

The Michigan Tradesman.

377

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1885.

NO. 99.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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State Agents for the
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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.
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Patent Wheels; Axles; Logging Bob Runners;
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Wrought Whiffletree Irons; and all goods per-
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Sleigh.**GENUINE FRAZIER'S AXLE GREASE** in
wood boxes, 25 lb pails and barrels; Buyers
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will find it to their interest to call on us when
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NOTIONS!PANTS, OVERALLS, JACKETS, SHIRTS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY, UNDER-
WEAR, MACKINAW, NECKWEAR, SUS-
PENDERS, STATIONERY, POCKET CUT-
TLERY, THREAD, COMBS, BUTTONS, SMOK-
ERS' SUNDRIES, HARMONICAS, VIOLIN
STRINGS, ETC.Particular attention given to orders by
mail. Good shipped promptly to any point.I am represented on the road by the fol-
lowing well-known travelers: John D.
Mangum, A. M. Sprague, John H. Eacker,
L. R. Cesna and A. B. Handricks.

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Colognes, Hair Oils,

Flavoring Extracts,

Baking Powders,

Bluing, Etc., Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF
KEMINK'S**"Red Bark Bitters"**

—AND—

The Oriole Manufacturing Co.

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Seeds of every variety,
both for field and garden.
Parties in want should
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Milkstrainer with Support.
Pat. Dec. 30, 1884. The fastest selling house-
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judge for yourself.
Strainers for sale by P.
McCartney & Son,
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M. GILL, Box 625, HUNTINGTON, IND.**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.**GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE!**The stock of Groceries, etc., at 23 South Di-
vision St., this city, formerly owned by Went-
worth & Cannon, with fixtures and lease of
store. Enquire of
R. W. BUTTERFIELD,
23 Monroe st., Grand Rapids, Mich.**STEAM LAUNDRY**

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STANLEY N. ALLEN, Proprietor.**WE DO ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AND USE NO****CHEMICALS.**Orders by Mail and Express promptly at-
tended to.**W. N. FULLER & CO****DESIGNERS AND****Engravers on Wood,**Fine Mechanical and Furniture Work, In-
cluding Buildings, Etc.,

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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 house-
hold. **PREMIUM VINEGAR WORKS,**
290 FIFTH AV., CHICAGO.Premium Vinegar can always be found at M.
C. Russell's, 48 Ottawa street.**Many a Good Business Man****OR****Hardworking Traveling Man****IS KEPT BACK BY A****Sickly Wife or Ailing Daughters.**To such men the book on "Woman's Na-
ture" published by the Zoa-phora Medicine Co.
would be invaluable.

Price only 10c to cover postage.

Address
Zoa-phora Medicine Co., Kalamazoo, M

Mention this paper.

O. H. RICHMOND & CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Richmond's Family Medicines.**RICHMOND'S LIVER ELIXIR.**The best selling liver and blood medicine in
the market, 50 cents.**Richmond's Cubeb Cream,****Richmond's Ague Cure,****Richmond's Cough Cure,****Richmond's Easy Pills,****Dr. Richards' Health Restorer.**Retailers, please order of your jobbers in
Grand Rapids, Chicago or Detroit. If your job-
ber does not handle our goods, we will fill your
orders. Pills and Health Restorer can be sent
by mail. 141 South Division st., Grand Rapids.**C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.**

Proprietors of the

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

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

Two men met in New York. They were
merchants."What do you think of Carlton's affairs,"
Mr. Elder?" asked one of them."I think we shall have a pretty fair per-
centage. Don't you?"

"Yes, if we wind him up."

"That we shall do, of course. Why let
him go on? It will take him two or three
years to get through, if at all.""If he can get through in two or three
years I shall certainly be in favor of letting
him go on. Times have been rather hard
and business dull. But everything looks
encouraging now.""I don't believe in extensions, Mr. High-
land. The surest way, when a man gets in-
to difficulties, is to wind him up and secure
what you can. Ten chances to one, if you
let him go, you lose every cent.""I have granted extensions in several in-
stances, Mr. Elder," replied his companion,
"and obtained, eventually, my whole claim,
except in a single case.""It's always a risk. I go by the motto,
"A bird in the hand is worth two in the
bush,"" returned Elder. "I am always
ready to take what I can get to-day, and
never trust to the morrow. That is my way
of doing business.""But, don't you think the debtor entitled
to some consideration?"

"How?" with a look of surprise.

"He is a man of like passions with our-
selves.""I don't know that I exactly understand
you, Mr. Highland.""Mr. Carlton has domestic relations the
same as you and I have."

"I never doubted it. But what of that?"

"If we break him up in business the evil
will not visit him alone. Think of the sad
effect upon his family.""In trade we never consider a man's rela-
tions.""But should we not, Mr. Elder? Should
we not regard the debtor as a man?""As a man who owes us, and is unable to
pay us what is due; but in no other light,"
returned Mr. Elder, with a slight curl of his
under lip.

"There we differ widely."

"And will continue to differ, I imagine.
Good morning Mr. Highland."

The two men parted.

An hour previous, Mr. Carlton, about
whom they had been conversing, sat with
his family, a wife and three daughters, at
the breakfast table. He tried to converse
in his usual cheerful manner, but too heavy
a weight was upon his heart. There had
come a crisis in his affairs, which he feared
would not be passed without ruin to him-
self. If the effects of his misfortune would
not reach beyond his store and counting
room; if upon his head alone would fall the
fragments of a broken fortune, he would
not have murmured. But the disaster could
not stop there; it would extend even to the
sanctuary of home.On the day previous he had called upon a
few of his creditors, and asked of them an
extension. If this were not given it would
be impossible for him to keep on longer
than a few weeks. The spirit in which
most the creditors had received the unex-
pected announcement that he was in diffi-
culties gave him little hope. He was to
have another interview with them during
the day. From that, as it would exhibit the
result of a night's reflection on the minds
of his creditors, he would be able to see clearly
his chances of being sustained in business.
He awaited the hour with nervous anxiety.
When it arrived, and the few creditors called
in had assembled, he saw little in their
faces to give him hope. The first who
spoke out plainly was Mr. Elder."I, gentlemen," he said firmly, "am op-
posed to all extensions. If a man cannot
pay as he goes, I think he had better wind
up.""If all do not agree in this matter it will
be of no use to attempt extending Mr. Car-
lton's time," remarked one of the creditors,
who thought and felt as did Mr. Elder, but
was not willing to come out so plainly."That is very true," said a third, "a par-
tial extension will be of no use."The heart of poor Mr. Carlton almost
ceased to beat."Have you any objections to retiring for
a few moments?" said Mr. Highland to the
debtor."I will withdraw certainly," returned Mr.
Carlton, and left the room."My own view, gentlemen," said Mr.
Highland, "is that we ought to grant all
that is asked. Mr. Carlton's business is
good, and he will get over his present diffi-
culties easily if we assist him a little. We
should be just as man toward man; and
this we should not be in this case unless we
consider Mr. Carlton as well as ourselves.
He is an honest man, and an honest man in
difficulties is always entitled to considera-
tion.""This is all very well; but when a man
gives his note payable on a certain day, he
ought to be very sure that he will be able
to take it up. Creditors are entitled to some
consideration as well as debtors. The cry
of 'poor debtor' is soon raised, but who, Iwonder, thinks of the poor creditor? I, for
one, am not prepared to extend."

"This was said by Elder."

"As for me," spoke up another, "I take but
one view of matters like this. If I think I
can do better by renewing I am ready to do
so; if by winding up the party now, I can
do better, I go for winding up. I have con-
fidence in Carlton's integrity. I believe he
means well. But can he get through? That
is the question."

"I believe he can," said Mr. Highland.

"And I doubt it," returned Mr. Elder.

The efforts of Mr. Elder to efface the im-
pression the words of Mr. Highland had
made, proved in vain. It was agreed that
the debtor should receive the extension he
asked. When informed of this decision,
Carlton could not hide his emotions, though
he strove hard to do so. His grateful ac-
knowledgment touched more than one heart
that had been as cold as ice against him but
a short time before. How different were
his feelings when he met his family that
evening, and silently thanked heaven that
the cloud which had hovered over and
threatened to break in desolating tempest,
had passed from the sky.Long before the time for which the exten-
sion had been granted, Mr. Carlton was able
to pay off everything, and look in the face,
without unpleasant emotions, every man he
met.Strange things happen in real life. Mr.
Elder was a shipper and extensively engag-
ed in trade. For a series of years every-
thing went on prosperously with him. His
ventures always found a good market, and
his consignments safe and energetic factors.
All this he attributed to his own business
acumen."I never make bad shipments," he would
sometimes say. "I never consign to doubt-
ful agents."A man like Mr. Elder is rarely permitted to
go through life without a practical conviction
that he is in the hands of one who governs
all events. It is rarely that such a one
does not become painfully conscious, in the
end, that human prudence is as nothing.The first thing that occurred to check the
confident spirit of Mr. Elder was the loss of
a ship and cargo under circumstances that
gave the underwriters a fair plea for not
paying the risk. He sued and was defeat-
ed. The loss was \$25,000.A few weeks after news came that a ship-
ment to the South American coast had
resulted in a loss. From that time everything
seemed to go wrong. His adventures found
a glutted market, and his return cargoes a
depression in prices. If he held on to a
thing in hopes of better rates, prices would
go down, until, in a desperate mood, he
would sell; then they would go up steadily.
The time was when he could confine himself
strictly to legitimate trade, but a mania for
speculation now took hold of him, and urged
him on to ruin. He even ventured into
the bewildering precincts of the stock mar-
ket, lured by hopes of splendid results.Here he stood upon ground that soon crum-
bled beneath his feet. A loss of from twenty
to thirty thousand dollars cured him of his
folly, and he turned with a sigh to his
counting room to digest with care and pru-
dent forethought, some safe operation in
his regular business.The true balance of mind was lost. He
could not consider with calmness the busi-
ness in hand. Loss, instead of profit, was
the unfortunate result.Seven years from the day Mr. Elder op-
posed an arrangement with Mr. Carlton,
which should regard the debtor as well as
the creditor, he himself found it impossible
to provide for all his heavy payments. For
some time he had kept his head above water
by making a sacrifice, but the end of this
came.After a sleepless night the merchant start-
ed, one morning for his store, oppressed
with the sad conviction that before the day
closed his fair fame would be tarnished. As
he walked along Mr. Carlton came to his
side with a cheerful salutation. Mr. Car-
lton was now a large creditor instead of a
debtor. On that very day bills in his favor
had matured to the amount of \$5,000, and
these Elder could not pay. The recollection
of this made it almost impossible for him to
reply to the pleasant observations of his
companion. Vividly, as if it had occurred
yesterday, came up before his mind the cir-
cumstances had transpired a few years pre-
viously. He remembered how eagerly he
had sought, really from the merest selfish
motives, to break down Mr. Carlton, and
throw him helpless upon the world, and
how near he was to accomplishing the mer-
chant's total overthrow. Such recollections
drove from his mind the hope that for a mo-
ment had presented of enlisting Mr. Car-
lton's good feelings, and securing him as a
friend in the trial through which he was
about to pass. Several times during the
walk he was on the point of breaking the
matter to Mr. Carlton, but either his heart
failed him, or his companion made some re-
mark to which he was compelled to reply.At length they separated without any al-
lusion by Mr. Elder to the subject on which
he was so desirous of speaking.He had not the courage to utter the first
word. But this was only postponing for abrief period the evil day. Several remit-
tances were anxiously looked for that morn-
ing. He broke the sealing, letter after let-
ter, with trembling anxiety. Alas! the mail
brought him no aid. His last hope was
gone. Nothing now remained for him but
to turn his face bravely to the threatening
storm, and bear up against its fury.For a while he debated the question as to
what course was best for him to pursue. At
one time he thought of giving no informa-
tion of his condition until the notary's pro-
test should startle them from their igno-
rance. Then he thought it would be best to
notify the holders of paper due on that day,
that it would not be taken up. Then it
seemed to him best to give notice of his con-
dition. He prepared notes to all but to Mr.
Carlton first. His heart failed him when he
attempted to write his name. Vividly, as
if it had occurred but the day previous,
came up before his mind all the circum-
stances attending upon that gentleman's ap-
peal to the creditors. His cheek burned
when he remembered the position he had
assumed in that affair. But, even though
such were his feelings, when he came to
dispatch the notes he had prepared he could
only find courage to send the one written to
Mr. Carlton. The other creditors, whose
bills had matured that day, he thought he
would go and see, but half an hour passed
without his acting on the resolution to do
so. Most of the day was spent in walking
uneasily the floor of his counting room, or
in examining his bill book. He was bend-
ing, all absorbed, over a page of calculations
at his desk, when some one who had enter-
ed unperceived, pronounced his name. He
turned quickly and looked Mr. Carlton in
the face. The color mounted instantly to the
temples of Mr. Elder. He tried to speak,
but could not."Your note has taken me altogether by
surprise," said Mr. Carlton, but I hope
things are not as bad as you suppose."Mr. Elder shook his head. He tried to
speak, but could not."How much have you to pay to-day?"
asked Mr. Carlton."Ten thousand dollars," was the reply in
a husky voice.

"How much have you got toward it?"

"Not \$2,000."

"How much falls due to-morrow?"

"Four thousand."

"How much in a month?"

"Fifty thousand."

"What will be your available resources?"

"Not half the amount."

"Haven't you got good bills?"

"Yes; but not negotiable."

Mr. Carlton mused for some time. At
length he said:

"You must not lie over to-day?"

"I cannot help it."

"If you will transfer to me, as security
in case you have to stop payment, the bills
of which you speak, I will lend you the
amount that you want to-day."The color retired from the cheeks of Mr.
Elder, and then came back again with a
quick flush. He made no answer but, look-
ed steadily and doubtfully into Mr. Car-
lton's face."I have been in difficulty myself, and I
know how to sympathize with others," said
the latter. "We should aid, if we can, but
not break down a fellow merchant when in
trouble. Indorse bills to my order for the
sum you want, and I will fill up a check for
the amount."Elder turned slowly to his desk, and took
therefrom sundry notes of hand in his favor,
at various dates from six to twelve months,
and indorsed them payable to Carlton, who
immediately gave him a check for \$8,000,
and left the store. A clerk was immedi-
ately dispatched to the bank, and then Mr.
Elder sank into a chair, half stupefied. He
could hardly believe his senses until the
canceled notes were placed in his hands.The next morning Mr. Elder went to his
place of business with feelings but little less
troubled than they had been on the day be-
fore. His payments were lighter, but his
means were for the first time exhausted.
The best he could do would be to borrow,
but he already owed heavily for borrowed
money, and was not certain that to go fur-
ther was practicable. He thought of Mr.
Carlton, but every feeling of his heart for-
bade him to seek further aid from him."I deserve no consideration there and I
cannot ask it," he murmured, as he pursued
his way toward the store. The first thing
that caught his eye on entering his counting
room was a pile of ship letters. There had
been an arrival from Valparaiso. He broke
the seal of the first one with eagerness.
"Thank God!" was almost his immediate
exclamation. It was from one of his cap-
tains, and contained drafts for \$15,000. It
also informed him that the ship *Sarah*,
commanded by said captain, would sail for
home in a week, with a return cargo of
hides and specie amounting to \$30,000.
The voyage had been profitable beyond ex-
pectation.Elder had just finished reading the letter
when Mr. Carlton came in. Seizing the
kind hearted merchant by the hand, and
pressing it hard, he said, with emotion:"Carlton, you have saved me. Ah! sir,
this would be to me a far happier momentif, seven years ago when you were in trou-
ble, I had as generously aided you.""Let the past sleep in peace," returned
Mr. Carlton. "If fortune has smiled again,
let me rejoice with you, as I do with all
who are blessed with favoring gales. To
meet with difficulties is of use to us. It
gives us the power of sympathy with others,
and that gift we should all desire, for it is a
good thing to lift the burden from shoulders
bent down with to heavy a weight, and
throw sunshine over a heart shaded by
gloom."Mr. Elder recovered from his crippled
condition in the course of a few months.He was never again known to oppress a
suffering debtor.

The Simplification of the Tariff.

The following is a full copy of the circular
letter in reference to the simplification
of the tariff laws which the Secretary of the
Treasury has sent out to manufacturers and
others interested in industrial art:Full investigations of the methods of
entry and appraisement of imported mer-
chandise have shown that the tariff laws are
largely evaded by undervaluation wherever
the duties are levied ad valorem. A remedy
suggested for this evil is the adoption of
specific duties. With a view of obtaining
information on the subject, which may be
useful to Congress in fiscal legislation of
the customs revenue system, it is deemed
proper to ask the advice of those directly in-
terested in the various industrial arts of the
country which may be affected by tariff leg-
islation and which suffer more or less by
means of defective methods of administra-
tion. You are, therefore, requested to give
your views as to the feasibility of simplifying
the tariff and making the duty specific
as far as applicable to imported articles,
such as are made or produced in the United
States, in which you are interested or with
which you are familiar, with as full infor-
mation on the subject as you may be pleased
to submit. It is desirable, that in addition
to a schedule showing the rate of specific
duty which in your opinion should be levied
upon the various kinds and qualities of mer-
chandise embraced therein, the information
furnished may cover the following points:
First, commercial or technical designation
of the article with sample or samples. Sec-
ond, cost of production of a given unit of
quantity by weight or measure with the fol-
lowing details as to each kind or quantity of
article, namely: Cost of materials, character
of same, as, for example, if wool, the
kind of wool, whether of foreign or domestic
origin, if foreign what part of the value
represents duties paid thereon; cost of labor
in detail, giving each item specifically, and
the rates of wages paid, etc.; operating ex-
penses and how distributed; interest; other
elements of cost not covered by the above.Third, description of buildings and machin-
ery, and amount of capital invested in each.Fourth, if the foreign article of similar kind
and quality is subject to ad valorem duty,
state as nearly as possible the specific equiv-
alent per a given unit of weight or measure.Fifth, mention any exceptional element of
advantage or disadvantage in manufactur-
ing, such as location of the factory with ref-
erence to market or means of transporta-
tion, accessibility of supplies, nature of the
power and kind of machinery used, character
of labor employed, rate of wages paid,
amount of taxes or exemption from taxa-
tion, etc. You are also requested to for-
ward such information as you may be able
to submit showing the relative cost of man-
ufacture of the same article in the United
States and Europe, particularly with regard
to the cost of labor as affected by the rate of
wages paid in the different countries. State
how much the total cost of a given unit of
production is increased in the United States
over European countries by reason of the
difference in wages paid and the rate of in-
terest on capital employed. State also to
what extent, within your knowledge of the
special trade with which your business is
connected, the present laws imposing taxes
on the imported article have been evaded
and how the same can be corrected, whether
by specific duties or otherwise, and to what
extent the home industry with which you
are connected has suffered from this cause.It is not intended that your reply shall be
confined to the form or scope of the inquir-
ies above suggested, but you are invited to
give the fullest expression of your views on
the general subject indicated in such man-
ner and form as you may deem best. Pub-
licity will not be given to names, location
or facts relating to the business of individ-
uals or

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, AUGUST 12, 1885.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

President—Lester J. Rindge.
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.
Treasurer—Wm. Sears.
Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurer, ex-officio; O. A. Ball, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.
Arbitration Committee—L. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.
Transportation Committee—Samuel Sears, Geo. B. Dunton, Amos S. Musselman.
Insurance Committee—John G. Shields, Arthur Briggs, 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 and Secretary, ex-officio; Chas. S. Robinson, Jas. N. Bradford and W. G. Hawkins.
Election Committee—Geo. H. Seymour, Wallace Franklin, W. H. Downs, Wm. B. Edmunds and D. S. Haugh.
Room Committee—Stephen A. Sears, Wm. Boughton, W. H. Jennings.
Regular Meetings—Last Saturday evening in each month.
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, August 29, at "The Tradesman" office.

Grand Rapids Post T. P. A.

Organized at Grand Rapids, April 11, 1885.

President—Geo. F. Owen.
Vice-President—Geo. W. McKay.
Secretary—Leo A. Caro.
Treasurer—James Fox.
Next Meeting—Subject to call of President.

PEOPLE OR MONOPOLY?

The greatest of the issues involved in this question still press for settlement. Some progress has been made in studying the nature of the question, and the ground is thus better prepared for an adjustment of the balance between popular and corporate rights, when the time for it shall come—as come it certainly will—yet, practically, the situation is little changed from that of ten or even twenty years ago. Meanwhile the enormous increase of capital available for corporate uses, and the development in a corresponding ratio of the skill and power with which incorporated forces are wielded, make the pressure upon that side a growing rather than a diminishing one.

It is not necessary to illustrate this by any special examples. Many of them will naturally occur to the reader. And it is doubtful if any thoughtful person, whatever his relations may be to the great corporations, and however much he may be concerned in them, can feel himself satisfied to let the drift of power and control go much farther in their direction. This is not to be a country ruled by monopolies, any more than it is one where the successors of George III. are to be the executive element in the government; indeed the injury to be done by the latter would be less serious than by the former.

What the precise terms of the adjustment may be we do not undertake to foreshadow. It is enough at the moment to indicate the gravity of the question, and to remark the increasing force with which it presses for attention. The time must come to seriously consider it, and attempt its settlement. And meantime every step towards increasing the control of great corporations, and multiplying the tendency to monopoly ought to be watched and checked. The decisions of the courts have settled some great principles in the interest of the people, and upon these and upon constitutional and legal provisions that protect the public rights a firm stand should be made, wherever a conflict threatens.

Iowa has a prohibitory law which forbids the manufacture and sale of intoxicants; yet in all the large centers of population the traffic proceeds vigorously and openly. In twenty-eight towns and cities the number of saloons has increased from 770 to 916, while the large sums formerly paid for license are added to the profits of the saloon-keepers. Davenport loses \$26,000 and Burlington \$27,000 in this way. The utmost that is claimed by the friends of prohibition is that they have closed the saloons in the small towns and country districts, and even for this result they give not the evidence of official returns, but vague and sweeping estimates. They claim that 3,000 saloons have been closed, and that 2,500 of these are kept closed permanently. But the official figures of the Internal Revenue department show that Iowa has sixteen rectifiers of spirits, and 4,327 dealers in intoxicants, so that the reduction of the number in the places outside the cities cannot have been great. The total for the State would be less than 2,000, if the estimates of the prohibitionists were correct. In Iowa as in Kansas and in Maine, prohibition has little efficacy in large towns and the cities, which suffer the most from the evils of the liquor traffic. And in that State, as elsewhere, five men will vote for prohibition for one who will put a hand to its enforcement. The reduction of liquor saloons under a high license law in Nebraska and Illinois, has been greater than in Iowa under prohibition. At the same time

there has been no such stimulus to lawlessness in the enforcement of high license, and the assistance of the liquor dealers has been secured in its enforcement.

In 1824 the Mongol Tartars conquered Russia, and imposed a poll-tax upon the whole Russian people. This barbarous tax has been continued through all generations and all changes of government, to the present time. It was the means of enslaving great multitudes of peasants, who were sold to pay it. It gave others into the power of the village usurers, worse tormentors of mankind than any national tyrant could be. It was one of the means which made the communism of the village community more oppressive and depressing to individual energy. The community must pay the tax for all who could not pay it themselves. After New Year's Day, this abominable and demoralizing tax will cease. Undoubtedly a tax on property, personal and real, will take its place, and the subjects of the Czar will contribute to the support of his government in something like the ratio of their ability to bear taxation. This will lighten even the burden of land communism, but that is a burden whose complete removal is a necessary preliminary to any general prosperity of the peasantry.

The American Artisan now appears weekly, instead of bi-monthly, as heretofore. The amount of work such a change entails upon editor and publisher will never be appreciated by the trade at large.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

The Hunter drug stock inventoried \$721.17. The mortgagee still holds the fort, the attaching creditors having been unable as yet to get possession of the stock.

"Never better" is the way the Grand Rapids correspondent of the *United States Tobacco Journal* refers to the condition of the cigar business at this market.

N. S. Loop, the Kent City groceryman, gave Fox, Musselman & Loveridge a chattel mortgage for \$900 one day last week, and on the following day the mortgage was foreclosed.

The O. K. Dust Arrester Co. has lately sold arresters to C. H. Haberkorn & Co., at Detroit; Oriol Cabinet Co., at Grand Rapids; and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Southern Railway, at Springfield, Mo.

"A year ago Brisbin failed at Berlin for several thousand dollars," said a victimized jobber, "and now he claims to have bought an \$8,000 stock at Wacousta for \$6,000 and to owe only \$700. I leave people to draw their own conclusions as to whether Brisbin beat his creditors when he failed."

"I tell you there's a big difference between this summer and last summer," said the book-keeper of a leading grocery jobbing house the other day. "Last summer we sat around half the afternoon, or put in the time at the base ball park. This year business keeps us on a keen jump all the time, and we're tired as thunder when night comes."

THE TRADESMAN is informed that a meeting of the Western Cracker Bakers' Association was held at Chicago last week, and that a complete re-organization of the Association was effected, the rules suspended last March having been re-adopted. The list of December 15 was re-affirmed, and will be rigidly lived up to. This will prevent the cutting which has been occasionally indulged in by manufacturers during the past few months.

The action of the Michigan Central and Chicago and West Michigan Railways in refusal to ship oil on any day but Friday is productive of much adverse criticism and seems to be the cause of general complaint on the part of the retailer and jobber. If the companies were to restrict the shipment of oil to two days in the week—say Tuesdays and Fridays—shippers could easily accommodate themselves to the restriction, but one day in seven seems to be insufficient to handle all the oil which has to be moved, even in the summer season.

AROUND THE STATE.

John W. Rogers & Son, druggists at Decatur, have sold out.

H. F. Murdick has engaged in the manufacture of candy at Cadillac.

Earl Bros., Bridgeton, have dissolved partnership, Earl & Co. succeeding.

Hansen & Cichy, grocers at Manistee, have dissolved, Cichy succeeding.

Peter Sibenaler succeeds Blom & Sibenaler in the furniture business at Menominee.

Richard B. Stephens succeeds Stephens & Quinn in the hardware business at Harrison.

McMillan & Quinn succeed Nathaniel Dann in the hardware business at Gagetown.

John Pessink & Bro. succeed John Pessink in the bakery and confectionery business at Holland.

Ovid Union: H. D. Treat has purchased the H. B. Whipple stock and has opened for business in the A. A. Jenks building.

H. Barrow has removed his grocery stock from Traverse City to Cleon, Wexford county, where he will continue the business under the designation of A. C. Barrow.

Wright, Snyder & Stutts, who operate an extensive general store at Alma, are erecting a large building at Shepard—formerly Salt River—and will engage in general trade about Nov. 1. A large grist mill is nearly ready to begin operations at Shepard.

Wm. Brigham, of Plainwell, has bought the bakery business of I. C. Clapp, at Osego. The latter will continue in the stationery and tobacco business at another location.

"Dr." C. Low Fastier, who has the reputation of being able to store away more poor whisky than any other man in the State, has leased a store at Cheboygan and will shortly engage in the drug business there.

East Jordan Enterprise: H. Wilensky, of Greenville, who was here some time ago, since which time he has looked over the business prospects of several places in this region, has returned and rented A. Heston's building and will put in about Sept. 1, a large stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, etc.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

Filer & Sons will take one of the circular saws out of their mill at Manistee and put in a band saw.

Mr. Boring has finished cutting 100,000 feet of lumber for Borst & Wamsley, at Hinton Center.

Mr. Martin has moved his sawmill from Six Lakes to Altona and contemplates adding a planer in connection.

The specimens of Michigan timbers that were exhibited at New Orleans will be placed in the museum of the State Agricultural College at Lansing.

A. C. Buxton, the Nashville machinist, has gotten out patterns for an improved upright engine, which he will make 3, 5, 10, 20 and 25 horsepower.

The Girard Lumber Co., at Menominee, has sold the season's cut of its mill to Palmer, Fuller & Co. The mill is sawing 95,000 feet of lumber a day.

A correspondent of the Grand Traverse Herald says that Weaver & Case's sawmill, in Orange township, Kalkaska county, will be removed to a point two miles south of Lodi.

W. H. Ames, for several years past superintendent for the Whitehall Manufacturing Co., at Whitehall, has purchased a milling property at Chase, and will remove to the latter place.

The present length of Plummer's logging railroad at Ogemaw Springs, is two and a half miles. It is being graded for standard gauge, so that the Michigan Central cars can be used on it. The road will also be extended four miles. A new locomotive has been ordered for the standard gauge.

Louis Ward, secretary of the Pere Marquette Boom Co., at Ludington, states that the quantity of logs that will be brought down the Pere Marquette river this season will not exceed 80,000,000 feet, against 130,000,000 feet for last season. The curtailment policy has evidently been made practical on the Pere Marquette.

STRAY FACTS.

George & Williams is the name of a new furniture firm in Stanton.

Field & Corlis, blacksmiths at Hart, have dissolved, Field continuing.

A. B. Gould succeeds Gould & Baker in the furniture business at Clio.

Geo. Troy succeeds Troy & Dunham in the livery business at Cadillac.

J. Cutler succeeds Cutler & Thornton in the furniture business at Sturgis.

Effie Vincent succeeds Jennie Lake in the millinery business at Whitehall.

Robert Crawford succeeds John Eyer in the furniture business at Boyne City.

A. J. Godsmark succeeds A. G. Kennedy & Co. in the commission business at Battle Creek.

A. Mills & Bro. succeed Alfred Mills in the meat business at Houghton and Atlantic Mine.

John Snow, the Coral general dealer, has satisfied all the mortgages held against his house, and is closing out the same, preparatory to retiring from business.

Purely Personal.

Samuel Sears put in a couple of days at Chicago last week.

W. H. Williams, of the hardware firm of Williams & Wheeler, at Ludington, is dead.

D. M. Estey, president of the Estey Manufacturing Co., of Owosso, was in the city a couple of days last week.

Seymour E. Smith, manager of the Wright House, Alma, was in town last week.

"Wright" stands way up in the list of hotels. Victor H. Middleton, prescription clerk for Peck Bros., has returned from Newburg, N. Y., where he put in several weeks. His wife returned with him.

The fever has spread to the book-keepers. Sebastian Rademaker, who manipulates Fox, Musselman & Loveridge's ledger, now follows a fine pup to and from his home.

W. T. Lamoreaux now holds the fort alone at 71 Canal street, having purchased the interest of his former partner in the wool and grain business, Geo. N. Davis.

John Sherman, for two years check clerk in the retail store of Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., has taken the position of entry clerk in the wholesale department of the same house.

J. A. Henry, of the Baltimore packing firm of Wm. L. Ellis & Co., is writing a play for Minnie Palmer. His comic opera will be brought out at New York City the coming season.

Heman Barlow has procured plans and specifications for a two-story residence at 289 Lyon street, which he hopes to have ready for occupancy by December 1. The jobbing trade may then expect an invitation to a house warming.

Alexander Keith, shipping clerk for Hawkins & Perry for nearly eighteen years, has gone to Elora, Ont., on his bi-annual visit to the home of his childhood. He is accompanied by his two elder children, and will be absent about ten days.

R. B. Jennings, general dealer at West Troy, has been in the city since last Thursday, the guest of his brother, C. W. Jennings. Mr. Jennings contemplates a trip through the South next month in search of health and recreation, New Carolina being the objective point.

Cheboygan Tribune: Miss Allie Crookston, of Grand Rapids, is visiting her friend, Edith Ramsey, for a few weeks. Miss Allie is the daughter of J. A. Crookston, formerly engaged in the drug business in Cheboygan, but now of the wholesale drug firm of Hazeltine, Perkins & Co.

John Read's boat, the "Water Lily," is fourteen feet long and three and a half feet wide. She is made of cedar and weighs less than 100 pounds. John intends transferring her to Rice Lake, Newaygo county, this fall, where he and his friends expect to disport themselves to their heart's content.

Wm. F. Nufer, assignee for A. T. Linderman, at Whitehall, writes THE TRADESMAN that on Sept. 1 he will apply to Judge Russell for an allowance for \$500 for services as assignee. He will also ask for the allowance of \$800 to meet the disbursements and expenses attending the winding up of the estate.

J. Ely Granger went North Saturday night for a week's tour among the various resorts. The report that he has already captivated the heart of a dusky maiden will find many believers here, as Ely's captivations ways are not a matter of mere conjecture. Walter O'Brien occupies the shipper's desk at Cody, Ball & Co.'s during Granger's absence.

John Otis, the Mancelona iron man, was in town Saturday, and called at THE TRADESMAN office. He expressed the belief that iron had touched bottom, but is not prepared for an advance in price until confidence is restored in mercantile and manufacturing circles. He declares that Secretary Manning's circular to importers, which THE TRADESMAN prints on the first page of this issue, is an exhibition of weakness which every American should deplore, as it exhibits the writer in the light of an inquirer after facts with which he ought to be thoroughly acquainted.

The Gripsack Brigade.

R. J. Pendergast started off on another Northern trip yesterday.

Geo. P. Cogswell is on the road again for a Detroit boot and shoe house.

Geo. Magee sends greeting from Rushville, Ind., announcing the advent of a fine boy.

Dr. Josiah B. Evans leaves to-day for New York State, to accompany his wife home.

A. C. Antrim and wife left Monday for a two weeks' trip through New York and to the sea shore.

Gus Sharp—the of the elegant bouquet—put in Sunday at Macatawa, where his family is rusticiating.

H. B. Carhartt, representing Hawley, Folsom & Martin, of Boston, was in the city several days last week.

J. W. Palmer, representing the Central City Soap Co., Jackson, was in the city last week and paid his respects to THE TRADESMAN.

Silas K. Bolles left Monday for a trip through the Saginaw Valley, after which he will "do up" Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland.

Alby L. Brasted says he is about ready to retire from the dog business, as his wife gives his canines away as fast as he can bring them home.

S. W. Bush, general traveling representative for Jas. Craig, the Detroit fish and salt house, was in town last week on his way to a tour of the Northern resorts.

B. E. Near, Western traveling representative for the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co., of New York, has removed to this city and is pleasantly located at 113 Court street.

O. L. Palmer, for three years clerk for R. G. Mayhew, is now on the road for the Peninsular Novelty Co., of Boston, a corporation composed almost entirely of Grand Rapids men.

A. S. Doak and wife leave to-day for a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives at Coaticook, Ont., to be gone about a month. His trade will be looked after during his absence by Geo. R. Perry.

Leo A. Caro has been nursing a felon on the middle finger of his left hand for a week or ten days. The report that he received a letter of sympathy from a certain hotel keeper at Ludington is probably without foundation.

Will J. Price has received from the P. J. Sorg Tobacco Co. a gentleman's gold watch, a lady's gold watch and a diamond pin, as premiums for plug tobacco sold. Mr. Price is the only man in Michigan who has received all three premiums.

Harry McDowell has tied up his yacht "Daisy" at Spring Lake, and repaired to Howard City for a brief season, after which he will start out on his autumn trip through the New England States in the interest of the Muskegon Valley Furniture Co.

G. H. Burt, Western representative for Kingsford's starch, has been confined to his home at Detroit for a month past by illness, which will account for his delay in visiting the Michigan trade. Mr. Burt is now rapidly improving and will be on the warpath again shortly.

All communications relative to Michigan affairs of the T. P. A. should be addressed to Leo A. Caro, Secretary of the Michigan division, 137 Clancy street, Grand Rapids. The State Convention of the T. P. A., will be held at Lansing the latter part of next month, the date of which will soon be determined.

Ignated by President C. S. Kelsey, of Battle Creek, and Secretary Caro.

The Columbus, Ohio, *Daily Critic* recently referred to A. C. Antrim as "the 'man with the iron jaw,' who is known from Maine to California and from the lakes to the Gulf, having spent twenty-six years of his life on the road. It is seldom one meets with a more genial gentleman, possessing, as he does, in a marked degree, the peculiar faculties so essential to the combining of pleasure and sociability with that of business."

O. S. Musser, who has been on the road for nineteen years, severs his connection with the Royal Baking Powder Co. this week to engage in business on his own account at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Musser has traveled for the Royal people ten years, and has made regular trips to Grand Rapids for about seven years. He has formed a co-partnership with Samuel Bliss, and the two will engage in the manufacture and sale of syrups, jellies, fruit butters, etc., under the firm name of Samuel Bliss & Co.

The *Michigan Journal* reproduces Geo. Owen's recent speech at the Spring Lake picnic, from THE TRADESMAN, prefacing the same with the following explanatory remarks: "Some evil-minded, common drummer who was probably Owen George some old grudge prevented its delivery, however, by representing to the committee on programme that George was too seriously indisposed and withal too bashful to face the multitude, and consequently the orator was left off the bills." The *Journal* dubs George the "Oratorical Drummer."

John E. Kenning was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1850. He successfully weathered the various ills to which childhood is heir, and at the age of thirteen entered the cigar factory of his brother, where he began learning the business at the lowest round of the ladder—the stripping bench. Aside from occasional breaks in the programme—such as running away with a circus and studying medicine with a quack doctor—John pursued the even tenor of his way for thirteen years, at which time he was considered one of the best cigar makers in Rochester. In 1877, he came to Grand Rapids and entered the employ of Mohl & Schneider. August 7, 1878, he formed a co-partnership with Edward E. Mohl, and the two engaged in the cigar and tobacco business on their own account in the Porter block under the firm name of Mohl & Kenning. A year later the boys removed to 12 Canal street, where they remained two years, when they took up their abode at 39 Pearl street. About a year ago they removed to their present location, 98 and 100 Louis street, where they have a thoroughly equipped factory, employing about forty men, and turning out 35,000 cigars a week. Kenning was married about six years ago, and is the father of two bright children. He sees all the available trade North, East and West of Grand Rapids, and shakes the hands of his customers regularly every thirty days.

Milwaukee Matters.

B. J. Johnson & Co., the well-known soap manufacturers, are negotiating for a large building in the suburbs of the city, better adapted for soap making than the present location of the house.

Cards bearing the welcome intelligence that "This store closes at 2 p. m. Saturdays" are becoming quite common in business quarters, and every clerk and other employee is praying that they may become even more numerous. The movement struck Milwaukee direct from New York, and seems to have been regarded with favor by merchants from the start, the latter evidently being of the opinion that fifty-six hours are enough for any employee to devote to his employer's interests, and that as much effective service can be done in that time as in four hours longer.

Every produce and commission merchant is complaining of the sudden scarcity of cheese, the enormous stocks which burdened the market earlier in the season having entirely disappeared. Competent authorities claim that none of the Wisconsin factories have any cheese on hand more than three weeks old, and jobbers declare that much of the goods they are now receiving are only twelve or fifteen days old. All unite in declaring that a considerable improvement in cheese is inevitable, and that prices from this time on will be satisfactory to factory-men and their patrons.

Unmitigated Fraud.

"I see the *Democrat* is doing a good deal of blowing over the Lawrence Townsley bonds," said Wallace Franklin the other day. "About fifteen years ago, I lived at Cowlsville, Wyoming county, N. Y., when a reverend gentleman who sailed under the cognomen of Elder Noble worked up a large sale of the very same bonds; in fact, I think the rascal took fully \$2,900 out of the place. He represented that it was the religious duty of everyone to take advantage of an offer so fraught with profit, and for some time the purchasers of the bonds were wild with expectation. Dr. Wheddon was sent over to England to bring back the dividends accruing to the holders of the bonds, but as he had to send for money to pay his return passage it is safe to say that the fortune exists only in the imaginative mind of the lawyer who is turning the credulity of the people to his own profit. If any more Grand Rapids people want the Townsley bonds, they can get them at Cowlsville at half price."

Suits have been brought against several safe-makers in New York to enforce the ordinance which forbids the hoisting of safes outside of buildings.

Miscellaneous Dairy Notes.

Hay water is a great sweetener of tin, wooden and iron ware. In Irish dairies, everything used for milk is scalded with hay water. Boil a handful of sweet hay in water, and put in the vessel when hot.

William Boyd, who has been conducting a creamery at Peccatonica, Ill., has disappeared, owing the farmers in that section \$5,000 for cream. He came from the East a year ago, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

E. W. Pickett, the Hilliards cheese maker, was in the city Saturday. He says that the demand for his product is sharper than it has been for years, and that he is sold closer than is usually the case for this time of the season. He predicts that the factories will receive 10 cents a pound for their product before the season closes.

An old dairymen remarks: "At one time cheese was not considered palatable unless from four to six months old, but later, especially in the West, they are taken from the curing rooms at from one to two weeks old; and even our English friends, who once wanted only old cured stock, now lean toward the modern American idea of mildness being an important factor; but this latter is not sanctioned by the hygienist, for, while the fresh mild cheese is hard to digest, the old and cured is unquestionably an aid to digestion. This, however, will all regulate itself. Make cheese from honest milk as it comes from the cow, and every man, woman and child in America will eat his portion, and the demand will call for more cows and more cheese making territory."

And now, in the far west, butter is adulterated. They grind soapstone to a powder, which is tasteless. Then they buy butter, as of old. The ground soapstone is then worked into the butter, in the proportion of about one pound to seven, and the new compound becomes the butter of commerce. It was discovered by wholesale dealers in this way: The old-fashioned fifty-pound tubs are found to weigh fifty-six pounds or over. This was only the case with Western butter. Eastern makers could only get fifty pounds into the tub, but the Westerner managed to get fifty-six, and into the same tub where heretofore he could only get fifty. A little tour westward was made, and the soapstone industry came to light. All ground and ready for use it costs twenty dollars a ton, or a cent a pound. The butter sells for over twenty cents. It is therefore a paying operation.—N. E. Grocer.

Clover and Timothy on a Boom.

I hereby notify the trade that Clover and Timothy seeds have taken a sharp advance, and that the indications are that the price of both will go still higher. The growing crop is looking well in some localities, but is almost a total failure in others, and the amount of seed on hand is not equal to the demand for fall seeding. I am now quoting Medium Clover, choice re-cleaned, at \$6.50 per bushel and Timothy at \$2, but do not guarantee these prices for any length of time. Those in need of either seed would do well to order early, as the price will not go below present quotations and is very likely to touch higher figures.

W. T. LAMOREAUX,

71 Canal street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

A. & L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.
Geo. P. Stark, Cascade.
A. Engberts, Zeeland.
H. H. Freedman, Reed City.
B. A. Jones, Leesville.
Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg.
Geo. Carrington, Trent.
Morley Bros., Cedar Springs.
John Smith, Ada.
A. P. Hulbert, Lisbon.
Lansing Co-operative Co., North Lansing.
Reynolds Bros., Eaton Rapids.
R. G. Smith, Wayland.
Coe & Chaple, Ada.
Geo. S. Powell & Co., Sand Lake.
Moerdyk, DeKruif & Co., Zeeland.
J. H. Spies, Leroy.
S. Cooper, Corliss.
Mrs. Mary E. Snell, Wayland.
C. K. Hoyt, Hudsonville.
Wm. Vermeulen, Beaver Dam.
Henry Mishler, Lowell.
G. N. Reynolds, Belmont.
Wm. Black, Cedar Springs.
J. R. Trask, Grattan.
John Stephenson, Middleville.
Mrs. J. Debel, Byron Center.
John W. Mead, Berlin.
Paine & Field, Englishville.
B. M. Denison, East Paris.
John Snow, Coral.
M. J. Howard, Englishville.
L. T. Wilmarth & Co., Rodney.
Norman Harris, Big Springs.
J. Barnes, Austerlitz.
W. S. Root, Talmadge.
C. Bergin, Lowell.
M. B. Nash, Sparta.
A. M. Church, Alpine.
Wm. Kausten, Beaver Dam.
Smalley Bros., Bauer.
A. D. Ayers, Otis.
H. L. Moore, Middleville.
Frank E. Pickett, Hilliards.
Jas. Shavaliar, Muskegon.
John Otis, Mancelona.
G. F. Richardson, Jamestown.
J. C. Townsend, White Cloud.
M. A. Teachout, White Cloud.
Wm. Hugh, Jones & Hugh, Morley.
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.
Chas. G. Johnson, Johnson & Seibert, Caledonia.
E. A. Carpenter, Colborn & Carpenter, Caledonia.
J. L. Kellogg, Kellogg & Wooden, Kalkaska.
J. L. Norris, Norris & Son, Cassovia.
Abraham Bergy, A. & E. Bergy, Caledonia.
R. H. Topping, Cassovia.
R. B. Jennings, West Troy.
N. F. Fraze, Fraze & Hulth, Saranac.
C. E. Coburn, Pierson.
C. Stocking, Grattan.
Mr. Carrell, Carrell & Fisher, Dorr.
Frank Neuman, Dorr.
Michigan Buggy Co., Kalamazoo.
Nagler & Beeler, Caledonia.
Sisson & Lilley Lumber Co., Lilley P. O.
Armstrong & Ferguson, Middleville.
Walling Bros., Lamont.
C. E. & S. J. Koon, Lisbon.
C. W. Ives, Rockford.
Neal McMillan, Rockford.

FURNITURE BUYERS.

John W. Stryker, W. H. Holiday & Co., Larimore City, Wyoming.
Louis Hay, St. Joseph, Mo.
Conant Bros., Toledo.
J. Keenan, Kirchberg & Keenan, Detroit.
Mr. Kevill, Kevill & Wapples, Kansas City.
Mr. Olderschlag, C. W. Fischer & Son, Milwaukee.

Drugs & Medicines

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

One Year—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Two Years—F. H. J. VanEmster, Bay City.
Three Years—Jacob Jenson, Muskegon.
Four Years—James Vernon, Detroit.
Five Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Ottmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jenson.
Treasurer—James Vernon.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, November 8, 1888.

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, 1888.

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, September 6, at "The Tradesman" office.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society, held at THE TRADESMAN office last Thursday evening, the following members were present: President Wurzburg, Secretary Escott, John E. Peck, H. E. Locher, Theo. Kemink, Wm. L. White, Wm. E. White, Isaac Watts and D. Kimm.

Will J. Page was elected a member of the Society.

It was voted to send a delegate to the annual convention of the National Retail Drug Association, which is to be held at Pittsburg on September 7 and 8, the traveling expenses of the delegate to be paid by the Society. Various names were suggested for the position, when Isaac Watts was unanimously chosen.

President Wurzburg stated that Wm. H. Van Leeuwen had called his attention to the peculiar bluish cast of certain grades of sugar he had purchased for the preparation of syrups, giving grounds for the belief that the sugar was adulterated with ultramarine blue. The matter will be made the subject of discussion at the next meeting, which will be held on the evening of September 3.

Manufacture of Chemicals.

A Philadelphia paper remarks that there are about one hundred sulphuric-acid works in the United States, their respective capacities ranging from burning one ton of brimstone per day to plant having a capacity of 20,000 tons of pyrites per annum. It is computed that during the present year 395,000 tons of acid will be produced. Glauber salts are made mostly in the vicinity of Boston. The quantity produced is not very large. Very little bicarbonate of soda is imported. Formerly all the soda crystals were imported. Now a considerable quantity is made with imported soda. Soda ash is mostly imported, although at a print-works on the Hudson river it has been made quite recently by the Le Blanc process. Two ammonia-soda works are in operation in New York state. Tin crystals are mostly produced in the neighborhood of New York and Boston. Stannate of soda, silicate of soda, and iron salts are made near New York, Boston and Philadelphia. A good deal of the sodas are imported. Bichromate of potash is prepared on an extensive scale at a works in Baltimore. Acetic acid is prepared mostly in New York and Philadelphia from the distillation of wood. Nitrate and muriatic acids are made principally in the New York and Boston districts; as are also mixed acids.

Sage's Catarrh Remedy—Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Golden Medical Discovery, one of Dr. Pierce's remedies, Buffalo, N. Y., consists, according to Hager, of honey 15 grains, extract of wild lettuce, one grain, tincture of opium two grains. Dissolve in 100 grains of alcohol 64 per cent. (which alcohol has the odor of wood spirit and fusel oil combined), water 105 grains; retail price, \$1.
Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, made by the same men, consists, according to Schadler, of one-half grain of carbolic acid, one-half grain of camphor, mixed with ten grains of common table salt. This is to be dissolved in four-sevenths of a litre of water and used by being injected or drawn into the nostrils.

Why He Was Discharged.

From the New York Sun.
"That boy of yours is not adapted for the undertaking business," explained the undertaker to the boy's father, who inquired why he had been discharged.
"What's the trouble with him?"
"He hasn't a realizing sense of what is due the afflicted. Day before yesterday Mrs. B. buried her fourth husband. I sent the boy up to learn at what hour she wished the ceremony to take place, and he asked her what her regular time of day was for burying husbands. I expect to lose her trade entirely."

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Of the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

PHARMACY.

1. What temperature is understood by the term "gentle heat?"
2. If we say a certain liquid has a sp. gr. of 1.2, what is understood?
3. When sp. gr. of any substance is given in the Pharmacopoeia and temperature not mentioned, what temperature is understood?
4. What is the difference in fluid ounces between an imperial and wine gallon?
5. Express an avoirdupois pound in Troy weights?
6. How many minims, and about how many drops in one fluid dram tincture of acetonite?
7. How many days would be required to take a sixteen ounce prescription if taken according to the following directions:
Take one teaspoonful at a time three times a day, until 4½ fluid ounces are used; then one dessert spoonful twice a day for two days; then one tablespoonful once a day.

PHARMACY.

8. R
Morph. sulph. 1.125 grams.
Sugar milk 10.200
Mix and divide into CXLIV. powders.
How many milligrams and what fraction of a grain does each powder contain of morph. sulph?
9. What is the U. S. Pharm. strength of fluid extracts and abstracts?
10. What is the difference between spirit of ammonia and stronger water of ammonia?
11. The U. S. Pharm. requires that tincture of nux vomica contain two per cent. by weight of the dry extract nux vomica. Having tincture nux vomica of unknown strength we evaporate 100 minims and obtain a residue which weighs 2-1-10 grains. How much menstruum must be added to eighty fluid ounces of the original tincture to make the finished product equal two per cent., the sp gr. of the original tincture being .886 and the menstruum .858.

PHARMACY.

12. How would you prepare one Troy ounce wine of ipecac by the following formula (state how many grains fluid ext. ipecac and wine are required).
Fluid extract ipecac, 7 parts.....7
Stronger white wine, 93 parts.....93
To make 100 parts.....100
Mix and filter through paper.
13. Solution of iodine compound contains:
Iodine 5 parts.....5
Iodide of potassium, 10 parts.....10
Distilled water 55 parts.....55
To make.....100 parts
Give the weight in grains each of iodine and iodide of potassium required for one quart distilled water at 15.5 C., also weight of finished product.

PHARMACY.

14. Rhubarb in fine powder.....19.50 grms.
Soap.....6.50
To make 100 pills.
How many milligrams each rhubarb and soap in one pill?
15. What is the common name of carboli-ni?
16. What are the general directions for 17. Before compounding a prescription, what important points should be considered?
18. How much opium in one Troy ounce Dover's powder?
19. How much strychnine would be required to make one pint elixir strychnine, each fluid dram to contain 1-64 grain strychnine?

CHEMISTRY.

1. What is an element?
2. What are organic and inorganic substances? Give examples.
3. What is specific gravity? State two ways of determining it for liquids.
The following names are used in prescriptions to designate calomel and corrosive sublimate:
Hydrargyri Chloridum,
" Perchloridum,
" Subchloridum,
" Chloridum Mite,
" Chloridum Corros.,
" Bichloridum.

CHEMISTRY.

- Specify in each case which is calomel and which is corrosive sublimate.
5. What acid and base are united in each of the following salts:
Sulphate of sodium, sulphite of sodium, hyposulphite of sodium?
6. Why is solution of nitrate of silver milky when made with ordinary water, and what kind of water will make a clear solution?
7. When lime water is exposed to the air a thin white film or precipitate separates. What is this, and to what is it due?
8. How should you prepare the following prescription, and what change takes place?
R
Potasse chloratis gr. xx.
Acid. hydrochloric. qtt. xv.
Aque ad f. ijv.
Mix.

CHEMISTRY.

9. What is the chemical name of the following: Oil of vitriol, green vitriol, white vitriol, blue vitriol.
10. What is the composition of water? of air? Are they chemical compounds or mixtures?
11. What is the difference between chlorate of potassium and chloride of potassium?
12. Are sulphuret of potassium and sulphide of potassium the same chemical composition or not?
13. What is the difference between sulphate of iron and sulphide of iron?

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2. What is the antidote for arsenic, and how prepared?
3. What antidote should be used in case of poisoning by any of the caustic alkalies or alkaline carbonates?
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1. What is menthol, and how obtained?
2. From what is castor oil obtained and how? Give botanical name of plant.
3. Name five productions of the pinus tree and their uses.
4. Name the principal kinds of aloes in market, and what is their relative medicinal value?
5. What is asafetida and how obtained? Give medicinal properties and dose.
6. Give common name of the following:
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8. What is a cataplasm; an enema?
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10. From what is hydrochlorate of cocaine obtained, and what its principal use?
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Wholesale

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

and Druggists' Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,

FLUID EXTRACTS AND ELIXIRS.

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

Wolf, Patton & Co., and John L. Whiting,

Manufacturers of Fine Paint and

Varnish Brushes.

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Prepared Paints.

—Also for the—

Grand Rapids Brush Co., Manufacturers of

Hair, Shoe and Horse Brushes.

Druggists' Sundries

Our stock in this department of our business is conceded to be one of the largest, best-assorted and diversified to be found in the Northwest. We are heavy importers of many articles ourselves and can offer Fine Solid Back Hair Brushes, French and English Tooth and Nail Brushes at attractive prices.

We desire particular attention of those about purchasing outfits for new stores to the fact of our UNSURPASSED FACILITIES for meeting the wants of this class of buyers WITHOUT DELAY and in the most approved and acceptable manner known to the drug trade. Our special efforts in this direction have received from hundreds of our customers the most satisfying recommendations.

Wine and Liquor Department

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

WITHERS DADE & CO.'S

Henderson Co., Ky., SOUR MASH AND OLD FASHIONED HAND MADE, COPER DISTILLED WHISKYS. We not only offer these goods to be excelled by NO OTHER KNOWN BRAND in the market, but superior in all respects to most that are exposed for sale. We GUARANTEE perfect and complete satisfaction and where this brand of goods has been once introduced the future trade has been assured.

We are also owners of the

Dr

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Office in Eagle Building, 49 Lyon St., 3d Floor.
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1885.

Business Enterprise.

After the discovery of gold in California in 1848, says the *Oberland*, and before any communication was had with American or European commercial points, the demand for supplies of almost every kind became often oppressive. There were no railways, no telegraph, no steamships by which communication could be made; no intimation when any ship would approach the coast. Yet it was of the utmost importance to the merchant that he obtain the earliest opportunity to board an incoming vessel, and make such purchases as would in a measure forestall the efforts of his rivals.

For this purpose each of several trading houses kept in constant readiness a good boat and a set of oarsmen, with which to meet any craft that came into the harbor, and secure the first chance.

In the front rank of these competing houses were those of C. L. Ross and of Howard & Mellus.

One day a shout was heard:

"A brig is coming in!"

In a moment Howard had the rudder-lines of his boat, and Ross those of his, and every oarsman sprung to his "ash" to the utmost. It was about three miles to the brig, and the race was closely contested. Ross was only a hundred yards ahead when he grasped the ropes and sprang over the bulwarks.

The captain stood at the rail and Ross accosted him in his peculiarly rapid manner: "Got any red woolen shirts?"

"Yes," said the captain, "a hundred dozen."

Without asking a single question as to the further contents of the vessel, Ross said:

"What will you take for your entire cargo—everything in the ship?"

"A hundred per cent. advance on the New York invoice."

"It is done," said Ross, as he handed the skipper a hundred dollars; "and this binds the bargain."

As the captain received the money, Howard reached the deck.

There were no red woolen shirts in the country, and every miner must have a pair, even if they cost him a hundred dollars—and Ross knew it.

Newspaper Wisdom.

Honesty pays. It is not every good thing that has such a sordid reason for practicing it; but it is a great gain to keep sharp people virtuous.—*Philadelphia Record*.

A full market report has its effect on the growth of large cities, for produce will go where it can find a ready sale at established prices, and the owners follow their produce and make their purchases where they sell their crops.—*Nashville American*.

The technical press fills a very creditable place in journalism and represents no mean share of learning, industry and ability. The sensationalism and vulgarity so often conspicuous in illustrated weeklies, and from which great dailies are not always free, is conspicuously absent from trade papers.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

A great deal of unnecessary friction is caused during the pendency of many strikes by the importation of armed men from a distance for the ostensible object of protecting property. The practice has become so general that it might not be amiss for states having a proper regard for their own independence and authority to take some action concerning it.—*Chicago Herald*.

Bad verdicts are the natural product of the low moral tone of the community. They plainly show that the sympathies of jurors are with the wicked, and not with those who seek to make rascality odious. They also prove that our system of justice is rotten to the core; that it is so hampered with technicalities as to promote the escape of rogues. It is not only in San Francisco that the tendency exhibits itself. In all the large cities of the country justice is constantly mocked. Murderers go unharmed, and thieves escape punishment.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

Liable to Misconstruction.

From the New York Times.

Smith—Can you lend me \$5, Brown?
Brown (handing him the money)—Certainly; more if you want it.
Smith—No; five is enough. By the way, Brown, come up and take dinner with me to-night.

Brown—Sorry, but I have another engagement. So I'll have to ask you to excuse me this time.

Smith (referring to the loan)—Thanks, much obliged. Good morning.

A Candid Confession.

A gentleman discovered his servant helping himself to the former's cigars.

"Sam, I am surprised."

"So is I, boss. I 'lowed you had dun gone inter de country."

Americans now eat a good deal more sugar than they did five years ago. In 1880 the annual consumption of sugar was 41.2 pounds. In 1884 it was 51.4 pounds. The increase in growing consumption of small fruits probably has something to do with the increase in the consumption of sugar in this country.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 10-4, 25
Androscoogin, 8-4, 21	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 18 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24
CHECKS.	
Caledonia, XX, oz., 11	Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz., 10	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Economy, oz., 10	Providence, oz., 11
Park Mills, No. 50, 10	Otis Apron, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 60, 11	Otis Furniture, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 70, 12	York, 1 oz., 10
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	York, AA, extra oz., 14
OSKABURG.	
Alabama brown, 7	Alabama plaid, 7
Jewell brown, 9 1/2	Augusta plaid, 7
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2	Toledo plaid, 7
Lewiston brown, 9 1/2	Manchester plaid, 7
Lane brown, 9 1/2	New Tenn. plaid, 11
Louisiana plaid, 7	Utility plaid, 6 1/2
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Avondale, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100	Hill, 4-4, 5 1/2
Androscoogin, 4-4, 8 1/2	Hill, 7-8, 6 1/2
Androscoogin, 5-4, 12 1/2	Hope, 4-4, 6 1/2
Ballou, 4-4, 6 1/2	King Philip cambric, 4-4, 6 1/2
Boott, O, 4-4, 8 1/2	Linwood, 4-4, 11 1/2
Boott, E, 5-5, 7 1/2	Lonsdale, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, AGC, 4-4, 9 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, R, 3-4, 5 1/2	Langdon, GB, 4-4, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 4-4, 7 1/2	Langdon, 45, 14
Chapman, X, 4-4, 6 1/2	Masonville, 4-4, 8 1/2
Conway, 4-4, 7 1/2	Maxwell, 4-4, 8 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 6 1/2	New York Mill, 4-4, 10 1/2
Canoe, 3-4, 4 1/2	Pocasset, P. M. C., 7 1/2
Domestic, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100	Pride of the West, 1-1, 7 1/2
Dwight Anchor, 4-4, 9 1/2	Pocahontas, 4-4, 7 1/2
Darol, 4-4, 6 1/2	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 4-4, 8 1/2	Victoria, AA, 9 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2	Woodbury, 4-4, 5 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 11, 11 1/2	Whitinsville, 4-4, 7 1/2
Gold Medal, 4-4, 6 1/2	Whitinsville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 6 1/2	Wamsutta, 4-4, 10 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	Williamsville, 36, 10 1/2
SILSIA.	
Crown, 10, 12 1/2	Masonville TS, 8
No. 10, 12 1/2	Lonsdale S, 10 1/2
Coin, 10, 12 1/2	Lonsdale, 8 1/2
Anchor, 15	Lonsdale A, 16
Centennial, 8	Victory O, 10 1/2
Blackburn, 8	Victory J, 10 1/2
Darol, 14	Victory D, 2 1/2
London, 12 1/2	Victory K, 2 1/2
Pacifica, 12 1/2	Phoenix A, 19 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phoenix B, 10 1/2
Social Imperial, 16	Phoenix XX, 5
PRINTS.	
Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, checks, 5 1/2	Gloucester mouri, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's pink, 6 1/2	Merrimac, 6
Allen's purple, 6 1/2	Phoenix, 6
American, fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental fancy, 6
Arnold fancy, 6 1/2	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlin solid, 5 1/2	Pacific robes, 6 1/2
Booth, 5 1/2	Richmond, 6
Cocheo fancy, 6 1/2	Steel River, 5 1/2
Conestoga, 5 1/2	Simpson, 6
Eddystone, 5 1/2	Washington fancy, 7 1/2
Eagle fancy, 5 1/2	Washington blues, 7 1/2
Garner pink, 6 1/2	
FINE BROWN COTTONS.	
Appleton A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Indian Orchard, 36, 7 1/2
Boston F, 4-4, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 7-4, 10 1/2
Continental C, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lyman B, 40-in., 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass. BB, 4-4, 5 1/2
Conestoga W, 4-4, 6 1/2	Nashua E, 40-in., 8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8, 5 1/2	Nashua R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in, 6 1/2	Nashua O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight X, 3-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8, 5 1/2	Pepperell E, 30-in., 7 1/2
Dwight Z, 4-4, 6 1/2	Pepperell R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight Star, 4-4, 7 1/2	Pepperell O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Ewight Star, 40-in, 9 1/2	Pepperell N, 3-4, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 36, 5 1/2	Pocasset C, 4-4, 6 1/2
Great Falls E, 4-4, 7 1/2	Saranac R, 7 1/2
Farmers' A, 4-4, 6 1/2	Saranac E, 9
Indian Orchard, 4-4, 7 1/2	
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag, 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl, 7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian, 10 1/2	Johnson Manig Co., 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Johnson Manig Co., 12 1/2
Berkshire, 6 1/2	dress styles, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	Slaterville, dress, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, stip, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, fane, 8
royal styles, 8	White Manig Co., 8
Gloucester, new, 7 1/2	Exariston, 8
standard, 7 1/2	Gordon, 7 1/2
Plunket, 7 1/2	Greylock, dress, 7 1/2
Lancaster, 8	styles, 12 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	
WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 7-4, 21	Pepperell, 10-4, 27 1/2
Androscoogin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 11-4, 29 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 18 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.	
Atlantic A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 4-4, 7 1/2
Atlantic H, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence Y, 30, 7 1/2
Atlantic D, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lawrence LL, 4-4, 5 1/2
Atlantic P, 4-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Atlantic LL, 4-4, 5 1/2	Mystic River, 4-4, 5 1/2
Adriatic, 36, 7 1/2	Pequot A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Augusta, 4-4, 6 1/2	Piedmont, 36, 6 1/2
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Stark A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott FF, 4-4, 7 1/2	Tremont CC, 4-4, 5 1/2
Graniteville, 4-4, 5 1/2	Utica, 4-4, 9
Indian Head, 4-4, 7 1/2	Wachusett, 4-4, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 39-in., 6 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, " 4-4, 19	Falls, XXX, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BB, 10 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, awning, 19
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Hamilton, BT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, E, 10	Hamilton, D, 9 1/2
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2	Hamilton, H, 9 1/2
Premium A, 4-4, 17	Hamilton fancy, 10
Premium B, 16	Methuen AA, 13 1/2
Extra 4-4, 16	Methuen ASA, 18
Extra 7-8, 14 1/2	Omega A, 7-8, 11
Gold Medal 4-4, 15 1/2	Omega A, 4-4, 13
CT 4-4, 14	Omega ACA, 4-4, 16
RC 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 7-8, 24
BF 7-8, 16	Omega SE, 4-4, 27
AF 4-4, 19	Omega M, 7-8, 22
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Omega M, 4-4, 25
Cordis ACA, 32, 15	Shetucket SSSSW 11 1/2
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15	Shetucket, S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 2, 14	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 3, 13	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge Frney, 8
GLAZED CAMBRICS.	
Garner, 5	Empire, 4 1/2
Hookset, 5	Washington, 4 1/2
Red Cross, 5	Edwards, 5
Forest Grove, 5	S. S. & Sons, 5
GRAIN BAGS.	
American A, 18 00	Old Ironsides, 15
Stark A, 22 1/2	Wheatland, 21
DENIMS.	
Boston, 6 1/2	Otis CC, 10 1/2
Everett blue, 13 1/2	Warren AXA, 12 1/2
Everett brown, 13 1/2	Warren BB, 11 1/2
Otis AXA, 11 1/2	Warren CC, 10 1/2
Otis BB, 11 1/2	York fancy, 13 1/2
PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Manville, 6	S. S. & Sons, 6
Masgonville, 6	Garner, 6
WIGANS.	
Red Cross, 7 1/2	Thistle Mills, 8
Berlin, 7 1/2	Rose, 8
Garner, 7 1/2	
SPOOL COTTON.	
Brooks, 50	Eagle and Phoenix
Clark's O. N. F., 55	Mills ball sewing, 30
J. & P. Coats, 55	Groch & Daniels, 25
Williamson & Co., 55	Merricks, 40
Williamson 3 cord, 40	Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sewing thread, 30	Hall & Manning, 25
	Holyoke, 25
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory, 7 1/2	Kearsage, 8 1/2
Androscoogin sat., 8 1/2	Naumkeag satteen, 8 1/2
Canoe River, 6	Pepperell bleached, 8 1/2
Clarendon, 6 1/2	Pepperell sat., 9 1/2
Hallowell Imp., 6 1/2	Rockport, 7
Ind. Orch. Imp., 7	Lawrence sat., 8 1/2
Laconia, 7 1/2	Conegat, 7
COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.	
A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows:	
Ohio White Lime, per bbl., 1 00	
Ohio White Lime, car lots, 1 30	
Louisville Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Akron Cement per bbl., 1 30	
Buffalo Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Car lots, 1 05 to 1 10	
Plastering hair, per bu., 25 00	
Stucco, per bbl., 1 75	
Land plaster, per ton, 3 50	
Land plaster, car lots, 2 50	
Fire brick, per M., 85 00	
Fire clay, per bbl., 9 00	
COAL.	
Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots, \$8 00 @ 25	
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots, 6 25 @ 60	
Cannel, car lots, 3 10 @ 35	
Ohio Lump, car lots, 3 10 @ 35	
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots, 4 50 @ 50	
Portland Cement, 3 50 @ 4 00	

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

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YOUNG, TENDER AND SWEET,

NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

GUARANTEED PURITY.

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NOT SWEETENED WITH SUGAR.

NO CHEMICALS USED.

NOT BLEACHED WHITE.

NO WATER IN CANS.

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THE ARCHER PACKING CO., Chillicothe, Ills.

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HOUSE & STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

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(COMBINED.)

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CAPACITY 2,500 BAGS.

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

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Electroleum.

Prime White, Michigan Test.
Michigan Test.

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Dark Valve Cylinder.
Eureka Engine.
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No. 3 Golden.
15° Chill Test W. Va.
74 Gasoline.
Extra Globe Engine.
Lardoline.
Rubbing Oils.
Globe Axle Grease.

King Cylinder.
Globe Cylinder.
25° Paraffine.
No. 2 Golden.
Zero W. Va.
Summer West Va.
87 Gasoline.
Lard Engine.
Castaroline.
Am

The Michigan Tradesman.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

ATTACHMENT—MORTGAGE—PREFERENCE.

According to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a creditor who sues out an attachment solely on the ground that his debtor had given a mortgage to another creditor, and who is found to have asked a mortgage for himself before the mortgage complained of was given, cannot complain of an unfair preference and justify an attachment on that ground."

ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

A debtor who makes a voluntary assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors is a competent witness on the trial of an interpleader interposed by his assignee in an attachment suit against him and another, to show that he alone owned the property attached, and therefore that it belonged to the assignee, and was not subject to attachment. So held by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

RECEIVER OF INSOLVENT DEBTOR—RIGHT TO PATENT.

Under the public statutes of Rhode Island the receiver of an insolvent debtor is required to "take possession of all the property, evidences of property, books, papers, debts, choses in action, and estate of every kind of the debtor * * * excepting so much of said estate and property other than bills of exchange and negotiable promissory notes as is or shall be exempted from attachment by law." Under this provision, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, the receiver is entitled to a patent right belonging to the debtor.

MEANING OF TERM "MANUFACTURER."

One who slaughters hogs and converts them into bacon, lard and cured meats is a "manufacturer," according to the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court Commission in the case of Engle vs. Sohn. "One who produces such results," said the court, "may as correctly be designated a manufacturer as he who buys lumber and planes, tongues, grooves, or otherwise dresses the same, or as he who by a simple process makes sheets of batting from cotton, or as he who buys fruit and preserves the same by canning, all of whom have been held to be manufacturers and taxed as such under the internal revenue laws of the United States.

WIFE AS CREDITOR—PREFERENCE BY HUSBAND.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas is to the effect that a wife who is a bona fide creditor of the husband is entitled to security or payment out of her husband's estate the same as any other creditor, and that although the husband is in failing circumstances he may in good faith prefer her to the exclusion of other creditors by transferring real estate or other property to her at a fair price in payment of her debt against him, though as the relationship existing between such persons affords opportunity to commit fraud, their action in making the transfer should be closely scrutinized to see that it is honest and that the consideration is adequate and is paid out of the wife's separate estate. The court held also that a bona fide indebtedness may be paid by a husband to his wife, although the statute of limitations may have run against it that he is not compelled to resort to this defense and that his other creditors cannot interfere and insist upon it for him.

CATERER—DUTY TO SUPPLY WHOLESOME FOOD.

According to the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Bishop vs. Weber, a public caterer owes a duty to one lawfully attending an entertainment to supply him with wholesome food, and is liable in negligence for an injury resulting from taking deleterious food furnished by him. The court said: If one holds himself out to the public as a caterer, skilled in providing and preparing food for entertainments, and is employed as such by those who arrange for an entertainment, to furnish food and drink for all who may attend it, and if he undertakes to perform the services accordingly, he stands in such a relation of duty toward a person who lawfully attends the entertainment, and partakes of the food furnished by him, as to be liable in an action of tort for negligence in furnishing unwholesome food whereby such person is injured. The liability does not rest so much upon an implied contract as upon a violation or neglect of a duty voluntarily assumed. Indeed, where the guests are entertained without pay, it would be hard to establish an implied contract with each individual. The duty, however, arises from the relation of the caterer to the guests. The latter have the right to assume that he will furnish for their consumption provisions which are not unwholesome and injurious through any neglect on his part. The furnishing of provisions which endanger human life or health, stands clearly upon the same ground as the administering of improper medicines, from which a liability springs irrespective of any privity of contract between the parties.

Symptoms of Fever.

A rural gentleman standing over a register in a city store, attracted some attention to himself by observing to his wife: "Margar, I guess I'm going to have a fever; I feel such hot airs a running up my legs."

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

TIME TABLES.

DEPART.		
*Detroit Express.....	6:00 a m	
*Day Express.....	12:45 p m	
*Atlantic Express.....	9:20 p m	
Way Freight.....	6:50 a m	
ARRIVE.		
*Pacific Express.....	6:00 a m	
*Mail.....	3:50 p m	
*Grand Rapids Express.....	10:50 p m	
Way Freight.....	5:15 a m	
*Daily except Sunday.....		
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express.		
Direct and prompt connection made with Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern trains in same depot at Detroit, thus avoiding transfers.		
The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a. m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30 a. m., and Boston 3:45 p. m. next day.		
A train leaves Detroit at 4 p. m. daily except Sunday with drawing room car attached, arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:50 p. m.		
J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.		

Chicago & West Michigan.		
Leaves.....	Arrives.....	
*Mail.....	9:15 a m	4:25 p m
*Day Express.....	12:35 p m	10:45 p m
*Night Express.....	8:35 p m	4:45 a m
*Daily.....		
Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 12:25 p. m., and through coach on 9:15 a. m. and 9:35 p. m. trains.		

NEWAYGO DIVISION.		
Leaves.....	Arrives.....	
Express.....	4:15 p m	4:05 p m
Express.....	8:05 a m	11:15 a m
All trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.		
The Northern terminus of this Division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with F. & P. M. trains to and from Ludington and Manistowic.		
J. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.		
J. B. MULLIKEN, General Manager.		

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.		
(KALAMAZOO DIVISION.)		
Leaves.....	Arrives.....	
Express.....	7:15 p m	7:30 a m
Mail.....	9:50 a m	4:00 p m
All trains daily except Sunday.		
The train leaving at 4 p. m. connects at White Pigeon with Atlantic Express on Main Line, which has Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Coaches from Chicago to New York and Boston without change.		
The train leaving at 7:30 a. m. connects at White Pigeon (giving one hour for dinner) with special New York Express on Main Line.		
Through tickets and berths in sleeping coaches can be secured at Union Ticket office, 67 Monroe street and depot.		
J. W. McKENNEY, Gen'l Agent.		

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

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

GOING WEST.

*Morning Express.....	1:05 p m	1:10 p m
*Through Mail.....	5:15 p m	5:10 p m
*Steamboat Express.....	10:40 p m	10:45 p m
*Mixed.....	7:10 a m	7:10 a m
*Night Express.....	5:10 a m	5:20 a m
*Daily, Sundays excepted.....		
Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a. m. the following morning.		
Parlor Cars on Mail Trains, both East and West.		
Train leaving at 10:45 p. m. will make connection with Milwaukee steamers daily except Sunday.		
Night Express has a through Wagner Car and local Sleeping Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.		
D. PORTER, City Pass. Agent.		
GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.		

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.		
Leaves.....	Arrives.....	
Cincinnati & Gd Rapids Ex.....	8:45 p m	
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex.....	7:40 a m	10:25 a m
Pt. Wayne & Mackinac Ex.....	3:55 p m	5:00 p m
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac.....		7:10 a m

GOING SOUTH.

G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex.....	7:15 a m	
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex.....	3:55 p m	6:00 p m
Mackinac & Pt. Wayne Ex.....	10:25 a m	11:45 p m
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac.....	7:40 p m	
All trains daily except Sunday.		
SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.		
North—Train leaving at 5:00 o'clock p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Cars for Petoskey and Mackinac City. Train leaving at 10:25 a. m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Traverse City.		
South—Train leaving at 4:35 p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.		
C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.		

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette.

Trains connect with G. R. & I. trains for St. Ignace, Marquette and Lake Superior Points, leaving Grand Rapids at 11:30 a. m. and 11:00 p. m., arriving at Marquette at 1:45 p. m. Returning leave Marquette at 2:40 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 6:30 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. Connection made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron, Gold and Silver and Copper Districts.

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

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

Grand River Steamer.

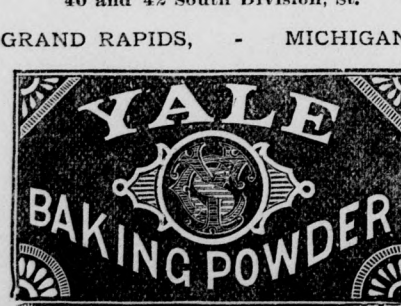
The Steamer Barrett leaves her dock for Grand Haven, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning on alternate days.



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—THE—

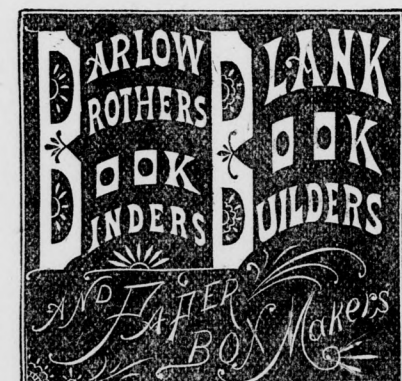
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—AND—

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NIMROD.....	44	SPREAD EAGLE.....	38
E. C.....	40	BIG FIVE CENTER.....	35
BLUE PETER.....	38	In lots of 72 pounds or over two cents less	

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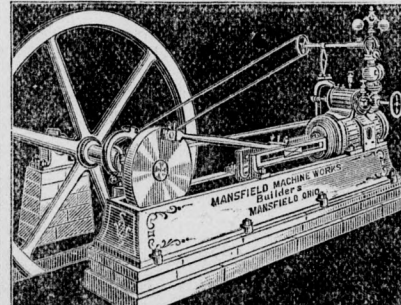
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From 2 to 150 Horse-Power. Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Wood Working Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Boxes. Contracts made for Complete Outfits.



W. C. DENISON,
88, 90 and 92 South Division Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

VOIGT MILLING CO.,

Proprietors of

CRESCENT
FLOURING MILLS,

Manufacturers of the Following Popular Brands of Flour:

"CRESCENT,"
"WHITE ROSE,"
"MORNING GLORY,"
"ROYAL PATENT," and
"ALL WHEAT," Flour.

READ! READ! READ!

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

Pioneer Prepared Paint!

The ONLY Paint sold on a GUARANTEE. Read it.

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

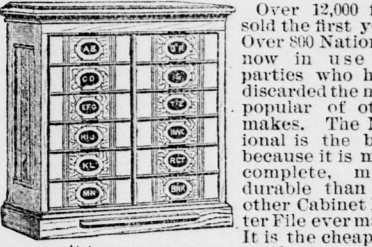
Send for sample cards and prices. Address

Hazeltine, Perkins & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICH.



National Cabinet Letter File!



Over 12,000 files sold the first year. Over 800 Nationals now in use by parties who have discarded the most popular of other makes. The National is the best, because it is more complete, more durable than any other Cabinet Letter File ever made. It is the cheapest, because it has greater capacity than any other. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Manufactured under O. C. Mackenzie's patents by National Cabinet Letter File Company, 186 and 188 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

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

Rubber BOOTS

—WITH—
DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give

DOUBLE WEAR.
Most economical rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot, and this

PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.

FOR SALE BY
E. G. Studley & Co.,

Manufacturers of LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. Fire Department and mill supplies. Jobbers of "Candee" Rubber Boots, Shoes and Arctics, Heavy and Light Rubber Clothing. Salesroom No. 13 Canal street. Factory, 20 and 28 Pearl St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

ARCTIC



IMPROVED
BAKING
POWDER

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

Arctic Manufacturing Co.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



HERCULES!

The Great Stump and Rock

ANNIHILATOR!

Strongest and Safest Explosive Known to the Arts.

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

L. S. HILL & CO., AGTS.
GUNS, AMMUNITION & FISHING TACKLE,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Groceries.

UNAUTHORIZED.

A Call Which Was Not Issued from Headquarters.

About half the newspapers of the State have given place to the following "call" during the past week:

The State Dairymen's Convention has been called to meet at Kalamazoo in December next. The session of the body will be held in the Farmers' block on East Main street. The entire second story of the block occupied by the Acme Creamery Co., as a show and salesroom will be cleared and fitted as a place in which to hold the meetings of the convention. Between two and three hundred dairymen will attend and they will probably continue in session two or three days.

As the editor of THE TRADESMAN happens to occupy the position of Secretary of the Michigan Dairymen's Association, it struck him as somewhat singular that he should not be consulted in the matter of issuing a call for an annual convention; and as the by-laws of the Association provide that the meeting shall convene on the third Tuesday of each February, it seemed to be a little irregular to call the Association together in December. With a view of ascertaining whether anyone connected with the Association was instrumental in issuing the "call," inquiries were dispatched to President Wiggins, Vice-President Howe and other leading spirits of the last convention. Mr. Wiggins replied that the intimation of a meeting was "news" to him, and the others answered to the same effect. Careful survey of all the facts in the matter leads to the conclusion that the "call" was issued without the sanction of a single member of the Association, but the real motive for the act has not yet been made apparent.

No place has yet been designated for the next meeting of the Association, nor will there be such designation until there is a meeting of the officers of the Association. Neither will the meeting be held at any other time than that provided for by the by-laws. In due time and in the proper manner dairymen will be apprised of the place of meeting, and all other information pertaining thereto. Until such time, it will be well to look upon all unauthorized and unsigned calls with deserved distrust.

Copra.

One of the leading staples of the Polynesian Islands is copra, a name with which few of our readers are acquainted, perhaps, but it will be recognized when it is known that copra is nothing but the dried meat of the coconut. This article of commerce is imported in sacks and the contents resemble dried leaves more than anything else. The natives of the Pacific isles prepare it by breaking the fruit into small pieces and allow them to dry in the sun until the meat becomes perfectly hardened. After the copra is thus prepared it becomes of a dark brown color.

There is not an island in Oceania, perhaps, where copra is not prepared to a greater or less extent. It is said that the natives manufacture a cocoanut oil out of this article and also a marine soap which lathers with the sea water. The larger part of the staple is shipped to the United States and Europe where it is largely used in the manufacture of candles. It is also used in pomades and furnishes a volatile oil which is often used in perfumery. A large trade is being developed with the United States.

The Grocery Market.

Considering the season, business is satisfactory in all branches of the grocery trade, the volume being considerably greater than at the corresponding period last year. Granulated and standard sugars are up a sixpence, but the other grades are unchanged. Pickles are climbing up the scale, and both Saginaw and Manistee salt are now quoted at \$1 per barrel, in consequence of an agreement which has been effected between the two valleys.

Candy is steady. Nuts are firm, almonds, Brazils, filberts and peanuts being on the advance. Fruits are steady, with the exception of lemons, which are off a little from last week's quotations. Whether there will be a further decline, depends altogether upon the state of the weather.

How to Treat Canned Meats.

The Armour Canning Co., in view of the recent cases of poisoning from eating canned meats, has issued a circular giving some excellent directions to consumers of that kind of food. "In warm weather," says the circular, "it is advisable after opening a can of corned beef or other canned meat, to remove the contents from the can, and, if not all consumed at one meal, not to replace the meat in the can, but to place it in the ice box, or at least take as much care of it as of fresh or cooked butcher's meat. So long as the can is air tight it matters not whether it be left at the poles or the tropics, but after the contents are once exposed to the air they must not be treated with any less care than would be bestowed on ordinary meat."

Some years ago the soft clam of the eastern coast was introduced into the bay of San Francisco where it thrived and multiplied. The Pacific coast has returned the compliment by sending its little round clams, which are much like our "little necks," to be planted in the Atlantic. The United States Fish Commission Agents started in their car from Puget Sound with 5,000 packed in wet sand; and after much difficulty succeeded in saving 900, which are planted in the beach at Wood's Hole, Mass.

Sampling the Produce.

From the Phila. Times.

"That's eight this morning." The speaker was a wholesale produce merchant at the Dock street market. He held a little girl tightly by the wrist, and in the little girl's hand was a large potato. "Come put it back," continued the merchant; "don't you know I could send you up for stealing?" When he had allowed the child to run away, he went on: "Many of 'em? why, I tell you that's eight or ten to-day. Some days there's more. It ain't as I'd care about their havin' a potato, but I don't see as they have any right to steal 'em."

"The big show ones are on top, eh?" "Well, maybe there's somethin' in that," he laughed. "But after all, to come to sense, if everybody as passed by helped themselves to one potato don't you think we'd suffer? I assure you there's a crowd of little boys and girls as is sent out reg'lar every day to get what they can and take it home. Some of 'em's got baskets. Besides them there's the market samplers."

"Market samplers? What are they?" "They are women—I suppose they'd like to be called ladies—who come down one day to one market and one day to another. They never buy anything, but just go around from stall to stall and sample the truck. They get a potato from one place and another, an onion from here and yonder, a carrot or two in the same way, 'an, 'p'raps manage to pick up a cabbage if they ain't watched. Them's market samplers 'an a big nuisance they are."

"Do you mean to say they make a regular living in that way?" "Of course I do. Look now—you see this respectably dressed lady comin' along? See if she don't sample some 'o my goods."

A tall, well-looking lady came up bearing a small market basket on one arm and with an apparently well-filled purse in her hand. She put some of the usual questions to the dealer, who informed her that he only sold wholesale. She said she thought of purchasing a barrel of potatoes and proceeded to examine some of the goods. The calm manner in which she spent a minute over one barrel and a minute over another, picking out a potato and transferring it to the hand which held the purse, until she had selected some six of the tubers, was refreshing to behold. Then turning to the merchant she said she would take them home to try and let him know the result. He was speechless at her coolness, and said nothing as she walked quietly away.

"There! What do you think o' that? There's no stopping that, you know, but I can and will stop them youngsters stealin'!" There's one on 'em now! The eleventh to-day!" and he rushed off after an embryo sneak-thief.

Wild Western Journalism.

The following choice sentiments from the *Red Gulch Ripsorter* are given as a sample of the way they do things out West:

Any galoot that wants the *Ripsorter* for a year can have it left at his bar-room on payment of three red chips in advance. Now's your time to chip in. Boys, she's a dandy.

Advertisements will be stuck in at liberal terms, and dust and mules taken in exchange.

You ducks who haven't paid up your subscriptions want to hustle. We warn you that we know who you are, and we are going out collecting in a day or two with a new brace of Colts' ready for all slow customers. We mean business.

Funeral notices must be accompanied by the address of the corpse, not for publication, but as a guarantee of prompt payment.

"Domestic Sardines."

From the Portland, Me. Argus.

A sardine factory employing seventy-five hands uses about eight hogheads of herring per day.

The celery fields in and about Kalamazoo seem never to have looked better than now. The first crop is in the best form, and the second is coming on finely. The shipments are also exceeding those of last year at this time.

"You are a great smoker, I believe," said a Brooklyn grocer to a customer who had owed him a bill for a long time. "Yes, I am; but how do you know?" "Oh, I've heard that the use of tobacco makes a man forgetful."—*New York Journal*.

"The city of San Francisco," says the *Commercial Herald* of that place, "is certainly growing with wonderful rapidity. From a real estate summary presented for the past six months, we find that the aggregate value of building improvements amounts to \$4,456,559 against \$3,197,670 for the same period in 1884, which shows a gain for this year's operations of \$1,261,889, and be it remembered the bulk of these improvements consisted of small dwelling houses."

"Sugar at a cent a pound," is the motto of some of the men who are enthusiastic in their assertions that sorghum sugar will yet be produced at that rate. Much encouragement is found by advocates of sorghum culture in the report of Clinton Bozarth, an Iowa farmer, to the Agricultural Department. Mr. Bozarth rented 85 acres at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, at \$2.50 an acre. He reports the expense to have been \$1,289. The yield of syrup from the 85 acres was 9,860 gallons, which he sold for 50 cents a gallon, or \$4,930. For 15 barrels of vinegar he got \$90. The total value of the crop was \$5,020, and the net value was \$3,731.

"A bushel of corn when compacted into lard, or cheese or butter," says the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, "can find its market anywhere in the world where the cost of sending the corn itself would make a market for it impossible. Besides this, in the making of the lard or butter a manorial residue is left on the land, instead of being carried away to fertilize foreign fields. This is the kernel of the argument for mixed farming instead of grain farming."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED—Situation by an experienced drug clerk. Address D. B. Box 1632, Muskegon, Mich. 101

DRUGGIST—Young man, experienced, wants a situation in drug store. No objections to small cities. Good references. Address "P," care THE TRADESMAN. 101

WANTED—To exchange for general merchandise, 2,000 acres of timbered land. The timber on said lands is hemlock, beech and maple, oak and yellow birch, 1 1/2 miles from Elk River, Minnesota. R. R. in Osceola Co., Mich. There is a lumber and shingle mill on said lands. Address "B," care THE TRADESMAN, Grand Rapids, Mich. 101

FOR SALE—Or exchange, a fine improved farm in Pulaski county, Ind., and some choice western land cheap for cash or in exchange for stock of goods. Address, T. J. Cairns & Co., Janesville, Wis. 101

WANTED—Change of situation at any time, by a Holland young man, more or less acquainted with different languages and about three years' experience in drug business. Address A. B. TRADESMAN office. 101

FOR SALE—Drug stock and fixtures, with good run of custom. Best of reasons for selling. C. H. Adams, Otego, Mich. 971

FOR SALE—Farm near Grand Rapids for house and lot. Address F. P. C., box 80, Woodstock, Mich. 99

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," 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 manufacturer of proprietary remedies, having now on the list one of the most popular patients, wishes a partner, with some capital, to push the sale of same. Address, "Patent," care "The Tradesman." 941

FOR SALE—The brevier type formerly used on THE TRADESMAN. The font comprises 222 pounds, including italic, and is well assorted and very little worn. Address this office. 100

WOODENWARE.

Standard Tubs, No. 1. 7.75
Standard Tubs, No. 2. 7.50
Standard Tubs, No. 3. 7.25
Standard Pails, three hoop. 1.85
Dowel Tubs, No. 1. 2.10
Dowel Tubs, No. 2. 2.00
Dowel Tubs, No. 3. 1.75
Maple Bowls, assorted sizes. 2.00
Buck Ladies. 1.75
Rolling Pins. 1.00
Potato Mashers. 75
Clothes Pounders. 2.25
Mop Stocks. 1.05
Washboards, single. 1.75
Washboards, double. 2.25

BASKETS.
Diamond Market. 4.00
Bushel, narrow band. 1.60
Bushel, wide band. 1.75
Clothes, splint, No. 1. 3.50
Clothes, splint, No. 2. 3.00
Clothes, splint, No. 3. 2.50
Clothes, willow, No. 1. 5.00
Clothes, willow, No. 2. 4.50
Clothes, willow, No. 3. 4.00

HIDES, PELTS AND FURS.
Perkins & Hess quote as follows:
HIDES.
Green. 7 @ 6 1/2 Calf skins, green. 10 @ 20
Part cured. 7 @ 7 1/2 or cured. 10 @ 20
Full cured. 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2 Deacon skins. 10 @ 20
Dry hides and sheep pelts. 10 @ 20
Kips. 8 @ 12

SHEEP PELTS.
Shearings. 10 @ 20
Lamb skins. 15 @ 25
Old wool, estimated. 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Tallow. 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

WOOL.
Fine washed. 2 @ 20 1/2 Unwashed. 2 @ 3
Coarse washed. 1 @ 18 1/2

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

The Newsgay Manufacturing Co. quote f. o. b. cars as follows:
Uppers, 1 inch. 46.00
Uppers, 1 1/2 and 2 inch. 46.00
Selects, 1 inch. 35.00
Selects, 1 1/2 and 2 inch. 35.00
Fine Common, 1 inch. 30.00
Shop, 1 inch. 20.00
Fine, Common, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch. 32.00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet. 15.00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 20 feet. 17.00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet. 15.00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet. 15.00
No. 1 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet. 15.00
No. 1 Stocks, 8 in., 18 feet. 16.00
No. 1 Stocks, 8 in., 20 feet. 17.00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet. 15.00
No. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet. 14.00
No. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 20 feet. 14.00
No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet. 12.00
No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 18 feet. 13.00
No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 20 feet. 14.00
No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet. 11.00
No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 18 feet. 12.00
No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 20 feet. 13.00
Coarse Common or shipping. 11.00
widths and lengths. 8 @ 00 @ 9

A and B Strips, 4 or 6 in. 33.00
C Strips, 4 or 6 in. 27.00
No. 1 Fencing, all lengths. 15.00
No. 2 Fencing, 12, 14 and 16 feet. 12.00
No. 2 Fencing, 16 feet. 12.00
No. 1 Fencing, 4 inch. 15.00
No. 2 Fencing, 4 inch. 12.00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, A and B. 18.00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, C. 14.50
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, No. 1 Common. 9.00
Bevel Siding, 12 inch, Clear. 20.00
Piece Stuff, 2x4 to 2x12, 12 to 16 ft. \$1 additional for each 2 feet above 16 ft.
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., A. B. 36.00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., C. 29.00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., No. 1 common. 24.00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., No. 2 common. 14.00
Beaded Ceiling, 6 in., \$1.00 additional.
Dressed Flooring, 4 in., A. B. and Clear. 35.00
Dressed Flooring, 4 in., C. 29.00
Dressed Flooring, 4 or 5 in., No. 1 com'n. 16.00
Dressed Flooring, 4 or 5 in., No. 2 com'n. 14.00
Beaded Ceiling, 4 inch, \$1.00 additional.
(XXX 18 in. Standard Shingles. 3.10
(XXX 18 in. Thin. 3.00
(XXX 16 in. 2.75
No. 2 or 6 in. C. B. 18 in. Shingles. 1.75
No. 2 or 6 in. C. B. 16 in. 1.40
Lath. 1 7/8 @ 2.00

OYSTERS AND FISH.
F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:
OYSTERS.
F. J. D. Selects. 35
Standards. 35

FRESH FISH.
Mackinaw Trout. 6
Black Bass. 8
Crisp Fish. 5
Sun Fish. 5
Rock Bass. 5
Perch. 4
Walleyed Pike. 5
Smoked White Fish. 10
Smoked Trout. 10
Smoked Sturgeon. 8 1/2

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

These prices are for cash buyers, who pay promptly by bill in full packages.

Advanced—Saginaw and Manistee salt; pickles; sugars.

Declined—Nothing.

AXLE GREASE.
Frazer's. 2 80 Paragon. 1.80
Diamond. 1.75 Paragon 25 lb pails. 1.20
Molde. 1.40

BAKING POWDER.
Aretic 1/4 lb cans. 45 Aretic 1 lb cans. 2.40
Aretic 1/2 lb cans. 75 Aretic 5 lb cans. 12.00
Aretic 3/4 lb cans. 1.40

BLUING.
Dry, No. 2. doz. 25
Dry, No. 3. doz. 45
Liquid, 4 oz. doz. 65
Liquid, 8 oz. doz. 65
Aretic 4 oz. doz. 4 gross 4.00
Aretic 8 oz. doz. 8.00
Aretic 10 oz. doz. 12.00
Aretic No. 1, paper box. 2.00
Aretic No. 2. 3.00
Aretic No. 3. 4.50

BROOMS.
No. 1 Carpet. 2 80 No. 2 Hurl. 1.75
No. 2 Carpet. 2 25 Fancy Whisk. 1.00
No. 1 Parlor Gem. 2 75 Common Whisk. 75
No. 1 Hurl. 2 00

CAND FISH.
Clams, 1 lb standards. 1.40
Clams, 2 lb standards. 2.65
Clam Chowder, 3 lb. 2.20
Cove Oysters, 1 lb standards. 1.85
Cove Oysters, 2 lb standards. 2.00
Cove Oysters, 1 lb slack filled. 75
Lobsters, 1 lb picnic. 1.75
Lobsters, 2 lb star. 2.00
Lobsters, 2 lb star. 3.00
Mackerel, 1 lb fresh standards. 1.00
Mackerel, 5 lb fresh standards. 6.50
Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, 3 lb. 3.25
Mackerel, 3 lb in Mustard. 3.25
Mackerel, 3 lb broiled. 3.25
Salmon, 1 lb Columbia river. 1.40
Salmon, 2 lb Columbia river. 2.60
Salmon, 1 lb Sacramento. 1.25

SARDINES, DOMESTIC.
Sardines, domestic 1/4 lb. 11
Sardines, domestic 1/2 lb. 11
Sardines, Mustard 1/4 lb. 10
Sardines, Mustard 1/2 lb. 10
Trout, 3 lb brook. 2.75

CANNED FRUITS.
Apples, 3 lb standards. 90
Apples, gallons, standards. 2.40
Cherries, standards. 80
Cherries, red standard. 80
Damsons. 1.00
Egg Plums, standards. 1.40
Green Gages, 200 standards. 2.00
Peaches, Extra Yellow. 2.40
Peaches, standards. 1.75 @ 95
Peaches, seconds. 1.50
Pineapples, standards. 2.75
Pineapples, standards. 2.75
Quinces. 1.45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg. 1.70

CANNED FRUITS—CALIFORNIA.
Apricots, Laid's. 2.40 Peas. 3.00
Egg Plums. 2.50 Quinces. 3.00
Grapes. 2.50 Peaches. 3.00
Green Gages. 2.50

VEGETABLES.
Asparagus, Oyster Bay. 3.25
Beans, Lima, standard. 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie. 95
Beans, Lima, Boston Baked. 1.15
Corn, Trophy. 1.05
Peas, French. 1.75
Peas, Marfat, standard. 1.70
Peas, Beaver. 90
Peas, early sugar. 90
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden. 55 @ 95
Succotash, standard. 90
Tomatoes, Trophy. 1.00

CHIFFONNIER.
Boston. 1.35 German Sweet. 25
Baker's. 35 Vienna Sweet. 25
Runkles. 35

COFFEE.
Green Rio. 90 @ 18
Green Java. 17 @ 25 Roasted Mocha. 28 @ 30
Green Mocha. 23 @ 25 Roasted Mocha. 28 @ 30
Roasted Rio. 10 @ 15 Ground Rio. 90 @ 16
Roasted Java. 23 @ 25

CORNBAGS.
72 foot Jute. 1.25 72 foot Cotton. 2.25
60 foot Jute. 1.00 60 foot Cotton. 2.00
40 foot Cotton. 1.50 50 foot Cotton. 1.75

BLANKETS.
Bloaters, Smoked Yarmouth. 65
Cod, whole. 40 @ 5
Cod, boneless. 50 @ 6
Herring, 1/2 bbls. 2.50
Herring, Sealed. 16 @ 20
Herring, Holland. 55
Mackerel, shore, No. 2, 1/2 bbls. 5.00
" " " " 10 " kits. 62
" " " " 12 " kits. 62
Shad, 1/2 bbl. 2.50
Trout, 1/2 bbls. 3.75
" " " " 12 b kits. 65
White, No. 1, 1/2 bbls. 5.25
White, No. 1, 12 b kits. 85
White, No. 1, 10 b kits. 75
White, Family, 1/2 bbls. 2.65

FLAVORING EXTRA.
Lemon. Vanilla.
Jennings' 2 oz. doz. 1.40
" 4 oz. doz. 1.50 2.50
" 6 oz. doz. 2.50 4.00
" 8 oz. doz. 3.00 5.00
" No. 2 Taper. 1.25 1.50
" No. 4. 1.75 3.00
" 1/2 pint round. 4.50 7.50
" No. 8. 3.00 25
" No. 10. 4.25 6.00

FRUITS.
Apples, Michigan. 4 1/2 @ 5
Apples, dried, evap. bbls. 67 1/2
Cherries, dried, pitted. 60
Citron. 28 @ 33
Currants. 56 @ 54
Pineapples, standards. 61 @ 70
Prunes, Turkey, new. 4 @ 4 1/2
Prunes, French, 50 lb boxes. 10 @ 13
Raisins, Alicante. 9 @ 9 1/2
Raisins, Lay's. 24 @ 25
Raisins, Ondara. 6 @ 6 1/2
Raisins, Sultanas. 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Raisins, Loose Muscatels. 6 @ 6
Raisins, London Layers. 6 @ 6
Raisins, Delaware. 6 @ 6
Raisins, California Layers. 6 @ 6

KEROSENE OIL.
Water White. 10 1/2 @ Legal Test. 9
Grand Haven, No. 9, square. 1.50
Grand Haven, No. 8, square. 1.50
Grand Haven, No. 200, parlor. 2.25
Grand Haven, No. 240, parlor. 2.25
Grand Haven, No. 7, round. 2.25
Oskosh, No. 2. 1.10
Oskosh, No. 8. 1.60
Richardson's No. 2 square. 2.70
Richardson's No. 6 do. 2.70
Richardson's No. 8 do. 1.70
Richardson's No. 10 do. 2.25
Richardson's No. 19, do. 1.75

MOLASSES.
Black Strap. 14 @ 16
Porto Rico. 28 @ 30
New Orleans. 28 @ 30
New Orleans, choice. 42 @ 50
New Orleans, fancy. 52 @ 55
1/2 bbls. 3c extra.

STEEL CUT. 5.50 Quaker, 48 lbs. 2.35
Steel Cut, 1/2 bbls. 3.00 Quaker, 60 lbs. 2.50
Rolled Oats. 3.00 Quaker bbls. 6.00

CHOICE IN BARRELS mixed. 6 @ 75
Choice in 1/2 do. 6 @ 15
Imported Clay 3 gross. 2 25 @ 30
Imported Clay, No. 216, 2 1/2 gross. 61 @ 85
American T. D. 60 @ 90

RICE.
Good Carolina. 6 @ 6 1/2
Prime Carolina. 6 @ 6 1/2
Choice Carolina. 7 @ 7 1/2
Good Louisiana. 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

SALETS.
DeLand's pure. 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Church's. 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Taylor's G. M. 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

60 Pocket, F F Dairy. 2.25
28 Pocket. 2.20
100 3 lb pockets. 2.45
Saginaw or Manistee. 2.45
Diamond. 2.45
Standard Coarse. 1.55
Ashton, English, dairy, bu. bags. 2.80
Ashton, English, dairy, 4 bu. bags. 2.80
American, dairy, 1/2 bu. bags. 2.50
Rock, bushels. 28

SAUCES.
Parisian, 1/4 pints. 62 @ 60
Pepper Sauce, red. 60 @ 75
Pepper Sauce, green. 60 @ 90
Pepper Sauce, red large ring. 61 @ 35
Pepper Sauce, green large ring. 61 @ 70

Catsup, Tomato, pints. 61 @ 00
Catsup, Tomato, quarts. 61 @ 35
Horseshad, 1/2 pints. 61 @ 30
Horseshad, pints. 61 @ 30
Halford Sauce, pints. 62 @ 50
Halford Sauce, 1/2 pints. 62 @ 20

Detroit Soap Co.'s Queen Anne. 64 @ 40
" Monday. 63 @ 35

Pepper Ground. 16 @ 25 Pepper Whole. 219
Allspice. 12 @ 15 Allspice. 82 @ 10
Cinnamon. 18 @ 20 Cassia. 610
Cloves. 15 @ 25 Nutmegs. 60 @ 45
Ginger. 16 @ 20 Cloves. 618
Mustard. 15 @ 30
Cayenne. 25 @ 35

Kingsford's, 1 lb pkgs. pure. 6 @ 45
" 3 lb pkgs. pure. 6 @ 25
" 1 lb pkgs. Silver Gloss. 6 @ 85
" 6 lb pkgs. 6 @ 85
" 1 lb pkgs. Corn Starch. 6 @ 55
(Bulk) Ontario. 6 @ 55

Cut Leaf. 7 @ 74
Powdered. 7 @ 74
Granulated, Standard. 6 @ 81
Granulated, off. 6 @ 84
Standard A. 6 @ 84
Extra C, White. 6 @ 6
Extra C. 5 @ 7
Fine C. 5 @ 54
Dark C. 5 @ 54

Corn, Barrels. 30 @ 32
Corn, 1/2 bbls. 32 @ 34
Corn, 10 gallon kegs. 4 @ 35
Corn, 5 gallon kegs. 4 @ 35
Corn, 4 1/2 gallon kegs. 4 @ 35
Pure Sugar. 23 @ 35
Pure Sugar Drops. 30 @ 38
Pure Sugar Drips. 5 gal kegs. 6 @ 96
Pure Loaf Sugar. 1/2 bbl. 85
Pure Loaf Sugar. 5 gal kegs. 81 @ 85

Japan ordinary. 22 @ 25
Japan fair to good. 30 @ 35
Japan fine. 40 @ 45
Japan dust. 15 @ 20
Young Hyson. 15 @ 20
Gun Powder. 35 @ 50
Oolong. 30 @ 50
Congo. 25 @ 30

Dark American Eagle. 45
The Meigs. 45
Red Bird. 35
State Seal. 35
Prairie Flower. 35
Climber. 35
Indian Queen. 60 @ Old Congress. 64
Bull Dog. 60 @ Good Luck. 52
Crown Leaze Army. 35
Matchless. 65 @ Hair Lifter. 35
Hiawatha. 67 @ Governor. 60
Globe. 70 @ Fox's Choice. 63
May Flower. 60 @ Medallion. 35
Hero. 45 @ Sweet Owen. 66
Old Abe. 49

Nimrod. 44
E. C. 40
Blue Peter. 38
Spread Eagle. 38
Five River Center. 35
Red Fox. 35
Big Drive. 40
Seal of Grand Rapids. 46
Durham. 46
Jack Rabbit. 46
Snowflake. 46
Chocolate Cream. 46
Woodcock. 46
Knights of Labor. 46
Railroad. 46
Big Bug. 46
Arab, 2x12 and 4x12. 46
Black Bear. 46
King. 46
Old Five Cent Times. 46
Prune Nugget, 12 lb. 46
Parrot. 46
Old Time Nugget. 46
Old Time. 46
Tramway. 46
Glory. 46
Silver Coin. 46
Buster (Dark). 46
Black Prince [Dark]. 46
Black Racer [Dark]. 46
McAlpin's Gold Shield. 46
Nickle Nuggets 6 and 12 lb cads. 46
Cock of the Walk 6s. 46
Nobby Twist. 46
Acorn. 46
Crescent. 46
Black X. 46
Black Bass. 46
Spring. 46
Grayling. 46
Mackinaw. 46
Horse Shoe. 46
Hair Lifter. 46
D. and D. black. 46

Hardware.

The Cross-Cut Saw.

From the Journal of Progress.

The following remarks on the cross-cut saw, our indispensable implement in the woods, although given in an amusing form, nevertheless have the right ring about them: The cross-cut saw is at the same time one of the most primitive and one of the most generally used implements. It is one of the advance couriers of civilization, and it remains a useful member of society despite its crudeness. It is its very simplicity that has caused it to be so tenacious of its position among needful implements. It requires no foundations, no motor, no special preparation. Where the axe leaves the tree, there the cross-cut takes it; and from the newly-fallen log to the shipyard the cross-cut is never hung up. Yet it is an aggravating, fatiguing, slow-working affair.

In the first place it requires great muscular exertion from the weakest muscles of the body. In the second, it not only develops one side of the body at the expense of the other, but by unnecessarily fatiguing one side, without giving it any reserve member, it lessens the capacity of the operator, already working at a disadvantage, with weak muscles to do heavy work. In the third place, in most positions where the log lies upon the ground, the position of the sawyer is uncomfortable, unhealthy, and still lessens his capacity for work. There have, however, been many improvements made in the cross-cut, as in other saws. The heavy bow frame strung in an arc has been abandoned. The curved edge of the blade has been brought from the top to the bottom or cutting edge, in order that as the saw wears away in the middle (as all saws do), the wear of the blade may be taken up and still leave it a capable tool. The shape of the teeth also has been very carefully chosen to suit the varied requirements. Cross-cutting has become a real cutting, and not a mere abrasion. The M tooth has been employed to give the best cutting edge with the best facility for sharpening. Perforations have been introduced along the line of the gullets to lessen the time, labor, and expense of filing while it insures the teeth remaining at the proper distance and size. The gullets are made deeper at the center than at the ends for the same purpose that the cutting edge itself has been made convex. The handle has become a convenient affair, by which the tool may be firmly grasped and guided, and modifications have been introduced by which one man may do very heavy cross-cutting. But with all these improvements, the cross-cut wears a man out, makes him lop-sided, and brings into use only the muscles of his arms and shoulders.

Hard to Satisfy.

About a month since the wife of a certain editor and mother of an inquisitive young gentleman had a queer attack of a complaint that is becoming chronic in certain families, which left her with another daughter, and affected the editor in precisely the same way, and when their youthful knowledge glutton come home from school he was considerably surprised.

"Where did you get it?" he inquired.

"The doctor brought it to us," the editor incautiously replied.

"In his pocket?"

"Yes," the editor assented.

"His vest pocket?" asked the boy.

"Yes."

"Wrapped up in a piece of paper?"

"Yes."

"With its name printed on it?"

"Yes."

"What is its name?"

"Why—son, it is—that is, we have not named it yet," the editor inconsistently exclaimed, in the dire moment of his surprise.

"Where do the doctors get the babies for people?"

"Oh, they find them."

"Who loses them, pa?"

"Oh, God lets them drop down from heaven and the doctors pick them up."

"It's awful high up to heaven, ain't it, pa?"

"Thousands of miles."

"And if anybody would fall down from there, it would kill him, wouldn't it?"

"I should think it would, my son."

"Then why don't it kill the babies?"

"Why because—oh, blank it!"

"Do they fall in a blanket, pa?"

"Yes, that's what keeps them from being killed."

"Who holds the blanket?"

"Why, the people close by see a baby falling when it is away up, and they run out and hold the blanket."

"And catch it?"

"Yes."

"And find it?"

"Certainly."

"Then how does the doctor find it if the people that held the blanket found it?"

"Oh, you bother me."

"Pa, do all liars go to hell?"

"Of course they do."

"Where is hell, pa?"

"Why, down under the earth."

"Pa, how are you going to get there and when will you start?" Grand tableau consisting of an editor, a boy and a shingle.

The widespread belief that ivy trained against the walls of a dwelling house is productive of dampness is a fallacy.

Mercantile houses are estimated at 960,000 in Japan, but the actual number may be far short of the estimate, inasmuch as farmers engage in trade in many instances, and several trades are often carried on in one house.

To Glue Leather to Iron.

From the Machinery Market.

To glue leather to iron, paint the iron with some kind of lead color, say white lead and lampblack. When dry, cover with a cement made as follows: Take the best glue, soak in cold water till soft, then dissolve in vinegar with a moderate heat, then add one-third of its bulk of white pine turpentine, thoroughly mix, and by means of the vinegar make it of the proper consistency to be spread with a brush, and apply it while hot; draw the leather on quickly and press it tightly in place. If a pulley, draw the leather around tightly as possible, lap and clamp.

Scene in a Machine Shop.

From the Stevens Institute Indicator.

M. L.—"Hey, there; what are you moving that lathe with that crowbar for? Don't you see that you are getting it out of line with the main shaft?"

FRESHMAN—"You told me to do it, sir."

M. L.—"I told you to do it! What did I say?"

FRESHMAN—"You said to set my lathe over so as to turn a taper, and I'm doing it."

It is said that a piece of zinc placed on the coals of a hot stove will clean out the soot by chemical decomposition.

When it is not convenient to take a lock apart to fit a new key, the key blank should be smoked over a candle, inserted into the hole and pressed firmly against the opposing wards of the lock. The indentations in the smoked portions made by the wards will show where to file.

The interest factor is one of the most potent features in all business transactions. Money will double itself at ten per cent. in about seven years, at nine per cent. in eight years, at eight per cent. in nine years, at seven per cent. in ten and a half years, at six per cent. in twelve years, at five per cent. in fourteen years, at four and a half per cent. in sixteen years, and at four per cent. in eighteen years.

Crude petroleum is becoming very popular as a scale preener. The secret of its action has not been investigated, but it appears to be due to its penetrating in all directions and forming on the heated iron, under the scale, a varnish which at once loosens the old scale and prevents that which is formed afterward from adhering closely. Petroleum appears to be able to go through a smaller hole, to climb higher by capillary attraction, and to be more "all pervasive" than any other liquid known. Its use is recommended to the extent of about one ounce per day with a sixty inch boiler, sixteen feet long; larger and smaller boilers in proportion. How it will act in places where the scale is carbonate of lime is not clearly stated, as most of the experiments have been made in water in which large proportions of other impurities have been present.

Granite is a very poor stone for fire construction, as its intermolecular spaces contain water, which, on being heated, vaporizes into steam, causing the disintegration of the stone. Marble is also a poor material to use, as on becoming heated it is decomposed, carbonic acid and burnt lime being formed. For this reason, lintels over doors and windows should never be made of marble, granite or poor sandstone. Preferably, a brick arch should be sprung.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

AUGERS AND BITS.	
Ives', old style.....	60
N. H. C. Co.....	60
Douglas.....	60
Pierces.....	60
Snell's.....	60
Cook's.....	dis40x10
Jennings, genuine.....	dis 25
Jennings, imitation.....	dis40x10
BALANCES.	
Spring.....	dis 25
BARROWS.	
Railroad.....	\$ 13 00
Garden.....	net 33 00
BELLS.	
Hand.....	dis \$ 60x10
Call.....	dis 60
Gong.....	dis 20
Door, Sargent.....	dis 55
BOLTS.	
Stove.....	dis 40
Carriage new list.....	dis 75
Plow.....	dis 30x12
Sleigh Shoe.....	dis 75
Cast Barrel Bolts.....	dis 50
Cast Barrel, brass knobs.....	dis 50
Cast Square Spring.....	dis 55
Cast Chain.....	dis 60
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.....	dis 55x10
Wrought Square.....	dis 55x10
Wrought Sunk Flush.....	dis 30
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob.....	dis 50x10x10
Ives' Door.....	dis 50x10
BRACES.	
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 bronze.....	dis 60x10
Cast Loose Pin, genuine bronze.....	dis 60x10
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....	dis 60x10
Wrought Loose Pin.....	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip.....	dis 60x5
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned.....	dis 60x5
Wrought Loose Pin, 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 3x2 1/2, per gross.....	15 00
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3 1/2, per gross.....	18 00
CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10.....	per m \$ 65
Hick's C. F.....	60
G. D.....	35
Musket.....	60
CATRIDGES.	
Baxter's U. M. C. & Winchester new list.....	dis 60
Rim Fire, United States.....	dis 60
Centra Fire.....	dis 40
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer.....	dis 75
Socket Framing.....	dis 75
Socket Corner.....	dis 75
Socket Slicks.....	dis 75

Butcher's Tanged Firmer.....	dis	40
Barton's Socket Firmer.....	dis	30
Cold.....	net	20
COMBS.		
Curry, Lawrence's.....	dis	33 1/2
Hotchkiss.....	dis	25
COCKS.		
Brass, Racking's.....	dis	50
Bibb's.....	dis	50
Beer.....	dis	40x10
Fenn's.....	dis	60
COFFER.		
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....	dis	36
14x52, 14x56, 14x60.....	dis	36
COPIES.		
Morse's Bit Stock.....	dis	35
Taper and Straight Shank.....	dis	20
Morse's Taper Sock.....	dis	30
COPPER.		
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	doz net \$1 00	
Corrugated.....	dis	20x10
Adjustable.....	dis	1/2x10
Clar's, small, \$18 00; large, \$28 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
Nicholson's.....	dis	60
Heller's.....	dis	30
Heller's Horse.....	dis	33 1/2
GALVANIZED IRON.		
Nos. 16 to 20, 22 and 24, 25 and 26, 27.....	dis	18
List.....	dis	15
Discount, Juniata 45x10, Charcoal 50x10.....	dis	50
HAMMERS.		
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis	50
HANGERS.		
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis	20
Kip's.....	dis	25
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dis	40
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	dis	30 c list 40
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....	dis	40x10
KIDDER.		
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track.....	dis	50
Champion, anti-friction.....	dis	60
Kidder, wood track.....	dis	40
KNIVES.		
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dis	60
State.....	per doz net, 2 50	
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4.....	dis	34
Longer.....	dis	10 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye.....	dis	8 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye.....	dis	7 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye.....	dis	7 1/2
Strap and T.....	dis	60x10
HOLLOW WARE.		
Stamped Tin Ware.....	dis	60x10
Japanned Tin Ware.....	dis	20x10
Granite Iron Ware.....	dis	25
HOES.		
Grub 1.....	\$11 00, dis 40	
Grub 2.....	11 50, dis 40	
Grub 3.....	12 00, dis 40	
KNIVES.		
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	\$2 70, dis 60x	
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	3 50, dis 60x	
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	list 10, 15, dis 60x	
Door, porcelain, trimmings.....	list 11, 15, dis 70	
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	dis	70
Picture, H. L. Judd & Co.'s.....	dis	40
Hemlock.....	dis	50
LOCKS—DOOR.		
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....	dis	60x
Mallory, Wheeln & Co.'s.....	dis	60x
Brantford's.....	dis	60x
Norwalk's.....	dis	60x
LEVELS.		
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis	65
MILLS.		
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....	dis	40x10
Coffee, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables.....	dis	40x10
Coffee, Landers, Ferry & Clark's.....	dis	40x10
Coffee, Enterprise.....	dis	25
MILLS.		
Adze Eye.....	\$16 00, dis 40x10	
Hunt Eye.....	\$15 00, dis 40x10	
Hunt's.....	\$18 50, dis 20 x 10	
MILLS.		
Common, Bra and Fencing.....	per keg \$2 40	
100 to 600.....	dis	25
50 and 90 adv.....	dis	25
60 and 70 adv.....	dis	25
100 and 90 adv.....	dis	25
3d advance.....	dis	1 50
3d fine advance.....	dis	3 00
Climb nails, adv.....	dis	1 75
Finishing.....	dis	1 75
Size—1/4 in. 100 2 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/4	dis	
Adv. per keg.....	\$1 25 1 50 1 75 2 00	
Steel Nails—Same price as above.		
MOLASSES GATES.		
Stebbin's Patent.....	dis	70
Stebbin's Genuine.....	dis	70
Enterprise, self-measuring.....	dis	25
MOLASSES GATES.		
Sperry & Co.'s, Post.....	dis	50
MOLASSES GATES.		
Zinc or tin, Chase's Patent.....	dis	55
Zinc, with brass bottom.....	dis	50
Brass or Copper.....	dis	50
Reaper.....	dis	12 00
Olmead's.....	dis	50
PLANES.		
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	dis	15
Sciota Bench.....	dis	25
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	dis	15
Bench, first quality.....	dis	15
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood and.....	dis	50
PLANES.		
Fry, Acme.....	dis	50
Common, polished.....	dis	50x10
Dripping.....	dis	60x7
RIVETS.		
Iron and Tinned.....	dis	40
Copper Rivets and Burs.....	dis	50x10
PATENT PLANES.		
"A" Wood's patent planed iron.....	dis	24 to 27 10x4
"B" Wood's put, planed iron.....	dis	24 to 27 9
Broken packs 1/4 in. 1/2 in. extra.....	dis	9
ROOFING PLATES.		
IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis	5 75
IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis	7 75
IC, 20x28, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis	6 00
IX, 20x28, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis	16 90
ROPS.		
Sisal, 1/4 in. and larger.....	dis	8
Manilla.....	dis	15
ROPS.		
Steel and Iron.....	dis	50x10
Try and Bevels.....	dis	50x10
Mitre.....	dis	20
SHEETS.		
Com. Smooth.....	dis	20
Nos. 10 to 14.....	\$4 20, dis 20	
Nos. 15 to 17.....	4 30, dis 20	
Nos. 18 to 21.....	4 40, dis 20	
Nos. 22 to 24.....	4 50, dis 20	
Nos. 25 to 28.....	4 60, dis 20	
Nos. 29.....	4 60, dis 20	
All sheets No. 18 and larger, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra.....	dis	6
SHEET ZINC.		
In cases of 600 lbs. 1/2 in.....	dis	6
In smaller quantities, 1/2 in.....	dis	6 1/4
SHEETS.		
No. 1, Refined.....	dis	13 00
Market Half-and-half.....	dis	15 00
Strictly Half-and-half.....	dis	16
SHEETS.		
IC, 10x14, Charcoal.....	dis	6 50
IX, 10x14, Charcoal.....	dis	8 50
IX, 12x12, Charcoal.....	dis	6 50
IX, 12x12, Charcoal.....	dis	6 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis	6 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis	8 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis	10 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis	10 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis	14 50
IX, 20x28, Charcoal.....	dis	18 00
IX, 20x28, Charcoal.....	dis	6 50
IX, 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis	6 50
IX, 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis	10 50
IX, 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis	12 50
Redipped Charcoal Tin Plate add 1 50 to 6 75 rates.....	dis	6 75
SHOES.		
Steel, Game.....	dis	35
Onida Community, Newhouse's.....	dis	60
Onida Community, Hawley & Norton's.....	dis	60
Hotchkiss.....	dis	60
S. P. & W. Mfg. Co.'s.....	dis	20c per doz
Mouse, choker.....	dis	20c per doz
Mouse, delusion.....	dis	\$1 26 per doz
SHOES.		
Bright Market.....	dis	60x10
Annealed Market.....	dis	70
Coppered Market.....	dis	55x10
Extra Bailing.....	dis	55
Tinned Market.....	dis	40
Tinned Broom.....	dis	8 1/2
Tinned Mattress.....	dis	8 1/2
Coppered Spring Steel.....	dis	40x24x10
Tinned Spring Steel.....	dis	37 1/2
Plain Fence.....	dis	3 1/2
Barbed Fence.....	dis	3 1/2
Copper.....	dis	new list net
SHOES.		
Bright.....	dis	70x10
Screw Eyes.....	dis	70x10
Hook's.....	dis	70x10
Gate Hooks and Eyes.....	dis	70x10
SHOES.		
Coe's Adjustable, nickeled.....	dis	50x10
Coe's Genuine.....	dis	50x10
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought.....	dis	65
Coe's Patent, wrought.....	dis	70
SHOES.		
Pumps, Clisern.....	dis	70
Screws, new list.....	dis	22
Casters, Bed and Plate.....	dis	dis50x10
Dampers, American.....	dis	33 1/2

OUT AROUND.

News and Gossip Furnished by Our Own Correspondents.

Manacelon.

Aug. 10—John Otis started up his iron furnace to-day, for a sixty or seventy day run. He does this to run out the stock he has run on hand.

East Saginaw.

Aug. 8—Owing to the strike, which curtailed production, and the increasing demand, the price of salt has been advanced twenty cents per barrel, and is now quoted at eighty cents. Under this arrangement, the Salt Association will lay down salt at Grand Rapids for 94 cents.

Coopersville.

Aug. 10—The Coopersville cheese factory was started the first of May. When it started it took in 1,327 pounds of milk daily. It now takes 4,700 pounds, an increase of 3,373 pounds. The first week it made about 135 pounds of cheese per day. It now makes 470 pounds per day, an increase of 335 pounds. The May cheese sold for 9c per pound, and the first half of the June cheese for 8c. They now have on hand 800 cheese. Under the supervision of Mr. W. Dorgan, we are in hopes the factory will take rank with the first

SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

Tribute to the House Fly—Accused of "Offensive Partisanship."

CANT HOOK CORNERS, Aug 8, 1885. Editor TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—"Nothing is made in vain," says some old gag I have seen somewhere; but it does seem sometimes as if it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to study out what the use is of some things.

Now, as a sample, take flies, the common (all-fired common, too) house fly. I am free to admit that he is of some benefit to the men that make sticky and poison fly paper and that he brings in a certain amount of profit to dealers who sell the same, but I think that if a correct balance sheet was made out between man and fly the Dr. side would greatly overbalance the Cr. This year the gentle insect seems to defy everything and get into everything. At the place where I board they are thicker than huckle berries in July. They get stuck in the butter, they swim in the tea, fill up the sugar bowl, crawl under the pie crust and everywhere, although Mrs. Simmons has wire screens in the windows and doors all over the house. But the worst nuisance of the little pests is that they get up so all-killing early in the morning. If I could get hold of a hired man that would be up and doing at early daylight equal to a fly, I would hang on to that man, even if he struck for \$14 a month.

You would hardly think it, but old Potts is still on deck and trying his best to get the post office away from me. He has filed an affidavit at Washington to the effect that I am an "offensive partisan." Did you ever hear the like? I never did. Why, the old rooster don't know to-day, what my political politics is, and I'll be blamed if I do myself, to come right down to facts. But never mind. The old man made one big mistake to begin on and it cooked his goose so tender that spring chicken is a rubber boot compared to it. His mistake was in getting our congressman to endorse his application and recommend him very highly. I did think, at first, that I would get the Congressional recommendation to stay in myself, but I think that if I had I would have been bounced before now so sudden that the glass would have all tumbled out of the general delivery.

I have had five or six letters of advice lately, telling me to "take good care of the Wicker." The friends writing the same are hereby, and herein, and hereon informed, that Sister Spriggs is fully capable of taking good care of herself and that she knows a spade from a pitchfork every time.

The weather has at last filled a "long-felt want" by giving us a good old prehistoric thunder shower and the air is so cool to-day that us men folks at the Corners have been able to put on our vests, coats, collars, neckties, etc., once more. I had to hunt two hours to find mine, it had been so long since I had seen 'em.

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

Shallow Berry Boxes.

Considerable complaint has been made this season of frauds in the fruit trade,—we mean the retail trade. The quart boxes, it is said no longer hold a quart, and little deceptions are practiced in many ways.

"The bottoms of the boxes are getting nearer the top every day," said the newspaper man the other day, thinking it no harm to pass off an old chestnut on the berry vender.

"That's so!" replied the b. v. with a sober face.

The manner of the dealer in berries caused the newspaper man to become serious, too. "What," said he, "are there any boxes in the market, that do not hold a quart?" "Are there any that don't hold a quart?" echoed the shopman: "are there any that do hold a quart? you'd better ask."

"Then there are some bogus boxes around?"

"Well, I should say so. Look here!" and the berry man produced two boxes, one of them half an inch deeper than the other. "This," he said, holding up the larger box, "holds a quart, and this," indicating its fellow, "will hold just two-thirds of a quart."

"But you get the same price for both?" suggested the journalist.

"Yes; and the buyer gets swindled."

"And that troubles you?" said the newspaper man, with a faint show of surprise.

"Yes, it does trouble me," replied the berry man with emphasis. "I tried to get honest boxes to replace these swindles,"—

and he looked at the shallow receptacle with aversion, as though it were an unclean thing—"and I've been all over the city, and I can't find in any of the stores a quart box that'll hold a quart. They aren't to be had for love or money. Why, I burned about fifty of these shallow ones last year to get rid of 'em—we got them in exchange for ours, you know; a box is a box, and when a customer returns one we can't kick if it isn't the same one he took away;—yes, sir, I burned fifty of 'em last year; and look there!"—pointing to a pile of boxes—"I've got as many more. Fact is, honest boxes aren't wanted. The berry pickers don't take to 'em,—doesn't take so long to fill one of these narrow guage things, you know,—and when they come across an old-fashioned box, they smash it—accidentally of course! I want to give full measure, but a box is a box, and I can't get any more for a quart than a fellow next door can get for a pint and a half. It's a blanked swindle; that's what I call it, a blanked swindle!"

"H'm!" ejaculated the newspaper man, thoughtfully.

"Yes," continued the shopkeeper, "it's a swindle clean through. Why, look here; these fruit baskets are straight now—Lord knows how long they will remain so!—and two of them will fill three of these boxes. Let me show you." And the dealer proceeded to give practical proof that he knew what he was talking about. "There, young man, he continued, "when you buy berries buy 'em by the quart basket, and not by the quart box. It's a big, blarsted swindle," remarked the berry man as he re-emptied the boxes into the baskets and threw the former receptacles across the shop like things accursed.

"But what are you going to do about it?" asked the newspaper man.

"That's what I would like to know," said the berry vender. "There ought to be a law compelling manufacturers to make their boxes regulation sizes, quarts and pints, and every box should be sealed just as our weights and measures are. I tell you, it's a big fraud on the public, and the public ought to be told of it."

And the newspaper man thought the matter over and came to the same conclusion as the berry vender; hence this article.

How to Dun Debtors.

The following suggestions will be of interest to those who have to urge payments:

1. It doesn't make much difference what form of words you use. The main thing is to let him know that you want the money. There are certainly mistakes that many fall into, however, in making a dun. It is a purely business like operation. I have had a good deal of experience, and if you will take pains to write them down, I think I can give you several plain rules that will be of benefit to any man that follows them:

1. Never give the idea that you called because you happened to be in the neighborhood.

2. Never plead that you are in absolute need of the money.

3. Never explain why you want the money further than by some general phrase, as to meet outstanding bills. The debtor is usually an expert in showing a man how he can get along without money. He will worst you in argument, and if you lose your temper it is an excuse for him why he should not pay.

4. Always be civil, however business-like and importunate you may deem it necessary to be.

5. Never think you have done wrong because a debtor gets angry. His anger under civil treatment shows that he does not intend to pay. This you might as well know early as late.

6. Show quite as firm a resolution to get the money on your tenth call as on any previous one, or else it would have been better if you had not made it.

7. Never leave a debtor without his setting a time when he thinks he can pay, and never fail to be on hand at the time set.

8. As between yourself and an employee, let the most business like of the two make the dun.

9. Suggest installments. Shame the debtor into an arrangement to pay something every week or month. If not \$10, then \$5, or \$3, or \$1. It will convince him that you have set to work in earnest to get the money.

10. If a debtor gets angry, or has worn out your patience, a threat to attach his salary may be effective, not so much that he is likely to fear that you will get the money that way, as that he will be anxious that the affair shall not come to the knowledge of his employer.

11. A similar effect may be produced by saying you intend to place the bills in the hands of a lawyer, particularly if you mention a lawyer whom he hates or who has a reputation for harrassing debtors. Professional debtors, however, become careless about legal processes.

12. Drop into a debtor's favorite haunts. It will make him uneasy, especially if you don't hesitate to ask him politely, but plumply, for your money on occasion. This may often happen after he has displayed a roll of bills.

His Wife Saved Him.

From the Boston Herald.

"You see," he was explaining in answer to the inquiry of what the prospects in Wisconsin were, "our folks are about discouraged."

"What's the trouble?"

"Cholera."

"Why, the cholera hasn't reached us yet?"

"I know, but everybody's talking. We can't raise cucumbers on account of the scare, and we don't go into onions on account of the bad weather. We shall sell out a few 'taters, a little corn, and more or less wheat, but I tell you, stranger, if my wife didn't earn a dollar a day dress-making, I'd be ready to give up the battle."

EATON & CHRISTENSON,

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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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We handle on Commission BERRIES, Etc. All orders filled at lowest market price. Correspondence solicited. APPLES AND POTATOES in car lots Specialties. NO. 9 TONIA ST.

E. F. FALLAS,

Wholesale & Commission--Butter & Eggs a Specialty.

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

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and Fish 117 MONROE ST.

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—THE—

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FRUIT PACKAGES!

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

At Bottom Prices. Quality Guaranteed.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PEACH AND GRAPE BASKETS.

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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.

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