

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1885.

NO. 97.

C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.

Proprietors of the

STAR MILLS,

Manufacturers of the following popular brands of Flour.

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

STEAM LAUNDRY

43 and 45 Kent Street.

A. K. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.

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Orders by Mail and Express promptly attended to.

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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 pamphlet form mailed upon receipt of \$2.

W. H. Allen.

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

S. A. WELLING

WHOLESALE

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Lumberman's Supplies

FISHING TACKLE

AND

NOTIONS!

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

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

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

24 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

KEMINK, JONES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Perfumes,

Colognes, Hair Oils,

Flavoring Extracts,

Baking Powders,

Bluings, Etc., Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

KEMINK'S

"Red Bark Bitters"

—AND—

The Oriole Manufacturing Co.

78 West Bridge Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

ORDER A SAMPLE BUTT OF

McALPIN'S

Chocolate Cream

PLUG.

A RICH NUTTY CHEW.

Eaton & Christenson,

GRAND RAPIDS.

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.

McALPIN'S
Chocolate Cream
PLUG TOBACCO

Is the most Delicious Chew on the Market.

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.

Many a Good Business Man

OR

Hardworking Traveling Man

IS KEPT BACK BY A

Sickly Wife or Ailing Daughters.

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

Price only 10c to cover postage.

Address

Zoa-phora Medicine Co., Kalamazoo, MICH.

Mention this paper.

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.

W. N. FULLER & CO.

DESIGNERS AND

Engravers on Wood,

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

49 Lyon St., Opposite Arcade,

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

DRYDEN & PALMER'S

ROCK CANDY.

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

John Caulfield,

Sole Agent for Grand Rapids.

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, 290 FIFTH AV., CHICAGO.

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

SHERWOOD HALL.

MARTIN L. SWEET.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Brown, Hall & Co.

JOBBERS OF

WAGON & HARNESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

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

WAGON GOODS: Spokes; Hubs; Fellows; Patent Wheels; Axles; Logging Bob 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.

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.

LONG CREDIT CUSTOMERS.

A Grocer Complains About Ledger Accounts.

From the New England Grocer.

"Times are hard," said a grocer Saturday. "Nobody not in the business can imagine how we suffer from the carelessness of people—especially well-to-do people—in regard to their bills. And the worst of it is we can't dun them, even though we may be in great difficulty trying to raise enough money to pay for the goods we furnished them. There are plenty of men in this city who could retire on a competency if their accounts were all closed up, but who have hard work to get enough ready money to keep out of debt. The trouble is that we do a cash business—or nearly so—in buying, and very largely a credit business in selling. The poor are generally cash customers, because they have to be. We send out our bills regularly twice a year, but as a rule this is looked upon as a mere matter of form. Many of our rich customers pay no attention to the matter and the number of persons who do not square up their accounts at regular intervals is surprisingly large. It never seems to enter the minds of the rich men that we need money, and so they pay just when they happen to think of it. If we should send appeals for money due us in any other way than by the regular formal bills, we should lose our customers by wholesale. Somehow they will not believe that we need cash, but would think that we doubted their solvency or their honesty and would resent it. Here is a man," continued the grocer opening his ledger, "whose table I have supplied in a luxurious manner for over a year since he has paid me anything. He is a liberal customer and I cannot afford to lose him. I have just received word from him that he is going with his family to Europe for a year, and a request that I supply his servants in his absence. Of course I shall do so, and I shall not ask him for money before he starts either. These long delays in making payments cause many a business man to fail. We do not give credit unless we know our men, but many rich men fail and then we suffer. Of course new men starting in business, and anxious to make as many friends as possible, give credit promiscuously and carelessly and lose more or less; and unless they have capital enough behind to keep them up until a business is established, are pretty sure to fail. We old stayers, however, generally do a pretty safe business and have nothing to complain of except the tardiness with which our rich customers pay their bills. Probably they think we are rich, and perhaps if they didn't think so they wouldn't trade with us. There is a record in the hands of nearly all the butchers and grocers in the city, and perhaps of other dealers and tradesmen, in which the names of all householders are entered, with the reputation of each for promptness in paying bills. It is something like records of merchants and manufacturers kept by the mercantile agencies, but in this retailers' record standing is not based upon wealth or the ability of a creditor to cover by process of law, and often a mechanic earning a small salary is rated far above his wealthy employer."

"Merchants Day."

From the New England Grocer.

"Here is an idea to boom," said a prominent avenue merchant to a Washington Star reporter, as he persuasively waved a paper covered with signatures and invited him to come into his office while he explained. "Now, what I want to do is to establish a general holiday in this city, to be known as 'Merchants' Day.' The holidays of the business men of this city are few and far between, not that the merchants want to over-work their employees, but in justice to their customers it is seldom that they can close their establishments entirely during the regularly ordained holidays. This is especially true of the grocery and provision business. So, in view of this, I have drawn up this paper for signature. It sets forth that, recognizing the faithful services of their employees, the signers agree to entirely close their business houses on Wednesday August 18, in order to give them a well earned holiday, and that they will also close on the third Wednesday in August, in each succeeding year, the holiday to be known as 'Merchants Day.'"

The idea outlined above is a good one, but in Boston the grocers have already anticipated it and set apart a certain day each year for Grocers' Day. They believe in this holiday, because it brings the trade together in friendly union; because they believe more good work can be got out of a human being who has a fair allowance of diversion than from one who goes without it. The simile of the bow, which being kept always strung, loses its elasticity, and consequently its force, is precisely applicable.

The general testimony of observant foreigners is that our people look overstrained, harassed and prematurely old. This is essentially the case in our great cities. That the capacity for good work is impaired by incessant work is an axiom that pertains to no particular country.

Another practical aspect of the holiday and early closing movement is obvious. Broadly speaking, so much will be bought and sold, and no more. All places of business, in our hot season, have their hours of dullness. Brisk trade for six hours may have even other economical advantages over dull trade for twelve. But that the saving of human toil and spirits must be large when the business is done in the shorter time is plain. In tropical countries shops are commonly shut during the warm hours of the day. The half holiday there is taken in the middle instead of at the end. But the relaxation is gained; and experience has not shown that the limit of attainable trade is curtailed in consequence. It is conceivable that it may rather be increased by the system. For buyers get languid in hot weather as well as sellers, and languor is certainly no spur for brisk trade. Apart from that remains the fact, long generally conceded, that in the United States we have not holidays enough. In other countries, even in stirring England, holidays are twice or thrice the number of our own.

The New Brand was Bad.

From Peck's Sun.

A couple of Chicago drummers stopped at a western hotel lately, and before retiring found several large, queerly-shaped bottles in the bureau drawer. They were labeled Hand Grenade. "Now this is what I call a bonanza," said one of the boys; "the landlord of this house knows how to keep a hotel." After considerable trouble they removed the fastenings, elevated the bottles toward the zenith, a gurgling sound ensued, followed by a vigorous exclamation and more or less profanity. "Well," said the first one to get his breath, "I've drank Jersey Lightning, Texas tangle-foot, Colorado forty-rod, Missouri rotgut, and nearly all varieties of slow poison, but this Hand Grenade brand gets away with them all. How does it strike you?" "Those are my sentiments exactly," was the reply. "It can't be liquor at all." Then they examined the label more carefully and found the words "Fire Extinguisher" in small letters under the Hand Grenade. "We are poisoned, sure, this time," said No. One. "You send for a doctor while I make my will." The doctor came and administered a remedy which soon took the taste out of their mouths, and assured them that they had not taken enough to endanger their lives, when they all went down to the bar-room and inhaled some "Drummer's Delight."

The Business Girl.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Our American social system has evolved in natural sequence a type of girl who may be styled the business girl. It is not to be supposed, however, that she is engaged in commercial pursuits, but, nevertheless, she has been educated in a knowledge of values as applied to herself. There is no more danger of her making a purely sentimental match than there is a probability that her highly respected father will lend money without security or go a security debt. When she is put in the show window of Vanity Fair as a debutante (very choice) from that moment she never loses sight of her price, which is always an establishment with a handsome income. Matrimony which will involve any sacrifice is not considered for a moment as possible. A small income or the beginning of a domestic life on the same basis her parents did is regarded as simply idiotic. Hence society is loaded down with maidens past their prime who have refused to be marked down, or to go to a sacrifice. They will not be slaughtered like dry goods, preferring to become mummies, or like fruit, decay rather than not fetch their price.

No More Fees to Sleeping Car Porters.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Facts, I'll fill your paper with facts. I'll give you facts enough to knock you silly."

"Let 'em go."

"Well, say, I'm a traveling man. Commercial tourist. Drummer. We have two or three associations. I belong to 'em all. We number 150,000 and we're kicking. Kicking about sleeping car porters. Wait till you see what we will do about it at our next meeting. We're going to resolve not to pay 'em a cent. Now, look here. Out of our 150,000, two-thirds of us, or 100,000, travel 200 nights in the year. Ain't that so? Well, there are 100,000 on the road to-night. They'll give the porter a quarter each; that's \$25,000 a night; 200 nights, \$5,000,000 a year. The sleeping car companies have figured on this, and only pay the porters \$15 a month. They're fly, and, mind you, this doesn't count in other travelers. Put that in, will you? Say, where did you get that five-cent torch, anyhow? Here, take a good one. I've got a box of 'em charged up as allowance on damaged freight."

Worth, the celebrated milliner, of Paris, has issued a black list for use and circulation among the trade, of ladies who order dresses they can not afford and never pay for them, of those who never pay until compelled by law, and of others who never pay at all. An excellent plan if "the trade" would only refuse to give credit to such persons.

Hanging Hides Too Close Together.

F. B. Wallin, Grand Rapids' well-known tanner, writes the *Shoe and Leather Review* as follows regarding a mistake frequently met with in his business:

I wish to say a word through your columns to the butchers of the West who dry their hides. I have to commend them for the increasing care which they are giving to the handling of hides, but want to mention one serious mistake they are making.

I find in working dry hides that the smooth, flat, well-handled hides are likely to be tainted, and, by frequent examination of them in every stage of the working, I conclude that it all comes from hanging them too close together in drying. The taint is more often found in the heads and shanks, which are allowed to drop down on either side and then roll up so that a portion of the surface does not come in contact with the air. Then a worse effect follows. This roll fills the space between poles and prevents the circulation of the air between the hides. The heaviest part of the hide through the kidney and butt, is the next place which shows taint. Frequently, when a hide is soaked up, the thin outer grain will peel off these parts, while the lighter portions of the hide are entirely sound, showing that a heating and sweating process had been engendered by lack of air. I have noticed that a fence dried hide may be weather beaten till the life is all out of it, or sun-burned and moth-eaten till about worthless, but the grain is sound, i. e.—does not show taint. In drying this way nothing hinders a free circulation of air on all sides. Now, if you will dry your hides under a light shade, and straighten out the heads and give plenty of room for the air to circulate, you can rely on your dry atmosphere to thoroughly cure the hide, but it cannot do the work if excluded from contact with the surface.

Again, we find many winter cured hides damaged by being piled or baled while damp. I have often handled hides that were hot and covered with green mold from this cause. Such hides are sure to work, more or less, damaged.

If a tanner knew that a lot of hides had been handled on the plan outlined above he would cheerfully pay a better price for them. Every hide can be so dried that it will work sound; in fact, thirty to fifty per cent. of our Western dry hides from Colorado, New Mexico, Indian Territory, etc., are damaged by poor handling. The tanner never knows what he is buying, and frequently buys at a loss in spite of his most careful efforts. Will you correct these serious evils?

Where the Brick House Comes In.

A citizen who had an idea that he would like to run a grocery, but was afraid of being stuck if he bought out a place on the word of its owner, says the *Detroit Free Press*, was given permission to put in a couple of days around a Michigan avenue store and make such personal observations as he could. At the end of the second day the grocer said to him:

"Well, are you satisfied that I am doing a rushing business?"

"Not exactly. The sales foot up only about \$50 per day. The profits on that figure can't be over \$5. That wouldn't leave much after paying expenses."

"My dear sir, we don't look for our profits in that direction. We pay 2 cents a pound for wrapping paper, and retail it out as we do up goods at an average of 30 cents. The profits on the goods pay expenses. The profits on the paper enable us to build a brick house every third year. Please stand back while I weigh half an ounce of paper with one and a half ounces of indigo."

Profits in Cranberry Culture.

From the Middleboro, Mass., News.

Mr. James Webb, of Cotuit, probably manages more cranberry bogs than any other men in the State. He was found en route to Carver a few days ago and interviewed. "Mr. Webb, how many acres of swamp are now devoted to cranberries within 10 miles of Middleboro?" "I should think that there were about 600 acres which are now under cultivation and process of making. These bogs are worth about \$400 an acre, all made, although a bog that is vined sells for \$1,000." "Is the business profitable?" "Profitable? Look at these figures: There is a bog down in Mashpee of five acres which cost \$1,870, and the sales last year from that alone were \$1,894, which I call a good per cent. I know of a two year old bog that paid 14 per cent. last year, and a bog isn't called in bearing condition until it is three years old. There is the Abigail Brook bog on Mashpee Neck of 12 acres, and we sold last year 509 barrels of berries from it, for which we received \$5,485.95, with a profit of about 73 per cent. The Newton bog in Cotuit of 16 acres cost \$6,800. Between 1887 and 1882 \$45,600 profit were divided between the owners. Some bogs have paid 200 per cent." "What is your relation to these bog owners?" "I build bogs and sell them for myself, and also build and manage for other parties. I now have in hand about 400 acres in nine different bogs. I have just bought, near Axtellboro, on the old Morton

furnace lot, which I am making and shall get \$425 an acre for. I have a large gang at work on this bog now, and hope to have it ready for vines next spring." "What part of Massachusetts is the best for cranberries?" "I don't think it makes much difference about the location. Somehow or other the Massachusetts berry stands ahead of all others. They raise a berry in New Jersey, but just as soon as the Cape berry goes on the market they are obliged to draw out and wait until the supply ceases. The Jersey berry is inferior in size and color. I have made up 400 acres of bog since I have been in the business, which is about seven years."

Power of Nitro-Glycerine.

"Speaking of nitro-glycerine," said Dr. Roberts, the oil torpedo man, to a group of legislators in Warren the other day, "and its explosive properties reminds me of one incident of a thousand that I could relate regarding it. At the factory where the oil-well torpedoes are made we strain the nitro-glycerine through the crown of a felt hat, and when the hat has served its purpose we destroy it. One day some of the workmen, instead of destroying the hat, washed it thoroughly and treated it with alkalis, in order to destroy the effect of the nitro-glycerine. Then they laid it up on a shelf and forgot about it. Some two years afterward one of the men ran across the hat, and his curiosity was excited as to whether it would explode if struck a hard blow. He placed it upon one of the iron arms that run out from the tinner's bench in the factory, and struck it, while his companions looked on in wonderment. He struck it twice without any result, but the third time it exploded, blew the iron arm through a brick wall, knocked the man down and broke both of his arms, and wrecked the interior of the tin shop."

Cheap Peanuts this Year.

Peanuts were high priced last year, and averaged from 10 to 10½ cents wholesale. These prices encouraged growers to plant heavily, and an unusually large amount of land was devoted to peanut culture. As they are harvested in October and put into market the following year, the big crop of 1884 is now coming into market at a time when all produce is at the very lowest ebb. The result is that the price has dropped below the cost of production, and peanuts are selling at from 3¼ to 5 cents a pound. They were never so cheap before. The demand is good but the supply quite exceeds the demand. This poor market has had a marked effect on growers, and this year they have planted not more than three-fourths as much as they did last year. In Virginia and North Carolina, barely half the acreage has been planted. Peanuts can be kept for two years after digging, and many growers are holding back in hopes of better prices. In the mean time the Italian peanut venders are growing wealthy.

The Frank Farmer.

From the Chicago Herald.

A tall, lank man boarded an out-going western train near the stockyards. He looked like a farmer, and there was an odor of cattle-cars about his clothes. He walked through the car and looked all about for a seat, but nobody stirred to make room for him. A drummer was spread over two seats, and a woman and her two children over three. Several men occupied a whole seat apiece. The tall, lank man gazed up and down the car a moment and then exclaimed:

"Well, by gosh, I cum up to Chicago with a load of hogs, but I'll be darned if I thought I'd have to ride home with a load, too."

Poisonous Sugar for Advertising Purposes.

The Inspector of the State Board of Health recently found a grocery dealer in a Massachusetts city exhibiting highly colored sugar for sale. They purchased a sample, had it analyzed and found it very poisonous. The dealer was notified, and appeared before the Board of Health and stated that the sugar in question was purchased by him for advertising purposes only, and that he had never sold any except in this one instance. He disclaimed any knowledge of the fact that it was poisonous. He referred the Board to the party he purchased it of.

Cholera Affects the Raisin Crop.

It is predicted that the raisin crop in Valencia and Alicante, Spain, will be scarce on account of cholera in those provinces. The present stock in New York is placed at about 50,000 boxes, packages of all descriptions, and the quality very inferior. Should the export of fruit from Spain be prohibited or refused admission to the United States, we should be confined to the supply from Malaga and California. Smyrna and Belvidere raisins may then be in demand.

There are thirty commission houses in Kalamazoo in the sale of celery. There are 1,200 acres of land devoted to its cultivation and 2,500 men are employed in the business. Last year 1,300,000 dozen bunches were shipped, and the amount will be larger this year. Two to five cars were shipped daily from July to December 15. The celery this year is of superior quality.

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 29, 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. Dutton, Amos S. Musselman.
Insurance Committee—John G. Shields, Arthur Meigs, Wm. T. Lamoreaux.
Manufacturing Committee—Wm. Cartwright, E. S. Pierce, C. W. Jennings.
Annual Meeting—Second Wednesday evening of October.
Regular Meetings—Second Wednesday evening of each month.

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, Vice-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—Wm. V. McKay.
Secretary—Leo A. Caro.
Treasurer—James Fox.
Next Meeting—Subject to call of President.

THE TRADESMAN is informed that the relatives of Stewart Ives have received word from the asylum in which he is confined that his case is incurable. Mr. Ives' fate should serve as a warning to all who imagine they can pursue a life of debauchery and escape the punishment which nature imposes on all who disregard her unalterable laws.

It is pretty generally conceded that the "Soldiers' Home," provided for by the last Legislature, will be located at Grand Rapids, which is cause for congratulation among merchants in all branches of trade, as the institution necessarily consumes considerable merchandise, and attracts excursions and visitors who improve the occasion to make purchases at a large market. Much of the benefits which should accrue to the city would be lost, however, if the Home is located on the Ward property, below the city, as the close proximity of two railways to the grounds would carry visitors to the institution direct, where the people would be too far removed from the city to reach it without difficulty. Any of the other cities proposed would render a visit to Grand Rapids preliminary to a trip to the Home, which is as it should be; and those merchants who feel an interest in the matter should take steps looking toward the selection of any but the Ward sites.

Mr. Barth's Opinion of Arizona and New Mexico.

Jacob Barth, the veteran merchant, is back from Arizona and New Mexico, where he spent several weeks visiting friends and looking over the country. He says that that region is not nearly so bad as it is pictured, that every other man does not shoot on the slightest provocation, and that the opportunities for money making are almost boundless. In the latter respect the country presents the same attraction for young men that Grand Rapids did fifteen or twenty years ago, and a few years' residence at most any one of the railway towns, coupled with ordinary sagacity, is sufficient to accumulate a respectable fortune. There is no foolishness in trade there—goods are bought for the purpose of making good margins, and such things as "leaders" are unknown. The main trade is with the stockmen and natives. In the case of the former, credits are extended from shearing to shearing—that is, from April to September and from September to April, it being the custom to shear twice a year—while in the latter case the merchant extends credit until the farmer disposes of his grain to the government, which is almost his only customer. The main industry of the region is, of course, cattle raising, and men talk of cattle and cattle ranges as we talk of mills and tracts of pine. The cattle find a market in California and at Kansas City and other Eastern points, and the wool is sold at the railway towns at an average price of eight cents per pound. The farming is all done on the river bottoms, where irrigation is possible, the irrigation being mostly carried on by means of canals conducted on the cooperative plan.

A dry goods merchant of Tenderfoot City, Arizona, has inserted the following advertisement in the local paper: "We have the durndest lot of A1 goods ever seen in this divide, and we can beat any snoozer who tries to dispute it. Hitch up the old hoss and come and see up. The best saloons in town are within a stone's throw of our establishment. We have ransacked the world to get the finest goods, and we are bound to please."

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Simmons & Co. succeed P. Hickey in the retail grocery business at 537 South Division street.

Hester & Fox have sold an Atlas automatic engine, 18x20, 125 horse power, to Cummer & Cummer, of Cadillac.

M. W. Crook has engaged in the grocery business at 425 East Bridge street. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the stock.

Orser & Co. have started a grocery store on the corner of Henry street and Wealthy avenue. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the stock.

L. Jacoby, for the past two years with Houseman, May & Co., has engaged in the confectionery and fruit business at 147 Monroe street.

Samuel Megaw has engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Sixth street and Broadway. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the stock.

Wm. Bale has engaged in the grocery and crockery business at Vermontville. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the grocery stock. Dr. Josiah B. Evans placing the order.

The Grand Rapids Manufacturing Co.'s wood working department, which was burned to the ground about a month ago, is now nearly completed, and work will be resumed in about a fortnight.

"The best evidence of the growth of the Eighth ward," said a representative business man the other day, "is the increase in the barber business. A year ago the ward wouldn't support one shop. To-day we have two shops, both doing well. All we need now is a hardware store."

The West Michigan Oil Co. has purchased two new teams and will come out with a new tank wagon to-day or to-morrow, and a new larrie in about two weeks. All the arrangements for a bulk station at Muskegon have now been completed, and the new arrangement will go into effect about Aug. 10.

The Honduras Bluing Co. was organized in this city one day last week by a number of capitalists, including Jas. D. Lacey, Will Lamoreaux and Frank Collins. Lacey was elected president, Collins secretary and Lamoreaux treasurer. Before making an assessment on the stockholders, the project died an easy death.

Edwin Densmore went to St. Ignace last Thursday to superintend the erection of a dryer in the veneer mill of the St. Ignace Manufacturing Co. The other veneer machinery is now in place, and work in that department will be begun in about two weeks. The company is also putting in machinery for the manufacture of curtain rollers.

John E. Hunter, druggist at 465 South Division street, gave a \$1,000 chattel mortgage to his father, Mathew Hunter, of Lowell, on May 12th, and on the 24th the same was foreclosed. Jas. D. Lacey and Frank Escoff took an inventory of the stock, which is not yet figured up, but it is understood that the stock will not meet the face of the mortgage. Local creditors have sought to attach the stock, but have been unable to obtain possession.

"I don't look for any boom in the egg market the coming season," said a veteran egg dealer, the other day. "The fact is, foreign eggs are largely taking the place of Western stock in the Eastern markets, in consequence of which we shall be compelled to dispose of our product near at home. If eggs come in after harvest anywhere near as fast as they did last year, I should not be surprised to see the price drop to 8 cents a dozen, and I wouldn't care to load myself up very heavily, even at that price."

About two months ago, Wm. P. Schroeder came here from Detroit and started the Excelsior wire works in the Schulenburg building on Bronson street. Not succeeding as well as he expected, he embarked in the paper business under the name of the Michigan Paper Co., subsequently disposing of his wire works to Edward Racine. The paper stock was bought on time, but the terms of purchase were so unfavorable that he was unable to compete with other dealers without serious loss. The matter culminated Saturday in the departure of the proprietor, and the attachment of the stock by several creditors. John L. Curtis took an inventory Monday, which revealed \$1,003.88 worth of stock. The liabilities are supposed to be about \$3,500, the two larger creditors being the J. W. Butler Paper Co. and the Cleveland Paper Co., whose claims are \$950 and \$600, respectively. The failure is due entirely to the inexperience of the proprietor, who is totally unfitted for a business career.

AROUND THE STATE.

Nelson Peterson, general dealer at Woodville, is selling out.

E. L. (Mrs. Wm.) Le Seuer, grocer at Marcellus, has assigned.

A. M. Church has moved his grocery stock from Sparta to Alpine.

C. S. Goldsmith succeeds A. W. Robinson in the drug business at Manistee.

J. Miley & Son, furniture dealers at Niles, have assigned to E. M. Dennison.

Wm. E. Morehouse, hardware dealer at Romeo, has been closed by creditors.

P. H. Russell has given a bill of sale of his tea stock and fixtures at Manistee to his wife.

J. J. Franklin succeeds Mrs. Gertrude Shadr in the harness and trunk business at Caro.

Joseph Rutner, of Traverse City, will engage in the boot and shoe business at East Jordan.

The Danish people are preparing to form a stock company and open a general store at Goven.

G. S. Goldsmith succeeds A. W. (Mrs. O. H.) Robinson in the grocery business at Manistee.

Paige & Anderson, drug and grocery dealers at Sparta, have dissolved. Mr. Paige succeeding.

Wm. D. Chatterton, boot and shoe dealer at Lowell, has been closed on a \$2,000 chattel mortgage.

Sid. V. Bullock, formerly engaged in the drug business at Howard City, is now with Henry Henkel, general dealer at that place.

Wade Bros. have bought the H. N. Martin grocery stock at Cadillac, of Administrator Clary, and will continue the business.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

N. P. Naragan is putting in a portable sawmill at Cedar Lake.

Cool & Curtiss, planing mill operators at Freeport, will put in saw mill machinery.

The Greenville Barrel Co. has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$60,000.

The Emery Lumber Co. has been formed at East Saginaw, with a capital stock of \$120,000.

The Wood Works Manufacturing Co. has been organized at East Saginaw, with a capital stock of \$27,500.

H. V. Rifenburg & Co., of Muskegon, will erect a 100 barrel flouring mill, roller process, at Charlevoix.

The Oscoda Salt & Lumber Co. is establishing new camps on the Au Sable, about thirty miles below Grayling.

Work on the Pere Marquette Lumber Co.'s salt block, at Pere Marquette, is being pushed rapidly toward completion.

Salling, Hanson & Co., at Grayling, are putting a system of pipes into their mill plant, as a defense against fire, at a cost of \$2,800.

The Pere Marquette Lumber Co. is reported to have 7,500,000 feet of lumber piled on its dock at Ludington, mostly last year's cut.

It is claimed at Menominee that manufacturers there will ship 20,000,000 feet of the better cuts of pine to eastern markets another year.

Swan, White & Smith are building a four-mile logging railroad on their tract of pine in Missaukee county, and will connect it with the Thayer Lumber Company's road, now under construction.

Boyer Falls Statesman: E. Shay, of Haring, has purchased the Addis mill property at Bay Springs and will soon add a machine shop to the property.

D. W. Goodenough has shipped 800 cords of hemlock bark from Ludington thus far this season. The amount of bark shipped from that port this season falls considerably below the quantity shipped last year.

The Ironport correspondent of the Charlevoix Journal writes as follows: R. M. Cherrie is in town, with his coat off, and has begun to raise the walls of Ironport. The masons came on Monday from Chicago, and have commenced to repair the hot blast. The Bertie Calkins is to bring the brick to repair the stack. Matters about the dock begin to look like business. The schr. Narragansett has been chartered to carry ore. The tug, Bob Stephenson, is to be rebuilt. Mr. Cherrie says that he wants to start the furnace by the first of August, and that it will be running by the 10th sure.

STRAIT FACTS.

J. W. Mercer has started a meat market at Stanwood.

Mrs. M. Freeman, milliner at Jackson, has assigned.

The Michigan Scoop Co. is the latest industry at Battle Creek.

C. W. Howarth, of Edmore, has started a photograph gallery at Palo.

Mrs. E. Gilbert has removed her millinery stock from Cadillac to Reed City.

Mrs. Welch, of Greenville, will open a millinery store and bazaar at Howard City.

Purely Personal.

M. C. Russell and wife spent Sunday at Macatawa.

G. R. Mayhew is expected home from the East Friday.

Homer Eaton and family put in a day at Macatawa last week.

Will Lamoreaux is now the possessor of a seven-year-old mare, which he recently purchased at Portland.

Mrs. H. B. Fairchild and son leave to-day for a few weeks' visit with friends in Wyoming county, N. Y.

C. E. Blakely, the Coopersville druggist, has gone North for four weeks' recreation among the various resorts.

Homer Eaton is confined to his house from the effects of a fall on one leg, which occurred about a year ago.

G. W. Rowe, of the firm of H. J. McGrath & Co., oyster and fruit packers of Baltimore, was in town Monday.

Amos S. Musselman accompanied his wife as far as Toledo last week, on her way to her former home in Ohio.

Frank Collins has sold his mare "Kitty" to John Snitzler, the consideration being \$175. The mare has a 3:10 record.

Adrian Vis, formerly clerk in the general freight office of the G. R. & I., has taken the position of book-keeper for the Oriel Cabinet Co.

John Shirts, the affable financial clerk for Eaton & Christenson, spent the most of last week at Macatawa Park. He was accompanied by his wife.

Dr. C. S. Hazeltine runs up to Macinac Island every Saturday night and back the following night. His family are located there for the summer.

Alfred Crawford, formerly engaged in the retail grocery business in this city, is now in the employ of a large wholesale and retail grocery house at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Homer Eaton and John Shirts are both candidates for the championship belt to be awarded the biggest liar in the State, and the chances are that either one or the other will carry off the honor.

John W. Borst, the Vriesland cheese maker, pulled THE TRADESMAN'S latch-string last Saturday. He is well pleased with the situation, as the demand for his product is better than ever before. In fact, he is compelled to send out some cheese only two weeks old.

E. P. Gifford, Michigan representative for Armour & Co., was in town last week.

Mr. Gifford registers from the raging Saginaws, and is firm in the belief that all the enthusiasm for another base ball contest between Saginaw and Grand Rapids is centered in the breast of the sturdy Jim Stewart, Limited.

The Gripsack Brigade.

Chas. S. Wilcox drew the \$75 cash prize in the Acorn plug tag distribution.

Wm. S. Barnett, traveling agent for the Peninsula Stove Co., Detroit, is "doing" Minnesota at present.

Walter E. Cummings left Monday for a visit to his house at Pittsburg. He also represents the Priestly Express Wagon Co.

Cass Bradford says that John McIntyre paid a hotel bill at Holland the other day, and mentions the fact as though it were an exceptional occurrence.

J. Frank Mullen, of the plug tobacco manufacturing firm of McNamara, Sealts & Mullen, Covington, Ky., was in the city a couple of days last week.

G. A. Bolster, Michigan representative for Ricker, McCulloch & Dixon, soap manufacturers of Milwaukee, paid his respects to the Grand Rapids trade last week.

Paul E. Hirsch, Michigan and Wisconsin representative for Gross Bros., soap manufacturers of Milwaukee, is in town for the purpose of introducing the goods of his house to the retail trade.

R. H. Moulton, general salesman for Carson, Price, Scott & Co., of Chicago, and M. F. Lynn, connected with the carpet department of the same house, were in town Monday on their way to the Northern resorts.

Geo. W. Noble, for the past four years Michigan representative for Henry W. King & Co., of Chicago, is now on the road for Garson, Meyer & Co., of Rochester. His territory includes Michigan and Northern Indiana.

Eugene Austin, the eagle-eyed traveling tramp for the Atlas Engine Works, of Indianapolis, was in town a couple of days last week. He is still hovering in Michigan, and may swoop down on Grand Rapids again without a moment's notice.

In addition to the crime of fish liar, W. S. Horn now stands before the world as a dog thief. He recently coaxed a trick dog on the train at Bangor, paid the animal's fare to Muskegon, and presented him to a dealer there, in exchange for a good order.

Sam. Nyhart, formerly with the late firm of Wentworth & Cannon, is now working the retail trade of the State for D. H. McAlpin & Co. He has just returned from a two months' sojourn in the Saginaw Valley, and will now put in several weeks in this territory.

Silas Bolles and wife have been spending a couple of weeks at Macatawa Park, having rented Jas. Fox's cottage there. Silas has taken to sailing, and is known all around Black Lake by the sobriquet of "Captain Sam." Especially has Silas aspired to distinction as a helmsman, and on the occasion of the visit of a number of friends one day last week, he prepared to exhibit his skill in that direction. Before swinging clear of the pier, however, he succeeded in coming in collision with a plank projecting from the dock, which tore the foresail from top to bottom. Silas subsequently settled the matter satisfactorily to the captain, and is now satisfied to ride in the bow of the boat.

Frank Smilie is a traveling man. A year ago he left Cincinnati without a certain perfume letter that was expected, but he gave instructions to have it forwarded, but in some way Frank did not get it. It kept right behind him, and followed him into Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, but he could never get it. All this time he wondered why "she did not write." About a month ago he read a marriage notice in a newspaper in which the writer of the misplaced letter figured as the bride. Last week Frank was in Macon and one of his customers handed him a letter. It bore date of April 9, 1884, and had traveled thousands of miles in hundreds of mail bags in vain pursuit of him.

A well-known traveling man tells a good story at the expense of the young lady who is now his wife. She was traveling on the G. R. & I. a few years ago, when she was annoyed to find that a traveling man who sat opposite her seemed to be staring fixly at her. She became indignant at length, and inquired: "Why do you look at me so, sir?" He said he was not aware of having done so. She insisted that he had. "I beg your pardon, madam, but it's this eye, is it not?" lifting his finger to his left optic. "Yes, sir; it's that eye." "Well, madam, that eye won't do you any harm; it's a glass eye, madam, only a glass eye. I hope you will excuse it. But, upon my soul, I'm not surprised that even a glass eye should feel interested in so pretty a woman." The explanation and compliment combined to put the lady into a good humor.

OUT AROUND.

News and Gossip Furnished by Our Own Correspondents.

Muskegon.

July 27—Business continues fair in all branches, with occasional signs of betterment.

Receiver Tate has about \$5,000 in his hands belonging to the Eevenwood matter, which will be divided among Burrows & Jones and Fox & May.

The case of Stowe vs. Mrs. Root, growing out of the Wm. D. Carey & Co. matter, is on call Wednesday, July 29.

Adam Rodgers, manager of the Muskegon Wood Package and Basket Co., has gone East on business for the corporation and will visit New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore before returning. The company has lately shipped a carload of peach baskets to Baltimore and a similar quantity of grape baskets to Minnesota. The works were started up Thursday, after a few days' idleness on account of scarcity of timber, and will run full force about a month, and longer, if business warrants it.

J. R. Barcus, late of the firm of Barcus Bros., has bought the Pine street drug store of W. T. Rogers. Dr. McDonald is in charge of the pharmacy department.

"The sooner the Standard Oil Co. adopts the tank wagon system for Muskegon, the more I shall be pleased, and the better it will be for the retail trade as a whole," is Andrew Wierengo's emphatic opinion.

Barcus Bros. announce the receipt of orders for saws from the following milling operators: Barnard Lumber Co., Duluth; Diamond Match Co., Ontonagon; E. P. Ferry Lumber Co., Montague. The works are being run overtime, in consequence of a rush of orders.

Howey & Root, hardware dealers on Western avenue, lower town, have dissolved, Henry Root succeeding.

D. B. Squibb will shortly remove his commission stand from the opera block to Lambert's new block, on Pine street.

Assignee Wood has concluded to hold the property of the Novelty Iron Works until a more favorable opportunity for disposing of the same presents itself. He has leased the boiler shop connected with the establishment to Ed. Behrens and Chas. E. Woodard, who will carry on the manufacture and repair of boilers under the firm name of Ed. Behrens & Co.

S. S. Buck, of the shingle mill firm of S. S. Buck & Co., who raped a young lady, traded wives with an employee, and skipped to Canada, is now negotiating with the parents of the injured girl for a settlement, with a view to returning to Muskegon. W. T. Rogers, the "Co." of the same firm, has also disposed of all his available assets and departed for Canada or some other secluded place, leaving numerous creditors to mourn his departure.

Mrs. Andrew Wierengo has been spending a week in Grand Haven, visiting friends and attending her mother, who has undergone an operation on her eyes.

Miss Maggie Rodgers now signs the checks and manipulates the books for the Muskegon Wood Package and Basket Co.

J. Kuppenheimer, the local grocery broker, represents the following houses, all of Chicago: John A. Tolman & Co., groceries; Anglo-American Packing Co., provisions; Barrett & Barrett, vinegars.

Thos. M. Lander, formerly engaged in the commission business here, has formed a co-partnership with his brother, Mark, and engaged in the flour and feed and produce business at Benton Harbor under the firm name of Lander Bros.

John R. Barcus has retired from the firm of Barcus Bros., saw manufacturers. The business will be continued by Wm. W. and Osborne P. Barcus, under the same firm name.

Squire Davies and Read Davies announce their retirement from the saw mill firm of J. T. Lemieux & Co.

Rosen Bros. have bought D. Hirschfeld's stock of clothing and will continue the business at the old stand.

Byron Beerman has purchased the Coggshall stock and proposes to conduct the business at the old stand.

Will Averill, Andrew Wierengo's crack salesman, has returned from Grand Rapids, whither he went to bring home the horse and carriage formerly owned by Frank Morris, which was presented to him by Frank's mother. Will doesn't trudge around on foot when visiting his trade now.

Gerrit Alting, formerly connected with Fargo's grocery, has associated himself with E. C. Crotty, and they have started a meat market at the corner of Apple and Spring streets.

Big Rapids.

July 27—A. S. Hobart has returned from Harbor Springs and vicinity greatly improved in health.

Will Harmon, of the dry goods firm of Harmon & Co., is spending the week at Petoskey and neighboring resorts.

The old Pacific House block is steadily undergoing repairs and will soon present quite a respectable appearance.

A stock of cigars and tobacco has been put on sale in the eastern wing of the Northern Hotel block by Mr. George Bradbeer, of Cadillac. A stock of books and stationery is also being added.

S. T. Leggett, retired grocer, is negotiating with the Cincinnati safe company, McNeal & Urban, for a position as traveling salesman. Mr. Leggett has had ten years' experience, and is a good salesman.

THE TRADESMAN stated last week that Dr. A. P. Keam contemplated opening a drug store in Big Rapids. The firm name will be Keam & Pierce. The Dr. has an extensive practice in the city and county, and Mr. Pierce, who is a thorough business man, is well and favorably known here. It is very apparent that the drug business is overdone in this city, yet the new firm will undoubtedly draw its share of the trade.

A few months ago Fairman & Co., grocers, commenced business with a small stock and fair sales. Notwithstanding the close times, their stock has been increased, and their sales have increased to more than double what they were in the months of April and May.

Messrs. Joslin, Gardner and Green have returned from their Southern trip, and seem well pleased with the climate and natural advantages of the localities they visited. Mr. Green visited certain blackwalnut and poplar forests in Kentucky, with a view to purchasing. He speaks in high terms of the former, where he says thickly standing trees of two and three feet in diameter were overlaid with nuts.

Pork House Charley—otherwise known as Robinson—went fishing on Crooked Lake a week ago Sunday, and was punished for the infraction by the capsizing of his boat and a narrow escape from a watery grave. Charley will choose a week day for his fishing excursions hereafter.

A Boston Girl's Revenge.

He was a nobby drummer-man
Arrayed in garments new;
His coat was short, his trousers tight,
And his cravat was blue.
He wore a massive diamond pin,
Three yards or more of chain,
And flourished in his seal-ring hand
A darling little cane.

He strutted up and down the aisle
And twirled his waxed mustache,
And oiled all the pretty girls,
Intent upon a "mash."
Some frowned and looked the other way,
Some eyed him with a smile,
And then what airs he did put on
In strutting through the aisle!

It was a stylish Boston girl
Who grained from side to ear,
Upon this nobby little man
And watched him drawing near,
"She's struck," thought he, and "smiled a smile."
To captivate her quite,
And caught that heart of hers to throbb
With wonder and delight.

"Beg pardon, Miss—sest occupied?"
She gently shook her head,
And then this nobby drummer-man
Sat down and sweetly said,
"Superb, the vest, but isn't it?
What book is that you read?
Atlantic?—aw, nice story, that—
Quite interesting, indeed."

"Yes, so I find it," answered she,
"I think there's something here
Of special interest to you."
At least it would appear—
How sweetly did she smile on him
And he on her, alas!
"To have some reference to you
Because it treats of 'Brass'."

The Second Largest General Store in the World.

The immense establishment of the Hannah & Lay Mercantile Co., at Traverse City, is well worth a long pilgrimage, as it combines more features of interest to merchants than any other similar enterprise in the country. Indeed, in point of general stock carried, the emporium is second only to the Zion store at Salt Lake City; while the internal arrangement is so near perfection that no concern anywhere can excel it.

It was the good fortune of the editor of THE TRADESMAN to pay a recent visit to Traverse City and to be shown through the various departments comprising the establishment by General Manager Barnes, to whose energy and foresight is due in no small degree the almost unparalleled success of the mercantile branch of Hannah, Lay & Co.'s enterprises. Coming to Traverse City twenty-six years ago, Mr. Barnes has been identified with the business ever since, and many features in the various departments bear evidence of his invention and adoption. Thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business, fully conscious of his own ability as an executive head, and strongly re-enforced with a corps of assistants who are in full sympathy with his ideas and in whom he has implicit confidence, Smith Barnes possesses all the attributes necessary to business success.

The first impression conveyed by a cursory view of the store is the admirable system which prevails in every nook and corner. "A place for everything and everything in its place," might well be the motto of the establishment. In the arrangement of shelving and counters several practical innovations have been introduced, which other dealers would do well to pattern after, and in the placing of goods, the head of each department seems to have taken special pains to render his own department more attractive than the others, the result being extremely pleasing to the eye as well as convenient for the salesman. The storing of bulky goods is happily provided for, and the manner in which reserve stocks are maintained is worthy of praise. Indeed, a necessarily hasty and imperfect tour of the establishment reveals no point which could well be improved upon, and the owners and their patrons are both to be congratulated on both the completeness of assortment and perfection of detail.

A Chicago hotel keeper had a man recently arrested for stealing a cake of soap. The man pleaded, in extenuation of his offence, that he wanted it for his collection of curiosities, it being the first cake of soap he had ever discovered in a Chicago hotel.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

W. H. Hicks, Morley.
Norman Harris, Big Rapids.
Ben Herder & Farnis, Vriesland.
C. E. Coburn, Pierston.
Jacob DeBri, Byron Center.
A. P. Hulbert, Jackson.
Sherman Littleton, Clayton.
Mrs. L. Dane, Newaygo.
N. DeVries, Jamestown.
B. Volmar, Elmfore Center.
Jos. H. Spies, Leroy.
Mrs. G. Miller, Ry

Drugs & Medicines

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.
One Year—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Three Years—Jacob J. Jenson, Bay City.
Four Years—James Vernon, Detroit.
Five Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Ottmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob J. Jenson.
Treasurer—Jas. Vernon.
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 Jenson, 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.

Gum Camphor in a Better Position.

From the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.
Last week witnessed the commencement of a decided spurt in gum camphor, caused by several influences. The low values prevailing for some time back discouraged the producers, who directed their attention to more profitable crops to the neglect of the camphor industry, which resulted in a large decrease in supplies. This fact is the principle element of strength to the market. The recent change in the currency of the Japanese Government also affects prices. The increasing demand for camphor from the cholera districts in Spain and other parts of the old world directed more attention to the article and caused an important speculative interest which is principally centered on the continent. The buying on speculative account in England has been so active as to give out an impression that an attempt is being made to corner the camphor market. The influence of these new features was soon felt on this side of the Atlantic, and the home market revived from its prolonged season of depression. The most positive assurances were not wanting last week that dealers entertained faith in an advancing market, as each day developed on increased interest from that source. Jobbers and consumers were not slow in making known their wants, as inquiries for liberal amounts of refined were freely circulated and resulted in considerable business being done at an advance of two or three cents above previous quotations. Holders were indifferent sellers on Saturday and quoted nominally twenty-one cents for lots of five barrels. The lowest figure reached within the history of refined camphor was fifteen and one-quarter cents last year, and since the first of January the fluctuations have been unimportant. This market has ruled lower than the views of English holders for the past six months. A general expectation is entertained for still higher prices and some refiners believe that the market will touch twenty-four cents and remain steady. Stocks in Boston are said to be exhausted and inquiries from Philadelphia would denote the same condition of affairs there. The better appreciation of values would naturally stimulate production and prevent any extraordinary change in the present situation.

It is reported that considerable crude camphor has been bought in this market on foreign account and that the prices realized were from fifteen and a half to seventeen and a half cents. We have sales and re-sales of six hundred tubs within the range. Most of not all the purchases were intended to satisfy the wants of refiners abroad. Home refiners are said to be well supplied and are not in the market. Advances from Japan state that no stocks are to be had there. Buyers are not inclined to place much faith in the present upward movement and believe that a repetition of last year's experience will be the result. A strong effort was then made to force up the price of crude, and notwithstanding a probable decrease in production which was put out as an excuse for the advance, supplies steadily continued to come forward from producing countries too freely to admit of the market being sustained, while refiners also prevented an upward course by keeping down values on their product.

On the other hand, it is claimed by exporters abroad, that owing to the wholesale destruction of the camphor forests, caused by the removal on the part of the Japanese Government of the restrictions placed upon camphor production, a scarcity of the article has eventually followed and that the present reaction in the price of gum is a natural consequence.

Hunting a Location.

He stopped before a commission house and gazed fondly at a barrel of green apples in the doorway. "Are there many of these darling little apples raised in this vicinity?" he asked.
"Yes, quite a good many of them."
"Does the loving cucumber thrive also?"
"Oh, yes. Our season is a long one. When shipments from the South are over our own gardeners just begin to bring them in."
"And these innocent watermelons?"
"They're a little green, but they'll soon ripen."
"Oh, not for the world! I like to see them green."
"You do? Why, are you a dealer?"
"No, sir. I'm a physician, just graduated, and I'm thinking of locating in this city."

Persian Insect Powder.

This powder is prepared by mixing together
1/2 oz. coriander seed,
1/2 oz. cinchona bark,
1/2 oz. gentian root,
2 grms. flowers of sulphur,
1/2 oz. zedoary root,
1 gm. camphor,
1/2 oz. guaraca wood,
1/2 oz. lycopodium seed.
These ingredients are very finely pulverized and the cocoynts are rubbed up with gum tragacanth paste, dried and ground.

When He Felt Bad.

From the New York Times.
"Do you ever have a dreadful tired feeling come over you?" asked a patent medicine manufacturer of a friend who complained of not feeling well.
"Oh, yes, often," replied the friend.
"You should try a bottle of my cure-all. How often do you experience this tired feeling?"
"Every time I see your advertisement on the fences."

"Dentrifice."

Oil of Peppermint, "English," Grams 10.0
Oil of Anise, "English," 4.0
Oil of Staranise, 4.0
Oil of Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1.0
Oil of Rose, 0.5
Oil of Cloves, 2.0
Tincture of Ambergris, 10.0
Tincture of Vanilla, 10.0
Tincture of Cochineal, 25.0
Tincture of Logwood, 2.0
Tincture of Orris Root, 6.0
Sugar, 10.0
Alcohol, 1.0
Digest for 24 hours and filter.

Making it an Object.

Young lady (in drug store)—Will you let me have a two-cent postage stamp, please?
Proprietor (rather shortly)—Certainly 'm; anything else to-day?
Young lady (conscious that she has made a small purchase)—Well—er—you might give me another stamp, although I don't really need it.

Pharmaceutical Finance.

Small boy to druggist—"I want to get some brimstone. How do you sell it?"
Druggist—"Five cents an ounce." Small boy—"Oh, I want a pound. How much is that?" Druggist—"Four cents."

The Drug Market.

The drug business has been somewhat quiet during the past week, and collections have been fair. The changes in price are unimportant and without special significance.
The extraordinary power of naphthol as an antiseptic and disinfecting agent, has been known for a long time, but its disagreeable smell and the difficulty of producing it in a pure state, with the occasional toxic action of the crude naphthol, has been a bar to its use as a remedial and antiseptic agent. Justus Wolff, a chemist interested in coal-tar products, has recently succeeded in producing it in a pure and odorless state in well defined crystals, and claims its antiseptic action is much greater than that of carbolic acid. Recent research has demonstrated that the toxic effects of crude naphthol were due to the impurities it contained. Dr. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, in a paper read before the Philadelphia County Medical Association, on the Medical Use and Value of Naphthol, conclusively proved the non-poisonous character of the purified or odorless naphthol by taking large doses internally. It has no corrosive action on the skin and will not injure textile fabrics. As a remedial agent, it acts with greater efficiency, and has advantages over carbolic acid; the fact of its being absolutely odorless, will make it a desirable substitute. It is expected that it will shortly be produced on a manufacturing scale as a substitute for carbolic acid.

The British Medical Journal gives a list, not free from obscurities, of some of the "most important new drugs and active principles which will probably be found in the new edition" of the British Pharmacopoeia, about to be issued. It includes pilocarpine, several fluid preparations of jaborandi, coca and cocaine hydrochloride, ergotin, caffeine and its citrate, apomorphine hydrochloride, morphine sulphate and bichloride, codeine, physostigmine, elaterin, aloin, cinchonidine and cinchonine, nitro-glycerine, cascara sagrada, rhamnus, staphisagria, cimicifuga (actea), menthol, potassium cyanide, sodium bromide, iodide and eucalypti, certain sulphocarbolates, iodoform, eucalyptol, fir wool oil, thymol, boric acid, salicin, salicylic acid and sodium salicylate. In addition, among external applications, several oleates, as well as ointments made up with hard or soft paraffine, as mentioned.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Declined—Oxalic acid, balsom copabia, ser pentaria.	
ACIDS	
Acetic, No. 8.	9 @ 10
Carbonic, C.P.	30 @ 35
Carbolic, 10 lb. pkgs.	38 @ 40
Citric, 55 lb. pkgs.	55 @ 60
Muriatic 18 deg.	5 @ 5
Nitric 36 deg.	11 @ 12
Oxalic, 12 lb. pkgs.	12 @ 14
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered.	52 @ 55
Benzoic, English.	12 @ 15
Benzoic, German.	12 @ 15
Tannic.	12 @ 15
AMMONIA.	
Carbonate, 15 lb. pkgs.	15 @ 18
Muriate (Powd. 22c).	14 @ 14
Aqua 16 deg or 31.	5 @ 6
Aqua 18 deg or 41.	6 @ 7
BALSAMS.	
Copaiba.	40 @ 45
Fir.	2 @ 0
Peru.	50 @ 50
Tolu.	50 @ 50
BARKS.	
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c).	11
Cinchona, yellow.	18
Elm, select.	13
Elm, ground, pure.	14
Elm, powdered, pure.	10
Sassafras, of root.	12
Wild Cherry, select.	12
Bayberry powdered.	20
Hemlock powdered.	30
Vahoo.	12
Soap ground.	12
BERRIES.	
Cubeb prime (Powd 80c).	6 @ 75
Juniper.	5 @ 7
Prickly Ash.	60 @ 60
EXTRACTS.	
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).	27
Licorice, powdered.	37 @ 4
Logwood, 12 lb (25 lb boxes).	9
Logwood, 12 lb (25 lb boxes).	12
Logwood, 1/2 lb do.	13
Logwood, 1/2 lb do.	14
Logwood, 1/2 lb do.	14
Fluid Extracts—25 cent. off list.	18
FLOWERS.	
Arnica.	10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman.	25
Chamomile, German.	25
GUMS.	
Aloes, Barbadoes.	60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 20c).	12
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c).	28 @ 30
Ammoniac.	65
Arabic, powdered select.	60
Arabic, 1st picked.	50
Arabic, 2d picked.	45
Arabic, sifted.	35
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c).	25
Benzoic.	55 @ 60
Camphor.	25 @ 13
Catechu, 12 lb (25 lb boxes).	35 @ 40
Euphorbium powdered.	30 @ 10
Galbanum strained.	80
Gamboge.	90 @ 10
Gumac, prime (Powd 45c).	30
Kino (Powd 30c).	30
Mastic.	40
Myrrh, Turkish (Powd 47c).	40
Opium, pure (Powd \$5.00).	3 @ 60
Shellac, Campbell's.	26
Shellac, English.	24
Shellac, native.	24
Shellac bleached.	30 @ 100
Tragacanth.	30 @ 100
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.	
Hoarhound.	25
Lobelia.	25
Peppermint.	25
Rue.	40
Sage.	24
Sweet Majoram.	35
Tanzy.	25
Thyme.	30
Wormwood.	25
IRON.	
Citrate and Quinine.	6 @ 40
Solution mur., for tinctures.	20
Sulphate, pure crystal.	7
Citrate.	80
Phosphate.	65
LIQUORS.	
Buchu, short (Powd 25c).	13 @ 14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 1/2 lb).	6
Senna, Alex, natural.	18 @ 20
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled.	30
Senna, powdered.	22
Senna tincture.	10
Uva Ursi.	10
Belladonna.	35
Fogelone.	30
Hembane.	25
Rose, red.	25
W. D. & Co's Sour Mash Whisky.	2 00 @ 25
Druggists' Favorite Blend.	75 @ 00
Whisky, other brands.	1 10 @ 50
Gin, Old Tom.	1 35 @ 75
Gin, Holland.	2 00 @ 50
Brandy.	75 @ 00
Sautawba Wines.	1 25 @ 00
Port Wines.	1 35 @ 50
MAGNESIA.	
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz.	22
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	37
Citrate, H. P. & Co's solution.	2 25
Calcined.	65
OILS.	
Almond, sweet.	45 @ 50
Amber, rectified.	45
Anise.	1 @ 5
Bay.	2 @ 0
Bergamont.	2 @ 0
Castor.	18 @ 10 1/2
Croton.	2 @ 0
Cajeput.	2 @ 0
Cassia.	1 @ 0
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c).	35
Citronella.	75
Cloves.	1 @ 0
Cod Liver, N. F.	1 @ 0
Cod Liver, best.	1 @ 0
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co's, 16	6 @ 0
Cubeb, P.	1 @ 0
Ergotin.	1 @ 0
Fireweed.	2 @ 0
Geranium 1/2 oz.	75
Geranium, commercial (Pure 75c).	75
Juniper wood.	50
Juniper berries.	2 @ 0
Lavender flowers, French.	2 @ 0
Lavender garden.	1 @ 0
Lavender spike.	1 @ 0
Lemon, new crop.	1 @ 0
Lemon, Sanderson's.	1 @ 0
Lemonrass.	80
Olive, Malaga.	1 @ 0
Olive, "Sublime Italian"	2 @ 5
Organum, red flowers, French.	1 @ 0
Organum, No. 1.	50
Pennyroyal.	1 @ 0
Peppermint, white.	4 @ 0
Rose 1/2 oz.	8 @ 0
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$1 50)	65
Salad.	65 @ 67
Savin.	4 @ 0
Sandal Wood, German.	4 @ 0
Sandal Wood, W. I.	7 @ 0
Sassafras.	55
Sassafras.	55
Tanzy.	4 50 @ 00
Tar (by gal 50c).	10 @ 12
Wintergreen.	2 @ 10
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00).	3 @ 0
Wormseed.	2 @ 0
POTASSIUM.	
Bicromate, cryst. and gran. bulk.	14
Chlorate, cryst. (Powd 22c).	20
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.	3 @ 0
Prussiate yellow.	28
ROOTS.	
Alkanet.	20
Althea, cut.	25
Arrow, St. Vincent's.	17
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2 & 1/2 lb.	33
Blood (Powd 15c).	12
Calamus, peeled.	20
Calamus, German white, peeled.	35
Elocampene, powdered.	20
Gentian (Powd 15c).	10
Ginger, African (Powd 14c).	11 @ 12
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.	17
Golden Seal (Powd 25c).	20
Hellebore, white, powdered.	1 @ 0
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.	1 @ 0
Jalap, powdered.	30
Licorice, select (Powd 15c).	15
Licorice, extra select.	18
Pink, true.	1 @ 0
Rhei, from select to choice.	1 00 @ 150
Rhei, powdered E. I.	1 10 @ 120
Rhei, choice cut cubes.	2 @ 0
Rhei, choice cut fingers.	2 @ 25

Serpentaria.	50
Seneca.	65
Sassafras, Honduras.	43
Sassafras, Mexican.	20
Squills, white (Powd 35c).	15
Valerian, English (Powd 30c).	25
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 28c).	20
SEEDS.	
Anise, Italian (Powd 20c).	15
Bird, mixed in 10 packages.	5 @ 6
Canary, Smyrna.	4 @ 4 1/2
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 20c).	15 @ 18
Cardamom, Aleppee.	1 50
Cardamom, Malabar.	20
Celery.	20
Coriander, best English.	10
Fennel.	15
Flax, clean.	3 1/2 @ 4
Flax, pure (bbl 4 1/2).	4 @ 4 1/2
Foenugreek, powdered.	7 @ 8
Hemp, Russian.	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Mustard, white Black 10c.	75
Quince.	6 @ 7
Rape, English.	14
Worm, Levant.	14
SPONGES.	
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.	2 25 @ 2 50
Nassau do do.	2 00
Velvet Extra do do.	1 10
Extra Yellow do do.	85
Grass do do.	65
Hard head, for slate use.	75
Yellow Reef, do do.	1 40
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.22 1/2 gal).	2 30
Alcohol, wood, 10 p. ex. ref.	1 25
Anodyne Hoffman's.	50
Arsenic, Donovan's solution.	27
Arsenic, Fowler's solution.	12
Attom 1 lb rolls.	12
Alum, ground (Powd 30c).	3 @ 4
Annatto, prime.	4 @ 5
Antimony, powdered, com'l.	2 50
Arsenic, white, powdered.	2 00
Blue Soluble.	5 @ 7
Bay Rum, imported, best.	2 50
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co's.	2 00
Balm Gaid Buds.	2 00
Beans, Tonka.	2 00
Bismuth, sub nitrate.	2 30
Blue P (Powd 50c).	2 30
Blue Vitriol.	6 @ 7
Borax, refined (Powd 12c).	10 @ 12
Cantharides, Russian powdered.	2 00
Capsicum Pods, African.	22
Capsicum Pods, African pow'd.	22
Capsicum Pods, Bombay do.	18
Carmine, No. 40.	4 @ 10
Cassia Buds.	75
Calomel, American.	12
Chalk, prepared drop.	5
Chalk, precipitate English.	12
Chalk, red fingers.	8
Chalk, white lump.	1 60
Chloroform, Squibb's.	1 50
Colocynth apples.	60
Chloral hydrate, German crusts.	1 50
Chloral do do do.	1 50
Chloral do do do.	1 50
Chloral do do do.	1 50
Chloral do do do.	1 50
Cinchonidia, P. & W.	27 @ 80
Cinchonidia, other brands.	23 @ 28
Cloves (Powd 22c).	18 @ 20
Cochineal.	40
Cocoa Butter.	45
Coppers by bbl 10.	70
Corrosive Sublimate.	2
Corks, X and XX—40 off list.	4 @ 40
Cream Tartar, pure powdered.	15
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box.	15
Cresote.	24
Cudbear, prime.	24
Cuttle Fish Bone.	24
Dextrose.	12
Dover's Powders.	1 10
Dragon's Blood Mass.	50
Ergot powdered.	45
Ether Squibb's.	1 10
Emery, Turkish, all No. 8.	2 @ 3
Epsom Salts (bbl).	50
Ergot, fresh.	50
Ether, sulphuric, U. S. P.	60
Flake white.	14
Grains Paradise.	90
Gelatine, Cooper's.	45 @ 70
Gelatine, French.	45 @ 70
Glassware, flint, 70 off, by box 60 off	
Glassware, green, 60 and 10 dis.	12 @ 17
Glue, ca. met.	16 @ 28
Glue, white.	16 @ 28
Glycerine, pure.	18 @ 20
Hops 1/2 and 1/2.	25 @ 40
Indigo.	35 @ 100
Insect Powder, best Dalmatian.	85 @ 40
Insect Powder, H. P. & Co, boxes	1 @ 100
Iodoform 1/2 oz.	1 50
Isinglass, American.	1 50
Japanica.	7
London Purple.	10 @ 15
Lead, acetate.	16
Lime, chloride, (1/2 & 1/2 lb & 1/2 lb)	8
Lupuline.	1 00
Lycopodium.	45
Mace.	12 1/2 @ 13
Madder, best to Dumas.	75
Manna, S. F.	60
Mercury.	3 00 @ 25
Morphia, sulph. P. & W.	3 00 @ 25
Musk, Canton, H. P. & Co's.	10 @ 15
Moss, Iceland.	10 @ 15
Moss, Irish.	12
Mustard, English.	30
Mustard, grocer's, 10 lb cans.	18
Nutmegs, No. 1.	23
Nux Vomica.	60
Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2 lb.	10
Paris Green.	45
Pepper, Black Berry.	17 @ 18
Pepsin.	2 50
Pitch, True Burgundy.	6 @ 7
Quassia.	7 @ 15
Quinia, Sulph. P. & W.	7 @ 15
Quinine, German.	7 @ 15
Red Precipitate.	7 @ 15
Selditz Mixture.	1 25
Starch, crys.	74 @ 75
Silver Nitrate, crys.	35
Saffron, American.	2 @ 2
Sal Glauber.	2 @ 2
Sal Nitre, large crystals.	9
Sal Nitre, medium crystals.	33
Sal Rochelle.	2 @ 2 1/2
Sal Soda.	6 @ 50
Salicin.	38
Santonin.	4
Snuffs, Macaboy or Scotch.	4
Soda Ash (by keg 3c).	4
Spermaceal.	4 1/2 @ 5
Soda, Bi-carbonate, Deland's.	14
Soap, White Castile.	17
Soap, Green do.	17
Soap, Mottled do.	9
Soap, do.	11
Soap, Mazzini.	14
Spirits Nitre, 3 F.	28 @ 28
Spirits Nitre, 4 F.	30 @ 32
Sugar Milk powdered.	3 @ 4
Sulphur, Flour.	3 @ 4
Sulphur, roll.	3 @ 4
Tartar Emetic.	60
Tar, N. C. Pine, 1/2 gal.	2 @ 2
Tar, do do in tin.	1 40
Tar, do do in tin.	85
Turpentine, Venice.	25
Wax, White, S. F. brand.	55
Zinc, Sulphate.	7 @ 8
PAINTS.	
Capitol Cylinder.	75
Model Cylinder.	60
Shield Cylinder.	60
Eldorado Engine.	4 @ 35
Peerless Machinery.	30
Challenge Machinery.	25
Backus Fine Engine.	30
Black Diamond Machinery.	20
Castor Machine Oil.	60
Paraffine, 25 deg.	15 1/2
Paraffine, 28 deg.	15 1/2
Sperm, winter bleached.	70 @ 75
Whale, winter.	70 @ 75
Lard, extra.	55 @ 60
Lard, No. 1.	45 @ 55
Linsed, pure raw.	50 @ 60
Linsed, boiled.	55 @ 55
Nose's Foot, winter strained.	70 @ 90
Spirits Turpentine.	42 @ 46
VARNISHES.	
No. 1 Turp. Coach.	1 10 @ 120
Extra Turp.	1 00 @ 120
Coach Body.	2 75 @ 300
No. 1 Turp. Furniture.	1 00 @ 110
Extra Turp. Damar.	1 55 @

The Michigan Tradesman.

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THE ARMY SHOE.

What It Had to Do With the Free, Firm Stepping of the Present Day

"A great many changes have taken place in my time," said an old man in the course of the conversation. "Men and women act differently, talk differently, walk differently. They have put off the old habits and taken on the new, while some of us old residents have clung to the old habits and the old ways. I cannot quite explain the difference between the walk in the old times and the walk now, but I know there is a great difference."

"I can explain it," said a younger man. "Men walk very much as they think, and all men in Chicago have taken on new walking habits since the close of the war. My own opinion is that the army shoes had a good deal to do with the free, firm stepping of the present day. Just before the war there had come in the stub-toed, thin-soled boots and shoes. The theory was that men walked better in very light foot-gear, and heavy boots and shoes went out of style."

"The marching days of the war crushed this theory flat. Soldiers learned by experience, by painful experience I might say, that the broad-bottomed, heavy-soled shoe was the thing. Men who spent money in fitting themselves out with light-soled, pliable, easy-fitting boots generally threw them away after the first forced march or traded them gladly for half-worn army shoes."

"Since the war men who are on their feet a good deal have made a fashion for themselves. They have clung persistently to the broad-bottomed, thick-soled shoes. As a result they stand with comfort, step firmly, and easily, enjoy walking, and are not fagged out by going and coming and lounging on the feet incident to the transaction of business in Chicago. There has been, too, more change in the manner of ladies' shoes than appears at a glance. Broad toes have not been popular, but heavy soles have come in spite of the fight made against them, and that the women of to-day are better walkers than those of twenty-five years ago is evident at a glance."

A Trade Teaching School.

From the Michigan Manufacturer.

A trade school is in successful operation in New York City. It was founded in 1881 by Col. R. T. Auchmuty, an architect of that city. In this school are now taught plumbing, plastering, brick-laying, stone-cutting, pattern-making, carpentry, wood-carving and fresco-painting. This institution is intended partly to take the place of the apprentice system, affording intelligent instruction and practical experience in the handling of tools, at a nominal cost, to young men. The old apprentice system, through the opposition of trades unions, and from other causes, has to a considerable extent fallen into disuse in the United States. The thoroughness of the apprentice system in Europe is practically unknown here, and unless something be done, and speedily, to counteract the growing tendency toward laxness, we shall soon be obliged to rely for skilled labor, in the mechanic arts, on importations of foreign workmen. The undertaking of Col. Auchmuty appears to be a step in the right direction. Its success thus far has given good grounds for believing that it will continue to grow in usefulness, and that eventually the system will be extended to other sections. The development of this enterprise will be watched with interest by all persons engaged in industrial pursuits; by the manufacturer no less than by the workman.

A Profitable Dog.

An exchange tells of a man residing on the line of a railroad who has taught his dog to bark vociferously at every passing train. The impulse of the fireman is to watch for the barking dog, and hurl pieces of coal at him in passing. The result to the owner is that he has delivered at his door all the coal he requires for his own use free of cost, and is now contemplating the opening of a coal yard for the supply of his neighbors. He thinks he can compete in price with the oldest coal dealers in the vicinity.

Scientific photographers claim to have evolved the ideal girl by employing the best features of a dozen or twenty-five young women to make a perfect picture. The result may be a great triumph for science, but it seems to be a little ungenerous and ungallant to assert as a scientific fact that from one to two dozen girls are necessary to form an ideal girl. There was a time when a pair of brown eyes, two rosy cheeks, a dimpled chin, a picnic hat, a graceful figure and a red Mother Hubbard, with a few fashionable accessories, embraced all the attributes supposed to be necessary for the make-up of an angel.

Merchant—"You wanted to speak to me?" Clerk—"Yes, sir." Merchant—"What about?" Clerk—"I hope you won't take offense, sir; but I'm doing exactly the same work as Mr. Jones, and get \$6 a month less for it." Merchant—"Ah! indeed? Thanks, I'll have Mr. Jones salary cut down at once."

Watermelons Won't Go.

"There is as handsome a lot of watermelons as ever reached New York," said a Washington market dealer to a Sun reporter, "and yet people shun them as if they were afraid they would go off. Where I sold a thousand last season I do not sell one hundred."

"How do you account for it?"

"That's an easy one. Why, cholera, cholera, cholera! The health board have scared the fruit consumers to death, and, in place of breakfasting on a good ripe watermelon or dish of other fruit, they are now dieting on oatmeal, crackers, rice, or hominy. Nothing green—not a shade of that color on the table. Now, watermelons are notoriously wholesome."

"How do the prices compare with last season?"

"There is a handsome melon for 25 cents; 50 and 60 cents was a common price a year ago."

"Many melons coming?"

"Yes, but they will not pay expenses. We won't have the cholera but we have got the scare, and the melon business is laid out."

A Mean Landlord.

"How do you like your new house?" asked a Brooklynite of a friend who moved to Jersey on the 1st of May.

"Oh, I like the house well enough, but the landlord is the meanest man I ever met."

"In what respect?"

"Well, since I've moved I've had the malaria. I shook so hard that some of the ceiling came down. Then the landlord wanted me to pay for repairing it."

"The mean scoundrel!"

"But that wasn't the worst of it. Why, he actually had the audacity to send me a bill because his dog howled under my window when I was sick."

"Why did he want you to pay for that?"

"Because he said canine bark was good for the chills; and that he couldn't afford to furnish it free."

Labor Statistics.

A building was in process of erection opposite a public building, in Washington City. One of the clerks who had been looking out of the window for some time, said to another clerk who was reading a newspaper:

"I have been watching that workman over there, and he has not done a lick of work in all that time. I wonder what he gets paid for?"

Just about the same time the workman remarked to a fellow workman:

"Just look at that government clerk over there. He hasn't done anything except look out of the window for the last half hour. No wonder the country is going to the dogs."

Keeping Up His Correspondence.

An Austin business man was cleaning out his desk one day, and tearing up old letters, when the colored porter who was in the office, spoke up and said:

"Boss, gimme, one ob dem letters."

"What do you want it for?"

"I promised to write a letter to my old mammy in Norf Car'lina, but as I hasn't learned to write yit, I can jess send her one ob dem letters you hain't no use for, hit will make her feel good, hit will."

The gentleman gave the affectionate son a patent medicine, anti-fat circular, which was duly mailed and addressed.

He Knew It Was Correct.

Customer—That load of coal you sent—Coal dealer—Well, what's the matter with it?

Customer—The weight is not cor—Coal dealer (positively)—I superintended the weighing of that coal myself, and it's correct to half a pound.

Customer—Oh, then it must be all right, of course. But the bill reads two tons, and my scales make it weigh nearly three. Good morning.

Killed the Wrong Game.

From the New York Graphic.

Mr. Bascom (a broker)—Had a splendid time. Killed lots of game.

Mr. White (another broker)—What did you kill?

Mr. Bascom (with visible pride)—A bear.

Mr. White (who is short on the market)—You killed a bear? What a bloody fool!

When you were about it, why didn't you kill a bull?

JUDD & CO.,
JOBBER OF SADDLERY HARDWARE
And Full Line Summer Goods.
102 CANAL STREET.

SHIPPING BASKETS AND BOXES



THE LEADING BRANDS OF

TOBACCO!

Offered in this Market are as follows:

PLUC TOBACCO.

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

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

FINE CUT.

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

2c less in 6 pail lots.

SMOKING.

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

2c less in 100 pound lots.

These brands are sold only by

Arthur Meigs & Co. Wholesale Grocers,

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

TO THE TRADE.

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

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

OUR OVERALLS AND SACK COATS

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

OUR SACK COATS

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

EVERY GARMENT IS WARRANTED NOT TO RIP.

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

OUR PRICES ARE LESS

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

Michigan Overall Co., Ionia, Mich.

No convict labor used in the manufacture of our goods.

See Our Wholesale Quotations elsewhere in this issue and write for

Special Prices in Car Lots.

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

A. B. KNOWLSON,

3 Canal Street, Basement, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BROWN'S Paper Bag

AND

Twine Holder!

(COMBINED.)

Patented April 29th, 1883.

CAPACITY 2,500 BAGS.

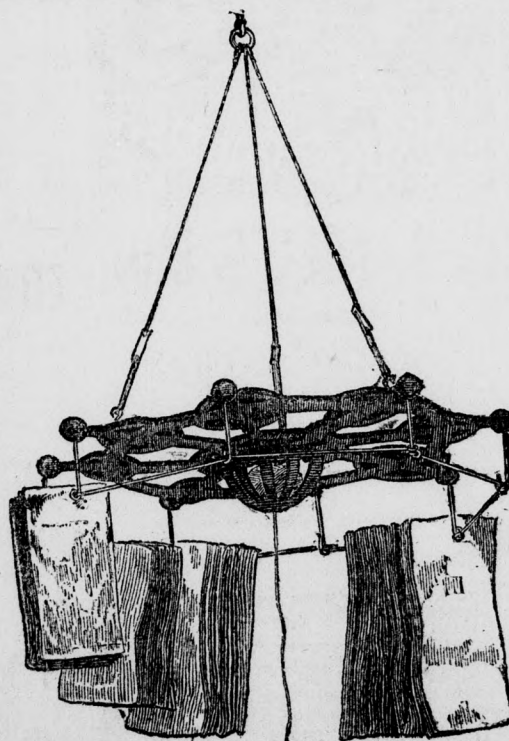
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74 Gasoline.
Extra Globe Engine.
Lardoline.
Rubbing Oils.
Globe Axle Grease.

King Cylinder.
Globe Cylinder.
25° Paraffine.
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87 Gasoline.
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We guarantee best value for the price on all our Lubricating Oils.

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THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Some of its Abuses and Abusers.

From the St. Louis Stove and Hardware Reporter.

According to trade customs now prevalent, the granting of short credit is by no means an accommodation or favor on the part of the seller, nor a right belonging to the buyer. It is simply a custom of modern trade, which enables a trader possessed of limited capital to do business, and ought to be guarded with jealous care by both classes. The amount of credit which any particular merchant can safely carry is a proper question for each seller to determine for himself, and the buyer has no right to take offense if he be politely refused. The seller is supposed to know how much he himself can safely carry, and would be childish to become angry at him for declining to extend that amount at the request of any one.

One of the most difficult problems in mercantile life is to correctly estimate the quantity of goods that can be sold within a given period, in other words, to be a good buyer. With some dealers and consumers the fact that they can obtain credit is a temptation to buy a greater volume and value of goods than they can dispose of or make use of. These parties are in no sense of the term good customers. They are slow pay, and very often the annoyance and expense of collecting, the interest on their bills, and the straits to which the seller is put in order to procure elsewhere the amounts which these delinquents should have paid unasked, often go far towards consuming all the profits on the sale. The reliable and profitable customer is he who buys closely and pays promptly when due, taking such, and so much, as he sees clearly a chance of selling. In fact, such men are not strictly debtors, for no obligation to pay exists until a debt is due. This class rarely become angry if parties decline to credit them, because they appreciate and honor the conditions and surroundings of such transactions.

The same remarks apply to goods sold on account by the retail merchant. The most disagreeable of his customers are those who are perfectly solvent, and from whom debts can be collected by due course of law, and who seem to regard this fact as all that is necessary. When pressed for payment they say in effect, "What is the hurry? You know that your money is perfectly safe." And so it is, and so it would be if locked in a fire-proof safe beneath the ruins of a burned down building, where several days must elapse before it could be recovered. But it is not available for those debts whose prompt payment saves the debtor from bankruptcy. Failures in business are caused by the aggregates of this class of debts, and not by those contracted by persons who live "from hand to mouth" and who suddenly become unable to pay their bills. These well-to-do debtors would feel insulted if called dishonest, yet a refusal to promptly pay any just debt must belong either to the class of impossible or dishonest actions.

The Debtor's Device.

Translated from the German.

A very amusing story is going the rounds in Vienna. Among the prominent citizens of the capital of the Austrian Empire is a gentleman whom we shall call Herr Fritz. He is the proprietor of a large factory, and is, moreover, well-known as a jovial, whole-souled fellow, who delights to give large dinner parties.

Not long since he sent out invitations to all his business friends to partake of his hospitality at a dinner party.

Herr Fritz was known to be a good entertainer. His wines were so good that some members of the nobility, whose social status was much higher than that of Herr Fritz, condescended to associate with him, so that they could guzzle some of his fine wines. His cook was a major-general among cooks. As might be inferred, all the invited guests were present at the appointed hour. They were disappointed in their expectations, but agreeably so, for the banquet was even more excellent than any they had ever attended. The menu was conceded by experienced gourmands, who made menus their specialty, to be head and shoulders over any they had ever tackled. The wines were not fit for a prince. They were too good.

It occurred to some of the guests, who were not as busy as the rest with their knives and forks, that it was a little singular that neither the wife nor daughters of the host were present, but they supposed that perhaps they had gone to the skating rink. It was a regular stag party.

At first, as is frequently the case at a dinner party at which there are gentlemen only, the proceedings were somewhat tedious. By degrees, however, the guests, became more lively under the stimulating influence of the wines. Their tongues became loosened by the frequent lubrications, and there was a flow of geniality and wit, such as is found only on press excursions.

Good humor prevailed to an almost alarming extent. Everybody present was in a hilarious mood. Just at this crisis Herr Fritz stood up and intimated that he would like to make a few remarks.

"Bravo!" said a fat man with a red face, pounding on the table with the handle of his knife.

"Now we will hear something funny," remarked another guest, getting his mouth ready to laugh.

"Speech! Speech!" exclaimed several of the guests who had contemplated the wine when it was red.

There was a solemnity about the host that almost convulsed the merry gentlemen present.

"Gentlemen, I see around me all my creditors, and I have some very important information to impart to you—" and he paused.

The fat man, to whom Herr Fritz was owing 20,000 marks, turned a trifle pale, and seemed to be unable to close his mouth, in which he had deposited a morsel of *pate de foie gras*.

Several other creditors looked at each other.

"Gentlemen," continued the orator, "you will regret to hear that I am—a bankrupt."

Roars of laughter. "That is good," "Over the hills to the poorhouse," sang another.

The orator did not join in the laughter. With increased solemnity, he said:

"I wish, gentlemen for your sakes and for my sake, that I were jesting, but I am not. Of late I have experienced severe losses. It is impossible for me to meet my obligations. If, however, you gentlemen are willing to give me six months' time, I can pay off every thing and thus save my honor—and my life, for—and here Herr Fritz drew a revolver—"I propose to blow out my brains in your presence," and he placed the deadly weapon to his temple.

The horrified guests sprang to their feet. A few of the more courageous endeavored to wrest the revolver from the desperate man, but they did not succeed. Herr Fritz declared that he would not give up the revolver until a certain document, giving him an extension of six months, was signed, and he suddenly drew the document from his breast pocket.

As we have already intimated, all the creditors, owing to the wine, were in a most genial mood. They had perfect confidence in the honesty and ability of Herr Fritz, and in a few minutes the document was signed by all the creditors of Herr Fritz.

Then the merriment was renewed in earnest, although there was a hollow ring in the laugh of the fat man that told of an aching heart. Fritz put up his revolver, which, so it has been intimated, was not even loaded.

A Sudden Rise in Values.

"Where are you going with the puppies, my little man?" asked Geo. Owen of a small boy whom he met with three pups in a basket.

"Goin' to drown them," was the reply. "I want a pup for my little boy to play with. What do you say to letting me take one of them?"

"I'll sell you one," spoke up the kid with American enterprise. "I'll sell you this yaller one for fifty cents, the black one for seventy-five cents, and the spotted one is worth one dollar of any man's money."

"I think my little boy would like the spotted one best, but you ask too much for it. You had intended drowning all of them, but I'll give you twenty-five cents and save you the trouble of drowning the spotted one."

"Twenty-five cents for that spotted pup?" exclaimed the boy. "I can't stand it; taxes is high; rent is high. It costs good money to get into the roller rink. Oh, no; I can't take less than \$1."

"But you intended to drown—" "Take the black one at 75 cents."

"My little boy wouldn't like the black one."

"Take the yaller one at half a dollar. He's dirt cheap."

"My little boy wouldn't like his color."

"Well, then, you better tell your little boy to play with his toes," and he continued toward the river. "No man can deadbeat his way on me these hard times."

A Boy With a Bulge.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"No, my son," he replied, as he put on his hat, "you can't go to the circus."

"But why, father?"

"Well, in the first place, I can't fool away my money on such things."

"Yes, but I have enough of my own."

"And in the next place it is a rough crowd, the sentiment is unhealthy, and no respectable person can countenance such things."

"But, fath—" "That's enough, sir! You can't go! I want you to enjoy yourself, but you must seek some more respectable amusement."

An hour later a curious thing happened in the circus tent. A boy climbed to the top flight of seats and sat down beside a man who had just finished a glass of lemonade and was lighting a cigar. He had his plug hat on the back of his head, and seemed to be enjoying himself hugely. It was father and son. The father had gone straight to the grounds from dinner, and the boy had run away. They looked at each other for half a minute, and then the boy got in the first blow by whispering:

"Say, dad, if you won't lick me I won't tell ma you was here!" The father nodded his head to the agreement, and the great spectacular parade in the ring began.

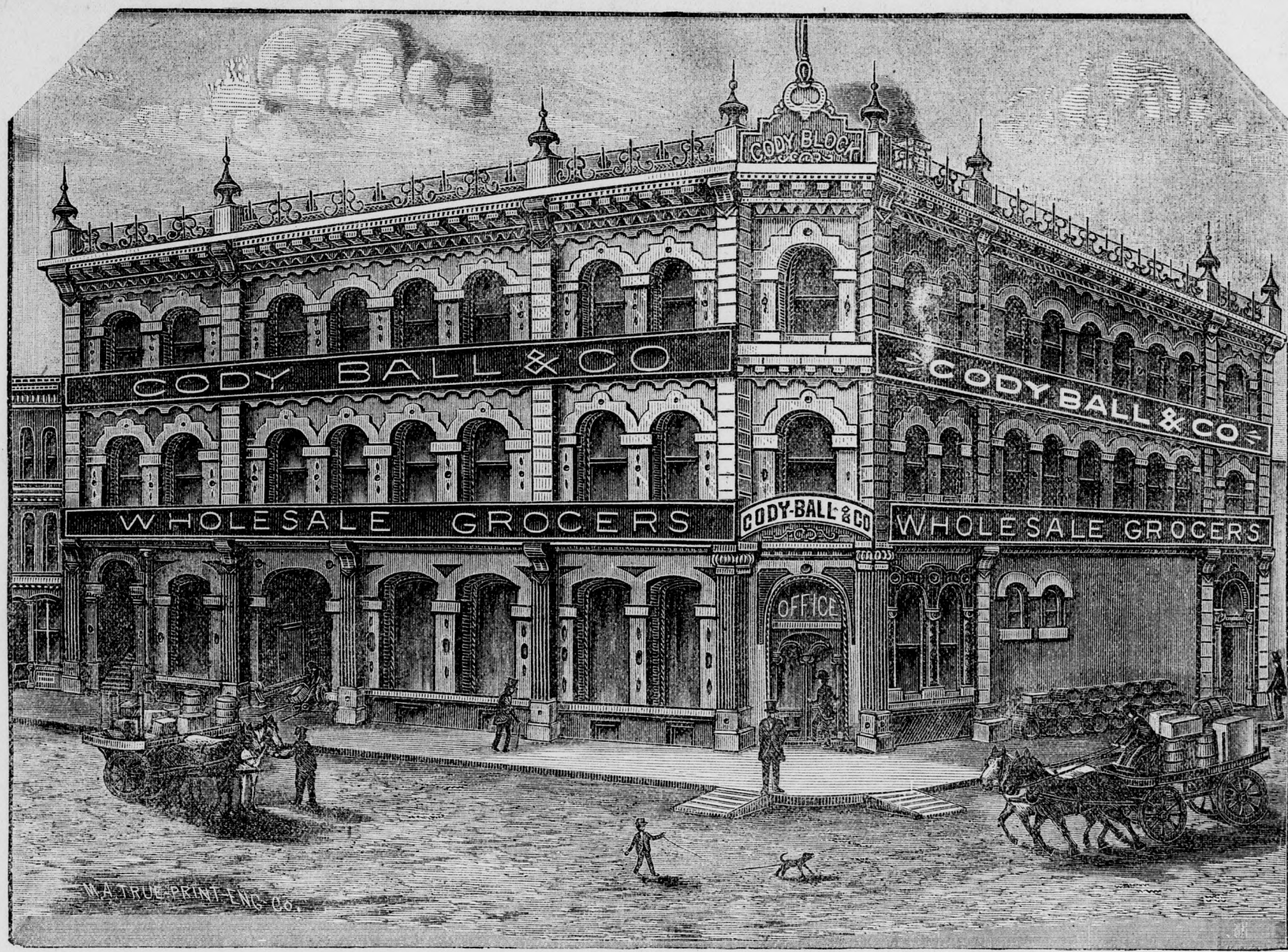
She Knew.

Quick-witted Vassar girl watching the operations of a hay press in the country—"I think I understand why you squeeze such a large quantity of hay into so small a space."

Old farmer—"Hey, why so?"

"It's to make the cows give condensed milk, is it not?"

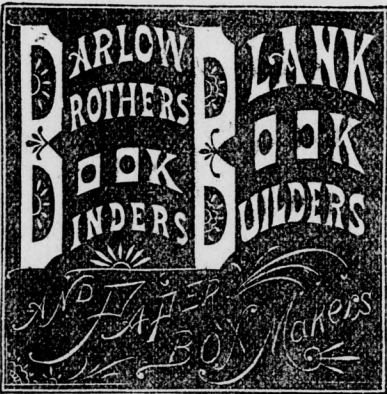
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Toney, eight cuts	.35	Gilt Edge	.27
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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Groceries.

THE MERRY MERCHANT.

He inquires into the Accessories of the Modern Festival with a View of Getting Even with Two Plug Tobacco Drummers.

The merchant laid aside his newspaper to meet a delegation of rosy-cheeked girls whose business it was to talk him out of enough sugar to sweeten an ice cream and berry festival.

He stood up against the counter scrubbing his streaming brow with a yellow handkerchief and looking tired while a pretty spoken girl in a white dress and a smile explained how much sugar they wanted and what they intended to do with all the money they meant to make if it didn't rain and the young men could be induced to gamble heavily in cake and doll stock.

After the girl got done talking the grocer took a minute's recess to chase away a customer's hen which was filling a capacious crop from the feed department without first having gone through the formality of filing an order, and then went behind the counter to do up the sugar.

"Of course," said the merchant, eyeing the different grades, "you want the very best."

The pretty girl who had done the talking intimated that the grocer needn't guess again.

"It's been a good many years since I attended a festival of the kind you refer to," he said, putting in an extra pound and throwing in half a dozen lemons, "and I didn't know exactly how to figure. I suppose, now, you get the best of everything and do the superior act in every way?"

A little girl in a pink dress and brown curls cleared her mouth of raisins long enough to say that everything was going to be just too nice for anything.

"I thought so," mused the merchant, charging the supplies to profit and loss, "I thought so. When I frequented ice cream and berry festivals in my rash youth it was a little different. Us boys used to have a little game in those days when we went to festivals. We'd take two seives and one dish of genuine arctic ice cream and carry 'em into a side room. Then we'd put the ice cream into one of the seives and offer a dozen marbles as a sort of a chromo to the boy who could tell which one of the seives the ice cream had been put into. No one ever got the marbles. Must have been thin. Well, yes, rather. It was thinner than a Grand Rapids drummer's pocket book after a month's vacation. Ever have any of that kind of ice cream at any of your festivals?"

The girls all blushed and snickered and said no, but they pulled each others' dresses and nudged each other in the ribs in a manner that made the merchant feel like going out into the back yard and yelling.

"Then," continued the merchant, putting up a package of candy for the refreshment stand, "we used to buy up all the shares in the cake that had the ring in it. Then the next day we'd take the cake out into the woodshed and the boy that could get the ring out could have it. We had nothing in the way of tools but a hand axe and a bucksaw, so it wasn't very often that anyone got the ring, but one day Johnny Green took the cake down to his father's planing mill and burglarized it with a buzz saw. He got the ring, but his father took him on a whaling voyage to the back lot for spoiling the saw. I suppose, now, you never have any cake of that sort at the festivals you preside over?"

The girls looked at each other out of the corners of their eyes and said the idea was just too ridiculous for anything.

"I didn't know," said the merchant looking anything but pleased. "Sometimes one gets hold of one of those pre-historic cakes in this case of tin-tag plug and smoking tobacco with a pipe in every package. There's a couple of plug tobacco drummers coming up here the night of the festival, and I thought it would be a relief to me if I could run them up against one of the festival cakes of my childhood and induce them to carry their jaws in slings during their brief career in the village. It might not tend to heighten their connection with the houses they represent, but it would be mighty useful to me. Sure you can't rope in one of those burglar proof, anti-dynamite cakes if the plug tobacco men should drop in with high hats and diamond pins and sort of take charge of affairs?"

The girls snickered again and shook their heads.

"Well," said the merchant, "perhaps it's all for the best. We never tried our prize buzz saw cakes on plug tobacco drummers, and I'm not sure it would work. If they should tackle it and come out ahead I'd feel meaner than a sample case in a pawn show and never dare to look one of them in the face again. I think I'll close up and take to the woods the day they are due here."

He packed his contributions to the festival fund into a neat bundle and the delegation filed out, leaving the grocer sitting alone on the counter and looking as though he would like to change places with a ring in the center of a plaster of paris cake.

Nothing Mean About Him.

Merchant: "I like your looks, my boy, and perhaps I can find work for you. You are quite orderly, do you think?"

Boy: "O, Yes."

"You have a place for everything?"

"O, yes. I have a great many places for everything."

A St. Louis grocer has a sign out which reads: "Don't go somewhere else to be swindled, step right in here."

Completely Discomfited.

McGilpin is one of the best drummers that ever traveled over a Southern road; but the best of them will sometimes get left. He boarded the cars at Memphis one morning, and as the train slowly pulled out of the depot, he leisurely walked through the first coach, searching with the practical eye of a commercial traveler, for the seat where the most fun could be had. He found it. About half way down the second car sat a lovely young girl, gazing with dreamy eyes from the window. "Mac" brought out his best smile for the occasion and said suavely: "May I share this seat with you, madam?"

The girl turned quickly from the window, and said with a charming blush that made "Mac" determine inwardly "to have some fun at this innocent young thing's expense": "Certainly sir."

He carefully disposed of his cane, and then settled down to business.

"I'm from the north," he said, by way of opening up a conversation, "In fact, I'm a touring pilgrim for a commercial house in St. Louis," and then, with a happy thought, as the train slowed in at a way station, and he saw a genuine Southern mule, gaunt as a death in an adjacent field:

"Will you take pity on my northern ignorance and tell me the name of that strange-looking animal in yonder meadow?"

She looked at directed, and in dulcet tones replied:

"I, too, am a northerner; but from the long ears, big mouth and general appearance of the animal, I should think it was a 'touring pilgrim for a commercial house in St. Louis.'"

Just then "Mac" discovered that he wanted to see a fellow in the next car.

A Good Butter Test.

From the Philadelphia Times.

"By that means I convince my customers that I don't sell oleomargarine," said a white-aproned butlerman, pointing to two china sauce-boats that stood in a conspicuous place on his counter in the Farmer's Market. In each sauce boat lay a little coil of common lamp wick, one end of which hung out of the nose of the vessel. "Now," said the dealer, pointing to two firkins, "one of those contains oleomargarine, made in Connecticut, and the other holds salt-packed butter from Ohio. See if you can detect the genuine from the imitation." The reporter tried and failed. In flavor, smell and appearance they were identical.

The butlerman continued: "The oleomargarine will deceive nine buyers out of ten, but I will expose it to you." He dropped a lump of the oleomargarine as large as a hen's egg into a tin cup, and in another cup he placed a similar sized piece of the salt-packed. The cups were held over a blazing little charcoal furnace, until their contents were melted. Then the oleomargarine was poured into one sauce-boat and the butter into the other. The wicks were lighted. Both burned readily, and the butter sent up a faint and pleasant smoke. From the oleomargarine, however, came the nasty and unmistakable stench of burning rancid grease. "Since I began showing the difference between butter and oleomargarine," said the dealer, as he snuffed out the wicks, "my business has doubled."

Bear Meat for All Hands.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Talking about funny things," said a big, bronzed, bearded man in the reading-room of an up-town hotel last night, "the funniest thing I ever heard of happened in my saw mill out in Michigan. We used a heavy upright saw for sawing heavy timber. One day not long ago the men had all gone to dinner, leaving the saw, which ran by water power, going at full speed. While we were away a big black bear came into the mill and went nosing around. The saw caught his fur and twitched him a little. Bruin didn't like this for a cent, so he turned around and fetched the saw a lick with his paw. Result: a badly cut paw. A blow with the other paw followed, and it was also cut. The bear was by this time aroused to perfect fury, and, rushing at the saw, caught it in his grasp and gave a tremendous hug. It was his last hug and we lived on bear steaks for a week. When we came up from dinner there was half a bear on each side of the saw, which was going ahead as nicely as though it had never seen a bear. This is a fact, so help me, Bob, and the big lumberman bit off a fresh chew of tobacco."

The Grocery Market.

Business has been only fair during the past week. Sugars are very unsteady, but the fluctuations are unimportant. Raisins and citron are firm, with a higher tendency. Lemons have climbed the ladder to a dizzy height, in consequence of the hot weather and the great scarcity of the fruit. All the markets are very short, there being only about one-third of the usual amount afloat. The fruit is not running up to grade, but the price is rapidly advancing, and may touch \$15 or \$20 before a backward movement is experienced.

The city council of Ishpeming passed an ordinance July 17, requiring all merchants establishing themselves in business there to pay \$250 into the city treasury, the same to apply on taxes if they remain permanently, and to be forfeited to the city if they leave before the end of the first year. This was done on account of the Hutchinson jewelry firm, which was refused a license, and commenced business by paying the \$50 before required as a guarantee of all commencing business. It is expected by the new ordinance to keep out all outside merchants.

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ESCOTT, 75 CANAL ST.

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The Genuine says "ESCOTT'S," and is printed on fine white paper.

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Milkstrainer with Support.

Pat. Dec. 30, 1884. The fastest selling household article ever invented. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Strainers for sale by P. MCCARTNEY & SON, Territory for sale by J. M. GILL, Box 665, HUNTINGTON, IND.

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FOR SALE—Drug stock and fixtures, with good run of custom. Best of reasons for selling. C. H. Adams, Otsego, Mich. 9717

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HOTEL FOR SALE—New hotel in a thriving Northern Michigan town. The only hotel in the place. Will sell or trade for land. Address "E. L." care THE TRADESMAN. 99

SITUATION WANTED—As traveling salesman for a wholesale house, good security and references can be given. Address Salesman, care THE TRADESMAN. 100*

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

WOODENWARE.

Standard Tubs, No. 1.	75
Standard Tubs, No. 2.	75
Standard Tubs, No. 3.	75
Standard Pails, two hoop.	1.00
Standard Pails, three hoop.	1.00
Dowell Pails.	75
Dowell Tubs, No. 1.	75
Dowell Tubs, No. 2.	75
Dowell Tubs, No. 3.	75
Butter Bowls, assorted sizes.	2.00
Butter Lads.	1.00
Butter Pans.	75
Potato Mashers.	2.25
Clothes Pounders.	2.25
Clothes Pins.	65
Mop Stocks.	1.75
Shad, 1/2 bbl.	2.25
Washboards, double.	2.25

BASKETS.

Diamond Market.	40
Bushel, narrow band.	1.60
Bushel, wide band.	1.75
Clothes, splint, No. 1.	3.50
Clothes, splint, No. 2.	3.50
Clothes, splint, No. 3.	3.50
Clothes, willow, No. 1.	5.00
Clothes, willow, No. 2.	6.00
Clothes, willow, No. 3.	7.00

Wool.

Fine washed 1/2 lb. 20¢	2.3
Coarse washed 1/2 lb. 18¢	2.3

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Uppers, 4 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 4 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 5 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 5 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 6 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 6 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 7 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 7 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 8 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 8 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 9 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 9 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 10 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 10 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 11 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 11 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 12 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
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Uppers, 20 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 20 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 21 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 21 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 22 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
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Uppers, 92 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 93 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 93 1/2 in. x 4 in. x 16 ft.	40
Uppers, 94 in. x 4	

Hardware.

The Effect of Oil in Boilers.

The following illustration gives a better idea of the effect produced by oil in steam boilers than pages of verbal description possibly could. It is from a photograph, and is no-wise exaggerated:

The boilers from which the plate shown in the cut was taken was a nearly new one. It was made of a well-known brand of mild steel, and that it was admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was used is proven by its stretching as it did without rupture. The dimensions of bulge shown are four feet lengthwise of the boiler, three feet girthwise and nine inches deep. The metal, originally 5-16 of an inch thick, drew down to 1/8 inch in thickness at the lowest point of the "bulge" without the slightest indication of fracture.

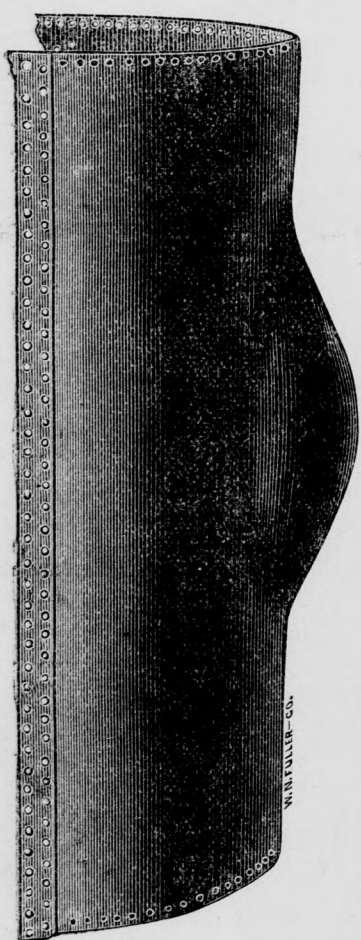
The circumstances under which the bulge occurred may best be described in the words of the inspector who examined the boiler, and are as follows:

"Last Tuesday morning I was called in great haste to the works. Upon arrival I found one of the boilers badly bulged, and with twenty pounds of steam up. I could give no explanation until I had thoroughly examined the internal parts of the boiler. I gave directions for cooling the boiler, and ordered top man-hole plate to be loosened, but not to be taken out until fired up and was run through the day at a pressure of 90 pounds per square inch. At 6 o'clock Monday night the engine was stopped, the drafts were closed, and no more firing was done until 9 o'clock. Upon going to fire up at this time the bulge was observed. From six to nine o'clock a pressure of only 40 pounds was carried.

"Upon examination I found the entire boiler saturated with oil."

This is almost certain to be the result of putting grease into a steam-boiler. It settles down on the fire-sheets when the draft is closed, and the circulation of water nearly stops, and prevents contact between the plates and the water. As a consequence the plates of the fire become overheated; and under such circumstances a very slight steam-pressure is sufficient to bag the sheets. Unless the boiler is made of very good material the plate is apt to be fractured, and explosion is likely to occur.

When oil is used to remove scale from steam-boilers too much care cannot be exercised to make sure that it is free from grease



or animal oil. Nothing but pure mineral oil should be used. Crude petroleum is one thing; black oil, which may mean almost anything, is very likely to be something quite different.

The action of grease in a boiler is peculiar, but not more so than we might expect. It does not dissolve in the water, nor does it decompose, neither does it remain on top of the water, but it seems to form itself into what may be described as "slugs," which at first seem to be slightly lighter than the water, of just such a gravity in fact, that the circulation of the water carries them about at will. After a short season of boiling these "slugs" or suspended drops seem to acquire a certain degree of "stickiness," so that when they come into contact with the shell and flues of the boiler they begin to adhere thereto. Then under the action of heat they begin the process of "varnishing" the interior of the boiler. The thinnest possible coating of this varnish is sufficient to bring about overheating of the plates, as we have found repeatedly in our experience. We emphasize the point that it is not necessary to have a coating of grease of any appreciable thickness to cause overheating and bagging of plates and leaking at seams.

The time when the damage is most likely to occur is after the fires are banked, for then, the formation of steam being checked, the circulation of water stops, and the grease thus has an opportunity to settle at the bottom of the boiler and prevent contact of the water with the fire-sheets. Under these circumstances a very low degree of heat in the furnace is sufficient to overheat the plates to such an extent that bulging is

sure to occur. When the facts are understood it will be found quite unnecessary to attribute the damage to low water.

This accident also serves to illustrate the perfection to which the manufacture of steel for boiler plates has attained. It would be an extraordinary good quality of Iron that would stand such a test without fracture.

Second-Hand Shafting.

Jas. F. Hobart in the Wood Worker.

The man who buys second-hand shafting to run his mill is a fool. The man who sells it to him and tells him that it is "just as good as new," is a knave. If the man also buys a second-hand boiler, he is both a knave and a fool, and will buy second hand machinery as well. When a saw-mill or factory gets cleaned out by fire, the owner will generally build again if he can get as soft a thing with the insurance folks as he had with the old mill. He will look longingly at the old twisted shafting, and ask the machine shop if it can be "straightened." The machine man lies unblushingly, and says "he can fix it as good as new." It is sent to his shops and comes back with a bill big enough to buy half enough of new shafting. When started that shafting runs just as it has a mind to. It is shaky and will always be so. Every time the owner thinks of his "good as new" shafting, he groans inwardly, curses the machine man and wishes he had bought new shafting, but he will do the same thing right over the next time his mill gets burned by friction between a fat insurance policy and a lean stock. There is just one way in which burned shafting can be made as "good as new." Pull off all the pulleys and flanges, knock off the couplings and hangers, then cut each shaft into four foot lengths, tie them into bundles with iron wire, take a welding heat on them and run them through a rolling mill. Now let your machine man take them, and he will do you a good job. If you don't have a rolling mill, or if it got burned with the rest of your plant just go to a junkman and get his.

How to Be a Successful Sawyer.

1. Acquire sufficient knowledge of machinery to keep a mill in good repair.
2. See that both the machinery and saws are in good order.
3. It does not follow because one saw will work well that another will do the same on the same mandrel, or that even two saws will hang alike on the same mandrel, on the principal that no two clocks can be made that tick alike, no two saws can be made that will run alike.
4. It is not well to file at the teeth of circular saws from the same side of the saw, especially if each alternate tooth is bent for the set, but file one-half the teeth from each side of the saw, and of the teeth that are bent from you, so as to leave them on a slight bevel and the outer corner a little the longest.
5. Never file any saw to too sharp or acute angles under the teeth, but on circular lines, as all saws are liable to crack from sharp corners.
6. Keep your saw round, so that each tooth will do its proportional part of the work, or, if a reciprocating saw, keep the cutting points jointed on a straight line.
7. The teeth of all saws wear narrowest at the extreme points, consequently they must be kept spread so that they will be widest at the very points of the teeth, otherwise saws will not work successfully.
8. Teeth of all saws should be kept as near a uniform shape and distance apart as possible, in order to keep a circular saw in balance and in condition for use.

Is Matteson Masquerading?

From the Cheboygan Tribune.

E. S. Matteson, of Grand Rapids, has been corresponding with Chas. H. Nuite for sometime with reference to locating a shingle mill at this place. Mr. Matteson will be up next week to look the situation over and Mr. Nuite thinks it quite probable that he will decide to locate here. Such a mill as Mr. Matteson proposes to run would be quite an addition to our manufacturing industries. It is a double mill with a capacity of sawing 200,000 shingles per day. Should he decide to locate here, he intends manufacturing both cedar and pine shingles and would employ 20 to 25 hands in the mill. Mr. Nuite has two or three sites in view, all well located for the business. We trust that Mr. Matteson may conclude to locate at this point.

Are You Going to Shelve a Store, Pantry or Closet?



Torrance, Merriam & Co., Manufacturers TROY, N. Y.

Effect of Smoke on Iron.

The western approach of the Callowhill street bridge, in Philadelphia is in a shabby condition. The bridge is an iron one, and its western end spans the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a point where locomotives are continually passing, and it is said that the sulphurous acid from the smoke-stacks of the engines has been the cause of the trouble. A great deal of the iron work above the tracks most used is gradually eaten away, and the ground beneath is thickly strewn with thick iron scales that have dropped from the bridge work which has not been protected by proper painting. Several iron posts have been weakened, and are bent in such a way as to indicate a slight movement of the bridge to the south. It is estimated that \$12,000 or \$14,000 will be required to restore the bridge to a good condition. The river span, which is not reached by locomotive smoke, is not affected, and is in excellent condition.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury will promulgate the notice required by law that he has adopted as a distinctive feature of the United States and national bank note paper a single blue silk thread running through a glazed bank note paper of the best quality. The law provides that "every person who has or retains in his control or possession after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United States and similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury of some other proper officer of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment at hard labor not more than 15 years, or by both." The gold and silver certificates will also be printed on this paper as soon as the present distinctive paper stock, adopted six years ago, is exhausted.

Some of the softer woods are rendered extremely hard and tenacious by a new toughening process, which consists of steaming the wood thoroughly and subjecting it to powerful end-pressure. It is claimed that some varieties of soft wood, thus treated, may be compressed to one-fourth their original bulk, and rendered hard enough to turn the edges of ordinary wood-working tools. The degree of hardness is dependent upon the amount of pressure applied. The originators of the process expect that their product will supplant, in many cases, the more expensive hard woods, for use in places where great strength is required. The compressed wood is said to be susceptible of a high finish, and to be particularly adapted to the manufacture of certain articles of furniture in which a combination of strength and lightness is desired.

Bessemer is the latest town in the Agogebic district of the Upper Peninsula. It is situated in a basin formed by two ranges of bluffs and is being settled by men who have faith in its future. Within a limit of three miles are six very valuable iron mines, which, if worked at all, commensurate with their surface indications, cannot but support a large population. Three of these mines are now being opened, and will be shipping ore this season. It is estimated that within the next 60 days there will be employed at the mines, tributary to the town, 500 men. The Ontonagon Miner thinks Bessemer will become the metropolitan town of the Agogebic district.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

AUGERS AND BITS.	
Ives' old style.....	dis 60
N. H. C. Co.....	dis 60
Douglases'.....	dis 60
Pierces'.....	dis 60
Snells'.....	dis 60
Cook's.....	dis 40x10
Jennings' genuine.....	dis 25
Jennings' imitation.....	dis 40x10
BALANCES.	
Spring.....	dis 25
BARROWS.	
Railroad.....	\$ 13 00
Garden.....	net 35 00
BELLS.	
Hand.....	dis \$ 60x10
Cow.....	dis 60
Call.....	dis 15
Gong.....	dis 20
Door, Sargent.....	dis 55
BOLTS.	
Stove.....	dis \$ 40
Carriage new list.....	dis 30x10
Plow.....	dis 30x10
Sleigh Shoe.....	dis 75
Cast Barrel Bolts.....	dis 50
Wrought Barrel Bolts.....	dis 55
Cast Barrel.....	dis 50
Cast Square Spring.....	dis 55
Cast Chain.....	dis 60
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.....	dis 55x10
Wrought Brass.....	dis 55x10
Wrought Iron Flush.....	dis 30
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob.....	dis 50x10x10
Ives' Door.....	dis 50x10
BRACKETS.	
Barber.....	dis \$ 40
Backus.....	dis 50
Spofford.....	dis 50
Am. Ball.....	dis net
BUCKETS.	
Well, plain.....	\$ 4 00
Well, swivel.....	\$ 4 50
BUTTS, CAST.	
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....	dis 60x10
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed.....	dis 60x10
Cast Loose Pin, genuine bronzed.....	dis 60x10
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....	dis 50x10
Wrought Loose Pin.....	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip.....	dis 60x5
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned.....	dis 60x5
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned silver tipped.....	dis 60x5
Wrought Table.....	dis 60
Wrought Inside Blind.....	dis 60
Wrought Brass.....	dis 65x10
Blind, Clark's.....	dis 70x10
Blind, Parker's.....	dis 70x10
Blind, Shepard's.....	dis 70
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3, per gross.....	dis 15 00
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3, per gross.....	dis 18 00
CAPS.	
Ely's I-10.....	per m \$ 65
Hick's C. F.....	dis 35
G. D.....	dis 35
Musk.....	dis 60
CATRIGES.	
Rm Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list.....	dis 60
Rm Fire, United States.....	dis 60
Central Fire.....	dis 40
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer.....	dis 75
Socket Framing.....	dis 75
Socket Corner.....	dis 75
Socket Slicks.....	dis 75
COPPER.	
Butchers' Tanged Firmer.....	dis 40
Boston's Socket Firmer.....	dis 20
Cold.....	net
COCKS.	
Curry, Lawrence's.....	dis 33 1/4
Hotchkiss.....	dis 25
COCKS.	
Brass, Racking's.....	dis 50
Bibb's.....	dis 50
Beer.....	dis 40x10
Fenns.....	dis 60
CORRUGATED.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....	\$ 30
14x22, 14x56, 14x90.....	dis 30
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stock.....	dis 35
Yerkes and Straight Shank.....	dis 20
Morse's Taper Socket.....	dis 30
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	dis 20
Corrugated.....	dis 20x10
Adjustable.....	dis 1/4x10
EXPANSIVE BITS.	
Clar's, small, \$18 00; large, \$26 00.....	dis 20
Ives', 1, \$18 00; 2, \$24 00; 3, \$30 00.....	dis 25
FILES.	
American File Association List.....	dis 60
Disston's.....	dis 60
New American.....	dis 60
Heller's.....	dis 30
Heller's Horse Raps.....	dis 33 1/4
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 20.....	dis 28
List 12 20, 13 24, 14 25 and 26, 27 28.....	dis 15
Discount, Juniata 45@10, Charcoal 50@10.....	dis 15
GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis 50
HAMMERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis 20
Kip's.....	dis 25
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....	dis 30 c 40x10
HANGERS.	
Barn Door Kipper Mfg. Co., Wood track dis.....	dis 50
Champion, anti-friction.....	dis 40
Kidder, wood track.....	dis 60
HINGES.	
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dis 60
State.....	dis 20
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4.....	dis 3 1/4
and longer.....	dis 10 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2.....	dis 10 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 3/4.....	dis 10 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1.....	dis 10 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1 1/2.....	dis 10 1/4
Strap and T.....	dis 60x10
IRONWARE.	
Stamped Tin Ware.....	dis 60x10
Japanned Tin Ware.....	dis 20x10
Granite Iron Ware.....	dis 25
KNOBS.	
Grub 1.....	\$11 00, dis 40
Grub 2.....	\$11 00, dis 40
Grub 3.....	\$12 00, dis 40
KNIVES.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	\$2 70, dis 60x10
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	\$3 50, dis 60x10
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	\$11 15, dis 60x10
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	\$11 55, dis 70
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	dis 70
Picture, H. L. Judd & Co.'s.....	dis 40
Hemacite.....	dis 50
LOCKS-DOOR.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....	dis 60x10
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s.....	dis 60x10
Brantford's.....	dis 60x10
Norwalk's.....	dis 60x10
LEVELS.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis 65
MILLS.	
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....	dis 4x10
Coffee, P. & W. Mfg. Co.'s.....	dis 40x10
Coffee, Landers, Ferry & Clark's.....	dis 40x10
Coffee, Enterprise.....	dis 25
MATTOKES.	
Aize Eye.....	\$16 00, dis 40x10
Hunt Eye.....	\$15 00, dis 40x10
Hunt's.....	\$18 50, dis 20 & 10
NAILS.	
Common, Dra and Fencing.....	\$ 2 40
10d to 60d.....	\$ 2 40
8d and 9d adv.....	dis 25
6d and 7d adv.....	dis 50
4d and 5d adv.....	dis 75
3d advance.....	dis 1 50
3d fine advance.....	dis 3 00
Clinch nails, adv.....	dis 1 75
Finishing 1 10d 8d 6d 4d.....	dis 1 75
Size-inches 1 3 2 1 1/2.....	dis 1 75
Adv. 1/2 keg \$1 25 1 50 1 75 2 00.....	dis 1 75
Steel Nails-Same price as above.....	dis 1 75
MOLASSES GATES.	
Stebbin's Pattern.....	dis 70
Stebbin's Genuine.....	dis 70
Enterprise, self-measuring.....	dis 25
MAULS.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled.....	dis 50
OILERS.	
Zinc or tin, Chase's Patent.....	dis 55
Zinc, with brass bottom.....	dis 50
Brass or Copper.....	dis 40
Reaper.....	per gross, \$12 net
Olmstead's.....	dis 50
PLANES.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	dis 15
Sciota Bench.....	dis 25
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	dis 25
Bench, first quality.....	dis 15
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood and.....	dis 20
PANS.	
Fry, Acme.....	dis 50
Common, polished.....	dis 60x10
Dripping.....	\$ 2 60
RIVETS.	
Iron and Tinned.....	dis 40
Copper Rivets and Burs.....	dis 50x10
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.	
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27 10 1/4.....	dis 10 1/4
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27 9.....	dis 9
Brook's planished, 1/2 B extra.....	dis 9
ROOFING PLATES.	
IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis 5 75
IX, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis 7 75
IC, 20x28, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis 12 00
IX, 20x28, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis 16 00
ROPS.	
Sisal, 1/4 in. and larger.....	dis 8
Manilla.....	dis 15
SQUARES.	
Steel and Iron.....	dis 50x10
Try and Bevels.....	dis 20
SHEET IRON.	
Com. Smooth.....	dis 20
Nos. 10 to 14.....	\$ 4 20
Nos. 15 to 17.....	\$ 4 20
Nos. 18 to 21.....	\$ 4 20
Nos. 22 to 24.....	\$ 4 20
Nos. 25 to 26.....	\$ 4 40
No. 27.....	\$ 4 60
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 3-10 extra.....	dis 4 60
SHEET ZINC.	
In casks of 600 lbs. 3/4 B.....	dis 6
In smaller quantities, 3/4 B.....	dis 6 1/4
TINNERS' SOLDER.	
No. 1, Refined.....	dis 13 00
Market Half-and-half.....	dis 15 00
Strictly Half-and-half.....	dis 16
TIN PLATES.	
Cards for Charcoals, \$6 75.....	dis 6 50
IC, 10x14, Charcoal.....	dis 8 50
IX, 10x14, Charcoal.....	dis 8 50
IC, 12x12, Charcoal.....	dis 6 50
IX, 12x12, Charcoal.....	dis 8 50
IC, 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis 6 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis 8 50
IXXX, 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis 10 50
IXXXX, 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis 14 50
IX, 20x28, Charcoal.....	dis 18 00
DC, 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis 6 50
100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis 8 50
DCX, 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis 10 50
DCXX, 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis 12 50
Redipped Charcoal Tin Plate add 1 50 to 6 75 rates.....	dis 12 50
TRAPS.	
Steel, Game.....	dis 35
Onaida Community, Newhouse's.....	dis 60
Onaida Community, Hawley & Norton's.....	dis 60
S. P. & W. Mfg. Co.'s.....	dis 60
Mouse, choker.....	dis 20 c doz
Mouse, delusion.....	\$1 20 c doz
WIRE.	
Bright Market.....	dis 60x10
Annealed Market.....	dis 70
Coppered Market.....	dis 55x10
Extra Bailing.....	dis 55
Tinned Market.....	dis 55
Tinned Broom.....	dis 60
Tinned Mattress.....	dis 8 1/4
Coppered Spring Steel.....	dis 40x10x10
Tinned Spring Steel.....	dis 40x10x10
Plain Fence.....	dis 3 1/2
Barbed Fence.....	dis 3 1/2
Copper.....	new list net
Brass.....	new list net
WIRE GOODS.	
Bright.....	dis 70x10
Screw Eyes.....	dis 70x10
Hook's.....	dis 70x10
Gate Hooks and Eyes.....	dis 70x10
WRENCHES.	
Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled.....	dis 50x10
Coe's Genuine.....	dis 50x10
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought, dis.....	dis 65
Coe's Patent, wrought, dis.....	dis 70
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Pumps, Cistern.....	dis 70
Screws, new list.....	dis 70
Casters, Bed and Plate.....	dis 50x10
Dampers, American.....	dis 33 1/4

MUSKEGON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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WHOLESALE GROCER,

FULL LINE OF SHOW CASES KEPT IN STOCK.

WIERENGO BLOCK, PINE STREET, MUSKEGON, MICH.

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

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At Bottom Prices. Quality Guaranteed.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PEACH AND GRAPE BASKETS.

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

D. W. Archer's Trophy Corn,

Curing Cheese in Boxes.
Prof. L. B. Arnold in N. Y. Tribune.

For three years I have been experimenting in curing cheese in boxes, with satisfactory results. When taken from the press the cheese are laid on top of the boxes till the surface moisture is well dried off, and then, with scaleboards under and over them, are laid into close-fitting and well-seasoned boxes and the cover put on without cutting the top of the box down to the level of the cheese. This leaves a little air space above the cheese, which is useful. In this condition the boxes may be set on the curing room floor or piled one above another in almost any place where there is a favorable average temperature. After standing ten days the boxes should be turned over to prevent the moisture from settling to one side of the cheese. Afterward they will need turning only a few times at intervals of three or four weeks.

Before going to market they should be taken from the boxes, and the mould, if any has formed on them, rubbed off and the surface burnished up, and then, with new scaleboards, put back into the boxes, which should then be cut down to fit the cheese, and they are ready to ship. In this condition I have kept cheese from six to twenty-four months with very little accumulation of mould on the outside; no more than could be readily rubbed off, and none at all on the inside, and without ill effects in any other respect. The advantages of this mode of curing are that there is 20 per cent. less shrinkage and 50 per cent. less rind than when cured on shelves and open to the air. It also protects the cheese from the wide and sudden changes of temperature in upper rooms and makes the curing even and safe under conditions that would otherwise do serious injury to the cheese.

A badly made cheese will not become a fancy article by being cured in a box, but it will be pretty sure to be better than if cured where the temperature is constantly running up and down to wide extremes. It also saves a vast amount of labor in daily turning, rubbing and greasing to keep the surface from drying and checking, and from danger of flies and sticking to the shelves, and it almost entirely overcomes the imperfect construction of curing rooms. Cheese are much better off in good boxes than on shelves in an open curing room, where they feel all the sudden changes of the weather. White mould will accumulate on them more or less, but unless put into green boxes there will be no more than accumulates in crossing the ocean, which is not enough to do them any harm.

An Iowa cheese-maker wishes to know which would be the better place for curing cheese—an upper room, boarded inside and outside the studs with matched boards, with plastering between them, and ceiled with matched boards overhead, or a basement with a good cement floor? Cheese can be nicely cured in either place. If kept on shelves the basement would be preferable; the temperature will be more uniform and moisture in the basement; if a little damp the cheese dry out less and cure even, and in the end make a more meaty and richer cheese than in dryer and more changeable upper rooms, but a room should not be so damp as to mould very much. In the upper room described cheese will cure quite as well in boxes as on shelves in the basement. If fairly well made the box will prove a protection against huffing in hot days, and secure a solid and meaty texture, with a clean and good flavor.

A Hint to the Boys.

From the New London Day.

I stood in the store the other day when a boy came in and applied for a situation.

"Can you write a good hand?" was asked.

"Yaas."

"Good at figures?"

"Yaas."

"That will do—I don't want you," said the merchant.

"But," I said, when the boy had gone, "I know that lad to be an honest, industrious boy. Why don't you give him a chance?"

"Because he hasn't learned to say 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir.' If he answers me as he did when applying for a situation, how will he answer customers after being here a month?"

What could I say to that? He had fallen into a habit, young as he was, which turned him away from the first situation he had ever applied for.

Grasshoppers Poisoned.

A California paper says that one house has sold 700 pounds of arsenic in a week and has orders on hand for some 400 pounds more. A prominent San Francisco drug house has sent 2,000 pounds of arsenic into the Sacramento valley in the last few days. This gives some idea of the onslaught that is being made on the grasshoppers. The preparation suggested by George West is found to work like a charm. The hoppers eat it whether wet or dry, and rather seem to like it, and there is no danger of their communicating the poison to the fruit or anything of that kind, as they never fly after eating it, simply contenting themselves by crawling off and hunting a shady place to die.

Soliman Snooks.

Our readers will miss the usual letter from Mr. Snooks this week. He writes that the weather is so torrid that he cannot raise ambition enough to write.

Try the Crescent Mills "All Wheat" flour, made by an entirely new process. Voigt Milling Co., 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. 49 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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MOSELEY'S CREAMERIES

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For families, dairies, factories, the Cream-gathering System; for hotels, etc.

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IMPROVED BAKING POWDER

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

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USE D'OLIVEIRA'S Parisian Sauce



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740 " GASOLINE,

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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.

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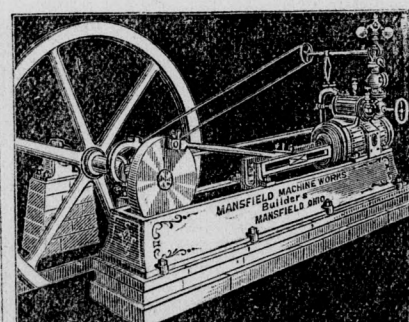
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Five Cent Glassware.

Assorted Package containing 20 dozen of the above assortments, best selection of staple articles. Will match our ten cent glassware package.

Price per dozen 37 1-2c - - - 7.50
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