

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

NO. 100.

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

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VINEGAR.
Warranted to Keep Pickles.
Celebrated for its PURITY, STRENGTH and FLAVOR. The superiority of this article is such that Grocers who handle it find their sales of Vinegar increased. Needs but a trial to insure its use in any household. **PREMIUM VINEGAR WORKS,** 290 FIFTH AV., CHICAGO.
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To such men the book on "Woman's Nature" published by the Zoa-phora Medicine Co. would be invaluable.
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Retailers, please order of your jobbers in Grand Rapids, Chicago or Detroit. If your jobber does not handle our goods, we will fill your orders. Pills and Health Restorer can be sent by mail. 141 South Division St., Grand Rapids.

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Proprietors of the
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Manufacturers of the following popular brands of Flour.

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And "OUR PATENT."

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

The Necessity for Uniform Legislation on this Subject.

If all men would pay their debts, dollar for dollar, at maturity, there would be a great deal more pleasure in doing business. Few persons stop to realize that every man who robs his creditors of any portion of their just dues adds to the burdens every citizen has to carry, for some one has got to make up to the creditor the amount he has lost by his dishonest debtors. Bad debts are counted in the cost of doing business, and usually a business man expects to average a certain amount of loss from this cause every year, so that every individual who buys anything has to help pay for the indebtedness of persons who either cannot or will not pay. A portion of this loss to the creditor class—which is shouldered off on to the community at large eventually—is the result of failures from legitimate causes, but a greater proportion comes from the unpardonable selfishness of the debtor class. An earnest and honest effort on the part of those who have failed would have resulted in more than one-half of them being able to pay their indebtedness in full. For those who have done their best but still have met with misfortune, we have nothing but the kindest sympathy; but for those who have deliberately planned their failure in advance, and, in order to realize as much as possible from it, have pushed their credit to the fullest extent, we have the same feeling that we entertain for any other class of criminals. Their purpose was to defraud and it would have been no worse had they planned to rob their victims by any of the processes known to the criminal classes. The result to the victim is the same in either case.

The laws relative to insolvency in some states are well calculated to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy. In many cases they make it so difficult to obtain legal proceedings against a debtor, that a creditor is deterred from resorting to the courts lest he find himself engaged in a litigation that is sure to be costly and the result problematical. In some instances it has seemed almost as though the failure of the debtor was only a trap to entice creditors into the clutches of lawyers and the courts. We know of cases where the creditor has been so plundered while endeavoring to collect an amount honestly his due that he was glad to get home, minus his debt and expenses, and thankful that he was not imprisoned instead of the man against whom he had invoked the aid of the law. He was like the colored preacher who passed his hat around for a collection, and, on its return, finding it full of emptiness, was "thankful to get his hat back." To remedy these defective and diverse state laws, intended to protect the resident debtor from his alien creditors, there is a pressing need of a uniform bankruptcy law that shall be uniformly operative in all the states. Such a law needs to be so framed that an honest debtor may conform to its provisions and still be afforded another opportunity to fight the battle of life; at the same time it should be so stringent that no man can obtain a discharge in bankruptcy until he has made a clean showing of his record, and accounted satisfactorily for his failure to meet his obligations. A man in business should either have the wherewithal to pay his debts or the goods for the purchase of which he contracted his liabilities. But if he has neither goods, money nor visible assets, a bankruptcy law ought to be searching enough to compel him to show what he has done with them, and no law should be permitted to interfere to enable him to escape a full and fair accounting. In most branches of trade there is always exhibited a great amount of sympathy for an honorable, but unfortunate debtor, and those who have extended credit to him are usually ready to compromise with him on reasonable terms, and to extend a helping hand to start him in business again. But, unfortunately this readiness to compromise has been taken advantage of by unscrupulous men, who have deliberately and time and again pushed their credit to its full limit, obtained large amounts of goods and then failed with premeditation and malice. Then there always turns up some preferred creditor, or some convenient friend who holds a chattel mortgage on the goods, or the assignment is made in such a manner that legitimate creditors get little benefit from the winding up of the debtor's estate. This performance has been repeated so many times, the same individual practicing it on several occasions, that it has become an old story. Committees are appointed to represent the creditors in such cases and to make the best terms possible. The idea of prosecuting a fraudulent debtor is seldom entertained because of the legal obstacles in the way to which we have referred.

The decadence of the standard of commercial integrity is responsible for the great number of failures that have occurred in late years. A few years ago a business man thought so highly of his business integrity that he was seldom led to contemplate an act so disgraceful and dishonorable that it would attach a lasting stigma to his name. But all this has been changed. The public has been led to look with too much leniency upon many things that would not have been

permitted under the higher standard of commercial integrity. Bankers and speculators use the trust funds committed to their care for the advancement of their own schemes, and instead of meeting with the condemnation and punishment they have richly deserved, they are regarded as simply unfortunate and worthy of pity and sympathy. The conviction of James D. Fish, the imprisonment of Ferdinand Ward and a few embezzling bank officials in New Jersey, indicates that honest public sentiment has been outraged too long and that the people are awakening to a realization of the fact that they have been over tolerant of such criminal lapses from the paths of rectitude. Now that the reaction has set in apparently, we hope to see it extend till the old standard of commercial integrity is re-established and dishonor regarded as a crime. When that time comes we may expect to see fewer failures, and the credit system so revised and amended that there will be fewer bad debts to charge to the profit and loss account.

Rules Followed by a Successful English Merchant.

A successful and famous English merchant gives the following rules for a business man:

1. Take your shop door off the hinges at seven o'clock every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.
2. Clean and set out your windows before seven o'clock and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you want most to sell.
3. Wear an apron, if such be the badge of your business, and consider it a badge of distinction which will procure you respect and credit.
4. Apply your first return of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions suitable emphasis by claiming discount.
5. Always be found at home and in some way employed, and remember that meddling neighbors have their eyes upon you and are constantly gauging you by appearances.
6. Re-weigh and re-measure all of your stock, rather than let it be supposed that you have nothing to do.
7. Keep up the exact quality and flavor of all articles which you find are approved by your customers, for by this means you will enjoy their preference.
8. Buy for ready money as often as you have it to spare; and, when you take credit, pay to a day, and *unwashed*.
9. No advantage will ever arise to you from any ostentatious display of expenditure.
10. Beware of the odds and ends of a stock of remnants of spoiled goods and of waste, for it is care of such matters wherein your profits lie.
11. In serving your customers be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper, for nothing is gained thereby.
12. Never be seen in a gambling room or any other disreputable place.
13. Prefer a prudent and discreet wife to a rich and showy one.
14. Spend your evenings by your own fireside, and shun a public house or a sordid club as you would a bad debt.
15. Take stock every year, estimate your profits and do not spend above one-fourth.
16. Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheek—repelling beholders instead of attracting them.
17. Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds at the end of three years, and 256 pounds at the end of twenty-four.
18. Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader, for if they deal with him they must contribute to their follies.

Let these be your rules until you have realized your stock, and until you can take discount for prompt payment on all purchases, and you may then indulge to any degree which your habits and sense of prudence may suggest.

He Would Smoke It on Sunday.

From the Buffalo Courier.

A Buffalo man who recently made a trip to New York tells the following story of himself:
He entered the smoking room of a New York Central sleeper standing in the depot, and there found a stranger of Celtic extraction indulging in a pull at his pipe. The car reeked with the perfume, and the Buffalo man found that his two-for-a-quarter cigar did not stand the slightest chance. It made him mad that such a stench should be permitted, and when the conductor came in he made complaint.

"I have no more right to stop his smoking a pipe than I have to stop your smoking a cigar," said the ticket puncher.

"Well, hand him a cigar then," said the Buffalo man, and he pulled out one of the same brand he had in his mouth. The conductor approached the man of the pipe, when the following took place.

Conductor—The gentleman presents his compliments and asks you to accept a cigar.
Man with the pipe—True for the gentleman; he's a scholar; but as I have me pipe lighted I'll take the cigar and smoke it of a next Sunday.

Business and Gambling.

You go upon the Board of Trade,
Where margin merchants meet,
And take some little options
On January wheat;
You watch the little ticker,
Till the hands swing round the ring,
Then you find your little boodle
Has gone a-glimmering.
That's Business.
You go into a faro bank
And buy a stack of chips,
And watch the cards come from the box
Which the dealer deftly flips;
While your head is dull and aching,
At the breaking of the day,
You see that fickle fortune
Has gone the other way.
That's Gambling.

Moralizings of an Old Timer.

A Weldon Creek merchant sends THE TRADESMAN the following communication:

"Good morning, Tom."
"Good morning, William."
"How is business?"
"Poor, very poor."
"I see you have a large stock."
"Well, yes, I have; but I bought and paid for most of it last year, and I am not going to give it away, nor give a prize with every box of matches I sell at 3 cents a box."
"Old friend, you are blue to-day."
"No, William, I never was more jolly in all my life. The fact is, I am well and out of debt and am out of the race. I am looking on and allowing the cheats and dead-beats do the little business there is to do, and taking a big, long rest, after eighteen years' hard work in the business. I think I want the rest and I can afford it. I can get up to-day and sell more goods in one day than you can in two, and you know it; but I don't want to commence and cheat any more now than I have done in the past. In fact, I am an old man and I have been straining my conscience all my life to compete with others, and now that the grave stares me in the face I am done lying and cheating. We are lying and cheating all our lives more or less."

"Good morning, Tom, I am off."
"No, sir, stand and take a small lecture from an old man. Have you ever had your conscience rebuke you when you sold 13 ounce plug under the guise of a large 16 ounce honest plug; 3 ounces tin foil fancy smoking tobacco for 4 ounces; 18 cent tea for a fine 50 cent article; 12 cent coffee for a darling fine 25 cent article; 22 1/2 pounds pork at 8 cent for 25 1/2 pounds; 2 cent box Balm Giliad for a round 25 cents? Did you smile when you saw the honest granger hand you his old-tin canister for 3 1/2 gallons of your advertised oil at 12 cents per gallon water white? Did you pine to have his father hand you his glass oil can for 1 gallon. Did you ever sell best flour at cost and make up on 13 cent Japan tea at 50 cents? Yes, sir, you have done all these things. Don't deny it. You sell now three 5 cent cigars for a nickel, and 2 packages of soda for 13 cents, 2 mop sticks for 15 cents and you cheat back on light weight and poor goods in fancy wrappers and book figures and put your conscience off with a promise of doing better soon. Your advertisement is a lie. Your goods are a lie and your time is spent in trying to out-lie your competitors."

"That is enough, Tom, I can't stand it. You are full of blues and it puts a damper on my spirits."
"All right, go on and run after this world's goods. Cheat and lie as I have done and you will find I am right later on."
"There is an honest way of selling goods, but it is out of fashion now. We must be stylish, of course, so I do not blame you, but I would say before parting, bear in mind always that there is another life to come, and like me you will see it when you are 68 years old, and all these little things will appear as large barriers in your way to happiness and torment your later years and terrify your last hours."

General Unreliability of the Telegraph.

From the Chicago Current.
A telegram should be followed with a letter, unless communication have been well established by wire. Letters are distributed by grown men, expert in their business to a degree that astonishes anyone who contemplates the triumph of their art. But telegrams are distributed by sleepy and stupid little boys, who dream mostly of little boys in books who went in swimming and never carried telegrams. One of these little boys, in a great city, will be given a dozen patches involving a half day's travel. The boy so marks the envelope and proceeds on his way. At the end of many hours he returns to the main office and reports that he failed to find his man. No one ever heard of any further action by the telegraph company, other than in rare cases a dispatch to the sender, sometime the next day, to the effect that "Yr msg to J. Smithfield not dld." A letter to any fairly-known resident of any city will reach him if no malicious person intervene to divert it to the Dead-Letter Office. But a telegram to any private citizen, addressed at his place of business, is by no means a trustworthy method of transmission, and the percentage of such communications which "go astray" is enormous.

S. O. Smith will start a broom factory at Plainwell.

Honors to an Inventor.

Very few people are aware of how much the modern world owes to Nicholas Leblanc, the inventor of artificial soda. By combining six salts he produced very cheaply the soda used in commerce, and the result has been a revolution in manufacturing processes of enormous value to the industrial world. Indeed, some writers claim that the manufacture of this soda was as fruitful of good as the invention and application of steam. Baron Liebig said that without this process modern chemistry could hardly be called a science. It seems that with this artificial soda sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid can be made in immense quantities and at very small cost. A statue is about to be erected in Paris to commemorate the fame of Nicholas Leblanc. This memorial was first proposed in 1855, and it has taken thirty years to raise sufficient means from the manufacturers who have profited so greatly by Leblanc's process of making soda. The public places of Europe are filled with the statues of emperors, kings and warriors. Statesmen, poets, and authors are not forgotten, but as yet inventors the men who have made our modern industrial world possible, have not had the recognition which is justly their due. We in this country ought to show an example to Europe by paying special honors to men of science whose inventions and labors have made this world so pleasant a place to live in. We should raise statues to Fulton, Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, to Morse, Peter Cooper, Edison, and all who have given us greater control over the rude forces of nature.

The Effect of Snuff.

"Speaking of buying snuff," said a leading tobacco merchant the other day, as an old man with a bent form and a weakened face went out of the store after tightly closing and clicking a snuff-box of ancient make, "reminds me of a story they used to tell of an old couple up in my town who turned to dust years ago. Both took snuff, and how they did take it, too! Bless me! she would often buy a bladder of snuff of my father, who kept store, just to try it, and then if she liked it he would buy some. He was converted to teetotalism, as to tobacco, snuff and rum by the Washingtonian movement, but she kept on with her snuff. From the hour of his conversion he held up the frightful consequences of it before her. Many the time did the folly of the mad impetuous career of his wife adorn the tale and point the moral in the old gentleman's logic by the fireside. She still lived on and still took snuff. Aunt Philena was ninety when she died, Uncle Nathan was ninety-five. After the good old lady's remains were laid in the coffin they called Uncle Nathan in to look at them. The old lady looked peaceful and good, but Uncle Nathan couldn't see anything but the failure of his logic of a score of years. He looked into her face that was as calm and peaceful as her life had been, and drew a bandana handkerchief from his coat tail pocket and blowing a blast upon it followed by wiping his eyes. Then he looked around upon the friends near by and said in a quivering but rather triumphant tone: "There, my young friends, (sob) see the terrible effects of snuff!"

A fraudulent mineral spring has been exposed in Austria. Chemicals were introduced into an underground stream a considerable distance from its exit. The properties of the doctored water were commended honestly by physicians, and the enterprise had entered upon a career of prosperity, when a skeptical visitor dug out the truth.

A scientist claims that petroleum applied to wood renders it less liable to take fire, as there is less of a combustible fuzz to form on the surface. The petroleum enters the pores of the wood and renders it more like cedar. Apply it freely with a coarse brush, and in a few weeks, when it has all soaked in and the surface becomes dry, the surface can be painted. Petroleum is a good protection against the decay of out-buildings, fences, etc., without the addition of paint.

Mr. B. Jordan, a member of the office of the English mining archives, has spent several years in studying the various liquids that might possibly be applicable in constructing an accurate and highly sensitive barometer, and finally found that glycerine produced the best results. A glycerine barometer constructed by Mr. Jordan, in 1870, is still in use. The glycerine which is very pure, is manufactured by Price & Co., and has a specific gravity of 1.26, and on account of its high point of equilibrium the vapors have no perceptible tension at the ordinary temperature, and it will only congeal at a very low temperature. The height of a column of glycerine is 26 feet 9 inches, and a variation of 1-16th of an inch of mercury corresponds to a variation of about 1 inch in the column of glycerine. As glycerine is very apt to absorb the moisture of the air, it is covered with a thin layer of prepared thickened petroleum in the cistern of the barometer. Mr. Jordan has constructed barometers for the South Kensington and Jermyn Street Museums; both have given perfect satisfaction, and to show the scientific value of the instrument the Royal Society has built one at the Kew Observatory.

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 19, 1885.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

President—Lester J. Rindge.
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.
Treasurer—Wm. Sears.
Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurer, ex-officio: O. A. Ball, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.
Arbitration Committee—L. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.
Transportation Committee—Samuel Sears, Geo. B. Dunton, Amos S. Musselman.
Insurance Committee—John G. Shields, Arthur Meigs, Wm. T. Lamoreaux.
Manufacturing Committee—Wm. Cartwright, E. S. Pierce, C. W. Jennings.
Annual Meeting—Second Wednesday evening of October.
Regular Meetings—Second Wednesday evening of each month.

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, Ed. 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.

COFFEE STRONGER AND TEA GROWING WEAKER.

Our statistics of foreign commerce for the last five years throw some interesting light on the tea and coffee consumption of the people. We are consuming more coffee and less tea year by year. Thus, in 1881 we used 79,130,000 pounds of tea, or 1.54 pounds per capita, while in 1885 we used only 66,372,000 pounds, or 1.16 per capita. In other words with 6,000,000 more population now than five years ago, we are consuming 12,700,000 pounds less tea. With coffee the showing is just the other way. Five years ago we consumed 423,276,000, or 8.23 per capita, while now we are consuming 539,264,000 pounds per annum, or 9.46 per capita—an increase of about one and a quarter pounds per capita.

In the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Ireland) the increase is in the consumption of tea and the decrease in coffee—the tea having increased from 158,570,000 pound to 175,097,000 pounds from 1880 to 1884, while the coffee increased in the same time from 32,569,000 to only 33,000,000, the per capita falling off from .96 to .91. It will be observed that while it takes less than one pound of coffee a year for the average Briton, the average American requires nine and half pounds; but when it comes to tea the Briton consumes four pounds to the American's one.

The American Grocer finds an explanation of the increased consumption of coffee and the decreased consumption of tea in this country in the roasting process adopted by grocers, which saves families the main trouble in preparing coffee for use. The introduction of the harsh Japan tea has at the same time lowered the standard of this beverage, and that may have something to do with the decreasing favor it meets with. In the United Kingdom, where only the fragrant China and India teas are imported, the consumption steadily increases.

R. A. Kneeland, manager of the Delaware Co. Creamer Co., was in the city a couple of days last week, for the purpose of determining whether it would be advisable to remove his factory and business to the Second City. He was much pleased with the reception accorded him by the business men of the town, and expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the business advantages afforded by the place. He is negotiating with a leading manufacturing firm, and in the event of a successful termination of the negotiations, will make Grand Rapids his headquarters within the next sixty days.

The British sugar refiners are complaining about American competition and asking their government for protection. It seems that our refiners, when exporting sugar, are allowed a drawback equal to the amount paid by them in duties on the imported raw material. In other words, they are allowed to import raw sugar free of duty when they refine it for foreign markets. Either our refining machinery is more effective or our workmen are more skillful than the English, for American refined sugar is sent to England and sold at a lower price than the English article—and this is the competition the British refiners are complaining of. They say they are suffering "in the consequence of the bounty afforded through its customs laws to the American manufacturer." But this is a mistake. We do not pay our refiners a bounty; we simply give them back on exported refined sugar the duty they paid on the raw commodity. It is fair, square American competition that troubles the British refiners—and the fact shows what American ingenuity and skill can do in the field of manufacturing.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Follett & Dregge succeed K. Follett in the lumber business.

Geo. A. Pickle, grocer at 115 Broadway, has sold out to a Mr. White.

A. P. Waite has engaged in the grocery business at Ewart. The stock was purchased here.

Tradewell & Tanner succeed Tradewell & Wood in the upholstery and retail furniture business on South Division street.

The first cranberries of the season reached this market on the 15th. The fruit was wild and most too green to excite an active demand.

John Hines & Co. have lately furnished Gould & Fink, of Edmore, with a boiler, and are now at work on one for the Morton House, to be used for heating purposes.

J. C. Simonds has recently furnished shingle machines to S. I. Shaw, near Kent City; E. Lockerby, at Whitecloud; and to L. & L. Jennison, who have added shingle machinery to their sawmill at Jennisonville.

Wallace Franklin, State agent for Fairbanks, Morse & Co., has sold a Westinghouse engine and Erie City Iron Works boiler to J. Kealer and Wm. Grill, who are about to engage in the manufacture of hardwood lumber at Athens.

The C. Whitefleet grocery stock, on West Bridge street, was turned over to Cody, Ball & Co. on a bill of sale by Mrs. Whitefleet last Friday. The value of the stock is not equivalent to Cody, Ball & Co.'s claim, and a few other creditors are left out in the cold.

It is stated that the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co. is so encouraged by the rapid and enormous growth of its business and the pressing need for even more room than is afforded by the present large building, that another five-story structure—similar in appearance and arrangement to the present block—will be erected to the north of the factory next season.

E. Fallas, the butter and egg jobber, has about completed the erection of a fine brick residence on the east side of Livingston street, just south of the reservoir. He intends to erect a cold storage warehouse on an adjoining lot next season. Mr. Fallas is one of few Grand Rapids men who have faith in the future of limed eggs, having put down 125 casks of pickled goods.

"I look for 60 cent wheat before the downward movement takes a turn," said a well-known authority on grain matters the other day. "Just think—there is more old wheat in the Chicago elevators now than there was in the entire country last year. In other words, the surplusage of old wheat last year was 17,000,000 bushels and this year it is over 70,000,000 bushels.

D. P. Clay has concluded to erect a store room on the site of the previous structure, to the south of the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Co.'s other buildings, 170x36 feet in dimensions and one story high. The building will be of brick and so constructed as to offer the most resistance to fire. This structure will serve to make a continuous row of buildings for the company for 400 feet.

Capt. Ganoe, who represents the Manistee salt interests of Messrs. Englemann and Peters at this market, says he has sold over 2,400 barrels of their product during the past sixty days. As an evidence of the fact that the Manistee manufacturers have come to an understanding with the Saginaw producers, Mr. Ganoe says he has received instructions to sell at the quotations given him by the Salt Association of Michigan.

A well-known business man recently met a Western Union messenger boy, who inquired after the location of a number on another street. Upon telling the boy that the information desired was not possessed by the gentleman, the lad replied that he was going to the lake, and would return the message to the office next day with the report that he was unable to find the address. Such is the wonderful dispatch of the Western Union!

"Grand Rapids is the most enterprising city in the country in a good many things," said a well-known produce dealer, "but in one respect she is away behind the times. I refer to the matter of a cold storage warehouse. If some of our men of money but knew it, ten or fifteen thousand dollars invested in such a project could not fail to pay handsome returns. There isn't a produce merchant or a jobbing house in this city who wouldn't have something in it half the time, and I dare say half the retailers would make frequent use of it. Again, hundreds of outside dealers would ship their little stocks of perishable goods to this market, instead of to Chicago and Detroit."

Those merchants who buy their oil at this market have profited to the extent of many dollars by the local fight between the Standard Oil Co. and Curtiss, Dunton & Co. Chicago quotes Water White and Legal Test oils at 12½ and 10½¢, respectively, and Detroit at 11½ and 10¢, while Grand Rapids jobbers have been enabled to sell at 10½ and 9¢—a saving of 2½ and 1½¢ over Chicago quotations, and 1½ and 1¢ over Detroit prices. This is equivalent to an average saving of \$1 per barrel, no small matter with a merchant who handles three or four barrels of oil per week. Saginaw is the only market which comes anywhere near these quotations, and there the reduction is due to the same cause—the determination of the Standard to crush out a competitor.

AROUND THE STATE.

Henry E. Duncan, grocer at Schoolcraft, is dead.

Mr. Messenger has engaged in the grocery business at Tustin.

Williams & Sabine, wholesale fruit dealers at Detroit, are closing out.

H. A. Chapman & Co. succeed G. L. Smith in general trade at Somerset.

Webster & Phillips, grocers at Reed City, have dissolved, L. D. Webster succeeding. James Beatty, of the wholesale grocery firm of Beatty, Fitzsimmons & Co., at Detroit, is dead.

Brookwater & Lowe, hardware dealers at Burnip's Corners, have dissolved, Silas Lowe succeeding.

E. Wellington & Co. succeed Gillett, Wellington & Co. in the drug and boot and shoe business at Springport.

W. A. Carpenter & Co., dealers in lumbermen's supplies at Farwell, have been burned out. Insurance, partial.

Wagar Bros., druggists at Edmore, have dissolved, F. G. Wagar continuing. G. A. Wagar will continue in the hardware business, as heretofore.

Plainwell Independent: Plainwell is to have a third clothing store, if Gabriel Wolff, of Osego, does not change his mind. He expects to open in the opera house block about Oct. 1.

Geo. A. Hasty, grocer at Lansing, has assigned to W. Irving Latimer. Liabilities, \$3,000; assets, \$2,500, which are fully covered by chattel mortgages to a local bank and Hasty's mother.

J. C. Miller has moved his drug stock from Douglass to Saugatuck, where he has formed a copartnership with his father, under the firm name of C. Miller & Son, and added a line of groceries.

Uilke DeVries, who has been associated with his father in general trade at Jamestown for five years past, has purchased the drug stock of G. F. Richardson, at that place, and will continue the business.

A Millbrook correspondent writes: F. A. Voorheis has retired from the hardware business. The firm now consists of James Richards of Detroit, and C. D. Richards, of Millbrook, but goes by the old firm name.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

R. G. Peters is considering the advisability of putting a band saw into his mill at Eastlake, near Manistee.

Thompson Smith's Sons have purchased a steam fire engine for the protection of their mill plant at Duncan City.

A Rodney correspondent writes: Mr. Swift has sold his mill, which he has just finished, to Mr. Young, of Edmore.

Ed. Kenter has traded his saw mill in Ganges township, Allegan county, for the tug "Hattie Adams," of Muskegon.

The total amount of salt manufactured at Manistee since the first well was sunk there was 411,523 barrels on August 1, of which 208,048 barrels were made after December, 1884.

It is reported that there is a great scarcity of laborers in Muskegon county. Swan, White & Smith find it difficult to secure all the men they want for the rapid building of their logging road.

A. D. Martin, who has operated a shingle mill in Ennsley township, Newaygo county, for the past four years, has completed his cut and will shortly remove the mill to some Northern point.

Meesta Sentinel: G. Collin & Co. have completed the cut of shingle timber in the immediate vicinity of their mill and will move the mill to Horsehead Lake, which will cause a delay of a few weeks in cutting shingles.

A Cedar Run correspondent writes: Messrs. J. & P. Simmonds have secured a saw mill from parties in Indiana. We understand the mill is at Travers City on the cars. It will be located on the vacancy of Mr. Fox's mill.

The Kirby-Carpenter Co., at Menominee, pays its men an average of \$39.50 a month, which includes all drawing wages and salary except the woods boss. The Bay Shore Lumber Co., at the same place, pays an average of \$46 a month.

Ryerson, Hills & Co. lately finished operations for the season at Newaygo, having put in 16,000,000 feet of logs over the Pickere Lake railroad. Their train made eighteen trips a day, hauling ten cars each trip for forty-eight days. A million feet was thus transported every three days.

The White River Log & Boom Co. has sorted and delivered for the spring drive 84,184,620 feet of logs. Besides there were 20,000,000 feet brought in by rail for the S. N. Wilcox Lumber Co., or by other parties in the same manner. The cut for the season will amount to over 100,000,000 feet—more than the cut for last year.

W. W. Starkey, lumber dealer and stove manufacturer at Ionia, has given the First National Bank of Ionia a mortgage for \$1,500 on his machinery, and sold his interest in the business to his brother, Frank Starkey. The latter claims to have endorsed notes for the concern, and taken this method of securing himself against loss. Starkey's liabilities amount to about \$10,000, with assets nominally the same, and he claims he will be able to pull through all right and meet all his obligations.

STRAY FACTS.

A. J. Prindle succeeds Mrs. Freeman in the fancy goods business at Howell.

Smith & Parsons have engaged in the restaurant business at Benton Harbor.

C. P. Rogers succeeds Rogers & Morrison in the livery business at Greenville.

Butters & Peters have completed ar-

rangements for sinking a salt well at Tallman.

Daniel Newton, the Hastings harness and trunk dealer, contemplates starting a branch store at Plainwell.

R. T. French has purchased Mr. Wood's interest in the retail furniture business of Chapman & Wood, at Middleville. The new firm name is Chapman & French.

J. O. VanAnden has retired from the firm of Burk, Rich & Co., cigar manufacturers at Detroit. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same firm name.

Lansing wheels into line with a lodge of Stationary Engineers, being the fourth organization of the kind in the State. A. Brisebois is president, Wm. Toolan secretary and W. E. Cody treasurer.

Short Sayings of Great Men.

D. P. Clay—Yes, crops never were better than this season, but you mustn't expect the farmers will talk any more cheerful. If gold dollars grew on trees, and could be had for the picking, the farmers would grumble because they weren't picked and put in baskets.

John Caulfield—Between you and I, that house of mine isn't going to cost me more than half as much as I figured on. The cheapness of lumber, labor and other articles entering in the construction of a dwelling house is a matter of constant surprise to me.

J. H. Spire—The lumber trade will never prosper until the railways adopt a uniform tariff and stand by the same for two consecutive weeks. As it is now, we no sooner get a new tariff and begin figuring on that basis than along comes a change in rates, which demoralizes the business, dissatisfies the purchaser, and frequently consumes all the profit involved.

A. L. Ruffe—The "Rochester German" is a safe insurance company to let alone, as the individual who adjusts the losses of the company in this State possesses none of the attributes of a gentleman. A knowledge of the manner in which he conducted himself in this community has resulted in the cancellation of nearly every one of the company's policies held here.

Geo. N. Davis—On my return from Colorado three or four years ago, I telegraphed my wife from Chicago that I would be home on the late train that night. I sent the telegram during the forenoon. Two days afterward, while I was eating dinner a Western Union messenger boy brought in the dispatch, which I refused, and the local manager abused me like a thief because I would not pay the message fee, 25 cents.

W. T. Lamoreaux—No, I don't do any business with the Western Union which can possibly be carried by any other line. I don't like the disreputable way that concern has of treating its patrons. To illustrate: I received a telegram last fall from a Chicago house, asking what I could furnish a carload of beans for. I replied \$1.25 a bushel, and received an order to ship. About the time I thought the beans would reach Chicago, I drew on the house for the amount, and was surprised to have the draft returned and car refused, on the ground that the price named was not that agreed upon. An interchange of telegrams revealed the fact that the operator had made a mistake in transmitting my first message, making \$1.25 read \$1.20. I took the dispatch and the copy of my first message up to Mr. Baxter, the local manager, who agreed to reimburse me the \$17 loss which I incurred in consequence of the operator's error. He forwarded my proofs on to New York, and I soon received an insolent reply, the gist of which was that I might go to shoel. I then demanded the return of my proofs, but the demand has been denied and whenever I talk suit, the company's agents put their fingers to their noses and suggest that I better obtain my proofs first. That's the way they do business, and the less I have to do with them the better I am off.

The Union Label.

The Knights of Labor at Muskegon, Fremont and several other surrounding towns have resolved to boycott all dealers handling non-union cigars—that is, cigars not bearing the union label, and the labor organizations in this city have posted handbills on the billboards requesting merchants to handle only union-made goods. With a view to ascertaining how this arrangement will affect the jobbing trade, a reporter of THE TRADESMAN recently called on a leading tobaccoist and made the necessary inquiries.

"We give our trade whatever they ask for," the jobber replied. "Three-fourths of our goods are made in union shops, but the manufacturers usually prefer to leave the label off, and consequently send the labels to us in packages. If a dealer wants labels on his goods, we paste them on for him; but if his trade doesn't demand them we don't take the trouble to disfigure the boxes. Do we ever put the label on non-union goods? Of course we do. We cater to the working-men's whims in this respect the same as we would a child's. They don't know the difference, and half the time the non-union goods are better cigars, and made by better workmen, than the union goods. The union label is too often used to bolster up poor goods and bad workmanship, and even those who are fierce for the union label goods will be smoking cigars without the label within the next six months."

Attention Everybody.

Insure in the United States Accident Association of New York. The annual cost of \$5,000 insurance and \$25 weekly indemnity is \$13 per year. For information or applications, address P. D. Richards, General Agent, Box 388, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The Gripsack Brigade.

A. F. Peake, State agent for DeLand & Co., Fruitport, N. Y., was in the city last week, interviewing the jobbing trade.

Chas. Livingston, traveling representative for E. G. Studley & Co., learned a new card trick at Big Rapids one day last week.

S. W. Bush was in the city last week on his way to Springfield, Ohio, whither he was called by his house—Jas. Craig, Detroit—to look after important business matters.

Wm. A. Clough, who is "doing" the Wisconsin trade with Hazeltine, Perkins & Co.'s sundry line, exhibited his samples to the State Pharmaceutical Association at Jamesville last week.

B. Frank Emery went to Whitehall Saturday, where his wife and children had been spending a week with relatives. Mrs. Emery is accompanying him on his regular Northern trip this week.

A good many of the Grand Rapids travelers are taking their vacations piecemeal in trips to the various resorts, where lake breezes, fishing, bathing and boating, combined with big appetites, keep them in good trim for fall work.

A. E. Brownell, representing the American Cigar Co., of Coldwater, put in Sunday at this market. Mr. Brownell's Sunday visits to Grand Rapids—he always strikes this market on that day—are not due to a female attraction, but are the result of an ardent admiration for one of our leading divines and a desire to hear him expound the gospel as often as possible.

Intrepid Travelers—Three of a Kind.

"Yes, a traveling man gets in a tight place once in a while," said a well-known member of the fraternity, "but as a usual thing he is equal to the emergency. I see you frequently refer to the 'elephantine proportions' of Gid. Kellogg, but Gid. is no coward, if he is big. I remember a little occurrence which I witnessed up at Ewart several years ago. Gid. and the late Billy Pittwood were walking up the sidewalk of the main street, when they met a posse of drunken river drivers, who informed the boys that it would be necessary for them to take the middle of the road. Billy shied out into the road without further argument, but Gid. proceeded without hesitation, planting one of his fists between the eyes of the foremost bully. The blow sent the fellow nearly to the middle of the street, and a similar movement on another red-shirted specimen sent the latter sprawling in the gutter. The remainder of the party profited by the example of their two companions, and gave the right of way without further argument."

"I've heard the boys tell of an experience Albert Antrim had on the bridge between Alleghen and White Cloud a number of years ago. In those days, Antrim was in the file business, and at the time I speak of he was carrying a package of files over to White Cloud for shipment. When about half way over the bridge, he met several log runners, who informed him that he would have to go back or lie down while the rowdies passed, accompanying the threat with upraised peevies. Antrim happened to have a six-shooter with him, and whipping out the weapon, he turned the tables on the aggressors, and compelled them to lie down while he passed them. And if I remember rightly, he gave the fellows parting kicks all around as he passed by."

"Steve Sears ain't much of a fighter, but if he ever got into a corner, I imagine he would make it exceedingly lively for his opponent. I have heard him tell of an occurrence which happened on a train on the Newaygo branch about a half dozen years ago. Steve was the only male passenger on the train, and it was necessary to put a couple of ugly customers off at a way station. Steve exchanged places with the route agent, who volunteered to assist the conductor and brakeman. One of the fellows broke away from the trio, and rushed into the mail car, where he proposed to pick up a coupling pin. Steve saw at a glance what the rough would do in such a weapon, and leveling his revolver, drew a bead on the scoundrel. Both stood there watching each other for several minutes, when the rowdy asked permission to leave the train, which was granted. Steve then discovered that his revolver was too rusty for effective service, but it probably saved his life just the same."



TO THE TRADE.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to our unusually complete stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

And a General Line of Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Paper, Etc.
We have greatly increased our facilities for doing a General Jobbing Business, and shall hereafter be able to fill all orders promptly. We issue separate lists of Slates, School and Township Books, Blanks, Etc., which will be mailed on application.

Quotations on any article in our stock cheerfully furnished. We have the Agency of the REMINGTON TYPE WRITER For Western Michigan.

EATON & LYON,
20 and 22 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Drugs & Medicines

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

One Year—Geo. W. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Two Years—F. H. J. VanEmster, Bay City.
Three Years—Jacob J. Jenson, Muskegon.
Four Years—James Vernon, Detroit.
Five Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Ottmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob J. Jenson.
Treasurer—James Vernon.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, November 8, 1885.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.

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

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

OFFICERS.

President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.
Secretary—Wm. H. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—John Peck, Chas. P. Bigelow, Jas. S. Cowin.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. White, Wm. L. White, 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. VanLeeuwen.
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.
Annual Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, September 3, at "The Tradesman" office.

Arsenic Eaters.

From Chamber's Journal.

It must not be supposed that any one takes to hedri, or arsenic eating, quite openly. On the contrary it is generally begun in secret and at the increase of the moon, and in some villages with superstitious observances. A very small dose is at first taken once a week—bread and butter is the favorite medium—then twice a week and so on until, when the individual arrives at a dose daily, the dose itself is increased till as much be taken as in ordinary circumstances would kill two or three individuals. But it must not be understood that these people can consume the drug altogether with impunity. When they first begin with their very small doses they are seized with nausea and burning pains in the mouth and stomach, and are probably very much more uncomfortable than a boy who has taken his first cigar. But one peculiarity of arsenic eating is this: that when a man has once begun to indulge in it he must continue to indulge; for if he ceases the arsenic in his system poisons him; or as it is popularly expressed, the last dose kills him. Indeed, the arsenic eater must not only continue his indulgence—he must also increase the quantity of the drug, so that it is extremely difficult to stop the habit; for, as sudden cessation causes death, the gradual cessation produces such a terrible heart gnawing that it may probably be said that no genuine arsenic eater ever ceased to eat arsenic while life lasted. It is curious that while on the one hand, the human organism is so remarkably sensitive to arsenic a man may, on the other hand, indulge in these poisonous doses for years. This is probably owing to the fact that arsenic acts on the skin, and thus is being constantly carried out of the system, and also because it is readily eliminated by the kidneys. Now, this prevents any accumulation going on in the tissues, and thus what might seem almost mythical is at least brought within the range of possibility. It has been calculated that this process of elimination has to be carried on for fourteen days before a given dose is entirely removed. But yet the fact remains that these Austrian peasants can swallow arsenic to an extent and with an impunity unprecedented in the annals of toxicology. For the solution of the problem we may offer the following considerations: First of all, the human organism may become accustomed to most if not all poisons, if they are administered at first in exceedingly small doses; and in this way a poison, as is well known, may become a "nuitrurate" to itself. Secondly, though the human organism is extremely sensitive to arsenic, yet some constitutions may be less so than others; thus, for instance, the arsenic eaters of Styria are all of them robust mountaineers, whose forefathers have eaten arsenic from generation to generation, so that, as may be supposed, each generation has become more arsenic proof than the one before it. Thirdly, like most mountaineers, the Styrians consume large quantities of milk and butter as well as other food rich in fats, and the oily matters to a certain extent unite with the arsenic, forming an arsenical soap, which does not so readily enter into the blood, so that the total amount of arsenic assimilated is proportionately small. From this we see that if the Styrian partakes of an unusual amount of this deadly drug he is at the same time not only less susceptible to its influence by his hereditary descent and his habits, but his food supplies him with some sort of an antidote.

Montreal drug clerks are making efforts to secure reduced working hours. They think fourteen hours a day too much for any one to work.

Salicylic acid, which was at first recommended by Dr. Squibb as a preservative for solutions of cocaine hydrochloride, has been found sometimes to produce an irritating effect. Boric acid (1 in 200) has been tried, with satisfactory results.

Sumac in this Country.

Frequent requests are made to describe how sumac is prepared for the market in this country, where it is sold, the prices it brings and other questions relative to its being put on the market by country folks. Probably as authoritative knowledge as is obtainable from any one source is that contained in a report on sumac prepared under the direction of the national department by Dr. William McMurtrie.

In this report it is claimed that experience has fully demonstrated the value of our principal American varieties of sumac for tanning purposes, although the preference is usually given to the foreign product. The varieties especially employed in this country are: *Rhus typhina*, staghorn sumac, growing to 30 feet high; *Rhus glabra*, smooth or white sumac, growing to 12 feet high; *Rhus copallina*, dwarf or black sumac, growing to 7 feet high, and *Rhus cotinus*, fragrant sumac, which is also a dwarf and often compounded with the copallina.

Sumac grows spontaneously in such large quantity in various sections of the country on poor, rough and abandoned lands and hillsides that it has never been subjected to cultivation, though there appears no reason why the hardy sorts may not be cultivated. Of the varieties mentioned Dr. McMurtrie names the *Rhus glabra*, or smooth sumac, as the most valuable for tanning purposes, though the dwarf sorts are also used.

In this country where sumac is manufactured—and this is done more extensively in Virginia than elsewhere—the leaves are collected and cured by country people and sold and delivered to owners of mills for grinding. The more intelligent dealers in the raw material urge upon collectors to observe the following particulars. The leaf should be taken when in full sap, before it has turned red, has begun to wither or has been affected by frost, to insure a maximum value for tanning purposes. Either the leaf-bearing stems may be stripped off or the entire stalk may be cut away and the leaves upon it allowed to wither before being carried to the drying shed; but care must be observed that these are neither scorched nor bleached by the sun. When wilted they are conveyed to a covered place and spread upon open shelving or racks to dry. Care is required to prevent overheating and fermentation, hence a free circulation of air is necessary. Sumac should remain within the drying-house at least one month before sending to market. When prepared for shipment it must be quite dry and consequently brittle.

A Druggist Asks for Information.

VANDERBILT, Aug. 17, 1885.

Editor Michigan Tradesman:

DEAR SIR—A young man came into my drug store the other day with the following prescription:

R Sulphate Soda.....ij.
Chloride Soda.....ij.
Bi Carb Soda.....ij.
Pulv. Ginger.....ij.
M. Sig. Tablespoonful dissolve in glass of water immediately.

Dr. ——— M. D. After reading it, the young man asked if I could put it up, and on replying in the affirmative, he told me to hurry up, as his mother was pretty sick. After a trip to a grocery store for the chloride of sodium, writing the directions, etc., I charged the boy 40 cents, whereupon he replied with a surprised look: "Why, Dr. ——— said it would not cost more than fifteen cents."

Now, I would like to know how a druggist can afford to give such a doctor a commission on prescriptions. I would like to hear from Solomon Snooks on this subject.

F. P. M.

Medicines Most Prescribed.

Mr. W. Willmott, the distinguished English chemist, in an analysis of 1,000 prescriptions, found that quinine was far ahead of any other single medicine ordered, but classifying all remedies in their natural groups, he found mercury prominently at the top, then potash, bark, opium and iron. He found that out of the 768 simple and compound medicaments of the Pharmacopoeia, only 485 occurred at all in these 1,000 prescriptions, while three-fourths of these were not prescribed ten times in the 1,000.

An American writer, who has made a careful investigation of the subject, recently made public the following comparative proportions in which twelve of the leading medicines had been ordered in 1,000 prescriptions which had been taken at random: Quinine was ordered 238 times, opium 136, nux vomica 130, iron 128, iodine, mercury, bismuth, and bromine altogether 59 and 60 times.

The *Northwestern Commercial Traveler* pays this journal the following compliment: THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN is the commercial travelers' paper of that State; at least it devotes a very large portion of its space to the interests of the traveling men. It is well conducted and contains much information beneficial to the merchants and their representatives.

"That bald head of mine is worth \$1,000 a year to me," said Henry McDowell, the other day. "You see, I frequently meet a furniture dealer who apparently takes little stock in what I have to say, and all the argument I can bring to bear on him falls flat, until I accidentally lift my hat. The sight of my bald head is reassuring, and a sale necessarily follows."

It is said that Jamestown, in south Australia, has by wholesale planting of gums (several species), pines, catalpas, tamarack, figs, willows, olives, acacia, and some other kinds of trees, been changed in five years from a dry, hot, almost uninhabitable place to a very desirable residence. The gums are twenty-five and thirty feet high.

Some Facts about Corks.

Corks are divided into four classes according to their thickness:

1. Thick corks, having more than 31 millimeters in diameter.
 2. Ordinary or commercial, from 25 to 40 millimeters.
 3. Bastard Corks, from 23 to 25; and
 4. Thin cork, less than 23 millimeters.
- Each class is again divided by the French and Spanish merchants, according to their quality and the fineness of the cork. In the cork tree plantations of Lot et Garonne, Catalonia, and the Mediterranean region generally, a forest kept in good condition and worked for ten years will yield two-thirds of good ordinary corks, and one-third of thick and thin cork. A cork of good quality should be white, tawny or pink, with a close, fine grain, and free from cracks. Wet plantations give a soft, flabby description of product.

The powder of cork is met with in trade under the name of *liegine*, and is used in place of lycopodium for healing skin cuts, etc. The waste resulting from the manufacture of bottle corks is made useful by being mixed with plaster, etc., for partitions, filling walls, and other purposes. It also produces an excellent kind of charcoal, which is said to be good for gunpowder manufacture.

Linoleum is a composition of cork powder and linseed oil. Sometimes cork powder is found highly adulterated with sawdust and clay. Cork leather is made from Indian rubber and cork powder; it is much used for waterproof articles.

Catalonia and Algeria possess the cork oak in great quantity, and it is successfully cultivated in Corsica, in the French departments of Var, Lot et Garonne, and elsewhere. It grows about 200 years, and attains some 30 to 40 feet in height, as an average, though trees as high as 65 feet are met with here and there.

The virgin cork is the suberous bark; it has little commercial value, being only used for marine buoys, fishing net floats, ornamental flower pots and ferneries, and for making Spanish black. The bark reaches its proper thickness in about eight years, but a tree is not unbarbed until it is twenty or thirty years old. A young tree will give six to eleven pounds of cork, while an old tree will yield 250 to 350 pounds.

The manufacture of corks for bottles dates from the seventeenth century; machinery is now largely used for this purpose, by means of which one man can turn out about 5,000 to 6,000 corks a day.

Increase in Opium Eating.

Frequent reports have of late been made of the alarming increase of the use of opium and morphine in this country, especially among women. But it seems that the use of these drugs is spreading everywhere. In Spain and France opium is used more freely than ever as a preventive of cholera. In Russia, where the heat this summer seems to be terrific, the thermometer showing an average exceeding anything that has been known in 140 years, opium is being used as a means to keep cool and quiet. The Russians, who are hard drinkers, are afraid to indulge in the use of alcohol during the extremely hot weather, and seem to have partially exchanged it for opium, probably upon the authority of experts who have indulged in it almost all their lives, and who aver that, far from distorting the mental faculties of men as alcohol does, opium sustains them, and renders a man unusually bright and good spirited the next day. It seems to take the edge off all sharp sensations and perceptions; to wrap a man as if in cotton wool, and put him on a shelf. More than this a writer in a London contemporary avers that while wine robs a man of his self-possession, opium sustains and re-enforces it, and communicates serenity and equipoise to all the faculties. If the use of the drug becomes as widely spread as it is reported to be, the Bengal Government will see its revenues substantially increased. It spends now about \$10,000,000 annually upon the cultivation of the poppy, and derives a revenue of about \$40,000,000 from the sale of opium. It is to be hoped, however, that the use of opium is not going to be followed, as it was in India, by the use of ganja, a preparation made from the juice of the hemp; for, while the opium eater does not hurt any one except himself, the ganja eater is invariably driven crazy, and becomes a murderer, and a thoroughly uncontrollable monster. The Indian Government makes the sale and purchase of this drug a penal offence, but its preparation is so easy, and the craving of those who use it is so irresistible, that its fatal work is making as great progress among the natives of India as opium is making in Europe and this country.

It is generally believed that lard ointments are more readily absorbed by the skin than those prepared by petrolatum. It is reported, however, that E. Jeoras has made experiments with animal membranes to determine the comparative rate of osmosis of the medicament in ointments prepared respectively with petrolatum and lard. In experiments with iodide of potassium ointment it was found that the most iodine osmoted in the case of the petrolatum ointment. It remains to be seen, however, whether or not his results can be confirmed by experiments on the living skin.

An exchange says that when paraffin is thoroughly mixed with linseed oil, cast into small blocks, and allowed to cool, it may be used to make any fabric, as cloth, felt and leather water-proof, by rubbing it with such a block, and ironing afterward to equalize the distribution of the material in the pores.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Declined—Lined oil, gum opium, cuttle fish bone, Muga olive oil, oil pennyroyal.

Advanced—Nothing.

ACIDS.			
Acetic, No. 8	9	②	10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040)	30	18	35
Carbolic	60	③	65
Citric	60	③	65
Muriatic 18 deg.	3	③	5
Nitric 36 deg.	11	③	12
Oxalic	12	③	14
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3	③	4
Tartaric powdered	52	③	55
Benzoic, English	7	③	7
Benzoic, German	12	③	15
Tannic	12	③	15
AMMONIA.			
Carbonate	15	③	14
Muriate (Powd. 220)	5	③	6
Aqua 16 deg or 31	5	③	6
Aqua 18 deg or 41	6	③	7
BALSAMS.			
Copaiba	40	②	45
Fir	2	00	
Peru	2	00	
Tolu	50		
BARKS.			
Cassa, in mats (Pow'd 200)	11		
Cinchona, yellow	13		
Elm, select	13		
Elm, ground, pure	14		
Elm, powdered, pure	15		
Sassafras, of root	15		
Wild Cherry, select	12		
Bayberry powdered	20		
Hemlock powdered	18		
Wahoo	30		
Soap ground	12		
BERRIES.			
Cuben prime (Pow'd 800)	6	②	75
Juniper	6	②	7
Prickly Ash	50	②	60
EXTRACTS.			
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c)	27		
Licorice, powdered, pure	27		
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes)	13	1/2	
Logwood, 15 (25 lb boxes)	9	27	
Logwood, 1/2 do	13		
Logwood, 1/4 do	15		
Logwood, ass'd do	3	14	
Fluid Extracts—25¢ cent. off list.			
FLOWERS.			
Arnica	10	②	11
Chamomile, Roman	25		
Chamomile, German	25		
GUMS.			
Aloes, Barbadoes	60	②	75
Aloes, Cape (Pow'd 200)	12		
Aloes, Socotrine (Pow'd 600)	70		
Ammoniac	25	③	30
Arabic, powdered select	65		
Arabic, 1st picked	60		
Arabic, 2nd picked	50		
Arabic, 3rd picked	45		
Arabic, sifted stores	35		
Assafentida, prime (Pow'd 350)	55	③	60
Benzoin	25	③	27
Catechu, 1s (1/2 lb, 1/4 lb 160)	35	40	
Euphorbium powdered	35	40	
Galbanum strained	80		
Guaiac, 3d picked and garbled	90	100	
Guaiac, prime (Pow'd 450)	35		
Kino (Powdered, 300)	20		
Mastic	40		
Myrrh, Turkish (Pow'd 470)	35		
Opium, pure (Pow'd \$4.00)	35	50	
Shellac, Campbell's	30		
Shellac, English	26		
Shellac, native	24		
Shuna, powdered	30		
Tragacanth	30	②	100
HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.			
Hoarhound	25		
Peppermint	25		
Rue	40		
Sage	24		
Sage, pure	24		
Sweet Majoram	35		
Tansy	30		
Thyme	30		
Wormwood	25		
IRON.			
Citrate and Quinine	640		
Solution mur. for tinctures	20		
Sulphate, pure crystal	7		
Tritate	80		
Phosphate	65		
LEAVES.			
Buchu, short (Pow'd 250)	13	②	14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/4 & 1/2 lb, 120)	13		6
Senna, Alex, natural	18	②	20
Senna, Alex, sifted and garbled	30		
Senna, powdered	22		
Senna tinivelli	16		
Uva Ursi	10		
Belledonna	35		
Foxglove	30		
Henbane	45		
Rose, red	25		
LIQUORS.			
W. D. & Co's Sour Mash Whisky	20	②	25
Druggists' Favorite Rye	75	②	80
Whisky, other brands	10	②	50
White, Old Tom	15	②	15
H. Holland	20	③	30
Brandy	60	③	50
Nux Vomica	15	③	20
Port Wines	15	③	20
MAGNESIA.			
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz	22		
Carbonate, French	37		
Citrate, H. P. & Co's solution	225		
Calcined	65		
OILS.			
Almond, sweet	45	②	50
Amber, rectified	1	55	
Anise	1	55	
Bay oil	2	60	
Bergamont	18	②	19 1/2
Cedar	2	00	
Croton	2	00	
Cajuput	75		
Cassa	1	00	
Cedar, commercial (Pow'd 750)	35		
Citronella	75		
Cloves	1	20	
Cod Liver, N. F.	1	20	
Cod Liver, best	1	50	
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co's, 16	6	00	
Cubeb, P. & W.	1	00	
Erigeron	1	00	
Fenugreek	2	00	
Geranium	75		
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 750)	2	00	
Juniper wood	25		
Juniper berries	2	00	
Lavender flowers, French	2	01	
Lavender garden do	1	00	
Lavender spike	90		
Lemon, new crop	1	40	
Limon, Sanderson's	1	50	
Lemongrass	80		
Oliver, Malaga	90		
Oliver, "Sublime Italian"	2	15	
Orange, red flowers, French	1	25	
Organum, No. 1	50		
Pennyroyal	1	25	
Peppermint, white	4	30	
Rose oil	8	50	
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$1.50)	85		
Salad	65	②	67
Savin	1	00	
Sandal Wood, German	4	50	
Sandal Wood, W. I.	7	00	
Sassafras	55		
Spearmint	67	②	75
Tansy	45	②	50
Tar (by gal 500)	10	②	12
Wintergreen	10	②	20
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00)	3	50	
Wormseed	2	00	
POTASSIUM.			
Bicromate	14		
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk	40		
Chlorate, cryst (Pow'd 230)	3	00	
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk	3	00	
Prussiate yellow	25		
ROOTS.			
Alkanet	20		
Althea, cut	25		
Asarum	17		
Arrow, St. Vincent's	37		
Blood, in 1/2 and 1/4 lb	12		
Calamus, peeled	20		
Cassa, German white, peeled	35		
Elecampane, powdered	20		
Gentian (Pow'd 150)	10		
Ginger, African (Pow'd 140)	11	②	12
Ginger, Jamaica bleached	17		
Golden Seal (Pow'd 250)	17		
Helioleba, white, powdered	20		
Ipecac, Rio, powdered	1	20	
Jalap, powdered	15		
Licorice, select (Pow'd 150)	15		
Licorice, extra select	18		
Pink, true	40		
Rhei, from select to choice	1	00	②
Rhei, powdered E. I.	1	10	②
Rhei, choice cut cubes	2	00	
Rhei, choice cut fingers	2	25	
SEEDS.			
Anise, Italian (Pow'd 200)	15		
Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages	5	15	
Canary, Smyrna	4	45	
Caraway, best Dutch (Pow'd 200)	15	18	
Cardamom, Aloupe	1	75	
Cardamom, Malabar	1	75	
Celery	20		
Coriander, best English	10		
Fennel	15		
Flax, clean	3 1/2	4	
Flax, pure gbd (bbl 50)	4	45	
Foenugreek, powdered	7	8	
Mustard, white (Black 100)	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Quince	75		
Rape, English	6	7	
Worm, Levant	14		
SPONGES.			
Florida sheep's wool, carriage	2	25	
Nassau do	2	00	
Velvet Extra do	1	10	
Extra Yellow do	1	10	
Grass do	65		
Hard head, for slate use	75		
Yellow Reef, do	1	40	
SUGAR.			
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.25, 1/2 gal)			

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Conservatism in Business.

Correspondence Fancy Goods Record.

It was Voltaire, I think, who once said, "The man who has no enemies is no friend of mine." Yet there are different kinds of the genus enemy, and when all kinds have been exhausted there is a nondescript animal who is neither a friend nor an enemy in the accepted sense of enmity and friendship. His character is otherwise often of the best in all things, excepting the point of thus-far-shalt-thou-go-and-no-farther conservatism. It is not a happy fault, by any means, and the men who know it when they see it and seek to avoid it are the traveling salesmen. They meet it every day in the week, and seek to find the more congenial members of the house with which to transact their business.

Occasionally it happens that they make a mistake, and a recent case in our trade points clearly to an error in judging humanity from the surface. The affair is a most peculiar one for many reasons, as it involves the dissolution of a firm that was regarded as very prosperous. There were two members, one with experience in the trade, who headed the firm name, and the other with money who took second place in the business. The latter gentleman was very conservative and was regarded by salesmen as a *bete noir* whom they dreaded to meet. The partner with experience was a half-fellow-well-met with salesmen, bought goods freely, and from all who had anything worth buying. His income was contingent upon the profits, and in order to make these profits as large as possible after a recent stock-taking, he voluntarily destroyed or removed the invoices of large purchases of goods still held in stock. The partner of money felt that they had more stock than the receipted statements called for after deducting sales, and the upshot of the matter was that he proposed a dissolution and advised creditors of his willingness to confess judgment for all claims and pay them in full. The latter action changed the tone of opinion in his favor, and hereafter salesmen will be willing to accept his orders without question. I have taken this case as one which illustrates the folly of forcing goods upon a customer who is not entirely responsible, and of selling large bills to those who are too willing to buy when common judgment shows that they cannot reasonably command sufficient trade to consume them. In the case just cited every salesman who went there to sell saw that the house was rammed full of goods, and although the firm was doing a good business, yet it was apparent to everyone that they were not moving goods in proportion to their purchases.

The moral of this case is that if both partners had been of the same disposition it would probably have cost their creditors a neat sum for their experience in over-selling. As it is now they are made secure only through the efforts of the partner who was always regarded as the objectionable member of the firm.

Failed in One Thing and Succeeded in Another.

The man who has never failed in business cannot possibly know whether he is honest or not, cannot possibly know whether he has any "grit" in him or is worth a button. It is the man who fails and then rises who is really great in his way.

Peter Cooper failed in making hats, failed as a cabinet maker, locomotive builder and grocer. But as often as he failed he "tried, tried again," until he could stand upon his feet alone, then crowned the victory by giving \$1,000,000 to help poor boys in time to come.

Abraham Lincoln failed to make both ends meet by chopping wood, failed to earn his salt in the galley-slave life of a Mississippi flat-boat man. He had not even wit enough to run a grocery, and yet he made himself the grandest character of the nineteenth century.

Horace Greely tried three or four lines of business before he founded the *Tribune*, worth to-day \$1,000,000.

Patrick Henry failed in everything he undertook until he made himself the orator of his age and nation.

A Plaster.

From the Evansville Argus.

"Here she comes. Who'll take the mustard plaster?" said an Evansville dry goods clerk to another, as a lady with a sharp nose and a business like air, waltzed into the store and proceed to tumble over a big pile of goods.

"It isn't my turn, said the young fellow addressed, "I took the plaster last week, and it's somebody else's turn."

"What a funny name," said a customer, who was standing by, "why do you call her a mustard plaster?"

"Simply because she gets in front of the counter and buys nothing, and asks so many questions that she irritates the poor devil who is waiting on her."

"How does that make her a mustard plaster?"

"Because she is a counter irritant."

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 84, 21	Pepperell, 104, 25
Pepperell, 74, 18	Pepperell, 114, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 84, 20	Pequot, 74, 18
Pepperell, 94, 22 1/2	Pequot, 84, 21
Pepperell, 94, 22 1/2	Pequot, 94, 24
CHECKS.	
Caledonia, XX, oz., 11	Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz., 10	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Economy, oz., 10	Prodigy, oz., 11
Park Mills, No. 50, 10	Otis Apron, 11 1/2
Park Mills, No. 80, 11	Otis Furture, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 70, 12	York, 1 oz., 10
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	York, AA, extra oz., 14
OSNABURG.	
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, 8 1/2	Greene, G, 44, 5 1/2
Art cambrics, 36, 11 1/2	Hill, 44, 5 1/2
Androscoogin, 44, 8 1/2	Langdale, 44, 5 1/2
Androscoogin, 54, 12 1/2	Hope, 44, 6 1/2
Ballou, 44, 6 1/2	King Phillip cambric, 44, 11 1/2
Boott, 44, 6 1/2	Langdale, 44, 5 1/2
Boott, O, 44, 8 1/2	Langdale, 44, 5 1/2
Boott, E, 54, 7 1/2	Langdale, 44, 5 1/2
Boott, AGC, 44, 9 1/2	Langdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, R, 34, 5 1/2	Langdon, GB, 44, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 44, 7	Langdon, 44, 5 1/2
Chapman, X, 44, 6	Masonville, 44, 8
Conway, 44, 7	Maxwell, 44, 9 1/2
Cabot, 44, 6 1/2	New York Mills, 44, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 6	New Jersey, 44, 8
Canoe, 84, 4	Pocasset, P. M. C., 7 1/2
Domestic, 36, 7 1/2	Pocasset of the West, 11
Dwight Anchor, 44, 9	Pocahontas, 44, 7 1/2
Davol, 44, 8 1/2	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 44, 8 1/2	Victoria, AA, 9
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2	Woodbury, 44, 5 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 44, 11	Whitinsville, 44, 7 1/2
Gold Medal, 44, 6 1/2	Whitinsville, 7-8, 10 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 6	Williams, 44, 16 1/2
Gilded Age, 84, 8 1/2	Williams, 36, 10 1/2
SILKSTAS.	
Crown, 12 1/2	Masonville TS, 8
No. 10, 12 1/2	Masonville S, 10 1/2
Coin, 10	Lonsdale, 9 1/2
Anchor, 15	Lonsdale A, 16
Centennial, 10	Niagara O, 10
Blackburn, 8	Victory D, 10
Davol, 14	Victory K, 2 1/2
London, 12 1/2	Phoenix A, 19 1/2
Paeonia, 12	Phoenix B, 19 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phoenix XX, 5
Social Imperial, 16	Phoenix XX, 5
PRINTS.	
Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 6	Gloucester, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hartel fancy, 6
Allen's pink, 6 1/2	Merrimac D, 6
Allen's purple, 6 1/2	Manchester, 6
American, fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Arnold, fancy, 6	Pacific robes, 6
Berlin, solid, 5 1/2	Richmond, 6
Cocheo fancy, 6	Steel River, 5 1/2
Cocheo robes, 6 1/2	Simpson, 6
Conestoga fancy, 6	Washington fancy, 7 1/2
Eddystone, 6	Washington blues, 7 1/2
Eagle fancy, 5 1/2	Washington blues, 7 1/2
Garner pink, 6 1/2	Washington blues, 7 1/2
FINE BROWN COTTONS.	
Appleton A, 44, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 44, 6 1/2	Indian Orchard, 36, 7 1/2
Boston F, 44, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 74, 16 1/2
Continental G, 44, 6 1/2	Lyman B, 40-in., 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass, BB, 44, 5 1/2
Conestoga W, 44, 6 1/2	Nashua E, 40-in, 8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8, 5 1/2	Nashua H, 44, 7 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in, 5	Nashua O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight X, 74, 9 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8, 5 1/2	Pepperell E, 30-in, 7
Dwight Z, 44, 6 1/2	Pepperell R, 44, 7 1/2
Dwight Star, 44, 7	Pepperell O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight Star, 40-in, 9	Pepperell N, 34, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 36, 5	Pocasset C, 44, 6 1/2
Great Falls E, 44, 7	Saranac R, 7 1/2
Farmers' A, 44, 6	Saranac E, 9
Indian Orchard, 44, 7 1/2	Saranac E, 9
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag, 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl, 7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian, 10 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Johnson Manfg 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, styl, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, 8	White Mfg Co, fane, 8
Gloucester, new, 7 1/2	White Manfg Co, 8
standard, 7 1/2	Earlston, 8
plunket, 7 1/2	Gordon, 7 1/2
Lancaster, 7 1/2	Greylock, dress, 7 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	styles, 12 1/2
WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 74, 21	Pepperell, 104, 27 1/2
Androscoogin, 84, 23	Pepperell, 114, 32 1/2
Pepperell, 74, 18	Pequot, 74, 18
Pepperell, 84, 20	Pequot, 84, 21
Pepperell, 94, 22 1/2	Pequot, 94, 24
Pepperell, 94, 22 1/2	Pequot, 94, 24
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.	
Atlantic A, 44, 7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 44, 7 1/2
Atlantic H, 44, 7 1/2	Lawrence Y, 30, 7
Atlantic D, 44, 6 1/2	Lawrence LL, 44, 5 1/2
Atlantic P, 44, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Atlantic LL, 44, 5 1/2	Mystic River, 44, 5 1/2
Adriatic, 36, 7 1/2	Pequot A, 44, 7 1/2
Augusta, 44, 6 1/2	Piedmont, 36, 6 1/2
Boott M, 44, 6 1/2	Stark AA, 44, 7 1/2
Boott FF, 44, 7 1/2	Tremont CC, 44, 6 1/2
Granville, 44, 5 1/2	Utica, 44, 9
Indian Head, 44, 7	Wachusett, 44, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in, 6 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13	Falls, XXX, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Falls, aving, 19
Amoskeag, E, 10	Hamilton, BT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2	Hamilton, D, 9 1/2
Premium A, 44, 17	Hamilton, H, 9 1/2
Premium B, 16	Hamilton fancy, 11
Extra 7-8, 14 1/2	Methuen AA, 13 1/2
Gold Medal 44, 15	Methuen ASA, 18
CCA 7-8, 12 1/2	Omega A, 7-8, 11
CT 44, 14	Omega A, 44, 13
BC 7-8, 14	Omega ACA, 44, 16
BF 7-8, 16	Omega SE, 7-8, 24
AF 44, 19	Omega SE, 44, 27
Cordis AAA, 22	Omega M, 7-8, 22
Cordis A, 32	Omega M, 44, 22
Cordis No. 1, 32	Shetucket SS&SW 11 1/2
Cordis No. 2, 15	Shetucket, S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 3, 13	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge fancy, 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, 12 1/2	Warren CC, 10 1/2
Otis BB, 11 1/2	York fancy, 13 1/2
PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Manville, 6	S. S. & Sons, 6
Masnville, 6	Garner, 6
WIGANS.	
Red Cross, 7 1/2	Thistle Mills, 8
Berlin, 7 1/2	Rose, 8
Garner, 7 1/2	
SPOOL COTTON.	
Brooks, 50	Eagle and Phoenix, 30
Clark's O, N, 42, 55	Mills ball sewing, 30
P. & Coats, 55	Grech & Daniels, 25
Willimantic 6 cord, 55	Merricks, 40
Willimantic 3 cord, 40	Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sew	Hall & Manning, 25
ing thread, 30	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 1/2
Ind. Orch. Imp., 7	Lawrence sat., 8 1/2
Laconia, 7 1/2	Conesgat, 7 1/2
COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.	
A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows:	
Ohio White Lime, per bbl., 1 00	
Ohio White Lime, car lots, 85	
Louisville Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Akron Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
B-Zalo Cement, per bbl., 1 30	
Car lots, 1 05@1 10	
Plastering hair, per bu., 25@ 30	
Stucco, per bbl., 1 75	
Land plaster, per ton, 3 50	
Land plaster, car lots, 2 50	
Fire brick, per M., 25 @ \$35	
Fire clay, per bbl., 3 00	
COAL.	
Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots, \$6 00@6 25	
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots, \$6 25@6 50	
Cannel, car lots, 60 00	
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots, 3 00@3 25	
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

NO. 2. AND 3 CANS.

YOUNG, TENDER AND SWEET,
NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
GUARANTEED PURITY.

\$1,000 IN GOLD.

NOT SWEETENED WITH SUGAR.

NO CHEMICALS USED.

NOT BLEACHED WHITE.

NO WATER IN CANS.

The Trade supplied by Wholesale Grocers Only. Respectfully,

THE ARCHER PACKING CO., Chillicothe, Ills.

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

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

A. B. KNOWLSON,
3 Canal Street, Basement, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

At Manufacturers' Prices.

SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HOUSE & STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

68 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

Nelson Bros. & Co.

BROWN'S
Paper Bag
AND
Twine Holder!

(COMBINED.)

Patented April 29th, 1883.

CAPACITY 2,500 BAGS.

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

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

SOLD BY

Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Arthur Meigs & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Curtiss, Dunton & Co.,

PROPRIETORS

Grand Rapids Tank Line.

We receive Illuminating and Lubricating Oils direct from the Refineries in Tanks, and barrel it here.

OUR BRANDS.

XXX Water White.
Electroleum.

Prime White, Michigan Test.
Michigan Test.

LUBRICATING.

French Valve Cylinder.
Dark Valve Cylinder.
Eureka Engine.
No. 1 Golden.
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.
Castoroline.
Amber Engine.

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

CURTISS, DUNTON & CO

THE LEADING BRANDS OF

TOBACCO

Offered in this Market are as follows:

PLUC TOBACCO.

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

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

FINE CUT.

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

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

WILLS—ANTE-MORTEM PROBATE.

A statute of this State providing for the probate of wills before the death of the testators was lately held inoperative by the Supreme Court of the State in the case of Lloyd vs. Wayne, Circuit Judge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEED.

The certificate of a county clerk to a married woman's acknowledgment of her deed, not signed under his term of office had expired, is not binding, and the deed passes no right as against her, according to the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

INTEREST OF PURCHASER.

The purchaser at sheriff's sale of the interest of a partner in the personal property of the firm is not thereby entitled to take possession of any portion of the property. All he acquires is the right to an account, and he is not entitled to anything until the firm debts are paid. So held by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY—NEGLIGENCE.

The case of Smith vs. Western Union Telegraph Co. was one brought for neglect of the company to deliver a message sent appellant by his broker informing him of the purchase of stock on his account. The market declined heavily and the broker, hearing nothing from appellant, sold out the stock at a heavy loss. The appellant asserted that if the message had been delivered he would have remitted a margin sufficient to prevent the stock being sacrificed, or have directed a sale at the first point of decline, and sought to recover from the company his loss on the sale. The Kentucky Court of Appeals, however, held that as to appellant's loss the negligence of the company was a remote source of damage for which he could not recover.

ASSIGNMENT—ATTACHMENT—INTERVENTION.

In the case of Bennett, assignee, etc., vs. Denny, decided by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, it appeared that prior to the making of an assignment, but on the day when it was made, the defendant, as United States marshal, by virtue of process of the Circuit Court against the assignor, attached the assigned property. The assignee made application to the Circuit Court to be permitted to intervene in the action in which the attachment issued, and to become a party defendant therein, and for the dissolution of the attachment. Leave to intervene and become a party defendant was granted, but the motion to dissolve the attachment was denied. The Supreme Court of Minnesota held that such denial did not bar or prevent the assignee from proceeding against the marshal as for the conversion of the assigned property, though the attachment remained undissolved.

PARTNERSHIP—POWERS OF SURVIVOR.

A surviving partner may not make an assignment for creditors with preferences, without the consent of the representatives of the deceased partner, according to the decision of the New York Supreme Court. The surviving partner may, however, make a general assignment without preferences. The court said: "He is liable, both as a surviving partner and individually, for all the partnership debts, and his right to the possession and control of the property for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the copartnership debts entitles him to the exercise of his own discretion in the application of the assets or other proceeds for that purpose. He is no more a trustee in any strict sense of that term for the creditors of the firm than is any other debtor for his creditors, and their remedies against him in the collection of the debts of the firm are precisely the same as those which existed against the firm prior to its dissolution by death of one of its members. But as between him and the representatives of the deceased partner a clear and well-defined trust exists, which devolves upon him duties and obligations in respect of the disposition and application of the assets of the firm and their proceeds which equity recognizes, and when abused or evaded will interpose to enforce. * * * The surviving partner being a trustee for the settlement of the estate as between himself and the personal representatives of the deceased partner, cannot pass his whole duty over to another trustee without the consent of such representatives; and the attempt to do that is, in our judgment, such an abuse of his powers and duties as justifies the representatives of the deceased partner in applying to a court of equity to take possession of the estate by a receiver."

Successful Co-operative Establishment.

As a practical example of a co-operative store, attention is called to the quarterly report of the Industrial Co-operative Association of New Bedford, Mass. Figures are given in detail with a publicity which might serve as an example to more ambitious corporations. From the last report it appears that the receipts for the sale of groceries, provisions, etc., for the quarter were \$8,057.33. This is an increase of \$1,771.80 over the corresponding quarter of last year, and may be taken as an indication that there is a steady growth. The general expenses were \$753.80, and a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared on purchases.

TIME TABLES.

Michigan Central.

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.	*Daily.

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 Cars for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30 a. m., and Boston 3:05 p. m. next day.

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

J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.

Chicago & West Michigan.

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

Pullman Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Through parlor car in charge of careful attendants without extra charge to Chicago on 12:35 p. m., and through coach on 9:15 a. m. and 9:35 p. m. trains.

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Express	4:15 p m	4:05 p m	
Express	8:05 a m	11:15 a m	

All trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.

The Northern terminus of this Division is at Baldwin, where close connection is made with F. & P. M. trains to and from Ludington and Manistee.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. B. MULLIKEN, General Manager.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

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.		Arrives.		Leaves.	
*Steamboat Express	8:17 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.		Leaves.		Arrives.	
*Morning Express	1:05 p m	1:10 p m			
*Through Mail	5:10 p m	5:15 p m			
*Steamboat Express	10:40 p m	10:45 p m			
*Mixed		7:10 a m			
*Night Express	5:10 a m	5:20 a m			

*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily.

Passengers taking the 6:25 a. m. Express make close 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.

The mail has a Parlor Car to Detroit. The Night Express has a through Wagner Car and local Sleeping Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.

D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent.
Geo. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.		Arrives.		Leaves.	
Cincinnati & Gd Rapids Ex	8:45 p m	10:25 a m			
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex	7:00 a m	10:25 a m			
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex	3:50 p m	5:00 p m			
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac		7:10 a m			

GOING SOUTH.		Leaves.		Arrives.	
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex		7:15 a m			
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex	3:50 p m	6:00 p m			
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex	10:25 a m	11:45 p m			
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac	7:40 p m				

All trains daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

North—Train leaving at 5:00 o'clock p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Cars for 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 Le 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 2:00 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.

Goodrich Steamers.

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

Grand River Steamer.

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



G. S. YALE & BRO.,

—Manufacturers of—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,

BLUINGS, ETC.,

40 and 42 South Division St.



Geo. H. Richards has sold his cigar factory at Plainwell to Jos. Monroe, late of Alamo.

Putnam & Brooks,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

PURE CANDY!

AND DEALERS IN

Oranges, Lemons,

Bananas, Figs, Dates,

NUTS,

ETC.

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.

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,

—THE—

GREAT WATCH MAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER,

44 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

WM. SEARS & CO.

Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

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

HESTER & FOX,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.

Carry Engines and Boilers in Stock for immediate delivery.

SAW AND CRIST MILL MACHINERY,

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

Write for Prices.

130 OAKS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NIMROD

AND OTHER FAVORITE BRANDS OF

Plug Tobacco.

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	

F. F. A D A M S & C O ' S

DARK AROMATIC

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

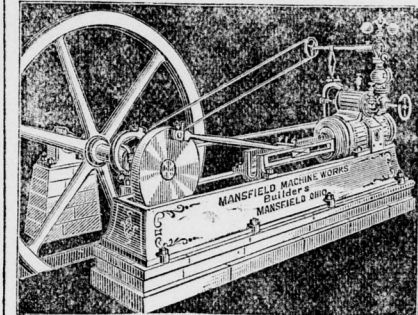
Eaton & Christenson, Agts.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

ENGINES

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.

G. ROYS & CO.,

No. 4 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids.

WHIPS

LASHES

Send for new Price-List for Fall Trade.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

CHOICE BUTTER A SPECIALTY!
CALIFORNIA AND OTHER FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Careful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.
M. C. RUSSELL, 48 Ottawa st., Grand Rapids.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AGENTS FOR THE

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

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

14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

JENNINGS & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Arctic Manufacturing Co.,

20 Lyon St., Grand Rapids.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR

Jennings' Flavoring Extracts,

—AND—

Arctic Baking Powder.

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

READ! READ! READ!

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

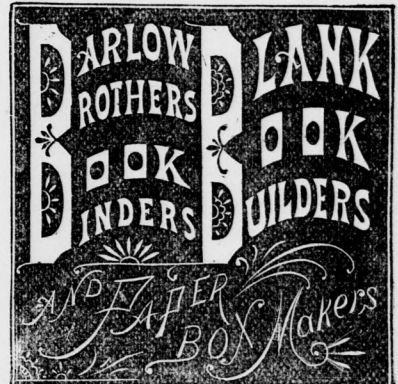
Pioneer Prepared Paint!

The ONLY Paint sold on a GUARANTEE.
Read it.

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

Hazeltine, Perkins & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



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

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Barlow's Patent
Manifold Shipping Books.

Send for Samples and Circular.

BARLOW BROTHERS,

Grand Rapids, Michigan.



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.

BILL OF PRICES

Adopted by Cigar Makers' Union No. 46.

The Grand Rapids Cigar Makers' Union has adopted the following schedule of prices:

SEED SCRAP MOLD WORK.	
4 1/2 inch and under.	\$7
4 1/2 inch and under.	8
5 inch and under.	9
SEED LONG FILLER WORK.	
4 1/2 inch and under.	\$8
4 1/2 inch and under.	11
5 inch and under.	12
HAVANA MOLD WORK.	
4 1/2 inch and under.	\$10
4 1/2 inch and under.	11
4 1/2 inch and under.	12
5 inch and under.	13
All seed scraps with less than four molds, \$1 extra.	
All unprepared scraps, \$1 extra.	
All mixed scraps, \$1 extra.	
All mixed seed and Havana, same as clear Havana.	
All cigars not straight, \$1 extra.	
All hand work, \$1 extra.	

The executive board shall have control over all jobs not made in this bill.

All wages must be paid in cash.

The only change of importance in the above schedule over the previous scale is in reference to fancy shapes—"cigars not straight"—on which the makers demand \$1 extra, alleging that it is worth that much more to turn them out. Three firms refused to concede the demand, in consequence of which all the operators employed by Hugh Schneider & Co., A. Kuppenheimer and Mohl & Kenning went "on strike" Monday morning. Schneider & Co. soon weakened, and their men resumed work, and the same will probably be the case with A. Kuppenheimer. Mohl & Kenning, however, refuse to "be dictated to," as they express it, and declare that the strikers shall never go back to their shop except at the old prices. They have few manufactured goods of their own in stock, but assert that they can fill all orders with cigars made by other manufacturers which will be uniform in quality and fully as cheap in price as they can make them. The outcome of the matter will be watched with interest by business men in all branches of trade.

An Eloquent Debtor.

The Plumb & Lewis Manufacturing Co. has a debtor down at North Lewisburg, Ohio, who is equal to the task of dunning himself once a day, and injecting into each letter a wealth of eloquence which would make Ingersoll or Demosthenes blush for shame. The name of this modern wonder is J. Spilman, and his business—aside from his letter-writing proclivities—is principally confined to the repair and sale of tinware. The oratorical scribbler bought a bill of wringers of Messrs. Plumb & Lewis in the spring of 1883, and during the following November made the astounding revelation that he could "not pay for them until he got the money." He subsequently gave his note for the amount, and in April, 1884, wrote that he would be unable to meet the same. The house then threatened legal proceedings, and from that time until now flew explanatory letters from the delinquent were a matter of daily occurrence. The following are excerpts from some of the letters:

"You seem to wish me to believe that this country is a despotism and that you are the despots."

"Why do you raise hell over a debt of \$15? It seems you'd take a man's heart blood. My God! My God! I will get you your money. The hideous roaring of sheet-iron thunder will cease and my happy, glad, perspiring hand will give you \$15."

"If I had as much property as the laws of Ohio allow a debtor, I'd think myself well off. My wife owns all the household goods, horse, wagon, barn, house, and a \$200 claim for borrowed money. My son also has a preferred claim; so you see it is no use to try and force collection. Mrs. S. says she will not trouble me unless someone tries to wring my neck. Then, of course, she will not lose her claim."

Mrs. Spilman would do well to exhibit her husband as a genuine curiosity at the county fairs and dime museums.

Concerning Cotton Seed Oil.

"A curious fact about cotton seed oil," says the *Michigan Financier*, "is that it does not enter into commerce under its own name. It is mostly used as an adulterant or substitute for other oils. The reason of this is that, when it was first produced in quantities which made it an article of commerce, it was seized upon to adulterate other products, and the fact that the oil was of itself an excellent and valuable article was quite lost sight of. This is unfortunate, for cotton seed oil should be sold, as it deserves to be, on its merits. Scarcely five per cent. of the oil, so-called, imported from France into Mexico and the United States is genuine. Ninety-five per cent is adulterated with cotton seed oil in quantities ranging from 60 to 85 per cent. The writer has himself seen at the levees at New Orleans large iron steamers loading with cotton seed oil for France, and in New Orleans it is an open secret that this oil is destined soon to return neatly bottled, with a label warranting it to be 'pure olive oil.'"

The Grocery Market.

Business continues good beyond expectation, leading to the conclusion that the era of good times is at hand. Some grades of sugar are higher, all kinds of raisins and sealed herring are firmer. Whitefish and trout are lower. New imported Holland herring have put in an appearance during the week, and command 1.10. Kerosene continues low, and dealers would do well to keep their tanks well filled, in anticipation of an advance.

Clover seed and timothy are firm at the advance, and the demand is fully up to the average for this season of the year.

Candy is active and firm. Oranges are steady and lemons are lower. Nuts are active and advancing.

"In Union There is Strength."

From the Manistee Times.

W. R. Burt, President of the East Saginaw Salt Association, arrived in the city Friday afternoon, and after holding a consultation with our salt manufacturers, induced all except Charles Reitz & Brothers to join the association on probation, as it were, for the term of six months. At the end of that time the Manistee manufacturers may withdraw or remain in the Association, at their option. In view of the fact that there are 400,000 less barrels of salt in Michigan at the present time than at the corresponding period last year, the Manistee manufacturers conceived the idea that their uniting with the Association might have a tendency to send up the price of salt still higher; hence the union, offensive and defensive. Should the arrangement prove unsatisfactory to our manufacturers they can resume their independence next March, and still retain their old customers, and the prestige they have already acquired. Manistee has two important advantages over the Saginaw Valley in the manufacture of salt—first, its salt is of a better quality; second, it has better and cheaper transportation facilities—hence it can act independent of the association, if its manufacturers decide to do so. With our large and increasing salt industry, we shall soon be one of the most important salt markets in the world.

Nothing to the Harvest Apple.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A Watermelon and a Cucumber which found themselves on the same stand at a grocery establishment yesterday began quarrelling:

"You are all colic, to say the best of you," remarked the Melon.

"And you are all seeds and rinds," retorted the Cucumber.

"Come now, what's all this row about?" queried the grocer, as he finished selling a quart of strawberries.

"Why," answered the Melon, "old Cholera Morbus here is jealous of me."

"No such thing! Old Rind and Seeds prides himself on being able to kill two men to my one, and you know that is all wind?"

"Hush, my children," whispered the grocer. "While I appreciate both of you for all you're worth, neither of you is justified in doing any bragging at this season of the year. The Harvest Apple is now knocking 'em out in one round."

Grand Haven Celery.

I am now receiving from 150 to 200 dozen bunches of Grand Haven celery daily, and disposing of the same to the best trade, which claims that it is superior to the Kalamazoo goods.

A. J. Brown,
18 North Division street.

"I can't eat that ice-cream," he said as he shoved back from the table with a disgusted expression on his face. "Anything wrong?" queried the proprietor of the parlor as he rubbed his hands and looked anxious. "It's beastly stuff." "Dear me, but I'm sorry. Susan, what flavor did this gentleman order?" "Vanilla, sir." "And you gave it to him?" "Yes, sir." "Ah that explains. I'm out of vanilla and she must have used kerosene. I'll make it at half price to you, sir, and you'll get all the advantage of a sure cure for sore throat."

Mr. Lemberger in a recent paper stated that he had succeeded in distilling, from orange flowers gathered in Florida and salted down, a water comparing favorably with that imported from the south of Europe. As orange trees are now grown abundantly in Florida the petals are consequently plentiful, and he suggests that a new industry should be started in that State, in which low priced labor might be utilized in gathering the blossoms, especially of the wild or bitter orange.

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—A thoroughly competent and practical druggist of twenty years' experience desires a situation. No objection to keeping books. Good references. Address "Pharmacist," box 1516, Muskegon, Mich. 109

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Stock will be in voice \$1,500. Will sell for \$1,200 cash. Good town, good trade, and satisfactory reasons for wishing to sell. Address "C. TRADESMAN OFFICE." 102

FOR SALE—In a growing town on the D. & L. N. Railway, a grocery stock, with post office, and living rooms in store building. Will sell cheap for cash. Sickness is my reason for selling. Address Mrs. A. N. Ellis, West Millbrook, Mich. 100

WANTED—Situation by an experienced drug clerk. Address D. Box 1532, Muskegon, Mich. 101

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

WANTED—To exchange for general merchandise, 2,000 acres of timbered lands. The timber on said lands is hemlock, beech and maple, oak and yellow birch, 1/4 miles from Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. in Oscoda Co., Mich. There is a lumber and shingle mill on said lands. Address "B.," care THE TRADESMAN, Grand Rapids, Mich. 101

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

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., THE TRADESMAN, 100

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 market a line of popular patents, wishes a partner, with some capital, to push the sale of same. Address, "Patent," care "The Tradesman," 94T

OUT AROUND.

News and Gossip Furnished by Our Own Correspondents.

Charlevoix. Aug. 15.—T. D. Smith has sold his grocery stock to E. M. Clark. The two stocks will be united and business carried on at T. D. Smith's old stand.

Muskegon. Aug. 17.—T. D. Stimson and Ryerson, Hills & Co. have sold 2,180 acres of pine land in Muskegon county, containing about 50,000,000 feet of timber, to Mitchell Bros., of Cadillac. The consideration is about \$200,000.

Hugh Leonard has sold his drug stock to Bergeron & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand.

Kalkaska. Aug. 15.—About 2,000 bushels of huckleberries have been shipped from Kalkaska this season. Will Pipp, our hardware merchant, has rented a house, and if nothing bigger than a mountain gets in the way, will take unto himself a wife ere many moons come and go. Will stands well up in society, being nearly seven feet tall by one foot wide.

Luther. Aug. 17.—The saw mill of Wilson, Luther & Wilson commenced sawing Saturday, after laying still two weeks.

F. J. Fletcher, jeweler, has been elected secretary of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

Wilson, Luther & Wilson have built a new and expensive railway on the mill pond. The firm has just bought a big tract of pine of Mr. Peters, of Manistee, and they are extending their logging railroad to this tract, about six miles from town.

Mr. Marvin, of Addison, was in town last week, looking up an opening to start a newspaper. He will probably begin publishing a paper soon, as he was very favorably impressed with the village.

Big Rapids. Aug. 17.—George Beaumont leaves this week for San Jose, California, to join his father, who went some six weeks ago. They are negotiating for a large fruit farm near Stockton.

Geo. Fairman's residence on Michigan avenue is nearly ready for occupancy. It is one of the finest in the city, and will add much to the appearance of the avenue.

John Foster, an old builder of our city, has the contract to build the Morrissey brick store. He commenced the basement wall on Friday last, and is to have the building completed within 90 days.

Mrs. T. N. Colvin leaves this week for the East, where she expects to spend the balance of the summer and fall.

Frankfort. Aug. 17.—Williams & Colfax have just finished burning a kiln containing 90,000 red brick.

The people of Frankfort have allowed a good thing to slip through their fingers in letting the Wilson Manufacturing Co. locate its branch hoop and stove factory at Charlevoix, where the people have raised \$4,400 to secure the location of the enterprise.

MISCELLANEOUS. Hemlock Bark.—The local tanners are offering \$5 per cord delivered, cash, which price is fully as satisfactory to the inland shippers of Northern Michigan as the Chicago and Milwaukee quotations, which are \$7 at both markets.

Ginseng.—Local dealers pay \$1.50 per pound for clean washed roots.

Rubber Goods.—Local jobbers are authorized to offer 45 per cent. off on standard goods and 45 and 10 per cent. off on second quality.

FRESH MEATS. John Mohrhard quotes the trade selling prices as follows:

Fresh Beef, sides. 6 @ 7
Fresh Beef, hind quarters. 7 @ 8
Dressed Hogs. 6 @ 6 1/2
Mutton, carcasses. 5 1/2 @ 6
Veal. 8 @ 9
Pork Sausage. 7 1/2 @ 8
Bologna. 8 @ 9
Fowls. 12 @ 14
Spring Chickens. 18 @ 18

OYSTERS AND FISH. F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:

F. J. D. Selects. 35
Standards. 45
Mackinaw Trout. 6
Whitefish. 6
Black Bass. 6
Cod. 8
Sun Fish. 5
Rock Bass. 5
Perch. 4
Pick Blue. 4
Wall-eyed Pike. 6
Smoked White Fish. 10
Smoked Trout. 10
Smoked Sturgeon. 10

HIDES, PELTS AND FURS. Perkins & Hess quote as follows:

Green. 10 @ 12
Pelt cured. 6 @ 7 1/2
Pelt cured. 8 @ 9 1/2
Kips. 8 @ 12

SHEEP PELTS. 10 @ 25
Lambskins. 20 @ 40
Old wool, estimated. 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Tallow. 4 @ 5

Wool. Fine washed. 10 @ 20 1/2
Coarse washed. 10 @ 18

Michigan Cranberry Growers. Dr. A. M. Gerow. Cheboygan
Wm. Elliott. Cheboygan
Dr. W. H. Walker. Glen Arbor
W. W. Barton and Louis Gubbin. Leland
F. G. Mack. Romulus
S. H. Comings. St. Joseph
Henry S. Hall. Three Rivers
D. C. Leach. Traverse City
John Clark. White Fish Point
Alexander Barkley. White Fish Point
Wm. Hawkins. White Fish Point

"Sanding" His Marsh. From the Grand Traverse Herald.

D. C. Leach is making quite extensive improvements on and additions to his cranberry marsh, at Walton, this year. It has been clearly demonstrated by him that "sanding" brings good returns in a greatly increased yield and the newly set portions will all be treated in this way. He has just let contracts for planting and sanding seven more acres. This "sanding" is done by simply putting upon the surface of the marsh a thin layer of sand taken from the adjoining plains. The improvements made this year will prove a valuable addition to an already valuable marsh.

The experiment of planting tobacco has been tried at Reno, Nevada, and has proved successful, while it is thought that the climate is well fitted for curing the leaf.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

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

Advanced—Sugars, raisins, scaled herring. Declined—Whitfish, trout.

AXLE GREASE. Frazer's. 2 50 Paragon. 1 80
Diamond. 1 75 Paragon 25 lb pails. 1 20
Mottice. 1 65

BAKING POWDER. Arctic 1 lb cans. 45 Arctic 1 lb cans. 2 40
Arctic 1 lb cans. 75 Arctic 5 lb cans. 12 00
Arctic 1 lb cans. 1 40

BULGING. Dry No. 2. doz. 25
Dry No. 3. doz. 45
Liquid. 4 oz. doz. 35
Liquid. 8 oz. doz. 45
Arctic 4 oz. doz. 45 gross 4 00
Arctic 8 oz. doz. 8 00
Arctic 16 oz. doz. 12 00
Arctic No. 1 pepper box. 12 00
Arctic No. 2. 3 00
Arctic No. 3. 4 50

BROOMS. No. 1 Carpet. 2 50 No. 2 Hurl. 175
No. 2 Carpet. 2 25 Fancy Whisk. 100
No. 1 Parlor Gem. 2 75 Common Whisk. 75
No. 1 Hurl. 2 00

CURED FISH. Clams, 1 lb standards. 1 40
Clams, 2 lb standards. 2 65
Clam Chowder, 3 lb. 2 20
Clam Chowder, 5 lb standards. 1 10
Cove Oysters, 2 lb standards. 2 00
Cove Oysters, 1 lb slack filled. 75
Cove Oysters, 2 lb slack filled. 1 05
Lobsters, 1 lb picnic. 1 75
Lobsters, 1 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, 1 lb 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 1/2s. 6
Sardines, domestic 3/4s. 11
Sardines, Mustard 1/2s. 10
Sardines, imported 3/4s. 13
Trout, 3 lb brook. 2 75

CANNED FRUITS. Apples, 3 lb standards. 90
Apples, 5 lb standards. 90
Blackberries, standards. 1 65
Cherries, red standard. 80
Damsons. 1 00
Green Gages, standards 2 lb. 1 40
Peaches, Extra Yellow. 2 40
Peaches, standards. 1 75 1/2 1/2
Peaches, scalded. 1 50
Pineapples, Erie. 2 20
Pineapples, standards. 1 70
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg. 1 70
Raspberries, Black, Erie. 1 70
Apricots, Lusk's. 2 40 Pears. 3 00
Egg Plums. 2 50 Quinces. 2 90
Grapes. 2 50 Peaches. 3 00
Green Gages. 2 50

CANNED VEGETABLES. Asparagus, Oyster Bay. 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard. 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie. 75
Boston Bowled Beans. 1 60
Corn, Trophy. 1 05
Peas, French. 1 75
Peas, Marfatto, standard. 1 70
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden. 85 1/2 1/2
Succotash, standard. 90
Tomatoes, Trophy. 1 00

Boston. 36 German Sweet. 25
Baker's. 38 Vienna Sweet. 25
Runkles'. 35

FREE. Green Rio. 9 @ 13
Green Java. 17 @ 27
Green Mocha. 25 @ 25
Roasted. 25 @ 25
Roasted Java. 25 @ 25
Roasted Java. 25 @ 25

CORNGRASS. 72 foot Jute. 1 25
60 foot Jute. 1 00
40 foot Jute. 1 50
72 foot Cotton. 2 25
60 foot Cotton. 2 00
40 foot Cotton. 1 75

FISH. Bloater, Smoked Yarmouth. 65
Cod, whole. 40 1/2
Cod, Bones. 50
Halibut. 11
Herring 1/2 bbls. 2 50
Herring, Holland, domestic. 50
Herring, Imported. 20 @ 22
Mackerel, shore, No. 2, 1/2 bbls. 5 00
" " " " 12 lb kits. 80
" " " " No. 3, 1/2 bbls. 3 50
" " " " 12 lb kits. 62
Shad, 1/2 bbl. 2 50
Trout, 1/2 bbls. 3 50
" " " " 12 lb kits. 3 50
" " " " 10 " 55
White, No. 1, 1/2 bbls. 5 00
White, No. 1, 12 lb kits. 80
White, No. 1, 10 lb kits. 70
White, Family, 1/2 bbls. 2 45

FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Jennings' 2 oz. 1 40
" 4 oz. 2 50
" 8 oz. 3 50
" No. 2 Paper. 1 25
" Seal of Grand Rapids. 1 75
" 1/2 pint round. 5 00
" " " " 9 00
" No. 8. 3 00
" No. 10. 4 25

FRUITS. Cherries, dried, pitted. 6 16
Citron. 25 @ 33
Currants. 50 1/2
Peaches, dried. 12 @ 13
Pineapple. 24
Prunes, French, 50 lb boxes. 10 @ 13
Raisins, Valencia. 9 @ 9 1/2
Raisins, Layer Valencia. 12 @ 12 1/2
Raisins, Sultanina. 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Raisins, Loose Muscatels. 6 @ 6 1/2
Raisins, London Layers. 6 @ 6 1/2
Raisins, California. 6 @ 6 1/2
Raisins, Calhoun. 6 @ 6 1/2

KEROSENE OIL. Water White. 10 @ 14 Legal Test. 9

MATCHES. Grand Haven, No. 9, square. 1 50
Grand Haven, No. 8, square. 1 50
Grand Haven, No. 7, round. 3 50
Grand Haven, No. 7, round. 2 25
Oshkosh, No. 2. 1 10
Oshkosh, No. 8. 1 60
Swedish. 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. 9 do. 1 70
Richardson's No. 19, do. 1 75

MOLASSES. Black Strap. 14 @ 16
Porto Rico. 25 @ 29
New Orleans, good. 38 @ 42
New Orleans, choice. 38 @ 42
New Orleans, fair. 32 @ 35
" 1/2 bbls. 3c extra.

OATMEAL. Steel cut. 5 50 Quaker. 45 lbs. 2 35
Steel cut, 1/2 bbls. 3 00 Quaker. 40 lb. 2 50
Rolled Oats. 3 00 Quaker bbls. 6 00
do. 3 00

PICKLES. Choice in barrels med. 64 75
Choice in 1/2 do. 60 15

IMPORTED CLAY 3 gross. 2 25 @ 30
Imported Clay, No. 216, 3 gross. 62 25
Imported Clay, No. 216, 2 1/2 gross. 61 85
American T. D. 60 90

RICE. Good Carolina. 6 1/2 Java. 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Patina. 6 1/2 Patina. 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Good Carolina. 7 1/2 Rangoon. 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Good Louisiana. 5 1/2 Bangkok. 3 1/2

SALERATUS. DeLand's pure. 5 1/2 Dwight's. 5 1/2
Church's. 5 1/2 Sea Foam. 5 1/2
Taylor's G. M. 5 1/2 Cap Seal. 5 1/2

SALT. 60 Pocket, F F Dairy. 2 25
28 Pocket. 2 20
100 3 lb pockets. 1 45
Diamond C. 1 60
Standard Coarse. 1 55
Ashton, English, dairy, bu. bags. 80
Higgins' English, dairy, bu. bags. 2 80
Higgins' English, dairy, bu. bags. 2 80
American, dairy, 1/4 bu. bags. 25
Rock, bushels. 10

SAUCES. Parsian, 1/2 pints. 62 @ 60
Pepper Sauce, 1/2 pints. 62 @ 60
Pepper Sauce, green. 62 @ 60
Pepper Sauce, red large ring. 61 @ 60
Pepper Sauce, green, large ring. 61 @ 60

Catsup, Tomato, pints. 61 @ 60
Catsup, Tomato, quarts. 61 @ 60
Horseradish, 1/2 pints. 61 @ 60
Horseradish, pints. 61 @ 60
Halford Sauce, pints. 61 @ 60
Halford Sauce, 1/2 pints. 61 @ 60

SOAP. Detroit Soap Co.'s Queen Anne. 62 @ 60
" " " " Monday. 62 @ 60
" " " " Spicary. 62 @ 60

Ground. Whole. Pepper. 10 @ 25 Pepper. 2 @ 19
Alspice. 10 @ 25 Alspice. 2 @ 19
Cinnamon. 10 @ 25 Cinnamon. 2 @ 19
Cloves. 10 @ 25 Nutmegs. 60 @ 65
Ginger. 10 @ 25 Cloves. 60 @ 65
Mustard. 10 @ 25
Cayenne. 10 @ 25

STARCH. Kingsford's, 1 lb pkgs., pure. 60 @ 65
" 3 lb pkgs., pure. 60 @ 65
" 1 lb pkgs., Silver Glaze. 60 @ 65
" 6 lb pkgs., " " 60 @ 65
" 1 lb pkgs., Corn Starch. 60 @ 65
(Bulk) Ontario. 60 @ 65

SUGARS. Cut Leaf. 61 @ 75
Cubes. 61 @ 75
Powdered. 61 @ 75
Manufactured, Standard. 61 @ 75
Granulated, A. 61 @ 75
Confectionery A. 61 @ 75
Standard A. 61 @ 75
Extra C, White. 61 @ 75
Fine C. 61 @ 75
Yellow C. 61 @ 75
Dark C. 61 @ 75

SYRUPS. Corn, Barrels. 30 @ 32
Corn, 1/2 bbls. 32 @ 34
Corn, 10 gallon kegs. 32 @ 34
Corn, 5 gallon kegs. 32 @ 34
Pure Sugar. 23 @ 35
Pure Sugar Drips. 23 @ 35
Pure Sugar Drips. 5 gal kegs. 61 @ 66
Pure Leaf Sugar Drips. 1/2 bbl. 61 @ 65
Pure Leaf Sugar. 5 gal kegs. 61 @ 65

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

TOBACCO—FINE CUT—IN PAILS. Dark American Eagle. Sweet Rose. 45
The Meigs & Co.'s St. Stummers. 45
Red Bird. 50 Atlas. 45
State Seal. 50 Royal Game. 45
Prairie Flower. 50 Mule Ear. 45
Climber Fountain. 45
Indian Queen. 60 Old Congress. 45
Bull Dog. 60 Good Luck. 45
Crown Leaf. 60 Blaze Away. 45
M. J. H. Leaf. 45
Hiawatha. 60 Governor. 45
Globe. 70 Fox's Choice. 45
May Flower. 70 Medallion. 45
Old Abe. 45 Sweet Owen. 45

PLUG. Nimrod. 44
E. C. 44
The Peter. 44
Spread Eagle. 44
Big Five Center. 44
Red Fox. 44
Big Drive. 44
Seal of Grand Rapids. 44
Durham. 44
Patrol. 44
Jack Rabbit. 44
Woodcock. 44
Knights of Labor. 44
Big Bug. 44
Arab, 2x12 and 4x12. 44
Black Bear. 44
King. 44
Old Five Cent Time. 44
Prune Nugget, 12 lb. 44
Parrot. 44
Old Time. 44
Tramway. 44
Glory. 44
Silver Coin. 44
Buster (Duck). 44
Black Prince (Duck). 44
Black Racer (Duck). 44
Leggett & Myers' Star. 44
Climax. 44
Herd Past. 44
McAlpin's Gold Shield. 44
Nickie Nugget, 6 and 12 lb cads. 44

Michigan Dairyman's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomingtondale.
Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Capae; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Poltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockafellow, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomingtondale; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Horst, Vriesland; R. C. Nash, Hillsdale; D. M. Adams, Ashland; Jos. Post, Clarksville.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids.
Next Meeting—Third Tuesday in February, 1885.
Membership Fee—\$1 per year.
Official Organ—THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

Seasonable Suggestions from Mr. Sinclair.

Hudsonville, Mich. Aug. 17, 1885.
Editor MICHIGAN TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—Your offer of space in your paper to the dairy interests of Michigan does not seem to be used. Perhaps every one is waiting for some one else to contribute an article. If so, some one had better write.

In the production, care and manufacture of milk into butter and cheese there are a great many different methods and the productions vary in nearly every case. Now, would not all interested in dairying be benefited by an exchange of methods and results through the space generously offered you, giving:

First, quality of feed and water given to cows and their care;

Second, care of milk at the farm; whether cooled as soon as milked;

Third, handling milk at factory; amount of salt used per 1,000 pounds of milk, whether curds are put to press as soon as salted or aired;

Fourth, results in grain, closeness and flavor of cheese; also as to amount of stock shown by the cheese when cured or richness.

GEO. SINCLAIR.

Miscellaneous Dairy Notes.

C. B. Lambert is working up a creamery project at Tiffin, Ohio.

The Watson cheese factory was recently struck by lightning, but the damage was slight.

O. R. Goodno, manager of the Carson City creamery, was in the city last week purchasing supplies and making arrangements for a shipment by refrigerator car to Washington, D. C.

A Broken File.

There is no tool so easily broken as the file that the machinist has to work with, and is about the first thing that snaps when a kit of tools gets upset upon the crossbeam of a machine or a tool board from the bed of an engine lathe. It cannot even be passed from one workman to another without being broken. If a file is a new one, or still good for anything, if an apprentice has got anything to do with it, and they are never worth mending however great may be their cost, unless the plaster of Paris and lime treatment can make a perfect weld without injuring the steel or disturbing the form of the teeth. Steel that is left as hard as a file is very brittle, and soft solder can hold as much as a steady pull, if it has a new surface to work from. Take a file as soon as it is broken and wet the break with zinc dissolved in muriatic acid, and then tin over with the soldering iron. This must be done immediately as soon as the file is broken, as the break begins to oxidize when exposed to the air, and in an hour or two will gather sufficient to make it impossible for the parts to adhere. Heat the file as warm as it will bear without disturbing its temper as soon as well tinned, and press the two pieces firmly together squeezing out nearly all the solder, and hold in place till the file cools. This can be done with very little to trim off, and every portion of the break fitting accurately in place. Bring both pieces in line with each other, and for a file it is as strong in one place as in another, and is all that could be asked for under the very best of welding treatment.

Canada's Trade.

The value of the exports from the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, was \$89,000,000, and the value of the imports \$112,000,000. Compared with 1884, the exports have fallen off \$2,000,000 and the imports \$4,000,000. The aggregate trade is 7 per cent. less than it was in 1874. The average yearly balance of trade against Canada from the date of confederation up to the present time has been \$30,000,000, so that it appears that the balance against Canada for the last year is over \$3,000,000 above the average. Nevertheless the balance is less than it was in 1883. This disparity between the outgo and the income of products, the Montreal Gazette declares, is not nearly so much so as appears by the figures, "for it must be remembered that the cost of carriage from the port of exportation is added to the value of the imports in many cases, while the export value is rated from the place of purchase within the country." The customs duty collected was \$19,434,000, or an average burden of 16 per cent. on the amount imported.

An Advertiser's Novel Expedient.

From the New York Sunday Sun.
One of the largest advertisers in New York says: We once hit upon a novel expedient for ascertaining over what area our advertisements were read. We published a couple of half-column "ads" in which we purposely misstated half a dozen historical facts. In less than a week we received between 300 and 400 letters from all parts of the country, from people wishing to know why on earth we kept such a consummate fool who knew so little about American history. The letters kept pouring in for three

or four weeks. It was one of the best paying "ads" we ever printed. But we did not repeat our experiment because the one I refer to served its purpose. Our letters came from school boys, girls, professors, clergymen, school teachers, and in two instances from eminent men who have a world-wide reputation. I was more impressed with the value of advertising from those two advertisements than I should have been by volumes of theories.

Modern Axioms.

My rule but few conquer.
Hobbies are hard steeds to manage.
Men clothed with vanity are kickproof.
Tears of repentance form the rainbow of joy.
Character is to intellect what a bit is to a wild horse.
It is becoming to be honest—but it is becoming rare.
No man can fail unless he has attempted to succeed.
Never yoke the past with the present for the future to drive.
Gray hairs command respect, where gray hairs receive contempt.
Never tickle a mule's hind leg unless the animal is thoroughly dead.
Never ask a woman her age, unless you desire to witness her rage.
When a man despairs of success, the devil will be on hand with words of encouragement.
When Neptune desires to flirt with Mother Earth, he gently waves the sea across her bosom.
Ten men remain honest through fear of man's law, where one does through fear of God's law.
It is easy enough to tell what you know about everybody else, but hard to tell what everybody else knows about you.

They Trade That Way.

From the Detroit Free Press.
"Watermelons, eh?" she queried as she glanced at a pile of fifty.
"Yes'm," replied the grocer.
"All green?"
"Oh, no, ma'am."
"If I was sure I could get a ripe one I might—"
"I'll pick you out one, certainly. Here's one right here. I'll warrant that melon to be ripe."
"Sure?"
"I know it."
"And you'll send it up?"
"Of course."
"But suppose it should be green?"
"You shall have another. Here, I'll try it. There, now, but isn't that a ripe melon?"
"Y-e-s, I guess so."
"And where shall I send it?"
"Isn't it a little dangerous to eat melons?"
"Oh, no, ma'am. Where did you say?"
"Is that the largest you have for ten cents?"
"Ten cents! Why it's thirty!"
"Thirty! You may put it back, and I'll take a pint of tomatoes at four cents a quart."

Publicity of Credits.

The Louisville Courier-Journal reports a most interesting experiment in that city in the way of business co-operation for the purpose of learning the credits of individuals engaged in business. Each member of the Credit Liabilities Association, which was formed September 1, 1884, "has the privilege of inquiring of every other member the indebtedness to each of any customer or applicant for favors, and each member is bound to supply this information for the use of any other member." The association now includes fifteen banks, or a majority of the Clearing-house Association. The first official report of the secretary says that "the results have been satisfactory, and encourage the inaugurators of the association in the belief that its purposes are wise and its plans adequate and safe."

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

The Newwaygo Manufacturing Co. quote f. o. b. cars as follows:

Uppers, 1 inch.....	per M \$4.00
Uppers, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch.....	46 00
Selects, 1 inch.....	35 00
Selects, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch.....	38 00
Fine Common, 1 inch.....	20 00
Shop, 1 inch.....	20 00
Fine, Common, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch.....	32 00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 14 and 16 feet.....	15 00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 18 feet.....	16 00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 20 feet.....	17 00
No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	15 00
No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 18 feet.....	16 00
No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 20 feet.....	17 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. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 14 and 16 feet.....	12 00
No. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 18 feet.....	13 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
Course Common or shipping culls, all widths and lengths.....	\$ 00 @ 9 00
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
Norway C and better, 4 in., No. 1, common.....	20 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, 6 inch, Clear.....	20 00
Piece stuff, 4 to 2 1/2, 12 to 16 ft.....	10 00
\$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.....	17 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., No. 1, common.....	26 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) 16 in. Standard Shingles.....	3 10
(XXX) 16 in. Thin.....	3 00
(XXX) 16 in.....	2 75
No. 2 or 6 in. C. B. 18 in. Shingles.....	1 75
No. 2 or 5 in. C. B. 16 in.....	1 40
Lath.....	1 75 @ 2 00

VISITING BUYERS.

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

H. M. Harroun, McLean.
C. H. Sneed, New Richmond.
A. L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.
John Glupker, Zuthphen.
C. O. Bostwick, and J. B. Cannonsburg.
Mrs. Jacob Debr, Byron Center.
John Scholten, Overisel.
H. H. Freedman, Reed City.
E. P. Hopper, Merrick & Hopper, Fremont.
A. Hardy, Burnip's Corners.
J. H. Darling, Darling & Smith, Fremont.
Ulke DeVries, Jamestown.
A. D. Martin, Sand Lake.
R. McKinnon, Wayland.
Jas. Riley, Dor.
H. H. Moore, Lakeview.
J. H. Spies, Leroy.
Cornell & Griswold, Griswold.
C. S. Comstock, Pierson.
J. Barnes, Austerlitz.
G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.
Wm. Karsten, Grandville.
Wm. Vermeulen, Beaver Dam.
T. W. Provin, Cedar Springs.
Baron & TenHoor, Forest Grove.
M. J. Howard, Grandville.
W. H. Struik, Forest Grove.
Fred Myer, Big Rapids.
Norman Harris, Big Springs.
J. H. Anderson, Edgerton.
A. M. Church, Alpine.
W. H. Schoemaker, Cannonsburg.
H. M. Freeman, Lisbon.
B. M. Denison, East Paris.
T. T. Wilmart, Morley, Rockey.
W. DePree & Bro., Zealand.
S. E. Bush, Pierson.
A. E. Landon, Nunica.
Mr. Dickerson, Dickerson & Co., Freesoil.
Joshua Colby, Colby & Co., Rockford.
H. B. Irish, Lisbon.
Mr. Bitley, Jr., with Bitley & Cain, Sparta.
Geo. Cook, Grove.
M. J. Wood, Marcy.
Mr. Barker, Barker & Lehen, Blanchard.
Fred B. Hine, Lowell.
John W. Mead, Berlin.
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.
Ryerson, Hills & Co., Muskegon.
Jay Marlatt, Berlin.
Henry DeKline, Jamestown.
W. J. Arnett, Marcy.
R. McKinnon, Hopkins.
R. H. Wells, Wagner & Wells, Eastmanville.
L. R. Chapla, Ada.
G. N. Reynolds, Belmont.
R. G. Smith, W. A. L. Burnett & Co., Lisbon.
A. D. Martin, Ensey.
Silas Lowe, Burnip's Corners.
S. S. Dryden, Allegan.
Hanshal Wagar, Wagar & Callahan, Cedar Springs.
J. W. Dunning, Dunning & Co., Hesperia.
J. C. Scott, Lowell.
Den Herder & Co., Vriesland.
Mr. Williams, Williams & Kerry, Reed City.
Aaron Zunder, Zunder Bros. & Co., Bangor.
Mr. Spring, Spring & Lindley, Bailey.
H. Andre & Son, Jenisonville.
Mr. Hewett, Hewett & Telft, Rockford.
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.
H. W. Potter, Jennisonville.
C. H. Deming, Dutton.
R. G. Smith, W. A. L. Burnett & Co., Lisbon.
Herder & Lahnus, Zealand.
R. B. Jennings, New Troy.
Mrs. G. Miller, Ryerson.
Geo. S. Powell & Co., Sand Lake.
Henry Miskler, Freeport.
A. P. Hulbert, Lisbon.
O. D. Chapman, Stanwood.
Cole & Chapla, Ada.
Thos. Colley, Lisbon.
Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg.
O. F. & W. P. Conklin, Ravenna.
John Meljering, Nordeloos.
R. Gilbert & Co., Morley.
Geo. Carrington, Trent.

The well-known publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, announce that the 1885 edition of their directory and Shipping Guide of Lumber Mills and Lumber Dealers, will be ready for delivery very shortly. It will be of great importance to lumbermen, and all interested in obtaining the names and correct addresses of the owners or operators of saw, shingle, planing or stove mills, sash and door factories, and lumber dealers. It will contain, besides the list of mills and dealers in the United States and Territories, the names of all railways and express companies by which the various cities and towns, where the above interests are located, may be reached, together with colored maps of each state and territory in the United States. There will also be given digests of the laws of mechanics and log liens, laws governing the cutting of timber and use of streams for driving logs, with decisions of the court, etc. It will be a very large volume, containing something over seven hundred pages of matter very valuable to lumbermen, or those who deal with them. The price will be the same as last year, \$5.00 per copy, sent by express prepaid. The reputation of the great publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co. is sufficient guarantee that the work will be well and thoroughly done. A prospectus or descriptive circular may be obtained from the publishers.

He Struck It.

From the Detroit Free Press.
She answered the ring at the door to find a strange man on the steps.
"Any fly-screens?" he asked.
"No, sir."
"Any fly paper?"
"No, sir."
"Any powders for making lemonade?"
"No, sir."
"Any painting or whitewashing to do?"
"No, sir."
"Want some Paris Green to kill garden insects?"
"No, sir."
"Got any old clothes to sell?"
"No, sir."
"Got any coal to put in or wood to split?"
"No, sir."
"Couldn't you spare me—"
"What's that, sir?"
"Oh, never mind. My wife is barefoot, and I was going to ask for a pair of old shoes, but it would be of no use. You have got such a dainty little foot that my wife couldn't get her big toe into one of your shoes."

When he left he had an old coat on his arm, a quarter in cash in his pocket, and there was a square meal stowed away behind his vest.

A Mt. Pleasant mercantile concern has adopted a novel way of collecting old and small accounts. They have put up a small cottage and lot worth \$300 to be disposed of by chance. All persons owing them over \$10 will receive a ticket for every dollar paid; all over \$5 and under \$10, a ticket for each 50 cents paid and all under \$5 a ticket for each 25 cents paid, the holder of the lucky ticket to receive a clear title to the cottage and lot.

Hardware.

American Cutlery and its Manufacture. From the Stove and Hardware Reporter.

American cutlery is now finding its way all over the world, and knives, shears, scythes, and planes of our manufacture are to be found in the warehouses of most large English cities. In 1872 the importation of cutlery into the United States amounted to \$10,500,000, which was cut down in 1880 to about \$900,000 a year, besides which \$700,000 worth of domestic goods were exported that year. In the manufacture of axes the United States have made most marvelous advances, surpassing all other countries except Canada, which bears an equally good reputation for making these useful implements.

Good table knives are made of steel and iron welded together; the part which goes into the handle (called technically the tang in England) and the shoulder, are of iron, and the blade of steel. The tang and shoulder are forged from bar iron, and the blade from shear or cast steel. Knife blades, razor blades and other small articles are usually forged into their required shape while still attached to the bar, which serves for the workmen to hold them by. When the bar becomes too short it is grasped in a pair of tongs held close by a ring which clamps them by sliding up their conical handles. Two men are employed in forging such work. The principal workman, or fireman, as he is sometimes called, uses a small hammer of two to four pounds weight, while the hammerman wields the sledge hammer, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. The fireman, who attends the heating as well as the anvil work, directs the hammerman, whose blows merely follow those of the small directing hammer of the fireman. In drawing down or reducing a bar both in length and width, the flat face of the hammer is used; but when the length or breadth alone is to be extended, only the narrow edge of the hammer is used. The concavity of razor blades is made by hammering the blade on a small round-faced anvil; the notch or nail hole, of a penknife, is struck by means of a chisel of the required form. Superior work, such as razor blades, are "smithed" after forging, that is, beaten upon an anvil, to condense the metal as much as possible, and slightly ground or scorched upon a rough stone, to finish the shaping and remove the scale, or black oxidized surface, which would interfere with the color of the tempering.

Common knives are made entirely of iron, and the difference of price arises not merely from the difference in cost of the material but from the greater facility of working. It should also be understood that in many articles composed of steel welded to iron the saving of steel is not the only advantage, for steel being more brittle than wrought iron, it is very desirable, in all articles subject to a transverse breaking strain or to concussion, that every part except the cutting or working edge should be of iron. Thus a hatchet made entirely of steel would be less durable than one of iron with a welded steel cutting edge, and so of other articles.

Table forks are forged rudely into the shape required, first as though but a single thick prong was required. The part for the prongs is then beaten out, and a stamping die is brought down upon it, which forms the prongs with a thin film of steel between them; this is cut out by a cutting die. Then they are softened and filed up, again hardened and tempered and ground to smooth and finish. The dry grinding of forks, needles, etc., is a very injurious trade, on account of the particles of steel which enter the nostrils of the workmen, and produce most painful irritation, followed by a peculiar disease called "grinder's asthma," which is said to shorten life so seriously that few dry grinders, exposed to the steel dust, reach forty years of age. Many remedies have been proposed for this. A magnetic mouthpiece was invented, but the workmen would not wear it on account of its novelty, its grotesque appearance, the trouble of cleaning it, and belief that if their trade were more healthy greater numbers would enter it and wages be reduced. A revolving fan, which sets in motion a current of air, that is carried by a pipe to the outside of the building, has been used with greater success, and is now in general use when it can be applied, though its introduction was much opposed by the workmen.

Co-Operation a Failure.

From the Pittsburgh Post.
In an interview Grand Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, is quoted as pronouncing against strikes as wasteful and unsatisfactory, no matter what the outcome, and always productive of as much harm as good. Mr. Powderly says that he expects that in time all conflicts between labor and capital will be avoided by a system of co-operation in which every man will enjoy the benefits of his labor. He adds that education is the great necessity to enable people to co-operate intelligently.

Mr. Powderly's remarks in regard to strikes and the need of educated workmen are both timely and just. A strike, as events have often proved in the past, and as the recent trouble in Chicago and the present troubles in the lumber towns in Michigan bear testimony, is one of the worst, if not the worst, methods of settling wage disputes. At the same time it has been just as frequently shown that the more intelligent the class of men employed in any industry the less danger there is of trouble between workmen or employer. But we think that Mr. Powderly errs when he looks to co-operation as a means of finally set-

tling the labor question. It is true that there are several co-operative enterprises in this State which have been fairly successful, while there are several now on foot whose progress will be watched with marked interest. But the fact remains that co-operation has proved a comparatively noticable failure in the country where it has been most thoroughly tested.

It is now forty years since Maurice and his little band of followers began to preach co-operation in England. "Every man his own employer" was the goal which they hoped to reach, and earnestly and ably did they labor to obtain the desired result. But, notwithstanding their efforts kept up during a long term of years, co-operative workshops and factories have accomplished but little. There are only twenty-three such establishments in the British Islands, and but one of them dates as far back as 1858, while 224 such societies have been obliged to wind up and go out of existence. Only six are of date before 1870. The whole number of employees in such societies is less than 6,500. Nor have any of the moral results which Maurice and his followers hoped to secure been obtained. One of their principal arguments was that co-operative production would put an end to adulteration and other fraudulent practices which are the disgrace of English manufacturers. But at a recent co-operative congress it was shown that the co-operative cotton factories were as famous for loading cottons with fraudulent and weighty matters as any loom-lord in the North of England.

But while English co-operative workshops and factories have proved a financial and moral failure, it is interesting to note the success which has attended the establishment of co-operative stores in Great Britain. These concerns have doubled their number within ten years. They do an annual business amounting to more than \$125,000,000, and they have an invested capital of more than \$40,000,000. In one Scotch shire seven-eighths of the people are co-operators; in another nearly half; in the populous shires of Northern England about one-fourth. If higher wages and improved conditions have kept our workmen from encouraging a system which has proved so beneficial to the poorer-paid laborers of Great Britain, it is safe to assume that the same causes will operate against the success of co-operation in other matters. Mr. Powderly will have to find a different method for solving the labor problem.

Subscribers and others, when writing to advertisers, will confer a favor on the publisher by mentioning that they saw the advertisement in the columns of this paper.

WOODENWARE.

Standard Tubs, No. 1.....	8 00
Standard Tubs, No. 2.....	7 00
Standard Tubs, No. 3.....	6 00
Standard Pails, two hoop.....	1 00
Standard Pails, three hoop.....	1 25
Dowell Pails.....	2 10
Dowell Tubs, No. 1.....	7 75
Dowell Tubs, No. 2.....	7 75
Dowell Tubs, No. 3.....	7 75
Maple Bowls, assorted sizes.....	2 00
Butter Ladles.....	1 25
Rolling Pins.....	1 00
Potato Mashers.....	75
Clothes Pounders.....	2 25
Clothes Pins.....	65
Mop Stocks.....	1 25
Washboards, single.....	1 75
Washboards, double.....	2 25

BASKETS.

Diamond Market.....	40
Bushel, narrow band.....	1 60
Bushel, wide band.....	1 75
Clothes, splint, No. 1.....	3 25
Clothes, splint, No. 2.....	3 75
Clothes, splint, No. 3.....	4 00
Clothes, willow, No. 1.....	5 00
Clothes, willow, No. 2.....	6 00
Clothes, willow, No. 3.....	7 00

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

AUGERS AND BITS.	
Ives', old style.....	dis 60
N. H. C. Co.....	dis 60
Douglass.....	dis 60
Pierces.....	dis 60
Snells.....	dis 60
Cook's.....	dis 60
Jennings, genuine.....	dis 25
Jennings, imitation.....	dis 40
BALANCES.	
Spring.....	dis 25
BARROWS.	
Railroad.....	\$ 13 00
Garden.....	net 35 00
BELLS.	
Hand.....	dis \$ 60 & 10
Cow.....	dis 60
Call.....	dis 15
Gong.....	dis 20
Door, Sargent.....	dis 55
BOLTS.	
Stove.....	dis \$ 40
Carriage new list.....	dis 75
Plow.....	dis 30 & 11
High Shoe.....	dis 70
Cast Barrel Bolts.....	dis 55
Wrought Barrel Bolts.....	dis 55
Cast Square, brass knobs.....	dis 55
Cast Square, Spring.....	dis 55
Cast Chain.....	dis 55
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.....	dis 55 & 10
Wrought Square.....	dis 55 & 10
Wrought Bracket.....	dis 30
Wrought Bunke and Plated Knob.....	dis 50 & 10 & 10
Flush.....	dis 50 & 10
Ives' Door.....	dis 50 & 10
BRACES.	
Barber.....	dis \$ 40
Bacus.....	dis 50
Spofford.....	dis 50
Am. Ball.....	dis net
BUCKETS.	
Well, plain.....	\$ 4 00
Well, swivel.....	\$ 4 50
BUTTS, CAST.	
Cast Loose Pin, fluted.....	dis 60 & 10
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed.....	dis 60 & 10
Cast Loose Pin, genuine bronzed.....	dis 60 & 10
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....	dis 50 & 10
Wrought Loose Pin.....	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip.....	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned.....	dis 60 & 5
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned, silver tipped.....	dis 60 & 5
Wrought Table.....	dis 60
Wrought Inside Blind.....	dis 60
Wrought Brass.....	dis 65 & 10
Blind, Clark's.....	dis 70 & 10
Blind, Parker's.....	dis 70 & 10
Blind, Shepard's.....	dis 70
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3 1/2, per gross.....	15 00
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3, per gross.....	15 00
CAPS.	
Bright.....	per M \$ 65
Hicks's C. F.....	dis 35
G. D.....	dis 35
Musket.....	dis 60
CATRIGES.	
R. m. Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list.....	60
Rim Fire, United States.....	dis 60
Centra Fire.....	dis 40
CHISELS.	
Socket Finner.....	dis 75
Socket Framing.....	dis 75
Socket Corner.....	dis 75
Socket Slicks.....	dis 75

Butchers' Tanged Firmer.....	dis 30
Barton's Socket Firmer.....	dis 40
Cold.....	net 20
COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's.....	dis 33 1/2
Hotchkiss.....	dis 25
COCKS.	
Brass, Racking's.....	dis 50
Bibb's.....	dis 20
Beer.....	dis 40 & 10
Fenn's.....	dis 60
COPPER.	
Planchised, 14 oz cut to size.....	dis 30
14x22, 14x36, 14 x 60.....	dis 30</

The Michigan Tradesman.



SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

The "Gentlemanly Burglar" Visits the Corners.

CANT HOOK CORNERS, Aug 15, 1885.
Editor TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR—Our little city can at last take her place alongside of Grand Rapids, Detroit and other large places in the matter of burglars. The "Gentlemanly Burglar" has arrived and the town is thrown into a ferment. Last night at about half past twelve, Potter, the saw mill man, awoke from a sound sleep and the first thing he saw was the hole in the end of a large revolver. Potter says the hole looked about the size of a six inch stove pipe to him. The next thing he was conscious of was the fact that a gentleman with a piece of crape over his face stood just behind the said revolver. The burglar might have been in mourning on account of the great national loss, but he did not so state. What he said was:

"Excuse me for disturbing your gentle slumbers, but I must trouble you for what change you have in your pants, that I see hanging on this chair; also for your general cash on hand, your watch and other jewelry."

Potter told the burglar that, under the circumstances, his manner being so very persuasive, he would depart from his usual rule of never paying out money except on an execution issued by a competent court on judgment, and would comply with his, the burglar's, request.

The Gentlemanly Burglar then took possession of Potter's wealth, only stopping to remark that he could not allow but 20 cents apiece for five Canada quarters found in Potter's purse, and grumbling a little because a 50 cent piece had a hole punched in it. After telling Potter that he could redeem his watch any time for \$1.75, he proceeded to go through Mrs. Potter's jewelry box. Here he made a rich haul, getting a locket that Potter paid 99 cents for at Grand Rapids, a chain valued at \$2.50 even at a forced sale like the present occasion, a silver plated thimble and Mrs. Potter's menial head ache pencil. Mrs. Potter came near going into hysterics, but happening to think that her bangs was put up in tea leads, she concluded to not highstrike. She told the gentleman that she would not have been caught in such a disabillated condition if she had known he contemplated a call that evening.

The burglar told her "not to mention it," then very carefully lowered the hammer to his revolver, turned the slide of his dark lantern and disappeared backwards through the window.

This is a great improvement on the old style of robbing, and all burglars who have any regard for their reputation, should hasten to adopt it.

The news just came in that a citizen of Grumblenton was also burgled last night. It was probably done by the same gentleman.

I notice that the profession is still operating in your city with usual success and even putting in extra time daytime by using insect powder to throw in people's faces. It is encouraging to the business outlook anyhow, to know that at least one business is running on double time.

I notice in the Grand Rapids Times of the 12th the following reference to a burglary at Kalamazoo:

A burglar entered Mr. Anderson's house last night, and was bagging considerable booty, when his daughter who had heard him, entered the room and following, as he fled, hit him a heavy blow with a stick of wood over the shoulder, causing him to yell out with pain. He ran against a hammock and dropping most of his plunder, escaped.

Now the above opens up a new phase of the business. I never have noticed a case before where a regular burglar has taken his daughter along when he went out to make a business call. I cannot understand why she should have conducted herself in such a manner, either. If I was a Knight of the Dark Lantern, and so far forgot myself as to take a woman along, and she had so little regard for my comfort as to hit me over the shoulder with a stick of wood, and so little sense as to yell and make me yell and run against a hammock and drop my "bootie" and all such foolishness, I don't know what I should do, but I think I should feel riled, I do really. The item also says that she "heard him" and also "followed him," so it is possible that the Gentlemanly Burglar did not know that his daughter was on his track.

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

The Tendency in Trade.
From the Chicago Current.

The American people demand cheap goods, and seem to lay down no other prerequisite of trade. Business men who attempt to correct the public taste must fail, while the rogues who lead purchasers onward in the progress of trickery fatten with success. A bunch of firecrackers is a cent cheaper each year, but a cent-and-a-half's worth smaller. A roman candle is longer each year, but smaller in diameter. This principle prevades many lines of goods. When the conscienceless tradesman shall run afoul of something in the way of popular odium, he will alter his practice at once. The people have seen so many wonders, such as the telephone, that they have to believe a fifty-cent article can be produced at a profit for a quarter of a dollar. There must needs be a Prosale Age approaching that reason may be restored to men.



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 the **PRICE NO HIGHER.** Call and examine the goods.
"CANDEE" RUBBER BOOTS GIVE DOUBLE WEAR ON THE BOTTOM. GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE IN RUBBER BOOTS. TWO YEARS TEST.
COMMON SENSE IDEA. DOUBLE THICK BALL.
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, 29 and 28 Pearl St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



ARCTIC 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.

USE D'OLIVEIRA'S Parisian Sauce



The most fragrant, palatable and popular now existing. It is the healthiest and best Sauce in the world, and without rival as an appetizer.
HAWKINS & PERRY,
Sole Agents for Grand Rapids and vicinity.

MUSKEGON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO FRUIT CROWERS

Muskegon Basket Factory

Having resumed operations for the season is prepared to supply all kinds of **FRUIT PACKAGES!**
At Bottom Prices. Quality Guaranteed.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PEACH AND GRAPE BASKETS.

ANDREW WIERENGO

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FULL LINE OF SHOW CASES KEPT IN STOCK.
WIERENGO BLOCK, PINE STREET, MUSKEGON, MICH.

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE, Wholesale Grocers, AGENTS FOR KNIGHT OF LABOR PLUG,

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

THE GRAND RAPIDS ROLLER MILLS MANUFACTURE A

NEW IMPROVED PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

The Favorite Brands are
"SNOW-FLAKE," AND "LILY WHITE PATENT," AND FANCY PATENT "ROLLER CHAMPION."
Prices are low. Extra quality guaranteed. Write for quotations.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

EAST END BRIDGE ST. BRIDGE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Groceries and Provisions,

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

GRAND RAPIDS, - - - MICHIGAN.

THE NEW CIGAR. WARREN'S SPECKLED HAVANA.

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

FOR SALE BY

Kemink, Jones & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

O. W. BLAIN & CO., Produce Commission Merchants,

—DEALERS IN—

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Southern Vegetables, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Oysters and Fish F. J. Dettenthaler,

117 MONROE ST.

PERKINS & HESS, DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUIS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

WE CARRY A STOCK OF CAKE TALLOW FOR MILL USE.

LAMP GOODS FOR 1885

FOR SALE BY

H. LEONARD & SONS.

Glass Lamps this year are out in finer styles and lower prices than ever before. The "LULU" assortment in amber, blue, and light green, contains the very latest shapes, at new prices, fully 20 per cent lower than last year.

"LULU."

ASSORTED GLASS LAMPS.

1/2 doz. A Size.....	1.50	.75
1/2 doz. B Size.....	2.00	1.50
1/2 doz. C Size.....	2.50	1.25
1/2 doz. D Size, with No. 2 Collar.....	3.00	1.50

Less 10 per cent.

TRIMMING FOR ABOVE.

1 1/2 doz. No. 1 Sun Burner.....	.65	1.13
1/2 doz. No. 2, ".....	.90	.23
1/2 doz. 7 in. Illum. Trim. Comp.....	3.50	.88
Packages at Cost.....		6.74



This Decorated Base Parlor Lamp is packed with twelve assorted Porcelain Bases and new shape founts in a barrel, at the following prices:

NO. 43.

Assortment Decor. Parlor Lamps,

12 Lamps Porc. Center.....	Net 5.00
12 7 in. Illum. and Shade, complete.....	3.50
	8.50

The following package is the cheapest assortment of Glass Lamps we can get together, and are just the kind needed in every store. They can be retailed from 18 cts. to 50 cts. per Lamp complete, and if ordered with other packages named would give a very complete assortment with very small investment.

NO. 46 PACKAGE

Ass'd Com. Flint Glass Lamps.

Containing	
1/2 doz. 171 A Size Lamp.....	1.00
1/2 doz. 171 B Size Lamp.....	1.40
1/2 doz. 191 A Size Lamp.....	1.10
1/2 doz. 191 B Size Lamp.....	1.50
1/2 doz. 191 C Size Lamp.....	2.25
1/2 doz. 191 D Size.....	2.75
1/2 doz. 155 B Size.....	1.75
1/2 doz. 700 Hand Lamps.....	.80
1 doz. 702 Hand Lamps.....	.80
1/2 doz. 85 Hand Lamps footed.....	1.35
	7.77
Less 10 per cent.....	.77
	7.00

Burners for above.
4 1/2 doz. No. 1 Sun..... .65 2.93
1 doz. No. 0 Sun..... .60 .60

Package at Cost.

LIBRARY LAMPS.



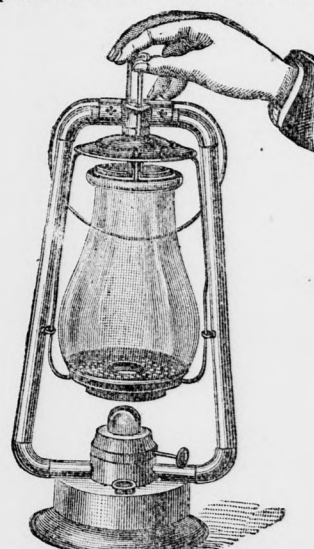
Our line of these is now complete for 1885 at prices from \$1.25 to \$8 each. Illustrated list on application.

Iron Library Lamps.

French Bronze, complete, each..... 1.75
Ebony and Gold, "..... 2.00

Rich Gold Library Lamps.

No. 1388 Complete.....each 2.00
No. 1397 1/2 " shown in the above Illustration..... 4.00
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The only Genuine, per doz..... 8.50
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No. 1 Sun, any kind..... .65
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The Empress, 1/2 Gal..... 3.00
" " 1 Gal..... 4.00
Good Enough, 5 Gal..... 15.00

Lamp Chimneys.

No. 0 Annealed Sun Crimp..... .28
No. 1 " " "..... .30
No. 2 " " "..... .42
No. 2 Leader..... .80
No. 1 Argand..... .35
No. 1 Decorated C. Top..... 1.00
No. 2 " " "..... 1.25

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Home, Brass, with Chimney.....doz 12.00
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