N. Y.

Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Arthur Meigs & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ANDREW WIERENGO

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FULL LINE OF SHOW CASES KEPT IN STOCK.

WIERENGO BLOCK, PINE STREET, MUSKEGON, MICH.

TO FRUIT CROWERS

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.

Drugs & Medicines

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

One Year—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Two Years—P. H. J. VanEmst, Bay City.
Three Years—James Jesson, Muskegon.
Four Years—Jacob Jesson, Detroit.
Five Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Ottmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson.
Treasurer—Jas. Vernor.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, November 3, 1885.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

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

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

OFFICERS.
President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.
Secretary—Frank H. Escott.
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—John Peck, Chas. P. Bigelow, Jas. S. Cowin.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.
Committee on Pharmacy—Hugo Thum, M. B. Kimm, A. C. Bauer.
Committee on Legislation—Isaac Watts, O. H. Richmond, Jas. S. Cowin.
Committee on Trade Matters—H. B. Fairchild, John Peck, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen.
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.
Annual Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, August 6, at "The Tradesman" office.

FULLY ORGANIZED.

The Board of Pharmacy in Shape to do Effective Work.

The first meeting of the Michigan Board of Pharmacy was held at Lansing last Tuesday, all the members being in attendance. A set of by-laws was adopted for the guidance of the Board, when the officers provided for by the law were filled as follows:

President—Ottmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson.
Treasurer—James Vernor.

A seal was adopted and a form for a certificate of registration was also agreed upon.

It was agreed that each member furnish a list of questions suitable for examination purposes, and that the questions used for such purpose be selected from among those so furnished.

The following ruling was made:
Resolved—That in the interim between the making of the application and the date set by the Board for the examination of the applicant, the applicant may continue to act as an assistant pharmacist.

A set of blanks was adopted for application for registration as a dispensing druggist, as a registered pharmacist, an assistant registered pharmacist and a licentiate in pharmacy.

The new law goes into effect on Friday, September 18, and all applications for registration—without examination—must be received within ninety days thereafter, or prior to December 15. The Board will hold a second meeting at Detroit on Tuesday, November 3, at which time all applications for registration and examination received up to date will be acted upon.

The Board begins the discharge of its duties under the most favorable auspices, both as regards the practicability of the members composing the same and the adaptation of the officers for the work devolving upon them. The gentlemen thoroughly understand each other, and are determined to avoid the disagreeable features which have rendered the pharmacy laws of Illinois and Ohio obnoxious to most of the druggists of those States. Every reputable dealer now in trade will be given an opportunity to continue in business, and the examinations will be of a practical nature, long removed from the ridiculous queries propounded by the Illinois Board. The members hold that a knowledge of chemistry is not essential to the dispensing of medicines, and other difficult branches of the business will be subordinated to the main question at issue—the practical and moral qualifications of the applicant. This determination will be hailed with relief by hundreds of clerks who will be compelled to undergo an examination, and will meet the approval of the trade at large.

At the last meeting of the Minneapolis Retail Grocers' Association the first business was a report of the committee appointed to confer with the commission men with regard to the sale of goods to consumers. Mr. Mosher, as Chairman of that committee, said that after a long conference with a committee representing the Produce Exchange, the commission men had agreed to sell no consumer whatever, if the grocers would agree in return not to accept any consignments of produce from country merchants. Any contract that grocers might have with country merchants they would be at liberty to carry out. The grocers voted to carry out their part of this agreement and selling to consumers by wholesalers is a thing of the past in Minneapolis.

Some time ago John H. Jenks sued James E. Davis & Co., of Detroit, for selling Dr. Kernott's pills below a schedule price which the firm agreed to maintain. Judge Chipman heard a demurrer to the plaintiff's claim last Saturday on the ground that an agreement to keep up the price of a commodity was void against public policy. Decision was reserved.

A New Use for Vaseline.

Two young dudes were standing on a street corner, and one of them was instructing the other how to do up an old silk hat to make it look like new. "Get ten cents worth of vaseline and smear a little on a silk handkerchief," said the speaker. "Then after rubbing the handkerchief together to spread the vaseline, smear the hat gently and it brings out a polish that would make a bootblack sick."

"Come across to the drug store until I get some," said the second chap, and the "curled darlings" were soon lost in the crowd.

The reporter who chanced to hear this conversation, absorbed the information, and immediately bethought himself of a discarded "tile" which had done duty at many a funeral, and had outlived its usefulness for fashionable head-gear. Armed with a small bottle of renovating elixir, the scribe repaired to his room and exhumed from its box a "beaver" that had accumulated varicose veins in its numerous battles with storm and wind, until it bore more resemblance to an accordion than a stylish "bell-top." It was hoary with age, and in its general appearance of rakish disreputability, it looked only fit for service as a "property" hat for an Irish comedian. The magic elixir was applied, and the transformation was astonishing. The gray hairs disappeared, the veins were straightened out, the hat shone like a mirror, and the reporter is now the envy of all the journalistic craft, who, in their envy, malignantly allege that he has been "ringing in" a puff for a hatter.

Secretary Jesson on the Board of Pharmacy.

Jacob Jesson was in town last week on his way home from the meeting of the Board of Pharmacy, at Lansing, and pulled THE TRADESMAN's latch string. He was well pleased with the result of the meeting, and is confident the work of the Board will commend itself to every druggist and pharmacist in the State. "We were somewhat constrained when we first met," said Mr. Jesson, "but we soon became thoroughly acquainted with each other's ideas on each subject brought up for discussion, and were consequently able to meet on common ground and discuss each point involved with satisfactory results. We were unanimous in the opinion that examinations should not be severe, at least during the first few years to come, so no fear need be felt by any well-posted druggist as to the result of an examination. We also resolved to issue certificates to those holding the certificates of other State Boards of Pharmacy, as a matter of courtesy, and shall expect other Boards to follow the same course with our graduates. If any of them refuse, we can easily retaliate."

Mr. Jesson said that the prospects for a large meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association at Detroit in October are exceedingly flattering. Sixty-one applications for membership have already been received, which is more than twice the number received up to this time last year. Every indication points toward the most successful meeting the Association has ever held.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

At an adjourned monthly meeting of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society, held at THE TRADESMAN office last Thursday evening, the following members were in attendance: President Wurzburg, Secretary Escott, John E. Peck, Jas. D. Lacey, Albert F. Hazeltine, Theo. Kenink, Derk S. Klam and R. Boschove.

J. W. Hayward and J. E. Hunter were elected members of the Society.

An application for membership was received from Will J. Page.

The Committee on Revision of the Price List reported a list of articles not included in the present catalogue, and a reduction in the price of several articles, which was ordered printed and bound in the present list.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, August 6.

The Drug Market.

The only feature of note in the drug market is the rapid advance in camphor, caused by short supplies of the crude article in Japan. Business is good and collections very good.

Contracts have been let for building forty-two miles of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad, connecting South Lyons with Owosso. This will give the company a completed line from Toledo to St. Louis, 145 miles. Contracts have also been made for constructing twenty miles of extension from St. Louis to Mount Pleasant, northward. When this is completed the road will be 165 miles long, and continuous from Toledo to Mount Pleasant, in Isabella county, thus tapping the white pine lumber district in that part of the State. This road is pointing for a Lake Michigan termination in the Grand Traverse region, and will probably take Cadillac on the route.

It is reported that Wells, Stone & Co., of Saginaw, are about to take up their logging railroad from Meredith toward Houghton lake, Roscommon county. C. B. Fields, manager for the Roscommon Lumber Co., will regrade the road to connect with his line, the Flint & Pere Marquette Co., will iron it, and through trains will soon be running to Houghton lake. It is also stated that the Michigan Central contemplates building a branch road across Osceola county, to Alpena, which will tap a large tract of pine owned by H. W. Sage & Co., which that firm desires to take to Bay City by rail, recent fires having damaged it considerably, so that immediate cutting is necessary.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Gum Camphor, White Lead, Oil Bergamot, Chocolate Potash.			
Declined—Linsed oil, Gum Aloes Cape, Gum opium.			
ACIDS.			
Acetic, No. 8.	9	@	10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040).	30	@	35
Carbolic.	38	@	40
Citric.	50	@	60
Muriatic 15 deg.	3	@	5
Nitric 36 deg.	11	@	12
Oxalic.	14	@	15
Sulphuric deg.	52	@	55
Tartaric.	5	@	4
Benzoic, English.	12	@	15
Benzoic, German.	12	@	15
Tannic.	12	@	15
AMMONIA.			
Carbonate.	15	@	18
Muriate (Powd. 25c).	5	@	6
Aqua 16 deg or 41.	6	@	7
Aqua 18 deg or 41.	6	@	7
BALSAMS.			
Copalba.	45	@	50
Peru.	2	@	0
Tolu.	2	@	0
BARRES.			
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c).	11		
Cinchona, yellow.	18		
Elm, select.	13		
Elm, ground, pure.	14		
Elm, powdered, pure.	15		
Sassafras, of root.	12		
Wild Cherry select.	12		
Berryberry powdered.	12		
Hemlock powdered.	18		
Tartaric powdered.	30		
Soap ground.	12		
BERRIES.			
Cubeb, prime (Powd 80c).	6	@	75
Juniper.	6	@	75
Prickly Ash.	50	@	60
EXTRACTS.			
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27		
Licorice, powdered, pure.	37		
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).	12		
Logwood, 1/2 lb do.	13		
Logwood, 1/4 lb do.	13		
Logwood, ass'd do.	14		
Fluid Extracts—25 % cent off list.			
FLOWERS.			
Arnica.	10	@	11
Chamomile, Roman.	25		
Chamomile, German.	25		
GUMS.			
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60	@	75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 20c).	12		
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c).	25	@	30
Ammoniac.	65		
Arabic, powdered, select.	65		
Arabic, 31 picked.	45		
Arabic, 31 picked.	45		
Arabic, sifted sorts.	35		
Assafoetida, prime (Powd 35c).	25	@	30
Benzoin.	25	@	30
Camphor.	25	@	30
Catechu, 1/2 lb (14 and 16c).	13		
Euphorbium powdered.	35	@	40
Galbanum strained.	90	@	100
Gamboge.	30		
Guaiaac, prime (Powd 40c).	20		
Kino (Powd 30c).	20		
Mastic.	40		
Myrrh, Turkish (Powd 40c).	3	@	65
Myrrh, pure (Powd 35c).	3	@	65
Shellac, Campbell's.	20		
Shellac, English.	24		
Shellac, native.	20		
Shellac, bleached.	30	@	35
Tragacanth.	30	@	35
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.			
Hoarhound.	25		
Lobelia.	14		
Peppermint.	25		
Rue.	40		
Spearmint.	24		
Sweet Majoram.	25		
Tanzy.	30		
Thyme.	25		
Wormwood.	25		
IRON.			
Citrate and Quinine.	6	@	40
Solution mur. for tinctures.	80		
Sulphate, pure crystal.	80		
Citrate.	65		
Phosphate.	65		
LIVES.			
Buchu, short (Powd 25c).	13	@	14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 and 1/2 lb).	18	@	20
Senna, Alex. natural.	22		
Senna, Alex. sifted and garbled.	18		
Senna, powdered.	18		
Senna, United.	18		
Uva Ursi.	10		
Belladonna.	35		
Foxglove.	30		
Henbane.	30		
Rose, red.	2	@	35
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.	1	@	25
Brandy.	1	@	25
Catawba Wines.	1	@	25
Port Wines.	1	@	25
MAGNESIA.			
Carbonate, Pattinson's, 2 oz.	22		
Carbonate, Jennings', 2 oz.	22		
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.	2	@	25
Calcined.	65		
OILS.			
Almond, sweet.	45	@	50
Amber, rectified.	45		
Anise.	1	@	85
Bay oil.	2	@	00
Bergamot.	18	@	19
Castor.	2	@	00
Croton.	2	@	00
Cajuput.	75		
Cassia.	1	@	00
Sedlar, Sander's (Powd 75c).	35		
Citronella.	75		
Cloves.	1	@	20
Cod Liver, N. F.	1	@	20
Cod Liver, best German.	1	@	20
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s 1/2 lb.	6	@	00
Cubeb, P. & W.	7	@	00
Erigeron.	1	@	00
Fireweed.	1	@	00
Geranium oil.	75		
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).	35		
Juniper wood.	2	@	00
Juniper berries.	2	@	00
Lavender flowers, French.	2	@	01
Lavender garden do.	1	@	00
Lavender spike do.	90		
Lemon, new crop.	1	@	50
Lemon, Sander's.	1	@	50
Lemongrass.	80		
Olive, Malaga.	2	@	10
Olive, "Sublime Italian"	1	@	25
Origanum, French.	1	@	25
Origanum, No. 1.	50		
Pennyroyal.	1	@	75
Peppermint, white.	8	@	50
Rose oil.	8	@	50
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$1 50).	65		
Salad.	65	@	67
Savin.	1	@	00
Sand, H. P. & Co.'s.	4	@	50
Sandal Wood, W. I.	7	@	00
Sassafras.	55		
Spearmint.	7	@	75
Tansy.	4	@	50
Tar (by gal).	10	@	12
Wintergreen.	2	@	10
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00).	3	@	50
Wormseed.	2	@	00
POTASSIUM.			
Bicromate.	14		
Bromide, crystal and gran. bulk.	20		
Chlorate, crystal (Powd 25c).	3	@	00
Iodide, crystal and gran. bulk.	3	@	00
Prussiate yellow.	28		
ROOTS.			
Alkanet.	20		
Alkanet, cut.	25		
Arrow, St. Vincent.	17		
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2 and 1/2 lb.	33		
Blood (Powd 18c).	12		
Calamus, peeled.	36		
Calamus, German white, peeled.	20		
Elecampane, powdered.	20		
Gentian (Powd 15c).	11	@	17
Ginger, African (Powd 15c).	12		
Ginger, Jamaica, bleached.	17		
Golden Seal (Powd 25c).	20		
Helioleba, white, powdered.	1	@	10
Ipecac, R. powdered.	1	@	10
Jalap, powdered.	1	@	10
Licorice, select (Powd 15c).	15		
Licorice, extra select.	18		
Lead, white, strictly pure.	15		
Lead, white, strictly pure.	15		
Whiting, white Spanish.	85		
Whiting, Gliders.	85		
White, Paris American.	1	@	10
Whiting, Paris English cliff.	1	@	10
Pioneer Prepared Paints.	1	@	10
Swiss Villa Prepared Paints.	1	@	10

Serpentaria.	60		
Seneca.	40		
Sassaaparilla, Honduras.	43		
Sassaaparilla, Mexican.	20		
Squills, white (Powd 35c).	15		
Alerian, English (Powd 30c).	25		
Alerian, Vermont (Powd 25c).	20		
SEEDS.			
Anise, Italian (Powd 20c).	15		
Bird, mixed in 25 packages.	5	@	6
Canary, Smyrna.	4	@	1 1/2
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 20c).	15	@	18
Cardamom, Malabar.	1	@	15
Celery.	20		
Coriander, best English.	10		
Fennel.	10		
Flax, clear.	3 1/2	@	4
Flax, pure grd (bbl 3 1/2).	4	@	4 1/2
Foenugreek, powdered.	7	@	8
Hemp, Russian.	4 1/2	@	5 1/2
Mustard, white (Black 10c).	8		
Quince.	75		
Rape, Levant.	6	@	7
Worm, English.	14		
SPONGES.			
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2	25	@ 25 50
Nassau do do.			2 00
Velvet Extra do do.			1 10
Extra Yellow do do.			85
Grass do do.			65
Hard head, for slate use.			75
Yellow Reef, do do.			1 40
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.25, 7 gal.			2 30
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref.			1 25
Anodyne Hoffman's.			1 25
Arsenic, Donovan's solution.			1 50
Arsenic, Fowler's solution.			1 25
Annatto 1 lb rolls.			45
Alum, ground (Powd 8c).	3	@	3 1/2
Annatto, prime.			45
Antimony, powdered, com'l.	4 1/2	@	5
Arsenic, white, powdered.	6	@	7
Blue Soluble.			2 50
Bay Rum, imported, best.			2 00
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s.			2 00
Balm Gilead Buds.			2 00
Beans, Vanilla.	7	00	@ 75
Bismuth, sub nitrate.			2 30
Blue Pill (Powd 70c).			50
Blue Vitriol.	6	@	2 10
Borax, refined (Powd 12c).			10 12
Cantharides, Russian powdered.			2 00
Capsicum Pods, African.			18
Capsicum Pods, African pow'd.			18
Capsicum Pod, Bombay do.			20
Carmine, No. 40.			4 00
Cassia Buds.			12
Calomel, American.			12
Chalk, precipitate.			75
Chalk, precipitate English.			12
Chalk, red fingers.			8
Chalk, white lump.			2
Chloroform.			1 00
Chloroform, Squibb's.			60
Colocynth, anal.			1 00
Chloral hydrate, German crystals.			1 50
Chloral do do do cryst.			1 00
Chloral do Scherer's do.			1 75
Chloral do do do crystals.			1 75
Chloroform.	77	@	80
Cinchonidia, P. & W.	23	@	28
Cinchonidia, other brands.	23	@	28
Cloves (Powd 25c).	18	@	20
Cochineal.			18
Cocoa Butter.			45
Coppers (by bbl 1c).			2
Corrosive Sublimation.			70
Cork, X and XX—40 off list.			2
Cream Tartar, pure powdered.			@ 40
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box.			15
Creosote.			20
Cucurbit, apples.			20
Cuttle Fish Bone.			12
Dextrose.			1 50
Dover's Powders.			1
Dragon's Blood, Mass.			45
Ergot powdered.			1 10
Ether Squibb's.			80
Emery, Turkish, all No.'s.			2
Eucalypti, (bbl 1 1/2).	2	@	50
Ergot, fresh.			1
Ether, sulphuric, U. S. P.			25
Flake white.			14
Grains Paradise.			90
Gelatine, Coccol's.			45
Gelatine, French.	45	@	70
Glassware, flint, 7 off, by box 60 off			60
Glassware, green, 60 and 10 dis.			12
Gum, Tinct.	12	@	17
Glue, white.	18	@	28
Glycerine, pure.	18	@	20
Hops 1/2 and 1/4.			25 40
Iodoform 7 oz.	85	@	100
Insect Powder, best Dalmatian.	35	@	40
Insect Powder, H. P. & Co., boxes			65 00
Iodine, resublimed.			4 00
Iron Chloride.			1 50
Japan Varnish.			1
London Purple.	10	@	15
Lead, acetate.			1
Lime chloride, (1/2 25 10c & 1/4 11c)			1 00
Lupuline.			50
Lycopodium.			45
Mace.			50
Magder, best Dutch.	12 1/2	@	75
Magnesia, S. F.			75
Mercury.			60
Morphia, sulph., P. & W.	3	00	@ 35
Musk, Canton, H. P. & Co.'s.			25
Neoceland, Bombay do.			18
Moss, Irish.			30
Mustard, English.			20
Mustard, grocer's, 10 lb cans.			30
Nutgalls.			18
Nutmegs, No 1.			25
Nux Vomica.			10
Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2 d.			45
Paris Green.	17	@	18
Peppermint, Black Berry.			25
Pepsin.			2 50
Pitch, True Burgundy.			1
Quassia.			7
Quinine, P. & W.	8	@	75
Quinine, German.	60	@	75
Red Precipitate.			85
Seidlitz Mixture.			1
Silver Nitrate, pure, in tin.	74	@	75
Saffron, American.			35
Sal Glauber.			@ 2
Sal Nitre, large crystal.			10
Sal Nitre, medium crystal.			10
Sal Rochelle.			10
Sal Soda.	2	@	12
Salicin.			2
Santonin.			6 50
Snuffs, Macaboy or Scotch.			1
Soda Ash (by keg 3c).			35
Spermaceti.			35
Soda, Bicarbonate, DeLand's.	4 1/2	@	1
Soda, White Castile.			1 00
Soap, Green do.			1 00
Soap, Mottled do.			1 00
Soap, do do.			1 00
Spirits, 26 in.			1 00
Spirits Nitre, 3 F.	26	@	1
Spirits Nitre, 4 F.	30	@	3
Sugar Milk powdered.			3 1/2
Sulphur, raw.			3 1/2
Sulphur, roll.			3 1/2
Tartar Emetic.			60
Tar, N. C. Pine, 1/2 gal. cans 75 doz			2 75
Tar, do do, 1/2 pints in tin.			1 40
Tar, do do, 1/2 pints in gal.			1 40
Turpentine, Venice.			1 1/2
Wax, White, S. & F. brand.			5
Zinc, Sulphate.			7
OILS.			
Capitol Cylinder.			Bbl
Model Cylinder.			Bbl
Shield Cylinder.			Bbl
Peerless Machinery.			Bbl
Challenge Machinery.			Bbl
Buckus Fine Engine.			Bbl
Union Machinery.			Bbl
Custor Machine Oil.			Bbl
Paraffine, 25 deg.			Bbl
Paraffine, 28 deg.			Bbl
Sperm, winter bleached.			Bbl
Whale, winter.			70
Lard, extra.			55
Lard, No. 1.			50
Lard, No. 2.			45
Linseed, boiled.			55
Neat's Foot, winter strained.			70
Spirits Turpentine.			42
TANNINES.			
No. 1 Turp Cochine.			1 100
Extra Turp.			1 600
Cochin Body.			2 750
No. 1 Turp Furfur.			1 500
Extra Damar.			1 500
Japan Dryer, No. 1 Turp.			1 500
PAINTS.			
Red Venetian.			Bbl
Ochre, yellow Marsilles.	134	@	2
Ochre, yellow Bermuda.	134	@	2
Putty, commercial.	134	@	2
Putty, strictly pure.	2 1/2	@	2
Vermilion, prime American.	2 1/2	@	13
Vermilion, English.	2 1/2	@	18
Green, Peninsular.			100
Lead, red strictly pure.			100
Lead, white, strictly pure.			100
Whiting, white Spanish.			100
Whiting, Gilders.			100
White, Paris American.			100
White, Paris English.			100
Pioneer Prepared Paints.			1 200
Swiss Villa Prepared Paints.			1 000

The Michigan Tradesman.

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An Important Invention.

From the Michigan Manufacturer.

One of the most notable of recent inventions is the Phelps induction telegraph, by means of which, it is claimed, the problem of a practical system of communicating with moving railway trains has been solved in a manner which leaves little to be desired. The Phelps system, so nearly as can be judged from the somewhat incomplete descriptions of it which have thus far been published, appears to possess several points of superiority over previous inventions having the same object in view. The defects of other systems seem, also, to have been avoided. One of the chief difficulties in the way of holding communication with moving trains has been that of maintaining, at all points along the route, a perfect contact with the electrical conductor connecting with the various stations. In some systems, inventors have used the rails to convey the current, avoiding the difficulties of contact, only to encounter the more formidable ones of insulation. It has been found to be not only difficult but wholly impracticable to insulate the rails from each other and from the earth so as to render them available for conducting the electric current on long lines. For this reason, and for others, no satisfactory system of communicating with a moving train has been heretofore devised, although it is generally conceded that such a system would greatly facilitate the complex operations of railways, and by the avoidance of collisions and accidents, save large numbers of lives and vast sums of money.

In the new system, insulation of the rails is unnecessary; in fact, no actual contact is maintained between the moving train and a stationary conductor. The system is founded upon the well-known principles of electrical induction. If a wire forming part of a closed circuit be placed near to and parallel with another wire, forming part of another closed circuit, a current of electricity sent through one of the circuits produces a momentary current, or electrical impulse, in the adjacent circuit. This secondary current flows in a direction opposite from that of the exciting current. Though not continuous, this induced current has the power to excite a magnet, at the instant it is passing over the wire, in the same manner as the primary current, though with less power. When the primary current ceases to flow, another electrical impulse passes over the secondary wire, in a direction contrary to that of the first impulse. These phenomena have long been known, and have been utilized in many electrical devices—notably in the transmitting mechanism of the carbon telephone; but it remained for Mr. Phelps to employ them for transmitting telegraphic signals to and from a railway train, moving at the rate of forty miles per hour. This he has done in a manner at once ingenious, simple, and (if the report of the experimental tests be true) effective.

Midway between the rails is laid a wire, encased in a wooden conduit resting upon and fastened to the ties. This wire is thoroughly insulated and entirely enclosed in the wooden casing, so that it is sufficiently protected from the weather. At the various stations this wire is carried under the rails into the operating rooms, and after passing through the telegraph instruments, returns to the trench between the rails. To an ordinary express car is attached the apparatus which completes the system. A small iron tube encircles the car completely, in a longitudinal direction, passing over the roof and under the platforms at each end. This tube passes down to within seven inches of the wire between the rails, then extends horizontally, parallel with the rails, to the opposite end of the car. The tube incloses about half a mile of insulated wire, which runs lengthwise through it, in successive layers, the terminals of the wire being inside the car, where they pass through a delicately adjusted receiving instrument, or relay, and to a key connecting with a battery—the key and battery being used for transmitting signals to the stations along the route. The layers of wire within the tube being carried along only seven and one-half inches above the wire between the rails, are capable of being acted upon inductively by a current passing over the latter wire. If any station on the circuit desires to communicate with a moving train on the same circuit, it is only necessary to manipulate the key at the station in the ordinary manner. By this operation, at every depression of the key, the circuit is closed and a strong current passes over the line. This current, by its inductive action on the coils or layers of wire carried in the tube below the car, causes electrical impulses to pass through those coils, operating the delicate instrument in the car. This instrument is connected with an ordinary sounder and local battery, by which the signals are intensified, so as to be heard distinctly above the roar of the train.

In sending signals from the train to stations along the route, the current from the battery on the car is thrown by the key through the coils of wire in the tube beneath the car, and acts by induction upon the wire between the rails, reproducing the Morse telegraphic signals by means of the

instruments at the stations. All trains in the circuit, if provided with the apparatus, receive the signals, as do all stations within the same circuit. The conductor of each train is thus enabled to ascertain just where every other train is at any moment; and all trains can communicate with one another, as well as with the stations. It makes no difference whether a train is moving or standing still—the communication is equally complete with every other train on the line.

Such, in brief, is the principle of Mr. Phelps' new induction telegraph. If it fulfills the sanguine expectations of the inventor, it will in a large degree revolutionize the present system of controlling the movements of railway trains by means of the electric telegraph. The immense advantages of the new system must be apparent to every person who gives the matter a thought. To have every train upon a line in direct communication with every other train and with every station on the line—this will indeed be a marvelous accomplishment, well worthy the progressive genius of the age.

Until the Phelps system has been subjected to more thorough practical tests, it is, perhaps, not well to place too much dependence upon the sanguine hopes and claims of the inventor. It has been placed in operation over some twelve miles of the Baltimore and Ohio railway, where it has been tested, it is claimed, with the most satisfactory results. Its capabilities are soon to be tested on a larger scale. If it stands the test, its universal adoption by railway managers cannot long be delayed.

Prison Labor in Germany.

An agitation has recently been organized in Germany against the production of artificial flowers in Prussian state prisons. The opponents of the system have urged its injustice in their representations to the government, but the official replies bring forward the fact that the varying population of the prisons must be occupied in work which does not require a long period of instruction, if their labor is to be at all productive. The argument is likewise adduced that a large proportion of the flowers thus made are exported, and the national industry has not really suffered such a grievance as might be assumed.

A patent has been secured for making imitation maple syrup. Hickory bark is soaked in water and an extract is thus obtained which, added to cane or glucose syrup, gives it the maple taste and smell.

Nearly 20,000,000 eggs are shipped across the Atlantic to this country, chiefly from Antwerp and Hamburg, during the summer months of each year.

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John Caulfield, Sole Agent for Grand Rapids

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

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

FINE CUT.

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

2c less in 6 pail lots.

SMOKING.

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

2c less in 100 pound lots.

These brands are sold only by
Arthur Meigs & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,

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

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At Manufacturers' Prices.

SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HOUSE & STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER.
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Nelson Bros. & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

We wish to call the attention of the trade to the fact that we are manufacturing a line of OVERALLS, SACK COATS, JUMPERS, ETC.

Which we guarantee to be superior in make, fit and quality to be any in the market.

OUR OVERALLS AND SACK COATS

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

OUR SACK COATS

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

EVERY GARMENT IS WARRANTED NOT TO RIP.

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

OUR PRICES ARE LESS

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

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No convict labor used in the manufacture of our goods.

See Our Wholesale Quotations elsewhere in this issue and write for Special Prices in Car Lots.

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

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NEW IMPROVED PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

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

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S. W. VENABLE & CO.,
PETERSBURG, VA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

NIMROD

AND OTHER FAVORITE BRANDS OF

Plug Tobacco.

1 butt. 72 pounds.	44	42	Blue Peter,	1 butt. 72 pounds.	38	36
Nimrod,	40	38	Spread Eagle,		38	36
E. C. Big Five Center, a Hummer, 35						

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ETC., ETC.

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OUR BRANDS.

XXX Water White. Electroileum.	Prime White, Michigan Test. Michigan Test.
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LUBRICATING.

French Valve Cylinder.	King Cylinder.
Dark Valve Cylinder.	Globe Cylinder.
Eureka Engine.	25° Paraffine.
No. 1 Golden.	No. 2 Golden.
No. 3 Golden.	Zero W. Va.
15° Chill Test W. Va.	Summer West Va.
74 Gasoline.	87 Gasoline.
Extra Globe Engine.	Lard Engine.
Lardoline.	Castoroline.
Rubbing Oils.	Amber Engine.
Globe Axle Grease.	

We guarantee best value for the price on all our Lubricating Oils.

CURTISS, DUNTON & CO

The Michigan Tradesman.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

PRISON OFFICIALS AS GARNISHEES.

The warden of a penitentiary cannot be made a garnishee in respect to money belonging to a prisoner, according to the decision of the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas.

COUNTERFEITING—INDICTMENT UNDER STATE LAWS.

Indictments are maintainable in the state courts for the offense against the state of counterfeiting the coin or bills of the United States or foreign coin made current by act of Congress, while proceedings will also lie under United States statutes before the national tribunals for doing the same thing as an offense against the United States. *Martin vs. The State*, decided by the Texas Court of Appeals.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANY—GRATUITOUS TRANSPORTATION.

The Texas Supreme Court recently decided that, though a passenger was being transported on a railroad gratuitously, yet where he was damaged by a breach of duty on the part of the railroad company such gratuitous transportation would not relieve the company from liability attaching in consequence of the breach of duty.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATIONS—LIBEL.

The case of *Crocker vs. Hadley*, decided by the Indiana Supreme Court, arose upon a suit brought by the appellee to recover damages from the appellant for the publication by him of an alleged libel. The libelous article declared among other things that the appellee was "a hoary-headed flatterer," and that he "had sold himself Judas-like for a few pieces of silver to sell his neighbors out." The Supreme Court on appeal held these charges libelous and said that it was not necessary that a crime should be charged in accurate or technical language in a written or printed publication in order to constitute such publication a libel, but that any written or printed publication which holds a person up to scorn or ridicule, or to a stronger feeling of contempt or execration, or which imputes or implies his commission of a crime not directly charged, is a libelous publication.

USE OF TRADE NAME—ST. LOUIS BEER.

In the case of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association vs. Pisa, the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York held that the plaintiff, a company of St. Louis, making beer under the name of "St. Louis Beer," might restrain the defendant, a person doing business in New York, from the use of that name to its injury. Wallace, J., in deciding an injunction, said: The defendant "alleges that the purchasers of beer at Panama and the other places in question in South America do not discriminate between the complainant's article and other beer made in the United States, but buy it simply because they suppose St. Louis is larger beer is beer produced in the United States as distinguished from German and English beer. This may be true, but if it is, it does not seem conclusive against the right of the complainant to the injunction which he seeks. As the goods of the parties go to the same markets it can happen that the complainant will lose sales, and the defendant will get customers in consequence of the defendant's acts. Although the complainant cannot have an exclusive property in the words 'St. Louis' as a trade mark, or an exclusive right to designate its beer by the name 'St. Louis Lager Beer,' yet as its beer has always been made at that city, its use of that designation upon its labels is entirely legitimate, and if the defendant is diverting complainant's trade by any practices designed to mislead its customers, whether these acts consist in simulating its labels or representing in any other way his products as those of the complainant, the latter is entitled to protection. It is no answer for the defendant, when the complainant asks for protection, to say that it has no exclusive right to designate its product in the manner, although this might very properly be asserted by a competitor selling beer made at St. Louis, or who by reason of any circumstances might be entitled to represent his products as originating there."

Chinese Coal Resources.

According to a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow by Mr. A. Williamson, the total area of the coal fields of China proper is about 400,000 square miles. Both the Shansi and Heenan coal fields are greater than the aggregate of the principal coal producing countries of Europe, and in other districts of North China the coal fields are said to be seven times larger than all those of Great Britain. The coal is of various descriptions, and it is said that iron ores are found in all parts in close proximity to the coal.

His Scale of Prices.

A lady in town lately went to a colored white-washer to engage him to whitewash a room. On asking him what he would charge, he said sixty cents for one coat. He charged that, he said, because it was so much trouble to put on the first coat; but if she would have two coats put on the room he would put on both for fifty cents. That darky will get rich if he keeps on doing two coat work.

SHERWOOD HALL. MARTIN L. SWEET.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

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

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

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

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

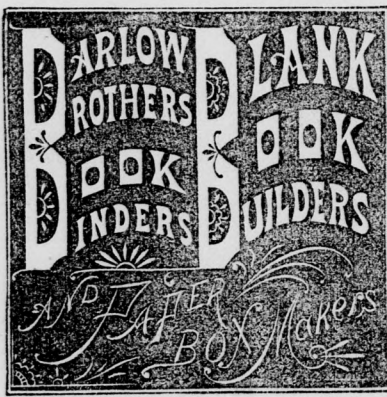
ARCTIC



IMPROVED BAKING POWDER

This Baking Powder makes the WHITEST, LIGHTEST and most HEALTHFUL Biscuits, Cakes, Bread, etc. TRY IT and be convinced. Prepared only by the

Arctic Manufacturing Co.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



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

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
Barlow's Patent
Manifold Shipping Books.

Send for Samples and Circular.

BARLOW BROTHERS,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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



No Orders taken for less than "Case Lots" of one dozen Sets. Advertising Card and Circulars in each case. Sample orders of "Case Lots" can be returned, if not found as represented. If you have not been dealing with us, send reference or draft with order. The best proof that the sets have extraordinary merit and are approved by the public is that they are imitated and counterfeited by other manufacturers, who are using the same number of pieces, but smaller sizes and inferior goods. Write for Circulars and Price Lists.

Foster, Stevens & Co.,
The LEADING HARDWARE & HOUSEKEEPERS' EMPORIUM of WESTERN MICHIGAN
10 and 12 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



D'OLIVEIRA'S Parisian Sauce



The most fragrant, palatable and popular now existing. It is the most useful and best sauce in the world, and without rival as an appetizer.

HAWKINS & PERRY,
Sole Agents for Grand Rapids and vicinity.

O. H. RICHMOND & CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Richmond's Family Medicines.

RICHMOND'S LIVER ELIXIR.

The best selling liver and blood medicine in the market, 50 cents.

Richmond's Cubeb Cream,

Richmond's Ague Cure,

Richmond's Cough Cure,

Richmond's Easy Pills,

Dr. Richards' Health Restorer.

Retailers, please order of your jobbers in Grand Rapids, Chicago or Detroit. If your jobber does not handle our goods, we will fill your orders. Pills and Health Restorer can be sent by mail. 141 South Division St., Grand Rapids.

JOBBER, ATTENTION!

TWENTY DOLLARS SAVED

BY

INVESTING TEN DOLLARS

IN USING

DUNHAM'S PATENT

Combination Tag and Envelope.

IT SAVES Postage, Envelopes, Addressing Letters, Sticking Stamps, Delivery to Post-office.

IT DELIVERS Bill with Goods, via Express, one to three hours earlier than by Mail.

Send for samples and prices to

E. A. Stowe & Bro.,

Manufacturers' Agents,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

JENNINGS & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Arctic Manufacturing Co.,

20 Lyon St., Grand Rapids.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR

Jennings' Flavoring Extracts,

—AND—

Arctic Baking Powder.

National Cabinet Letter File!



Over 12,000 files sold the first year. Over 800 Nationals now in use by parties who have discarded the most popular of other makes. The National is the best, because it is more complete, more durable than any other Cabinet Letter File ever made. It is the cheapest, because it has greater capacity than any other. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Manufactured under O. C. Mackenzie's patents by

National Cabinet Letter File Company,
186 and 188 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

READ! READ! READ!

HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO. have Sole Control of our Celebrated

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.

Putnam & Brooks,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

PURE CANDY!

AND DEALERS IN

Oranges, Lemons,
Bananas, Figs, Dates,
NUTS,
ETC.

West Michigan Oil Company,

(SUCCESSORS TO STANDARD OIL CO.)

63 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Jno. C. Bonnell, Pres.

J. H. Bonnell, Sec'y.

Illuminating and Lubricating OILS,

Naphtha and Gasoline, Greases, Etc.

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

Groceries.

The Successful Grocer.

From the Indianapolis Grocer.

The most successful grocer is the man who appreciates precisely his relation to his customers and accordingly acts. He knows that they are entirely independent of him and are free to exercise their daintiest tastes in deciding whom they will patronize. He knows that they will notice things much more closely and be much more readily influenced by them than if there were no other grocery stores to which they may go. He therefore devotes his attention carefully to the details of his store. He knows that cleanliness is not only a near neighbor to godliness, but also of success. He adjusts everything in a manner pleasing to the nose, the eye and the ear. He does not allow the coal oil to be splattered over the floor or to scent the entire room. He realizes that the smell of mackerel, especially of that whose chemical state is uncertain, is not of the roses to all nostrils. If he keeps bacon in the store he does not allow its rankness to curdle the innocent air. He does not permit grease spots to remain on the counter or shelves to attract green and shining aureoles of flies. He keeps cheese crumbs off the counter and flies away from the cheese. The floor and the various furnishings are kept clean instead of being beaded with drops of syrup or greased with butter or lard. The canned goods which he properly keeps to fill up his shelves, do not bear the brands of last year's flies. Whatever may be the fact as to the age of his goods, so far as appearance goes, they, like the average female schoolmarm, never grow old. He knows that people are willing to be cheated a little if they are cheated by cleanliness. His store does not suggest a lumber yard, a curiosity shop or a dissecting room, but it is a pleasant resort, delightful to the eye by its order and cleanliness, and the smell by the fragrance of sound goods. The appearance of the grocer, himself, does not suggest a train oiler. People do not fancy eating goods that have been handled by a dirty and greasy looking dealer.

Further, the successful grocer "assumes prosperity if he has it not." People do not like to support a decaying or unprofitable business. Such a business somewhat suggests a decayed stock, worms in the peaches, skipper in the cheese and general rottenness. Nothing will so quickly drive trade away. Then people are doing a grocer a favor to trade with him. They like to see that he appreciates it. It is a part of what they pay their money for. The grocer who inadvertently or otherwise makes them feel that he doesn't care for them or their trade will find they will reciprocate the feeling in a way that will shock him. It is not necessary to be obsequious to be polite. One extreme is as offensive as the other. He studies for the golden mean.

Moral Aspect of Adulteration.

What is my opinion of adulteration? Nowadays we can scarcely pick up a paper that we do not see in it references of some kind, to the adulteration of food, of drink, of clothing, of everything in fact that goes to complete the comfort of the external or the nourishment of the internal man. So prevalent has it become, and so hurtful is it considered, that it has become a matter of legislative interest, and laws are made seeking to abolish, or, at least, keep it within reasonable limits. And what does it mean? Is it that we are merely eating bread poisoned with alum, drinking tea colored with deadly drugs, or wearing clothes made only to sell? No, it means much more. It means that a man who adulterates his wares, has first adulterated his own moral nature, and whatever lack of purity may characterize his goods, the same lack in ten-fold ratio characterizes the man. An honest man will not knowingly sell dishonest goods, and that millions of dollars' worth of dishonest goods are knowingly sold every year, is irrefutable evidence that all men, respectable men and merchants, I mean, are not honest men. The love of money is the root of all evil, and it is the love of money, which means the hope of acquiring it, that does the injury in this instance, and for which there can be no cure until some pathologic discover maps out a plan whereby the human heart may be taken out bodily, and some other kind of an organ be substituted. Men crave money. And they find by getting four quarter prices for three quarter goods, that money can be made, so they give the devil a quarter interest in themselves for so much money and flood the market with adulterated goods of every description. That is the moral aspect of the question, and that is the one, I am sorry to say, which figures least in its consideration by those in authority.

A Narrow Escape.

They were telling some pretty tough stories, and presently his turn came. "Yes," he began, clearing his throat, "people lose their lives sometimes in the foolish sort of way. I recollect an Irishman, poor fellow, who some years ago sat down on what he s'posed was a keg o' black sand to smoke his dunce. After finishin' the fast pipe he got up an' knocked the live ashes right into the keg." "Many killed besides him?" asked a breathless listener. "Many what?" "Killed—blown up." "Oh, there wasn't no explosion, nuthin' explosive 'bout black sand."

CHEESE POISON.

Its Nature Discovered by Professor Vaughan.

The following dispatch was sent through the Associated Press last Thursday:

ANN ARBOR, July 8.—Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, of this city, has just been awarded by the State Board of Health \$100 for his discovery of what he has named "tyrotoxin," being the poison arising from fermented cheese. The poison has been a puzzle to German chemists for over a hundred years, they having been unable to separate it from the other substances in the cheese. This problem solved by Dr. Vaughan after a year of research explodes the theory very generally entertained that the poison arose from some herb or plant eaten by the cows.

THE TRADESMAN immediately telegraphed Dr. Vaughan and the Secretary of the State Board of Health, asking for full particulars regarding the discovery, with the following result:

FROM PROFESSOR VAUGHAN.

ANN ARBOR, July 10, '85.

Editor MICHIGAN TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—My report is the property of the State Board of Health, and I cannot give it for publication without the consent of the Board. I will lay it before the Board next Tuesday, after which you will doubtless be furnished with a copy.

Yours truly,

V. C. VAUGHAN.

FROM SECRETARY BAKER.

LANSING, Mich., July 10, 1885.

Editor MICHIGAN TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—Your telegram of this date asking for a full description of cheese poison, to be sent you by Sunday, with bill, has been received. Just at this time we are working at full capacity to get ready for our Board Meeting, which occurs next week. Dr. Vaughan's report, to which I presume you refer, is not in this office, and I think it is doubtful if Dr. Vaughan would give out a partial report in advance of its publication by this office. I will, however, present your telegram to this Board when it meets on Tuesday next.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

Cranberry Growers in Michigan.

THE TRADESMAN herewith presents a list of all the cranberry growers in this State whose names it has been able to ascertain. Those who cognizant of others engaged in the same business are requested to acquaint the paper with the fact:

Dr. A. M. Gerow, Cheboygan.
Wm. Elliott, Cheboygan.
Dr. W. H. Walker, Glen Arbor.
St. Joseph, St. Joseph.
D. C. Leach, Traverse City.
John Clark, White Fish Point.

D. C. Leach, of Traverse City, who has an extensive marsh near Walton Junction, writes THE TRADESMAN as follows:

I am glad you propose to collect and publish what information you can in regard to cranberry growing in Michigan. I would suggest, however, that you defer the collection of the information until about the first of October, so cultivators may have the benefit of this year's experience. I am confident I can make a much more valuable report in the fall than now.

You can add to your list of Michigan cultivators of cranberries John Clarke, of White Fish Point, and S. H. Conings, of St. Joseph. Both, judging from their correspondence, are intelligent men, and they have had more experience than any of us except Dr. Walker. Mr. Clarke's letters to me have been particularly interesting and valuable.

The Wool Season About Over—Some Figures.

It is estimated by competent authorities that nine-tenths of the Michigan wool clip has already been marketed. The quality of the staple has never been so fine as it is this season, the average weight of a fleece being only about five pounds, or about one pound lighter than last year. This result was brought about by the cold winter and cool, dry spring, which tended to make the wool fine and clean. Grand Rapids dealers have handled more wool this year than ever before. W. T. Lamoreaux alone having handled \$40,000 pounds up to date, all of which has been shipped to Boston. He expects to buy and ship about 100,000 pounds more before the close of the season. Perkins & Hess have bought about 100,000 pounds at this market, and 160,000 pounds more at Battle Creek, Nashville, Greenville and Belding, making an even million pounds handled by two houses. Other local dealers have bought about 100,000 pounds altogether. Adrian dealers have purchased 200,000 pounds of wool, against about 300,000 pounds last year.

A Lapeer wool buyer found something strange in the sheep's clothing he purchased last week, and it wasn't a wolf either. It was a five pound chunk of lead.

J. E. McCollum, clothing dealer at Clinton, who made an assignment May 27, has settled with his creditors and will again resume business in his own name. The assignment was so fair that the settlement was easily accomplished. The assignee has been discharged.

A tract of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 feet of pine, owned by R. A. Moore, of Big Rapids, which he did not intend to log before next winter, was so much damaged by late forest fires that he has been compelled to put in a camp for the purpose of logging it this summer.

T. R. Reader and W. H. Reader have purchased the interest of W. A. Bailey in the firm of Bailey & Reader, bowl manufacturers and general dealers at Scottville, and the firm name will hereafter be Reader Bros. This accession increases the capital of the concern.

A good test of suspected butter is to drop it into a well heated frying pan. If it be genuine butter it will melt and bubble or boil, but not sputter; if it be oleomargarine it will sputter until melted.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

Aaron and Moses Zunder, Zunder Bros. & Co., Bangor.
Jos. H. Spies, Leroy.
John Smith, Ada.
B. Gilbert & Co., Moline.
Geo. S. Powell & Co., Sand Lake.
A. P. Hubben, Lashen.
R. G. Smith, Wayland.
DenHerder & Tans, Vriesland.
W. S. Littleton, Clayton.
Herder & Johnson, Redford.
Moody & DeKruif & Co., Zeeland.
J. L. Handy, Woodstock.
E. B. Sunderlin, Palo.
O. F. & W. P. Conklin, Ravenna.
F. Boonstra, Drexler.
Mrs. L. Dane, Cedar Springs.
Adams & Benedict, Cedar Springs.
H. Morley, Morley Bros., Cedar Springs.
Emmet Hogard, Fire Lake.
E. H. Foster, Fire Lake.
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.
G. B. Norton, Otsego.
C. J. Townsend, Townsend & Gannon, White Cloud.

Thos. Hefferan, Eastmanville.
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.
S. C. Fell, Petoskey.
Mr. Furber, Petoskey & Kidder, Hopkins.
G. M. Harwood, Petoskey.
J. B. Watson, Coopersville.
Neal McMillan, Rockford.
C. E. & S. J. Koon, Libon.
Jesse McIntire, Fremont.
R. B. McCulloch, Berlin.
M. V. Wilson, Sand Lake.
Jacob Jossan & Co., Muskegon.
Max Hipkins, Blanchard.
Fred. Hayward, Moon.
T. J. Sheridan, Co. Lockwood.
Mrs. J. Delori, Byron Center.
G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.
C. O. Bostwick, C. O. Bostwick & Son., Cannonsburg.

Thos. Smedley, Smedley Bros. Bauer.
John W. Mead, Berlin.
C. B. Moon, Cedar Springs.
Baron & Ten Hoor, Forest Grove.
Oliver Seaman, Big Rapids.
B. M. Dennison, East Rapids.
Thos. Sourby, Rockford.
J. Barnes, Austerlitz.
Geo. Carrington, Trent.
Norman Harris, Big Rapids.
Geo. P. Stark, St. Joseph.
A. & L. M. Hudsonville.
John Uttman, T. Guilford Smith, Hungerford.

H. M. Harroun, McLain.
Aaron B. Gates, Rockford.
M. H. Amphlett, Ionia.

Mr. Rogers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Hinkley Bros., Manchester, Eng.
Mr. Butler, Hartford Furniture Co., Hartford, Conn.
C. M. Mann, Mann Bros., Milwaukee.
F. Mohr, New York.

WOOL!

I want to buy a few second-hand lots of Wool. Parties having same for sale can find a purchaser by addressing

W. T. Lamoreaux,
71 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich

W. N. Fuller & Co
Engravers on Wood,
Fine Mechanical and Furniture Work, Including Buildings, Etc.,
49 Lyon St., Opposite Arcade,
GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

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GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

These prices are for cash buyers, who pay promptly and buy in full packages.

Advanced—Kerosene; cheese; Climax plus; loose Muscatels, coy oysters. Declined—Peerless smoking.

AXLE GREASE.
Frazier's, 20 lb. standards, 1.80
Diamond, 1 lb. standards, 25 pails 1.20
Modoc, 1 lb. standards, 1.20

BAKING POWDER.
Arctic 1/4 lb. cans, 45 Arctic 1 lb. cans, 2.40
Arctic 1/2 lb. cans, 75 Arctic 5 lb. cans, 12.00
Arctic 3/4 lb. cans, 15.00

BLUING.
Dry, No. 2, doz., 25
Dry, No. 3, doz., 45
Liquid, 4 oz., doz., 35
Liquid, 8 oz., doz., 65
Arctic 4 oz., doz., 4.00
Arctic 8 oz., doz., 12.00
Arctic 16 oz., doz., 2.00
Arctic 1 lb. pepper box, 3.00
Arctic No. 2, 3.00
Arctic No. 3, 4.50

BROOMS.
No. 1 Carpet, 2.50 No. 2 Hurl, 1.75
No. 2 Carpet, 2.25 Fancy Whisk, 1.00
No. 1 Parlor Gem, 2.75 Common Whisk, .75
No. 1 Hurl, 2.00

CANED FISH.
Clams, 1 lb. standards, 1.40
Clams, 2 lb. standards, 2.65
Clam Chowder, 3 lb., 1.10
Cove Oysters, 1 lb. standards, 1.05
Cove Oysters, 2 lb. standards, 2.00
Cove Oysters, 1 lb. slack filled, .75
Cove Oysters, 2 lb. slack filled, 1.05
Lobsters, 1 lb. standards, 2.00
Lobsters, 2 lb. standards, 3.00
Lobsters, 2 lb. star, 3.00
Mackerel, 1 lb. fresh standards, 1.00
Mackerel, 5 lb. fresh standards, 5.50
Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, 3 lb., 2.50
Mackerel, 3 lb. in Mustard, 3.25
Mackerel, 3 lb. broiled, 3.25
Salmon, 1 lb. Columbia river, 1.50
Salmon, 1 lb. Sacramento, 1.25
Sardines, domestic 1/4 lb., 1.10
Sardines, domestic 1/2 lb., 1.10
Sardines, Mustard 1/4 lb., 1.10
Sardines, Mustard 1/2 lb., 1.10
Trout, 3 lb. brook, 2.75

CANED FRUITS.
Apples, 3 lb. standards, 1.40
Apples, gallons, standards, 2.40
Blackberries, standards, 1.05
Cherries, red standards, .80
Damsons, 1 lb. standards, 1.00
Egg Plums, standards, 1.40
Green Apples, standards, 1.40
Peaches, Extra Yellow, 2.40
Peaches, standards, 1.50
Peaches, seconds, 1.50
Pineapples, Eric, 1.50
Pineapples, standards, 1.70
Quinces, 1.45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg, 1.80
Raspberries, Red, 1.80

APRICOTS, Lusk's, 2.40 Pears, 3.00
Egg Plums, 2.50 Quinces, 2.90
Grapes, 2.50 Peaches, 3.00
Green Gages, 2.50

ASPARAGUS, Oyster Bay, 3.25
Beans, Lima, standards, .75
Beans, Stringless, Eric, 1.05
Beans, Lewis, Boston Baked, 1.60
Corn, Trophy, 1.05
Peas, French, 1.75
Peas, Marofat, standards, 1.90
Peas, Marofat, standards, 1.90
Peas, early small, sifted, 1.80
Pumpkin, 3 lb. Golden, 8.00
Succotash, standards, 1.90
Tomatoes, Trophy, 1.00

CHOCOLATE.
Boston, 36 German Sweet, 25
Baker's, 38 Vienna Sweet, 23
Runkles, 35
COFFEE.
Green Rio, 9613 Roasted Mocha, 1.70
Green Java, 17627 Roasted Mocha, 2.60
Green Mocha, 2.25
Roasted Java, 16230 Roasted Mocha, 1.70
Roasted Java, 16230 Roasted Mocha, 1.70
Roasted Java, 2.25
CORDAGE.
72 foot Jute, 1.25 72 foot Cotton, 2.25
60 foot Jute, 1.50 60 foot Cotton, 1.75
40 foot Cotton, 1.50 50 foot Cotton, 1.75

FISH.
Bloaters, Smoked Yarmouth, 75
Cod, whole, 4.50
Cod, Boned, 4.50
Cod, pickled, 1/2 buib, 3.50
Halibut, 12
Herring, 1/2 buib, 2.50
Herring, Holland, 55
Mackerel, No. 1, 1/2 buib, 5.00
Mackerel, No. 1, 12 lb kits, 1.00
Mackerel, No. 1, short, 1/2 buib, 0.25
Shad, 1/2 buib, 2.50
Trout, No. 1, 1/2 buib, 3.35
Trout, No. 1, 10 lb kits, 70
White, No. 1, 1/2 buib, 90
White, No. 1, 10 lb kits, 80
White, Family, 1/2 buib, 2.50

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Jennings' 2 oz., doz., 1.40
" 4 oz., doz., 1.50
" 6 oz., doz., 2.50
" 8 oz., doz., 3.00
" No. 1, doz., 2.50
" No. 2, doz., 2.50
" No. 3, doz., 2.50
" No. 4, doz., 2.50
" No. 5, doz., 2.50
" No. 6, doz., 2.50
" No. 7, doz., 2.50
" No. 8, doz., 2.50
" No. 9, doz., 2.50
" No. 10, doz., 2.50

FRUITS.
Apples, Michigan, 4 1/2
Apples, dried, evap., box, 67 1/2
Cherries, dried, pitted, 66
Citron, 28 1/2
Cucumbers, 4 1/2
Peaches, dried, 12 1/2
Pineapples, standards, 61 70
Prunes, Turkey, new, 43 65
Prunes, French, 40 lb box, 102 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, 96 1/2
Raisins, Layer Valencia, 102 1/2
Raisins, Ondara, 102 1/2
Raisins, Sultan, 75 1/2
Raisins, Loose, 50 lb box, 62 1/2
Raisins, London Layers, 62 1/2
Raisins, Dehesias, 64 1/2
Raisins, California Layers, 62 1/2

KEROSENE OIL.
Water White, 1 gal. Test, .94
Grand Haven, No. 9, square, 1.50
Grand Haven, No. 8, square, 1.50
Grand Haven, No. 8, parlor, 2.25
Grand Haven, No. 30, parlor, 2.50
Grand Haven, No. 7, round, 2.25
Oshkosh, No. 2, 1.10
Oshkosh, No. 8, 1.10
Swedish, 1.10
Richardson's No. 2 square, 2.70
Richardson's No. 6, 2.70
Richardson's No. 8, 2.70
Richardson's No. 9, 2.70
Richardson's No. 19, 2.70

MOLASSES.
Black Strap, 14 @ 16 1/2
Porto Rico, 28 1/2
New Orleans, choice, 48 1/2
New Orleans, fancy, 52 1/2
1/2 buib, 3c extra.

STEEL CUT, 1/2 buib, 2.35
Steel Cut, 1/4 buib, 2.30 Quaker, 60 lbs., 2.50
Rolled Oats, 30 Quaker buib, 6.00

CHOICE IN BARRELS MED., 4.00 1/2
Choice in 1/2, 4.50 1/2

IMPORTED CLAY 3 gross, 2.25 1/2
IMPORTED CLAY 3 gross, 2.25 1/2
IMPORTED CLAY 3 gross, 2.25 1/2
AMERICAN T. D., 61 85

GOOD CAROLINA, 6 1/2 Patna, 6 1/2
Choice Carolina, 7 Rangoon, 5 1/2 6 1/2
Good Louisiana, 5 1/2 Broken, 3 1/2
SALT.
DeLand's pure, 5 1/2 Dwight's, 5 1/2
Church's, 5 1/2 Sea Foam, 5 1/2
Taylor's G. M., 5 1/2 Cap Sheaf, 5 1/2

60 Pocket, F F Dairy, 2.25
100 1/2 B, 2.25
Saginaw Fine, 1.80
Diamond C, 1.60
Standard Course, 1.55
Ashby, 1.55
Ashton, English, dairy, 4 bu. bags, 2.80
Higgins' English, dairy bu. bags, 2.80
American, dairy 4 1/2 bu. bags, 2.80
Rock, bushels, 2.80

PARISIAN, 1/2 pints, 2.00
Pepper Sauce, red small, 2.00
Pepper Sauce, green, 2.00
Pepper Sauce, red large ring, 2.00
Pepper Sauce, green, large ring, 2.00

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Pepper Sauce, red large ring, 2.00
Pepper Sauce, green, large ring, 2.00

Catsup, Tomato, pints, 1.00
Catsup, Tomato, quarts, 1.35
Horseshad, 1/2 pints, 1.00
Horseshad, pints, 1.35
Halford Sauce, pints, 1.00
Halford Sauce, 1/2 pints, 1.35
Detroit Soap Co.'s Queen Anne, 1.00
Monday, 1.35

GROUND.
Pepper, 16 1/2 Pepper, Whole, 1.00
Allspice, 12 1/2 Allspice, 80 10
Cinnamon, 18 1/2 Cassia, 1.00
Cloves, 15 1/2 Nutmegs, 60 65
Ginger, 16 1/2 Cloves, 1.00
Mustard, 15 1/2
Cayenne, 25 1/2

STARCH.
Kingsford's, 1 lb pkgs., pure, 6 1/2
" 3 lb pkgs., pure, 6 1/2
" 1 lb pkgs., Silver Gloss, 6 1/2
" 6 lb pkgs., 6 1/2
" 1 lb pkgs., Corn Starch, 6 1/2
(Bulk) Ontario, 6 1/2

SUGARS.
Cut Leaf, 7 1/2
Cubes, 7 1/2
Powellated, Standard, 7 1/2
Granulated, off, 6 1/2
Confectionery A, 6 1/2
Extra C, White Crystal, 6 1/2
Standard A, 6 1/2
Extra C, White Crystal, 6 1/2
Fine C, 5 1/2
Yellow C, 5 1/2
Dark C, 5 1/2

SYRUPS.
Corn, Barrels, 30 1/2
Corn, 1/2 buib, 32 1/2
Corn, 10 gallon kegs, 32 1/2
Corn, 5 gallon kegs, 32 1/2
Corn, 4 1/2 gallon kegs, 32 1/2
Pure Sugar, 22 1/2
Pure Sugar Drips, 1/2 buib, 30 1/2
Pure Sugar Drips, 1/2 buib, 30 1/2
Pure Leaf Sugar Drips, 1/2 buib, 30 1/2
Pure Leaf Sugar, 5 gal kegs, 1 1/2

TEAS.
Japan ordinary, 22 1/2
Japan fair to good, 36 1/2
Japan fine, 40 1/2
Japan dust, 15 1/2
Young Hyson, 30 1/2
Green Powder, 30 1/2
Oolong, 33 1/2
Congoo, 25 1/2

TOBACCO—FINE CUT—IN PAILS.
Dark American Eagle, 45
The Meigs, 64 Meigs & Co.'s Stunner, 45
Red Bird, 50 Atlas, 35
State Seal, 60 Royal Game, 38
Fairlie Flower, 65 Mule Ear, 45
Claber, 60 Fountain, 74
Indian Queen, 60 Old Congress, 74
Bull Dog, 60 Good Luck, 52
60 Blaze Away, 52
Machless, 65 Hair Lifter, 30
Hiawatha, 67 Governor, 60
Globe, 70 Fox's Choice, 63
May Flower, 70 Medallion, 35
Hilo, 40 Sweet Owen, 60
Old Abe, 49

PLUG.
Nimrod, 44
Blue Peter, 44
Spread Eagle, 44
Big Five Center, 44
Red Fox, 44
Blue Bird, 44
Seal of Grand Rapids, 44
Durham, 44
Patrol, 44
Jack Rabbit, 44
Snowflake, 44
Woodcock, 44
Knights of Labor, 44
Railroad, 44
Big Bug, 44
Arab, 2x12 and 4x12, 44
Black Bear, 44
King, 44
Old Five Cent Times, 44
Prune Nugget, 12 lb, 44
Parrot, 44
Spring Time, 44
Tramway, 44
Glory, 44
Silver Coin, 44
Buster (Dark), 44
Black Prince (Dark), 44
Black Prince (Dark), 44
Leggett & Myers' Star, 44
Climax, 44
Holt's Fast, 44
McAlpin's Gold Shield, 44
Nickie Nugget 6 and 12 lb cads, 44
Cock of the Walk 68, 44
Herring Twist, 44
Acorn, 44
Crescent, 44
Black X, 44
Black Bass, 44
Crayling, 44
Mackinaw, 44
Horse Shoe, 44
Hair Lifter, 44
D. and D., 44
McAlpin's Green Shield, 44
Ace High, black, 44
Sailors' Solace, 44

2c. less in four butt lots.
SMOKING.
Old Tar, 40 Conqueror, 23

The Michigan Tradesman.

SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

Terrifying the Drug Clerks—Back-Door Saloons.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, July 11, 1885.
Editor TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—All the druggists up this way are excited over the letter I wrote two weeks ago on the new pharmacy law. Mr. Striker was in our place yesterday, ordering cant hooks for next winter's trade, and he says he had rather gin 75 cents than to had that list of questions published. Two young clerks he had learning the drug business (for nothing) who had got so far along that they was allowed to wash bottles, open cases, and sweep the entire store, without the supervision of a graduated pharmacist, both jumped the job last week, as soon as they read THE TRADESMAN. One of the boys got a job as assistant engineer to a drive-well sticker, and the other is turning his chemical knowledge to account in a bakery. The oldest boy said he had confidence enough in his own abilities to tackle Latin, Hebrew, Holland Duteh, or Sanscrit, but when it came to learning to read such prescriptions as those in THE TRADESMAN, he begged leave to pass and let somebody make it who had more trumps.

"I done my best to explain to the boys that it would all come easy after awhile," said Mr. Striker, "and I said, see here, how easy it is to read 'em. Take No. 13, for instance, why it's as plain as the nose on a man's face. It reads, 'Take camphorated tincture of opium, 25 grams; compound syr. of squills, 35 grams; tincture of aconite, one and a quarter grams; water, a sufficient quantity to make 125 grams—mix and label it Teaspoonful every hour. Don't you see how easy it is? But it was of no use, Mr. Snooks, no use whatever. The more I translated it to em, the more they got mixed up and they said they'd be darned if they could see any such thing in it as I read. Confound it all, Snooks, you have given the snap plum away and discouraged the boys all over the country."

I declare, I am sorry I did, but my intentions was good anyhow.

I understand from the drummers that you had a red-hot time down there the 4th. When I was young, the 4th only come once a year, but I see you fellows had it twice in a year. I am told that the first day's celebration was to enable the poor downtrodden saloon keepers to get in a little work according to law. It was a good scheme, as they furnished a considerable proportion of the funds. The next day they had to keep closed up according to law. I understand that they did close their doors tight up—that is, their cellar doors, except when they had to go down to tap fifteen or twenty new kegs of lager, or to see that the beer pump worked good, or to bring up another keg of gin, or a new barrel of old rye, or some little thing of that kind.

One drummer said: "By gee erip, if it hadn't been been so a fellow could get hold of a glass of cool lager once in a while during the day, by gee erip, the boys would have went under before night sure." I guess he was about right. I am a temperance man myself, but I must say that I think the sooner we have a law obliging saloon keepers, under a heavy penalty, to keep the front doors wide open nights, holidays and Sundays, the better we will be off. You see it works like this: A man goes into an open saloon, takes a drink of beer, wipes off his mouth, and walks out, because any one is liable to drop in and see him there, and he don't want to be seen hanging around a saloon on Sunday. But when a man finds a saloon all closed up in front, curtains drawn down, a peaceful aspect beaming over all and a tinkling jingle of glasses and laughter comes welling out from some region back, he goes down into a hole under the side walk, passes a door which will only open in case the visitor is O. K., passes a policeman that is just handing a large glass back to the landlord and saying, "A glass of ice water does a fellow good such a day as this," goes along a hall back thirty feet to the left, goes up a pair of stairs, gives his name at a hole in the door and is admitted to the "Gilded Halls of Vice." Someway the G. H. of V. seem more enticing than they otherwise would and he feels as if he was protected from outside gaze by the stern egis of the law and the profits and he stays in the G. H. of V. even unto the going down of the sun, yea, even until low twelve is heard on a distant bell and makes him think of the time he lay dead once. And he drinks, and has a game of poker with the boys "just for the drinks," and he plays pool for the beer and seven up for the cigars and various other sinful amusements that men are wont to indulge in "behind the door."

I told Sister Biglow how I looked at it and she says she will bring the matter before the W. C. T. U. at the next meeting, and she hopes they will go in for such a law next time the Legislature meets.

Next week we are going to have a Sunday school picnic over to Mud Lake, and I guess I will take the Widder and go over. Bilson says he will go and take Miss Spilkins. We was thinking of getting married on the 4th, but on thinking it over, we concluded it was terrible hot weather now to go to housekeeping.

Sister Spriggs is more beautiful than ever, since she dresses in the latest Paris fashions. She went over to Paris herself last week so to see the very latest things in hats. She asked a prominent milliner lady in Paris what was the latest thing out there. The

lady said, "The latest thing out is the man that goes down to Big Rapids to attend lodge." I would not wonder much if she is right.

It is hotter than blue blazes to-day and the perspiration is running down the back-bone and running into the eyes of

Your valued correspondent,
SOLIMAN SNOOKS,
G. D., J. P. and P. M.

The Cattle Gad-Fly—Estrus Bovis.

The Warble Fly (Estrus bovis) is a two-winged fly, upwards of half an inch in length, not unlike a humble bee. The face is yellowish; the body between the wings, yellowish before, black behind, and the abdomen whitish at the base, black in the middle and orange at the tip. The head is large, the wings brown, and the legs black or pithy, with lighter feet.

The female has a long ovipositor or egg-laying tube, but whether the egg is laid on the skin or placed in its substance is not plain.

The egg is oval and white, with a small brownish lump at one end. The maggot is oval, legless and headless. At first it is smooth and is supposed to lie in the hide without doing harm. At its first moult it changes its skin for one which is rough with bands or patches of minute prickles. These produce irritation, and an ulcerated swelling forms, which is known as a "warble." The tail end of the grub pierces the thin upper part of the boil-like swelling, and thenceforward the maggot lies with its black-tipped tail at the opening in the hair, and its head down in the sore. This position is necessary, for its breathing pores are in two semi-circular spots at the end of the tail and if these "spiracles" are choked the maggot dies. The perpetual irritation kept up by the prickles causes a flow of pus, on which the maggot feeds. This sore gradually advances before the mouth end of the maggot, till when it is full sized (in the spring after it is hatched) it may be found lying somewhat bent, in a cell more than an inch long, which, when the hide is taken off, may be seen protruding from the back.

When the maggot is full grown it is about an inch long and dark gray; it presses itself out of the opening tail foremost, and falls to the ground, where it finds some shelter, either in the ground or under a stone or clod, where it changes to a chrysalis. The chrysalis is dark brown or black, much like the maggot in shape, only flatter on one side, and from this brown husk the Warble Fly comes out in about three or four weeks. This fly is prevalent all over the United States, but it is much worse in the less settled portions, especially in the timbered regions.

There is no difficulty in getting rid of the maggots when full grown, as they can be readily squeezed out, the operator having slightly enlarged the opening, when necessary with a very sharp knife. It has been recommended by some to pierce the grub in the warble, or touch it with a little mercurial ointment; but this should never be done, as the dead maggot would decay and make a much worse sore than if allowed to live. When numerous, the pests are very annoying to the cattle, and are a great drain upon the system. By far the best way is to prevent the laying of the eggs in summer and autumn—from June to September. This can be done by smearing the backs of the animals with a mixture of one quart of curriers' oil, one quart of grease from frying meat, one quart of pine tar, and half a pound of sulphur, all melted and mixed together and allowed to cool. If the stock have been neglected, and the eggs have been laid they can be killed in the early fall by applying an ointment made of one quart of pork fat, well salted, one pint of kerosene, one quart of coal tar, and one-fourth of a pound of mercurial ointment. This should be applied and rubbed into the animal's back, and at that time the maggots will be so small as to be readily absorbed without making a sore.

Pointers for Advertisers.

Don't expect an advertisement to bear fruit in one night.

You can't eat enough in a week to last you a year, and you can't advertise on that plan, either.

The enterprising advertiser proves that he understands how to buy, because in advertising he knows how to sell.

People who advertise only once in three months, forget that most folks cannot remember anything longer than about thirty days.

If you can arouse curiosity by an advertisement, it is a great point gained. The fair sex doesn't hold all the curiosity in the world.

Quitting advertising in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good times from ever coming.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

Enterprising traders are beginning to learn the value of advertising the year round. The persistency of those who are not intimidated by the cry of dull times, but keep their names ever before the public, will surely place them on the right side in the end.

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.

FUSE, CAPS, AUGURS



HERCULES!

The Great Stump and Rock

ANNIHILATOR!

Strongest and Safest Explosive Known to the Arts.

Farmers, practice economy and clear your land of stumps and boulders. Main Office, Hercules Powder Company, No. 40 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

L. S. HILL & CO., AGTS.

GUNS, AMMUNITION & FISHING TACKLE,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PREMIUM CIDER
VINEGAR!

Warranted to Keep Pickles.

Celebrated for its PURITY, STRENGTH and FLAVOR. The superiority of this article is such that Grocers who handle it find their sales of Vinegar increased. Needs but a trial to insure its use in any household. PREMIUM VINEGAR WORKS, 250 FIFTH AV., CHICAGO.

Premium Vinegar can always be found at M. C. Russell's, 48 Ottawa street.

EATON & CHRISTENSON,

Agents for a full line of

S. W. Venable & Co.'s
PETERSBURG, VA.

PLUC TOBACCOS,

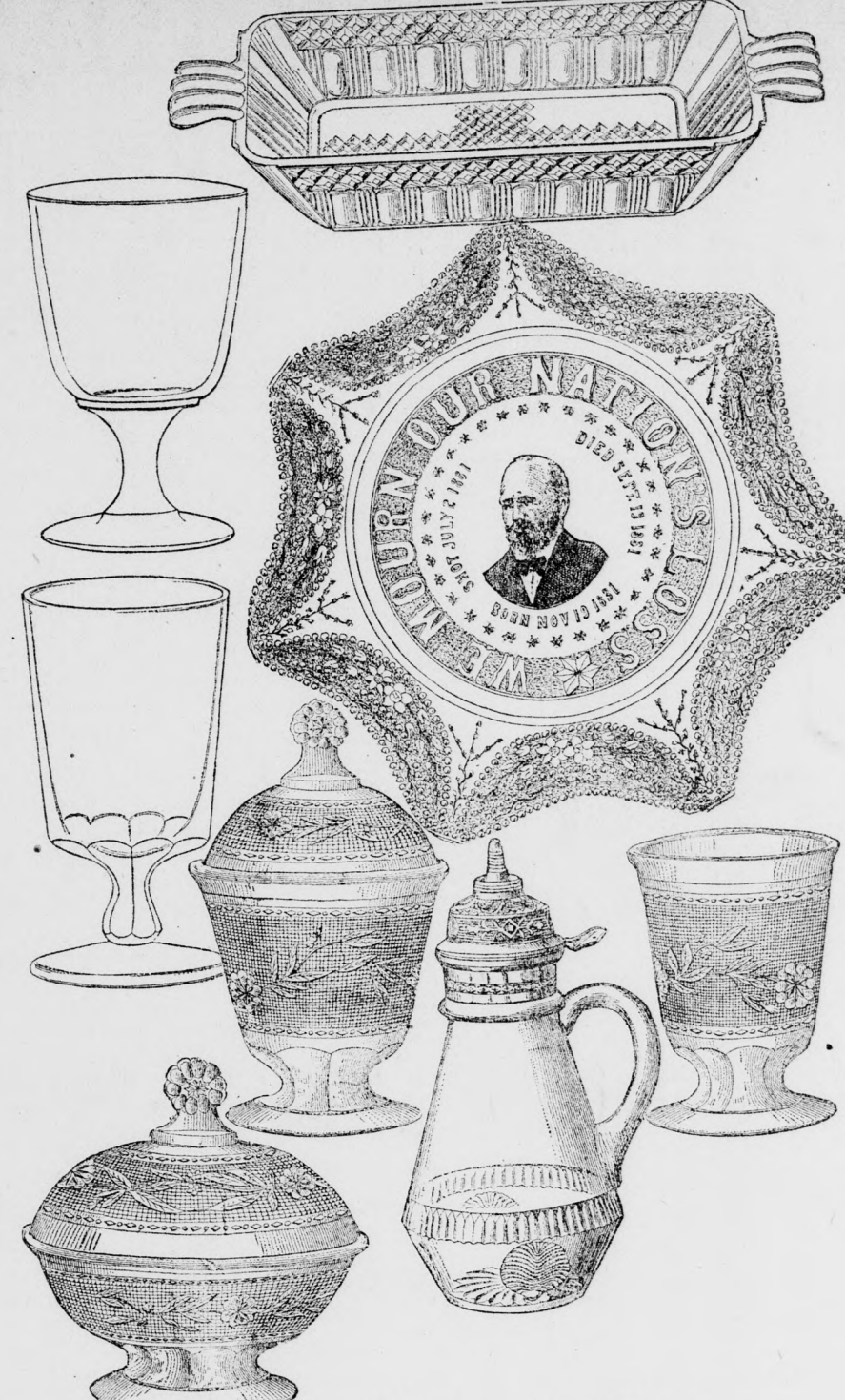
NIMROD,

E. C.

BLUE RETER,
SPREAD EAGLE,
BIG FIVE CENTER.

BLASTING APPARATUS.

H. LEONARD & SONS.



OUR TEN CENT GLASSWARE.

Assorted Barrel No. 4, Splendid Selling Staples,

CONTAINING

6 1/2 DOZ. PIECES—AVERAGE PRICE 75c \$4.87.
BARREL, .35.

SEND FOR ITEMIZED LIST OF THIS AND OUR OTHER 5c. AND 25c. PACKAGES.

\$5.22.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN GLASSWARE.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AGENTS FOR THE

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

We have a splendid line of goods for Fall trade and guarantee our prices on Rubbers. The demand for our own make of Women's, Misses' and Childs shoes is increasing. Send in your orders and they will be promptly attended to.

14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Groceries and Provisions,

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

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

THE 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.

FOR SALE BY

Kemink, Jones & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. R. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED.

COHOCTON, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"Brook Trout" Cigar.

FOR SALE BY

Eaton & Christenson,

SOLE AGENTS FOR MICHIGAN.

WM. SEARS & CO.

Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

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

HESTER & FOX,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR



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.

F. F. ADAMS & CO.'S

DARK AROMATIC

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

Eaton & Christenson, Agts.,

Grand Rapids.

Mich.