

The Michigan Tradesman.

393

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1885.

NO. 101.

PREMIUM CIDER VINEGAR!

Warranted to Keep Pickles.

Celebrated for its PURITY, STRENGTH and FLAVOR. The superiority of this article is such that Grocers who handle it find their sales of Vinegar increased. Needs but a trial to insure its use in any household. PREMIUM VINEGAR WORKS, 290 FIFTH AV., CHICAGO.

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

Many a Good Business Man

OR

Hardworking Traveling Man

IS KEPT BACK BY A

Sickly Wife or Ailing Daughters.

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

Price only 10c to cover postage.

Address

Zoa-phora Medicine Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mention this paper.

ESCOTT'S Sticky Fly Paper.

Better than Ever.

Order through any Jobber in the City or from

ESCOTT, 75 CANAL ST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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

S. A. WELLING

WHOLESALE

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Lumberman's Supplies

FISHING TACKLE

—AND—

NOTIONS!

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

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

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

24 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

KEMINK, JONES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Perfumes,

Colognes, Hair Oils,

Flavoring Extracts,

Baking Powders,

Bluing, Etc., Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

KEMINK'S

"Red Bark Bitters"

—AND—

The Oriole Manufacturing Co.

78 West Bridge Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

EATON & CHRISTENSON,

Agents for a full line of

S. W. Venable & Co.'s

PETERSBURG, VA.,

PLUC TOBACCOS,

NIMROD,

E. C.,

BLUE REITER,

SPREAD EAGLE,

BIG FIVE CENTER.

DRYDEN & PALMER'S ROCK CANDY.

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

John Caulfield,

Sole Agent for Grand Rapids.

STEAM LAUNDRY

43 and 45 Kent Street.

STANLEY N. ALLEN, Proprietor.

WE DO ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AND USE NO CHEMICALS.

Orders by Mail and Express promptly attended to.

C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.

Proprietors of the

STAR MILLS,

Manufacturers of the following popular brands of Flour.

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

SEEDS

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

GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO.

71 CANAL STREET.

ALBERT COYE & SONS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

AWNINGS, TENTS,

HORSE AND WAGON COVERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Oiled Clothing, Ducks, Stripes, Etc.

State Agents for the

Watertown Hammock Support.

SEND FOR PRICES.

73 Canal Street, - Grand Rapids, Mich.

SHERWOOD HALL. MARTIN L. SWEET.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Brown, Hall & Co.

JOBBERS OF

WAGON & HARNESS GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

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

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

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

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



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.

PLAIN FISHING.

A Story of the Michigan North Woods.

"Well sir," said old Peter, as he came out on the porch with his pipe, "so you came here to go fishin'?"

Peter Gruse was the owner of the farmhouse where I had arrived that day just before supper time. He was a short, strong-built old man, with a pair of pretty daughters, and little gold rings in his ears. Two things distinguished him from the farmers in the country round about: one was the rings in his ears, and the other was the large and comfortable house in which he kept his pretty daughters. The other farmers in that region had fine large barns for their cattle and horses, but very poor houses for their daughters. Old Peter's earnings were indirectly connected with his house. He had not always lived in Northern Michigan. He had been on the sea, where his ears were decorated, and he had traveled a good deal on land, where he had ornamented his mind with many ideas which were not in general use in the part of the State in which he lived. This house stood a little back from the high road, and if a traveler wished to be entertained, Peter was generally willing to take him in, provided he had left his wife and family at home. The old man himself had no objection to wives and children, but his two pretty daughters had.

These two young women had waited on their father and myself at supper time, one continually bringing hot griddle cakes, and the other one giving me every opportunity to test the relative merits of the seven different kinds of preserves, which, in little glass plates, covered the unoccupied spaces on the table-cloth. The latter, when she found that there was no further possible way of serving us, presumed to sit down at the corner of the table, and begin her supper. But in spite of this apparent humility, which was only a custom of the country, there was that in the general air of the pretty daughters, which left no doubt in the mind of the intelligent observer, that they stood at the wheel in that house. There was a son of fourteen, who sat at table with us, but he did not appear to count as a member of the family.

"Yes," I answered, "I understood that there was good fishing hereabouts, and, at any rate, I should like to spend a few days among these lakes and streams."

"Well," said Peter, "there's trout in some of our streams, though not as many as there used to be, and there's lakes a plenty, if you choose to walk far enough. They're a good deal furdier off than they look. What did you bring with you to fish with?"

"Nothing at all," I answered. "I was told in the town that you were a great fisherman, and that you could let me have all the tackle I would need."

"Upon my word," said old Peter, resting his pipe-hand on his knee and looking steadfastly at me, "you're the queerest fisherman I've seed yet. Nigh every year, some two or three of 'em stop here in the fishin' season, and there was never a man who didn't bring his jinted pole, and his reels, and his lines, and his hooks, and his dry-good flies, and his whisky-flask with a long strap to it. Now, if you want all these things, I haven't got 'em."

"Whatever you use yourself will suit me," I answered.

"All right then," said he. "I'll do the best I can for you in the mornin'. But it's plain enough to me that you're not a game fisherman or you wouldn't come here without your tools."

To this remark I made answer to the effect, that though I was very fond of fishing, my pleasure in it did not depend upon the possession of all the appliances of professional sport.

"Perhaps you think," said the old man, "from the way I spoke, that I don't believe them fellers with the jinted poles can ketch fish, but that ain't so. That old story about the little boy with the pin-hook who ketched all the fish, while the gentleman with the modern improvements, who stood alongside of him, kep' throwin' out his beautiful flies and never got nothin' is a pure lie. The fancy chaps, who must have ev'rythin' jist so, gen'rally gits fish. But for all that I don't like their way of fishin', and I take no stock in it myself. I've been fishin', on and off, ever since I was a little boy, and I've caught nigh every kind there is, from the big jew-fish and cavalyoes down South, to the trout and minnies round about here. But when I ketch a fish, the first thing I do is to try to git him on the hook, and the next thing is to git him out of the water jist as soon as I kin. I don't put in no time worryin' him. There's only two animals in the world that likes to worry smaller creeturs a good while afore they kill 'em; one is the cat, and the other is what they call the game fisherman. This kind of a feller never goes after no fish that don't mind being ketched. He goes fur them kinds that loves their home in the water and hates most to leave it, and he makes it jist as hard for 'em as he kin. What the game fisher likes is the smallest kind of a hook, the thinnest line, and a fish that it takes a good while to weaken. The

longer the weak'nin' business kin be spun out, the more the sport. The idee is to let the fish think there's a chance fur him to git away. That's jist like the cat with her mouse. She lets the little creetur hop off, but the minnit he gits fur enough down, she jabs on him with her claws, and then, if there's any game left in him, she lets him try agen. Of course the game fisher could have a strong line and a stout pole and git his fish in a good sight quicker, if he wanted to, but that wouldn't be sport. He couldn't give him the butt and spin him out, and reel him in, and let him jump and run till his pluck is clean worn out. Now, I likes to git my fish ashore with all the pluck in 'em. It makes 'em taste better. And as fur fun, I'll be bound I've had jist as much of that, and more too, than most of these fellers who are so dreadfully anxious to have ev'rythin' jist right, and think they can't go fishin' till they've spent enough money to buy a suit of Sunday clothes. As a gen'rul rule they're a solemn lot, and work pretty hard at their fun. When I work I want to be paid fur it, and when I go in fur fun I want to take it easy and comfortable. Now I wouldn't say so much agen these fellers," said old Peter, as he arose and put his empty pipe on a little shelf under the porch-roof, "if it wasn't for one thing, and that is, that they think that their kind of fishin' is the only kind worth considerin'." The way they look down upon plain, Christian fishin' is enough to rile a hitchin-post. I don't want to say nothin' agen no man's way of attendin' to his own affairs, whether it's kitchen gardenin', or whether it's fishin', if he says nothin' agen my way, but when he looks down on me, and grins me, I want to haul myself up, and grin him, if I kin. I s'pose the house-cat and the cat-fisher (by which I don't mean the man who fishes for cat-fish) was both made as they is, and they can't help it; but that don't give 'im no right to put on airs before other bein's, who gits their meat with a square kill. Good-night. And sence I've talked so much about it, I've a mind to go fishin' with you to-morrow mornin'."

The next morning found old Peter of the same mind, and after breakfast he proceeded to fit me out for a day of what he called "plain, Christian, trout-fishin'." He gave me a reed rod, about nine feet long, light, strong and nicely balanced. The tackle he produced was not of the fancy order, but his lines were of fine, strong linen, and his hooks were of good shape, clean and shap and snooded to the lines with a neatness that indicated the hand of a man who had been where he learned to wear little gold rings in his ears.

"Here are some of these feather insects," he said, "which you kin take along if you like." And he handed me a paper containing a few artificial flies. "They're pretty nat'ral," he said, "and the hooks is good. A man who came here fishin' gave 'em to me, but I shan't want 'em to-day. At this time of year grasshoppers is the best bait in the kind of place where we're goin' to fish. The stream, after it comes down from the woods, runs through half a mile of medder land before it strikes into the woods agen. A grasshopper is a little creetur that's got as much conceit as if his jinted legs was fish-poles, and he thinks he can jump over this narrer run of water whenever he pleases, but he don't always do it, and them of him that don't git snapped up by the trout that lie along the banks in the medder is floated along into the woods, where there's always fish enough to come to the second table."

Having got me ready, Peter took his own particular pole, which he assured me he had used for eleven years, and hooking on his left arm a good-sized basket, which his elder pretty daughter had packed with cold meat, bread, butter, and preserves, we started forth for a three-mile walk to the fishing-ground. The day was a favorable one for our purpose, the sky being sometimes overclouded. Not far from the spot where old Peter proposed to begin our sport, a small frame-house stood by the roadside, and here the old man halted and entered the open door without knocking or giving so much as a premonitory stamp. I followed, imitating my companion in leaving my pole outside, which appeared to be the only ceremony that the etiquette of those parts required of visitors. In the room we entered, a small man in his shirt sleeves sat mending a basket handle. He nodded to Peter, and Peter nodded to him.

"We've come up a fishin'," said the old man. "Kin your boys give us some grasshoppers?"

"I don't know that they've got any ready ketched," said he, "for I reckon I used what they had this mornin'." But they kin git you some. Here, Dan, and you Sile go and ketch Mister Gruse and this young man some grasshoppers. Take that mustard-box and see that you git it full."

Peter and I now took seats, and the conversation began about a black cow, which Peter had to sell, and which the other was willing to buy if the old man would trade for sheep, which animals, however, the basket-mender did not appear just at that time to have in his possession. As I was not very much interested in this subject, I walked to the back door and watched two

small boys in scanty shirts and trousers, and ragged straw hats, who were darting about in the grass catching grasshoppers, of which insects, judging by the frequent pounces of the boys, there seemed a plentiful supply.

"Got it full?" said their father, when the boys came in.

"Crammed," said Dan.

Old Peter took the little can, pressed the top firmly on, put it in his coat-tail pocket, and rose to go. "You'd better think about that cow, Barney," said he. He said nothing to the boys about the box of bait; but I could not let them catch grasshoppers for us for nothing, and I took a dime from my pocket, and gave it to Dan. Dan grinned, and Sile looked sheepishly happy, and at the sight of the piece of silver an expression of interest came over the face of the father.

"Wait a minute," said he, and he went into a little room that seemed to be a kitchen. Returning, he brought with him a small string of trout. "Do you want to buy some fish?" he said. "These is nice fresh ones. I ketched 'em this mornin'."

To offer to sell fish to a man who is just about to go out to catch them for himself, might, in most cases, be considered an insult, but it was quite evident that nothing of the kind was intended by Barney. He probably thought that if I bought grasshoppers, I might buy fish. "You kin have 'em for a quarter," he said.

It was derogatory to my pride to buy fish at such a moment, but the man looked very poor and there was a shade of anxiety on his face which touched me. Old Peter stood by, without saying a word. "It might be well," I said, turning to him, "to buy these fish, for we may not catch enough for supper."

"Such things do happen," said the old man.

"Well," said I, "if we have these we will feel safe in any case." And I took the fish and gave the man a quarter. It was not, perhaps, a professional act, but the trout were well worth the money, and I felt that I was doing a deed of charity.

Old Peter and I now took our rods, and crossed the road into an enclosed lot, and thence into a wide stretch of grass land, bounded by hills in front of us, and to the right, while a thick forest lay to the left. We had walked but a short distance, when Peter said: "I'll go down into the woods, and try my luck there, and you'd better go along up stream, about a quarter of a mile to where its rocky. P'raps you ain't used to fishin' in the woods, and you might git your line cotechd. You'll find the trout 'll bite in the rough water."

"Where is the stream?" I asked.

"This is it," he said, pointing to a little brook, which was scarcely too wide for me to step across, "and there's fish right here, but they're hard to ketch, fur they git plenty of good livin' and are mighty sassy about their eatin'. But you kin ketch 'em up there."

Old Peter now went down toward the woods, while I walked up the little stream. I had seen trout brooks before, but never one so diminutive as this. However, when I came nearer to the point where the stream issued from between two hills, I found it wider and shallower, breaking over its rocky bottom in sparkling little cascades.

Fishing in such a jolly little stream, with the privileges of the beautiful situation all to myself, would have been a joy to me if I had had never a bite. But no such ill luck befell me. Peter had given me the can of grasshoppers after putting half of them into his own bait box, and these I used with much success. It was grasshopper season, and the trout were evidently on the lookout for them. I fished in the ripples under the little waterfalls; and every now and then I drew out a lively trout. Most of these were of moderate size, and some of them might have been called small. The large ones probably fancied the forest shades, where old Peter went. But all I caught were fit for the table, and I was very well satisfied with the result of my sport.

About an hour after noon I began to feel hungry, and thought it time to look up the old man, who had the lunch basket. I walked down the bank of the brook, and sometime before I reached the woods, I came to a place where it expanded to a width of about ten feet. The water here was very clear, and the motion quiet, so that I could easily see to the bottom, which did not appear to be more than a foot below the surface. Gazing into this transparent water, as I walked, I saw a large trout glide across the stream, and disappear under the grassy bank which overhung the opposite side. I instantly stopped. This was a much larger fish than any I had caught, and I determined to try for him.

I stepped back from the bank, so as to be out of sight, and put a fine grasshopper on my hook; then I lay, face downward, on the grass, and worked myself slowly forward, until I could see the middle of the stream; then quietly raising my pole I gave my grasshopper a good swing, as if he had made a wager to jump over the stream at its widest part. But as he certainly would have failed in such an ambitious endeavor, especially if he had been caught by a puff of

wind, I let him come down upon the surface of the water, a little beyond the middle of the brook. Grasshoppers do not sink when they fall into the water, and so I kept this fellow upon the surface, and gently moved him along, as if, with all the conceit taken out of him by the result of his ill-considered leap, he was ignominiously endeavoring to swim to shore. As I did this, I saw the trout come out from under the bank, move slowly toward the grasshopper and stop directly under him. Trembling with anxiety and eager expectation, I endeavored to make the movements of the insect still more natural, and, as far as I was able, I threw into him a sudden perception of his danger, and a frenzied desire to get away. But, either the trout had had all the grasshoppers he wanted, or he was able, from long experience, to perceive the difference between a natural exhibition of emotion and a histrionic imitation of it, for he slowly turned, and, with a few slight movements of his tail, glided back, under the bank. In vain did he the grasshopper continue his frantic efforts to reach the shore; in vain did he occasionally become exhausted, and sink a short distance below the surface; in vain did he do everything that he knew, to show that he appreciated what a juicy and delicious morsel he was, and how he feared that the trout might yet be tempted to seize him; the fish did not come out again.

Then I withdrew my line, and moved back from the stream. I now determined to try Mr. Trout with a fly, and I took out the paper old Peter Gruse had given me. I did not know exactly what kind of winged insects were in order at this time of the year, but I was sure that yellow butterflies were not particular about just what month it was, so long as the sun shone warmly. I therefore chose that one of Peter's flies which was made of the yellowest feathers, and, removing the snood and hook from my line, I hastily attached this fly, which was provided with a hook quite suitable for my desired prize. Crouching on the grass, I again approached the brook. Gaily flitting above the glassy surface of the water, in all the fancied security of tender youth and innocence came my yellow fly. Backward and forward over the water he gracefully flew, sometimes rising a little into the air, and then settling for a moment close to the surface, to better inspect his glittering image as it came up from below, and showing in his every movement his intense enjoyment of summer time and life.

Out from his dark retreat now came the trout, and settling quietly at the bottom of the brook, he appeared to regard the venturesome insect with a certain interest. But he must have detected the iron barb of vice beneath the mask of blithful innocence, for after a short deliberation, the trout turned and disappeared under the bank. As he slowly moved away he seemed to be bigger than ever. I must catch that fish! Surely he would bite at something. It was quite evident that his mind was not wholly unsusceptible to emotions emanating from an awakening appetite, and I believed that if he saw exactly what he wanted, he would not neglect an opportunity of availing himself of it. But what did he want? I must certainly find out. Drawing myself back again, I took off the yellow fly, and put on another. This was a white one, with black blotches, like a big miller moth which had fallen into an ink-pot. It was certainly a conspicuous creature, and as I crept forward and sent it swooping over the stream I could not see how any trout, with a single insectivorous tooth in his head, could fail to rise to such an occasion. But this trout did not rise. He would not even come out from under his bank to look at the swiftly flitting creature. He probably could see it well enough from where he was.

But I was not to be discouraged. I put on another fly; a green one with a red tail. It did not look like any insect that I had ever seen, but I thought that the trout might know more about such things than I. He did come out to look at it, but probably considering it a product of that modern aestheticism which sacrifices natural beauty to medieval crudeness of color and form, he retired without evincing any disposition to countenance this style of art.

It was evident that it would be useless to put on any other flies, for the two I had left were a good deal bedraggled, and not nearly so attractive as those I had used. Just before leaving the house that morning Peter's son had given me a wooden match-box, filled with worms for bait, which, although I did not expect to need, I put in my pocket. As a last resort I determined to try the trout with a worm. I selected the plumpest and most comely of the lot; I put a new hook on my line; I looped him about it in graceful coils; and cautiously approached the water, as before. Now a worm never attempts to wildly leap across a flowing brook, nor does he flit in thoughtless innocence through the sunny air, and over the bright transparent stream. If he happens to fall into the water, he sinks to the bottom, and if he be of a kind not subject to drowning, he generally endeavors to secrete himself under a stone, or to burrow

[Continued on 7th page.]

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 26, 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—I. 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.

President—Wm. Logie.
First Vice-President—Lloyd Max Mills.
Second Vice-President—Stephen A. Sears.
Secretary—L. W. Atkins.
Executive Committee—President and Secretary, ex-officio; Chas. S. Robinson, Jas. N. Bradford and W. G. Hawkins.
Election Committee—Geo. H. Seymour, Wallace Franklin, W. H. Downs, Wm. B. Edmunds and D. S. Haugh.
Room Committee—Stephen A. Sears, Wm. Boughton, W. H. Jennings.
Regular Meetings—Last Saturday evening in each month.
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, August 29, at "The Tradesman" office.

Grand Rapids Post T. P. A.

Organized at Grand Rapids, April 11, 1885.

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

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.

THE TRADESMAN is not a paper for general circulation, and the publishers are compelled to exercise much discretion in keeping it out of the hands of those not entitled to the information it affords. Some merchants, however, carelessly leave the paper around on their counters and show-cases, thus affording their patrons an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the prices quoted and other facts which should not be allowed to become common property. This caution is suggested by the importunities of many merchants who have suffered actual loss from the carelessness of their competitors in this respect.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

John Killeen has bought the grocery stock of Killeen & Keating, on the corner of East Bridge and Kent streets.

C. C. Crane has engaged in the grocery business at Pioneer, Missaukee county. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished the stock.

Chas E. Belknap is getting out seventeen nine-foot logging carts for Blodgett & Byrne at Roscommon, and a complement of river tools for a Tennessee lumbering firm.

Jos. Jacobboise has lately sold his patent band saws to the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Co., Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Chase Bros. Piano Co., and the Whitehall Manufacturing Co., of Whitehall.

D. C. Dodge, grocer on Butterworth avenue, gave Cody, Ball & Co. a mortgage for \$215.99 one day last week, and the latter foreclosed the same simultaneously with the recording of the instrument.

L. E. Hawkins' new brick block is up and the roof is on. A feature of the ground floor will be a refrigerator, in the rear end of the building, for the better preservation of lemons, oranges, butter, etc.

E. S. Matteson states that he has purchased a boiler, engine and shingle mill complete of John McRae, of McBrides, and that the same has been shipped to Cheboygan, where he will have it in operation by Oct. 1.

The Rickerson Roller Mill Co. has lately supplied the following mills with roller outfits: John Clée, Trenton; Lantz & Davis, Petersburg; LeBar & Cornwell, Cadillac; Kirk & Alexander, Winfield, Kansas; and D. Hannill, Newton, Kansas.

Mohl & Kenning still hold out against the strikers, having arranged with a Milwaukee manufacturer to make a line of goods similar to theirs until they can replace the strikers with non-union men. Six of the latter are now at work in their shop, and others are on their way to the city to accept positions with the firm.

"I expect to see the woodenware pool go out of existence for a time after the first of October," said a dealer in that line of goods the other day. "During the years the pool has been in operation, a considerable number of small manufacturers have raised the standard of their products up to that of the pool product; and as they refuse to come into the combination, it will be necessary for the latter to declare the combination off for a time, in order to put the price down so low as to drive the little fellows into the pool or out of business."

The Michigan Iron Works has recently sold a saw mill and gang edger to F. Deterich, of Reynolds, and has contracted to furnish a 75 horse power boiler and engine to DeGraff, Vrieling & Co., of this city. Phillips bark mills have lately been sold to the American Oak Leather Co., of Cincinnati, and also to tanners in Pittsburg and New York. One of the mills will be exhibited at the tanner's convention at Chicago on the 16th, 17th and 18th.

AROUND THE STATE.

Swart & Robert, grocers at Homer, have been closed on chattel mortgage.

A. J. Beardsley has just got in his new block at Boyne City. He occupies it with a general stock.

L. J. Law, clothing merchant at Cadillac, has placed a branch store at Lake City, styling Eugene Conrad in charge.

J. E. Mailhot, who was formerly engaged in general trade at West Troy, has engaged in the grocery and provision business at Manistee.

Rial V. McArthur has purchased a half interest in the drug business of C. W. Ives, at Rockford, and the firm name will hereafter be Ives & McArthur.

Dr. O. S. Holland, formerly of the drug firm of Holland & Ives, at Rockford, has purchased the drug business of C. M. Woodward, at Ashland P. O.

A St. Louis correspondent writes: F. D. Wheeler, who has been in business here for many years, has sold his grocery stock and will remove to Bay City.

Cook & Sweet succeed Snedley Bros. in general trade at Bauer. The latter have purchased the G. Gringhuis grocery stock, at Lamont, and will add a line of dry goods to the same.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

John B. Pumfrey has moved his saw mill from Parnalee to Carleton Center.

The Decatur Planing Mill Co. has changed its firm name to Beeman & Slocum.

S. W. Brown succeeds Brown & Lyon in the milling business at South Boardman.

An Altona correspondent writes that A. B. Davis will erect a furniture factory at that place.

Several million feet of pine and hardwood lumber is piled in the yard of the iron company at Elk Rapids.

A. E. Wilson & Co., of East Saginaw, have bought the season's cut of the Mackinaw Lumber Co., at St. Ignace.

Thos. Nester has sold 2,000,000 feet of his Baraga mill cut to New York parties, through C. F. Orton, of Bay City.

The Chicago Lumbering Co., at Manistique, is running its mills night and day, and will turn out this year 65,000,000 feet of lumber.

Dunham, Peters & Co., of Chase, recently sold 2,000,000 feet of lumber to Chicago parties, and it was shipped by way of Ludington.

Three barges were recently at Grand Marais, loading board pine for Quebec, shipped by Tim Nester.

H. W. Sage is reported to have sold a tract of pine in Roscommon county to Moore, Whipple & Co., of Detroit, for \$95,000.

T. J. Hill is building a shingle mill about a mile and a half from Boyne, to utilize a waterpower and tract of cedar which he owns on Pine Lake, between Boyne and Advance.

E. H. Rogers, formerly engaged in trade at Ashland Station, has put in a shingle mill four miles west of Park City, where he will cut on contract. He was in the city last Friday for the purpose of purchasing the necessary belting.

Fred. Doty has retired from the firm of Doty Bros., planning mill operators at St. Charles. John S. Barrett has been admitted to partnership in the firm, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Doty Bros. & Co.

Cheboygan Tribune: G. P. Langdon has received a letter from the Saginaw parties that have been negotiating with him for the purchase of the Indian River shingle mill, in which they state they will be up the first of next week to complete the purchase.

John Koopman has received a \$1,000 verdict in the Missaukee Circuit Court against Cody & Moore, who raised their sluice to raft some logs last fall without giving Koopman notice. The latter's grist mill at Falmouth was undermined, and his shingle mill and dam washed away.

The Pere Marquette Lumber Co., at Ludington, has received the machinery for a stove and heading department to their mills. A cooper shop, with a 300 barrel daily capacity, will be built near their salt block, which will supply cooperage for packing salt. Slabs will be utilized in making staves and heading.

A Woodville correspondent writes: The West Michigan Lumber Co. has leased the Mecosta branch of the C. & W. M., with engine and cars, and is drawing logs from the town of Goodwell to stock its mill. People along the line having tan bark, shingle bolts and wood to ship will make terms with the West Michigan Lumber Co. It has a stove mill nearly completed to work up its hard wood timber.

Kalkaska is rejoicing over the fact that the saw mill of the Smith Lumber Co., recently destroyed by fire, is to be replaced. The company has purchased the boiler, engine and machinery formerly used in the M. J. Bond mill, at Bond's Mill, and removed the same to Kalkaska, where a frame building, 60x100 feet and a brick engine room—the whole to be covered by an iron roof—is in process of construction. It is expected that everything will be in readiness to begin operations by October 1, and that the mill will then run continuously until May 1.

STRAY FACTS.

Mrs. Lou Conn, of Bay City, has opened a millinery and fancy goods store at Cadillac.

Hawley & Quackenboss have rented B. Gilbert & Co.'s elevator, at Moline, and are buying grain at that place.

Joseph Rodgers contemplates engaging in the creamery business at Hastings, which would be an excellent point for such a project.

The Bellaire correspondent of the Grand Traverse Herald writes: H. L. Miller, druggist, has been suspected of selling liquors for drinks. He was caught at it, and now the officers are trying to catch him. At last accounts they had not succeeded in doing so.

R. G. Peters, the Manistee pine king, has purchased 16,000 tons of steel rails of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa., and will immediately continue his present narrow gauge railway thirty-five miles further to the Southeast, to a point near Luther. A locomotive has been ordered from Philadelphia and the order for the cars has been placed with a Grand Rapids establishment.

W. E. Alexander, who was killed at his grist mill at Otisville, Aug. 17, was engaged in oiling the machinery when he was caught in the shaft and whirled around several times, crushing his shoulders and arms and causing internal injuries. His boots were torn from his feet and thrown across the building. Mr. Alexander was an old resident of Genesee county, and owned the same mill seventeen years ago, when he sold out and moved near Flint. One year ago he bought the mill again and moved back.

The Grispack Brigade.

A. S. Doak will remain in Canada until about Sept. 10.

Col. Striker, representing John B. Stetson & Co., the Philadelphia hat manufacturers, was in the city last week.

E. P. Gifford, Michigan representative for Armour & Co., has been in the city for several days during the past week.

Chas. D. Bow put in last week at this market, in consequence of physical indisposition. Geo. D. put in an appearance Saturday and remained over Sunday.

Chas. W. Bresler, Michigan representative for the Wilson & McCullay Tobacco Co., of Middletown, Ohio, is making Grand Rapids his headquarters, while pursuing a vigorous campaign all over the State.

The report that Tom. Ferguson will sue a Detroit paper for \$10,000 damages for caricaturing him by publishing an alleged illustration of his head and shoulders is only partially true. Tom. will sue for only \$1,000.

A. D. Baker recently put in four or five days at Traverse City, recuperating from the arduous labors of the past year. He spent one day in driving to Sherman, a distance of twenty-five miles, which is understood to have been a Sibylline occasion.

Friends of Geo. S. McGee and wife—who made Grand Rapids their headquarters last winter—who rejoiced with them over the advent of a bright child several weeks ago at their home in Rushville, Ind., will be pained to learn of its death, which occurred a few days ago.

Chas. E. Watson, who cavorts up and down the State for A. S. Maxwell & Co., of Chicago, is not only a first-class traveling solicitor, but a second-class poetaster as well, as the following original contribution from his pen bears testimony:

Mary had a little mule;
One day it followed her to school;
It was against the rule
For a mule to go to school.

Harry McDowell, the well-known furniture traveler, left last week for a trip to Chicago and St. Paul, after which he will make a tour of Ohio, New York and the New England States. Mr. McDowell carries the photographs of the following houses this season: Muskegon Valley Furniture Co.'s beds and suits, Muskegon; Frank Wenter, brackets, Chicago; John Erneviel, tables, Buffalo; Geo. Hess, tables and hall stands, New York; and Biemann & Wilson, thermometers, New York.

C. B. Lamb, the well-known boot and shoe traveler, has made a discovery which is sure to send his name and fame bounding down through eternity at railway speed. Regarding the discovery he writes THE TRADESMAN: I have at last solved a problem which has long been a puzzle to me, and that is where the town of Boyne Falls obtained the latter part of its name. I have come to the conclusion that it derived the "Falls" part from the fact that every one who has been there has fallen in love with the town, hence the word "Falls." Other traveling men are expected to take a tumble.

Purely Personal.

F. W. Wurzburg has gone East to buy fall goods.

Alexander Keith has returned from his trip to Canada.

David Moreau, the marble manufacturer, has gone East on business.

Will. Lamoreaux has gone to Chicago, for a few days' visit with the grain and seed men.

Geo. B. Dunton has gone to Romeo on a fortnight's vacation. He is accompanied by his wife.

S. Rademaker, book-keeper for Fox, Musselman & Loveridge, is confined to his home by illness.

Frank J. Kruse, billing clerk for John Caulfield, has gone to Chicago, for a week's visit with friends.

Charley Yale's many friends will be glad to learn that he is slowly, but surely, recovering from the effects of his recent illness.

L. R. Rogers, the Eastport dealer, was in town Friday, on his way home from the soldiers and sailors' reunion at Benton Harbor.

E. G. Pipp, of the firm of Gaylord & Pipp, general dealers at Pierson, was in the city Monday with his wife. They were on their way to Sturgis, to attend their brother's wedding.

Chas. Trankla, of the firm of Trankla, Jameson & Co., has gone to Norwich, Conn., for a brief visit with friends, after which he will visit the dry goods markets in search of fall goods.

John I. Marshall, a young man well and favorably known in this city, was called to Milwaukee last week to accept a position as stenographer with the firm of Edw. P. Allis & Co.

F. B. Kelley, of the firm of W. R. Dennis & Co., the Cadillac clothing merchants, was in the city last week for the purpose of meeting the agents of several heavy Eastern clothing concerns.

Frank Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton & Milliken, at Traverse City, was in town last week on his way to the great dry goods markets of the East, where he will spend a month or six weeks.

E. A. Treadway, formerly manager of the Blue Line in this territory, has been engaged by the Michigan Central Railway as traveling freight agent for this State. The new arrangement went into effect last Saturday.

Jas. Campbell, the Westwood merchant and lumberman, has been in the city several days, placing his lumber cut and replenishing his general stock. He has cut about 2,000,000 of lumber during the season, mostly hardwood. He controls the cut of the Hyatt & Lamin mill, near Westwood.

W. H. Pipp, senior member of the firm of Pipp Bros., hardware dealers at Kalkaska, was in the city last week on his way to Sturgis, where he was married yesterday to Miss Pauline Strober, one of the most estimable young ladies of the place. The happy couple will reach Grand Rapids on their way home to-day.

J. T. Bell, of the wholesale commission firm of J. T. Bell & Co., East Saginaw, has been making Grand Rapids his headquarters for several weeks past, spending a good portion of his time at surrounding towns in search of desirable peach shipments. He has been exceptionally fortunate, having secured some of the best offerings made so far this season.

"Gan." Peirce has concluded to retire from the show business and join the ranks of "Der Drummer." He carried a couple of gripsacks over about half of the State last week, and will cover the other half this week. If the jobbing business continues as good for a month as it was last week, Peirce & White will retire from retail trade altogether.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

E. G. Pipp, Gaylord & Pipp, Pierson.
Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg.
Walter Struik, Forest Grove.
Henry McKline, Jamestown.
C. S. Saxe, F. C. Stone & Son, Cedar Springs.
M. A. Potter, Oakfield.
W. J. Arnett, Morley.
John Giles, Lowell.
Ryerson, Hills & Co., Muskegon.
S. Cooper, Corinth.
Geo. Carrington, Trent.
Cook & Sweet, Bauer.
Wm. McMullen, Wood Lake.
B. M. Denison, East Paris.
A. D. Ayers, Otis.
Baron & TenHoor, Forest Grove.
C. Bergin, Lowell.
DeWright, Berlin.
W. H. Fletcher, Muskegon.
F. B. Kelley, W. R. Dennis & Co., Cadillac.
E. H. Rogers, Park City.
L. R. Rogers, Eastport.
W. H. Pipp, Pipp Bros., Kalkaska.
R. McKinnon, Hopkins.
A. P. Hulbert, Lisbon.
Cole & Chaple, Ada.
C. C. Baker, Labarge.
Miss L. Dane, Cedar Springs.
C. K. Hoyt, Hudsonville.
Herder & Lahuis, Zeeland.
Don Herder & Tannis, Vriesland.
Johnson & Seibert, Caledonia.
B. Gilbert & Co., Moline.
Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg.
Cornell & Grady, Griswold.
Mrs. C. Miller, Kigeron.
Geo. S. Powell & Co., Sand Lake.
C. S. Comstock, Pierson.
Henry Mishler, Freeport.
Jos. H. Spies, LeRoy.
Jas. Campbell, Westwood.
L. B. Chapple, Ada.
Jay Mariatti, Berlin.
J. Omer Wright.
M. J. Howard, Englishville.
A. M. Church, Alpine.
C. C. Crane, Pioneer.
W. W. Jones, Olive Branch.
A. B. Foote, Hilliards.
Norman Harris, Big Springs.
Winchester & Loveless, Wyman.
Spring & Underly, Gratiot.
F. C. Field, Englishville.
H. W. Potter, Jennisonville.
J. C. Townsend, White Cloud.
J. F. Hacker, Corinth.
A. C. Brock, Canada Corners.
A. & L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.
I. J. Quick, Allendale.
H. H. Freedman, Reed City.
Mr. Williams, Williams & Kerry, Reed City.
C. G. O'Brien, Belding.
Louis L. Holmes, Belding.
Mr. Andre, Andre & Son, Jennisonville.
Mr. Bartz, Bartz Bros., North Dor.
O. D. Chapman, Stanwood.
Cauncey Porter, Chauncey.
C. H. Deming, Dutton.
Mr. Williams, McWilliams & Co., Lowell.
W. L. Woodruff, Carey.
Mr. Fraze, Fraze & Huhn, Saranac.
Peter Hansen, Hansen Bros., Morley.
John E. Thurkow, Morley.
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.
J. B. Watson, Coopersville.
J. H. Moore, Moorestown.
G. P. Stark, Cascade.
D. O. Watson, Watson & DeVos, Coopersville.
Neal McMillan, Rockford.
Ives & McArthur, Rockford.
C. C. Denbow, Cannonsburg.
C. E. Blakeley, Coopersville.
Blakeley Bros., Fife Lake.
Dr. O. S. Holland, Ashland P. O.
J. N. Wait, Hudsonville.
Sisson & Lilley Lumber Co., Sisson's Mills.
Henry Baar, Grand Haven.
C. H. Adams, Otsego.
John A. Miller, Muskegon.
Geo. Carrington, Trent.
G. C. Baker, Labarge.
M. M. Robson, Berlin.
N. W. Mill, Otsego.
Mr. Hosseltime, Hosseltime & Son, Casnovia.
Carroll & Fisher, Dor.

FURNITURE BUYERS.

Fred. S. Tucker, Peoria, Ill.
J. M. Miller, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Frank Jacobs, Jacobs & McGilvray, Allegheny City, Pa.
Mr. Hord, Chester, Pa.

The cranberry-growing counties of Wisconsin are estimated to produce this season about 100,000 barrels, which, at an average of \$5 per barrel, will aggregate \$500,000.

CATTLE-TAILS.

Their Relation to Hair Mattresses—How They are Prepared.

A reporter of THE TRADESMAN recently called at Perkins & Hess' hide establishment and asked for Mr. Perkins. The urbane book-keeper informed the inquirer that the gentleman in question was "up-stairs, selling cattle-tails," and there the reporter found him superintending the process of counting out several thousand bovine appendages. "These 'switches,' or 'cattle-tails,' as they are more commonly called, accumulate on our hands faster than you would think they would," said Mr. Perkins, "but we never have any difficulty in disposing of them. They are as staple as tallow or sugar, and go up and down in price about as often as pork or lard. Just now, we are getting about four cents apiece, but we have realized as high as six cents. The price, of course, varies with the price of curled hair. We ship to Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and the jobbers to whom we sell dispose of them to the curled hair factories of those and other cities."

With a view to learning more concerning the manner in which the hair is prepared for market, the reporter accosted the buyer of the switches at his hotel, and made known his wants.

"I've been through every branch of the business," said the gentleman, "and understand the process as thoroughly as you do the art of printing. Cattle-tails have to go through several preliminary processes before reaching a stage fit for use in mattresses. As the hair comes in the original packages it is not cut from the tails, and these, besides being apparently hopelessly entangled with burrs, contain a good deal of filth. To remove this, the tails are thrown into a large circular tank, into which a stream of water is turned; the attendant pulls a lever, and a great conical roller turns round and round in the tank, pressing beneath it the tails, which are constantly upturned and exposed afresh to the roller's action by a rake which follows. After a few minutes washing in this laundry, the water flowing through and carrying away the impurities, the tails are removed and placed upon frames to dry, whence they are taken to the combing machine.

"To the unsophisticated observer it seems as though all the combs made from the horns of all the cattle ever slaughtered would not suffice to comb the burrs out of their tails—and probably they would not—but here is a simple machine that proves itself a most expert and expeditious barber, for in the fraction of a minute it transforms the burriest and most tangled of tails into lustrous appendages of the utmost respectability, smooth, straight and innocent of burrs. It is a simple cylinder, with cross-slats, covered with a casing, the inner surface of which is likewise slatted. The burry end of the tail is inserted in a narrow opening, the operator keeping a grasp upon it, the cylinder revolves, and the burrs and tangles fly out from the opposite side in a shower.

"Having been washed and combed, the next process is shearing. Seated before a mountain of tails of all sorts and colors, are a number of very youthful workers, each of whom, armed with a pair of sheep-shears, deftly and rapidly clips the hair from the stump, the latter being reserved for the use of the glue maker. Having passed through these preliminary stages, the hair is graded by length, color, and hardness.

"It is now necessary to assort the hair into lengths, of which the longest is much too valuable for bedding or upholstering purposes, serving the choicer end of the hair-cloth weaver, who must have unbroken hairs, of from twenty to thirty inches in length. The comparative rarity of the greater lengths causes a much higher comparative value to attach to them, which is the reason why the wide hair-cloth commands an apparently disproportionate high price compared with the narrow widths. After the grading, the operator takes a bunch of hair of the desired grade, dips it in water to render it tractable, and then draws it through a steel comb fixed to the table, until it is perfectly straight and smooth and the fibers are all parallel. After being dried and submitted to a final combing or 'dry-hackling,' it is ready for the 'drawers,' the girls who assort it into lengths, each of whom places a pile of the combed hair before her with a small weight to hold it in position, and seizing the projecting ends of the hairs, a few at a time, between a small knife-blade and the thumb, 'draws' them from the pile and adjusts the upper ends evenly within the grasp of the left hand. This process is continued until the entire pile has been 'drawn' and rearranged with one end of the hairs laid evenly. The pile is then placed in a gauge, from which the hairs above the required length project and are 'drawn' by the operator, the shorter hairs remaining within the gauge. After the longest hairs have thus been separated the next lengths are 'drawn,' until all available for the weavers' use have been taken, when the shorter hairs remaining—those under twenty inches—are used for making curled hair of the grade called 'drawings,' which takes its name from having gone through the process described above. Here the hair ends its sojourn in the cleaning and sorting department, and having gone through an extended washing and combing, is now ready for the spinning-mill, where it is to complete its toilet by being 'curled.'

"Sometimes it is necessary to give certain kinds of raw material a more effective bath than the washing I speak of, and such stock goes into this tank, where it is boiled

for an hour or two in a weak solution of acid. This effectually disposes of any deleterious animal matter that may be clinging to the hair, and renders it perfectly pure. Cattle-hair seldom requires this treatment, but hog-hair, being scraped from the animal, must have the impurities removed.

"The South American hair is pretty clean, particularly the horse-hair, but we always treat cattle-hair with a solution of soda-ash, in which we let it soak for a while to cleanse it and remove the smell.

"Reaching the spinning-mill, the hair is passed through a picking, or mixing machine, by which it is properly prepared for the spinners. Upon the proper spinning of the hair much depends. When properly spun and picked, it is a perfect spiral spring, full of elasticity and life, and to these qualities is due its value as bedding and upholstering material. Improper picking or spinning will greatly impair these qualities, and as a result the hair will soon 'pack' when in use. To secure a perfect spiral or curl, the hair must go endwise into the rope, and be fed smoothly and evenly—matters requiring considerable skill. The spinning-walks in an ordinary factory are one hundred feet long, and down these walks the operators proceed backward, feeding the growing rope from a bag of hair suspended in front of them, the twist being given by a rapidly revolving spindle, to which the further end of the rope is attached. When the required length of rope has been spun, it is attached to a more rapidly revolving spindle, which twists it into the tight spiral familiar to the trade, taking up two fifths of the length in the operation.

"To 'set' the curl, the ropes, after being twined together into shorter lengths, are put into steam-chests and boiled for a couple of hours, when they are removed and go through a final process of purification—enough, it should seem, to satisfy the scruples of the most conscientious Mussulman. In this final process the hair coils are placed in a tight room, where they are exposed for ten hours to an atmosphere of chlorine gas, a powerful disinfectant, which effectually dispels any animal odor or impurities that may have survived the repeated beatings, washings, boilings and acid treatment to which the hair has previously been subjected. After being subjected to the action of the chlorine of gas, the hair is hung in the open air for some time to remove the fumes of the chemicals. It is then removed to the packing-room, where it is untwisted, hand-picked by girls, and finally run through a carding machine, which opens the masses of hair evenly and without stretching or breaking the curl. As it comes from the carding machine the manufacturing process is completed, and the hair is packed in the sacks in which it reaches the consumer.

"The fine white, black and gray drawings are used for the best mattresses, the medium qualities for upholstering furniture of every description, and the short qualities for cheap mattresses, church cushions, carriages etc. The trade is very peculiar. In some sections the demand is for white hair only, in others black drawings are all the go, elsewhere gray alone is wanted. Some want hard hair, others soft, so manufacturers make an endless variety to suit all."

Another Paper House Contemplated.

The West Michigan Oil Co. has secured the refusal of the double store now occupied Hawkins & Perry, and as soon as the latter remove to the new Hawkins block, will probably occupy the premises with a complete stock of paper, twines, and everything comprised in a jobbing paper house. The company has not fully concluded to embark in the paper trade, but assert that there is strong probability of such a move. In case the project is not carried into effect, the company will occupy a suit of offices in the second floor of the Hawkins block.

Miner, the latter, has received something absolutely new in the shape of a hat—new in style, shape and general appearance—which is bound to have a large sale among the traveling men. It is a stiff hat, made of felt, with square crown, and is to be had in two colors, black and brown. The crown is made in two heights, 5¼ and 5½ inches, and everyone who has seen the hat has planked down four bills and marched away with the satisfaction of having secured the most unique hat of the age.

OYSTERS!

State Agency for Wm. L. Ellis & Co.'s



On and after Sept. 1st., we will be prepared to fill all orders for this well-known brand of Oysters, canned fresh at the packing-house in Baltimore. No slack-filled or water-soaked goods handled. B. F. Emery will attend to orders for Baltimore shipment as usual. Special Express and Freight rates to all railroad towns in Michigan. We have exclusive control York River Brand.

COLE & EMERY,
Wholesale Fish and Oyster Depot,
37 Canal 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 Jesson, Muskegon.
Four Years—James Vernon, Detroit.
Five Years—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Ottmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson.
Treasurer—James Vernon.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, November 3, 1885.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

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

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

OFFICERS.
President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.
Secretary—Frank H. Escott.
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—President, Vice-President and Secretary.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.
Committee on Pharmacy—Hugo Thum, M. B. Kimmu, A. C. Bauer.
Committee on Legislation—Isaac Watts, O. H. Richmond, Jas. S. Cowin.
Committee on Trade Matters—H. B. Fairchild, John Peck, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen.
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.
Annual Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, September 3, at "The Tradesman" office.

Woman's Wiles.

A salesman in one of the large dry goods stores the other day, says the Boston *Transcript*, picked up a worn out, empty pocket-book, and thought he would have a little fun with it. He therefore placed it on the counter, half concealed by the goods lying thereon. Presently a lady shopper enters. Her eyes light upon that wallet as by instinct, and while pricing half a score of articles she endeavors to cover it, quite artlessly, of course, with her handkerchief, then with her satchel, and again with her parasol, but the salesman, without appearing to notice her actions, each time removes it out of danger and into the light. Finally she adopts new tactics, and picks it up with the remark: "Somebody's left a pocket-book."

"Yes," replies the clerk interrogatively, "thank you." And he takes the leather and disappears with it for a moment. Upon his return the lady asks with a slight show of interest:

"Was there much in it?"

"Only \$3," replies the salesman carelessly, and with the ease of one who has been used to lying all his life.

"And who will get it if it isn't called for?" asks the lady.

"The firm," is the epigrammatic response.

The lady goes out. In ten or fifteen minutes a boy comes in and asks:

"Was a pocket-book with \$3 in it found here this morning?"

"Yes," replies the salesman, "but it has been called for."

The boy says "Oh!" and retires.

Salesman smiles audibly.

Warm Weather Mistakes.

From Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

"Good morning," said a strange man, going into a wholesale drug store, one day last week, "how's mercury to-day?"

"Don't mention it," growled the proprietor, mopping his face with his handkerchief, "I never saw it so high in my life."

"Is that so?" queried the stranger in astonishment.

"You bet it is. Why, man, you can't reach it with a ten foot-pole. Guess you haven't been long in the city, have you?"

"No, not very. I just came in from the West this morning, and wanted to buy a hundred pounds, but if it is so high, I reckon I'd better wait till it falls," and he went out before the druggist had time to explain the situation.

Tall Saleswomen Preferred.

"Tall salesladies wanted." So reads a small placard in the window of one of the largest Tremont street dry good stores, remarks the Boston *Globe*.

"Why is height an essential?" the proprietor was asked.

"Because," he replied, with a smile, "I think tall salesladies give more character to a store. Then, too, I have an idea that ladies, as a class, prefer to trade with tall girls."

"Have you no other reason for desiring tall girls?"

"None whatever, for all our heavy work, as handling rolls of cloth, etc., is done by men, and we only give the girls such work as requires but little physical exertion."

A Difference in Sweeps.

Fashionable wife: "Did you notice, dear, at the party last evening, how grandly our daughter, Clara, swept into the room?"

Husband (with a grunt): "Oh, yes, Clara can sweep into any room grandly enough, but when it comes to sweeping out a room, she isn't there."

The Drug Market.

The volume of business is satisfactory in every respect, and collections are in excellent shape. The staples are unusually steady, there having been no changes of importance during the week.

THE LOUNGER.

My friend Meigs tells me that he proposes to take possession of his new quarters in the Watson-Heald block, on South Division street, about the middle of next week. The change in location will enable the redoubtable jobber an opportunity to display and arrange his stock to better advantage, and will reduce the labor and expense of handling and shipping to a minimum. The nearness of the new location to the principal freight depots will also be an advantage by decreasing the usual cartage distance.

Another project on which Meigs has set his heart, is the inauguration of a first-class retail grocery establishment in the two corner stores of the same block in which his jobbing department will be located. Arches have been cut in the wall between the two stores, and a system of shelving and counters adopted which will be superior, as regards both ornament and utility, to anything of the kind ever seen in this vicinity. The stock will include a line of fine goods not carried by any other retail store in the city, and the motto of the establishment will be "Retail goods at wholesale prices."

Just what effect—if any—the starting of a retail store will have on Meigs' jobbing trade, I am anxious to learn. Of course, such a move will cost him the loss of most of his city trade, but I understand that he does not care much for that branch of the business anyway, having not worked it with any great degree of success in the past. Whether the matter will affect his outside trade remains to be seen.

I am not much of an enthusiast, as the readers of THE TRADESMAN will bear testimony, but I am willing to put myself on record with the assertion that business has touched bottom, and that the financial tendency is now on the ascending scale. This is especially noticeable in the great staples, lumber, iron and wool, besides a decided firmness in a large number of less important articles. The improvement in lumber is indicated by the dignified bearing of the principal operators, who exhibit none of the anxiety to sell which characterized their movements a few weeks ago. Iron is looking up, in both price and demand, and steel rails are on the verge of a sharp advance. Wool is firmer than it has been for months, in consequence of which the yarn manufacturers announce an advance of 5 per cent. These facts, coupled with others equally as cogent, are sufficient to satisfy even the most skeptical that the turning point was passed weeks ago, and that before another year has elapsed, we shall be in the midst of prosperous times.

Splendid Crops in the South.

The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* gives nearly five pages to special reports showing that the South will, this year, make the largest crops ever produced in that section and at the lowest cost. The corn crop, which is now safe, is reported "to be the best for many years," "best for twenty years," "best ever known," etc., and it is believed that the aggregate yield will be 50,000,000 bushels more than last year. In South Carolina an increase of 4,000,000 bushels is counted on, while in Georgia the State Agricultural Department estimates an increase of 9,000,000 bushels over 1884 and 15,000,000 over 1883, while the reports are equally flattering from other States. While the cotton crop is still liable to be damaged it is believed that this year's will be the largest crop ever produced. The average is better than ever before and the present condition of the crop more favorable than at the corresponding time in past years. In tobacco, fruits and vegetables the prospects are that the crops will be very large, while rice promises a big yield and sugar a much more profitable crop than last year. From an agricultural point of view the prospects of the South could hardly be better. In trade and manufactures there is already a decided change for the better, and the outlook is promising for great activity in trade this fall and winter.

Joking the Druggists.

From the New York Sun.

Iowa druggists make monthly reports of liquor sales. Great numbers of invalids who doctor themselves seem to be under daily alcoholic treatment. For instance, a small dealer in Muscatine, where all the sanitary conditions are favorable, finds that it takes 51 feet of paper to enumerate his sales for a month. He sold as medicine 152 barrels of beer, eighty-nine gallons of whisky, nineteen of gin, seven of alcohol, and three of brandy.

Good Words Unsolicited.

J. P. Gilman, hardware, Breedsville: "I like the paper."

H. D. Werkman, grocer, Holland: "Must have your paper. Can't do without it."

Harrison & Murphy, grocers, Bangor: "We are highly pleased with THE TRADESMAN."

A. T. Miller & Co., druggists, Chippewa Lake: "THE TRADESMAN always contains much good and valuable information."

W. L. Woodruff, grocer, Copley: "I shall continue to take your paper, as I find good points in THE TRADESMAN, useful information, etc."

Some of the Pontiac ladies have become so indignant at the frauds and impositions practiced upon them by baking powder agents that they are canvassing the city, going from house to house to give other ladies the benefit of their experience.

California papers complain that the Chinese destroy the sugar pine in certain interior counties in a shameful manner. They fell the trees for making "shakes," but if they fail to split well at the butt, are abandoned and left to rot on the ground.

OUT AROUND.

News and Gossip Furnished by Our Own Correspondents.

Charlevoix.

Aug. 22—Work will be commenced on Hon. E. H. Green's brick store building next week. Brown & Co.'s new brick building is nearly completed. The Bank of Charlevoix will occupy the lower room. The Iron Furnace has resumed work.

Muskegon.

Aug. 22—J. H. Smith has purchased the John LeClerc grocery stock, on First street, and will continue the business for the present at the old stand.

John Bither has purchased the Fletcher fruit bazaar.

Eames & Massey, merchant tailors, have dissolved partnership and gone out of business.

Hersey.

Aug. 24—The shingle mill property of Beardsley & Davis, of Cedar township, has changed hands, and will hereafter be operated by Will L. Beardsley, of Hersey. The mill has timber for two years.

Hall & Manning, of Hersey, are rigging up their lumber mill at this place, and intend running a planer in connection therewith. They are practical mill men and do good work. Their cut is pine, hemlock, maple, basswood and black birch.

There is an excellent opening near Hersey for some mill out of timber to manufacture lumber and shingles.

Luther.

Aug. 24—The drop curtain for Bellamy's Opera House arrived Saturday and was put in position. It is a neat curtain, and when the stage is completed it will be a fine thing for Luther.

Wilson, Luther & Wilson's saw mill cut 605,000 feet of lumber in less than six days last week. Where is the mill in Michigan with only two single saws that can do as well?

Frank Fletcher will soon open a grocery store in the vacant store in the Sabin House.

Mr. Johnson, of Chicago, has bought the stock of the defunct *Luther Lane*, and will commence publishing the paper about Sept. 1.

Big Rapids.

Aug. 24—The Comstock block, which has long been undergoing repairs, is to be veneered with brick. The interior is being arranged in neat salesrooms and offices, which undoubtedly will be occupied as soon as completed.

Mr. Hullinger, who lately sold his drug stock to Ward Falk, is en route for the Pacific States. He is accompanied by his wife, while his son, who was lately engaged in business with him, is in the employ of his successor here.

Lawyer John B. Upton contemplates leaving Big Rapids to engage in his profession at Minneapolis. Mr. Upton is an honorable man, and a successful lawyer. His family is prominent in the best society of the place.

The brick work of the Meosota county court house is completed to the second story.

T. N. Colvin returned to Big Rapids on the 23d inst., being called by the sickness of his child.

St. Ignace.

Aug. 21—Articles appear in your valuable paper from almost every part of this great State, but very little is said or seen in your columns about St. Ignace or Mackinac county. This will be a seasonable reminder that we are pulling through the hard times quietly, but surely. Although business is nothing to crow about, we have every prospect of a good fall trade.

Our streets are well sprinkled with resorts, filling up our ample hotel accommodations, whilst on Mackinac Island the public and private houses are crowded. Canadians come over to see us in large (and every year larger) numbers—a sure sign that we treat them kindly. Excursions to and from all points are of almost daily occurrence. We had a big one to Marquette last Sunday, six coaches crowded, and two or three more should have been added. Fully 750 exchanged greetings with the great mining end of our line.

Shelby.

Aug. 22—The chief manufacturing industry of Shelby is the burning of charcoal. Just north of the village there are eleven eighty-cord kilns of the square pattern, which since January 1, have turned out 288,150 bushels of coal, and have consumed 7,235 bushels of beech and maple wood. On an average, 12 cars of coal, of about 1,000 bushels to the car, are shipped to Fruitport, where is located the blast furnace. The pay-roll for Shelby and Hart is about \$5,000 per month and about 125 men are employed. D. H. Rankin, the proprietor, is a man of few words, but he thoroughly understands his business.

Between Shelby and New Era there are ten kilns of the bee hive pattern, which, since Jan. 1 have consumed 5,100 cords of beech and maple wood, producing 186,375 bushels of coal. These kilns are managed for the Spring Lake Iron Co. by Duncan L. Rankin, who in connection with these has in two or three months past shipped twenty-four cars of hemlock bark and the sales of his general store here averaged \$1,200 per month.

J. Halstead has resumed business in his own name and intends to make things hum again in his wagon works. He has the good wishes of our citizens.

Walter H. Churchill, our post-master, supervisor and banker, and one of our oldest citizens, talks of spending the winter in Colorado, for the improvement of his health.

Our dealers all look for a good fall trade.

The New Era Lumber Co.'s mill is turning out, on an average, 45,000 feet of lumber per day.

Wheeler Bros. and G. W. Marsh have a car of hand picked beans ready to be shipped. They will look for a market for them in the South. Wheeler Bros. have also shipped a car of hard wood lumber to W. F. Simmons, of Grand Rapids.

Our traders are daily receiving stocks of winter clothing.

Kelley & Reed have opened a livery stable, which is the second in town.

There is a man in town who is so crooked in his dealings that when he has the money in his pocket and intends to pay a creditor, he goes into a back room and turns around three or four times, comes back, and says he has borrowed the money from a friend.

The Pullman & Hinchman matter was closed up at the last term of court at Hart, and a dividend of 2 1/2 cents was declared in full settlement. This firm began the manufacture of broom handles more than a year ago. They had got under way but a little time, when their mill blew up. They began again, but soon had to make an assignment to W. H. Churchill, owing heavily their employees and the traders of Shelby, especially the Wheeler Bros. and A. G. Avery. The failure was a bad one, and was settled, as stated above. Mr. Pullman is now in Arkansas.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Oil bergamot, white mustard seed.
Declined—Carbolic acid, oil spearmint, oil peppermint, oil pennyroyal, oil rose, pink root, serpentaria, seneca root.

SEEDS.

Acetic, No. 8..... 9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040)..... 30 @ 35
Carbolic..... 34 @ 35
Clover..... 3 @ 5
Muriatic 18 deg..... 11 @ 12
Nitric 36 deg..... 12 @ 14
Oxalic..... 12 @ 14
Sulphuric 66 deg..... 3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered..... 52 @ 55
Benzole, English..... 7 @ 8
Benzole, German..... 12 @ 15
Tannic..... 12 @ 15

AMMONIA.

Carbonate..... 15 @ 18
Muriatic (22 deg)..... 5 @ 6
Aqua 16 deg or 3f..... 5 @ 6
Aqua 18 deg or 4f..... 5 @ 7

BALSAMS.

Copaiba..... 40 @ 45
Fir..... 40 @ 45
Pern..... 2 @ 3
Tolu..... 50 @ 55

BARKS.

Cassia, in mats (Pow'd 20c)..... 11 @ 12
Cinchona, yellow..... 13 @ 15
Elm, select..... 13 @ 15
Elm, ground, pure..... 14 @ 15
Gamboge..... 15 @ 18
Sassafras, of root..... 10 @ 12
Wild Cherry, select..... 12 @ 15
Bayberry powdered..... 15 @ 18
Hemlock powdered..... 3 @ 4
Wahoo..... 30 @ 35
Soap ground..... 12 @ 15

BERRIES.

Cubeb prime (Pow'd 80c)..... 6 @ 7
Juniper..... 6 @ 7
Prickly Ash..... 50 @ 60

EXTRACTS.

Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c)..... 27 @ 30
Licorice, powdered, pure..... 37 1/2 @ 40
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes)..... 12 @ 15
Logwood, 1st pick..... 12 @ 15
Logwood, 2d..... 12 @ 15
Logwood, 3d..... 12 @ 15
Logwood, ass'd..... 12 @ 15
Fluid Extracts—25 per cent. off list.

FLOWERS.

Arnica..... 10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman..... 25 @ 30
Chamomile, German..... 25 @ 30

GUMS.

Aloe, Barbadoes..... 60 @ 75
Aloe, Socotrine (Pow'd 60c)..... 12 @ 15
Aloe, Socotrine (Pow'd 60c)..... 28 @ 30
Arabic, powdered select..... 65 @ 70
Arabic, 1st pick..... 65 @ 70
Arabic, 2d pick..... 65 @ 70
Arabic, 3d pick..... 65 @ 70
Assafetida, prime (Pow'd 50c)..... 55 @ 60
Camphor..... 25 @ 27
Catechu, 1st (1/2 lb 14c)..... 35 @ 40
Euphorbium powdered..... 35 @ 40
Galbanum strained..... 90 @ 100
Gamboge..... 35 @ 40
Guaiac, prime (Pow'd 45c)..... 35 @ 40
Kino (Powdered, 30c)..... 20 @ 25
Mastic..... 40 @ 45
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 40c)..... 35 @ 40
Opium, pure (Pow'd \$4.80)..... 35 @ 40
Shellac, Campbell's..... 30 @ 35
Shellac, English..... 24 @ 28
Shellac, native..... 24 @ 28
Shellac bleached..... 30 @ 35
Tragacanth..... 30 @ 40

HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.

Horhound..... 25 @ 30
Lobelia..... 25 @ 30
Peppermint..... 25 @ 30
Rue..... 25 @ 30
Sage..... 25 @ 30
Sassafras..... 25 @ 30
Sawtooth..... 25 @ 30
Thyme..... 25 @ 30
Wormwood..... 25 @ 30

IRON.

Citrate and Quinine..... 64 @ 70
Solution mur. for tinctures..... 20 @ 25
Sulphate, pure crystal..... 7 @ 10
Citrate..... 7 @ 10
Phosphate..... 65 @ 70

LEAVES.

Buchu, short (Pow'd 25c)..... 13 @ 14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 lb 12c)..... 18 @ 20
Senna, Alex, natural..... 18 @ 20
Senna, Alex, powdered..... 22 @ 25
Senna, powdered..... 22 @ 25
Senna tinctivell..... 16 @ 18
Uva Ursi..... 10 @ 12
Belledonna..... 30 @ 35
Castor..... 30 @ 35
Rhubarb..... 25 @ 30
Rose, red..... 25 @ 30

LIQUORS.

W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky..... 2 @ 25
Duff's Favorite Rye..... 1 @ 15
Whisky, other brands..... 1 @ 15
Gin, Old Tom..... 1 @ 15
Gin, Holland..... 2 @ 20
Gin, French..... 1 @ 15
Catawba Wine..... 1 @ 15
Port Wines..... 1 @ 15

MAGNESIA.

Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz..... 22 @ 25
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz..... 22 @ 25
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution..... 22 @ 25
Calcined..... 65 @ 70

OILS.

Almond, sweet..... 45 @ 50
Amber, rectified..... 45 @ 50
Anise..... 1 @ 15
Bay oil..... 1 @ 15
Bergamot..... 18 @ 19 1/2
Croton..... 2 @ 20
Cajuput..... 75 @ 80
Cassia..... 1 @ 15
Cedar, commercial (Pure 80c)..... 1 @ 15
Citronella..... 75 @ 80
Cloves..... 120 @ 130
Cod Liver, N. F..... 1 @ 15
Geranium..... 1 @ 15
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 16..... 60 @ 65
Cubeb, P. & W..... 75 @ 80
Erigeron..... 1 @ 15
Fireweed..... 75 @ 80
Geranium..... 75 @ 80
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c)..... 35 @ 40
Juniper wood..... 50 @ 55
Juniper berries..... 2 @ 20
Lavender flowers, French..... 1 @ 15
Lavender garden do..... 1 @ 15
Lavender spike do..... 1 @ 15
Lemon, new crop..... 1 @ 15
Lemon, Sanderson's..... 1 @ 15
Lemon, S. F..... 1 @ 15
Olive, Malaga..... 60 @ 65
Olive, "Sublime Italian"..... 75 @ 80
Organum, red flowers, French..... 1 @ 15
Organum, No. 1..... 1 @ 15
Pennyroyal..... 1 @ 15
Peppermint, white..... 3 @ 35
Rosemary..... 80 @ 85
Rozmarry, French (Flowered \$2)..... 65 @ 67
Sassafras..... 1 @ 15
Savin..... 1 @ 15
Sandal Wood, German..... 45 @ 50
Sandal Wood, W. I..... 7 @ 10
Spearmint..... 60 @ 65
Tansy..... 4 @ 50
Tar (by gal 50c)..... 10 @ 12
Vetiver..... 2 @ 20
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00)..... 3 @ 35
Wormseed..... 2 @ 20

POTASSIUM.

Bicromate..... 14 @ 15
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk..... 20 @ 25
Chlorate, cryst. (Pow'd 23c)..... 3 @ 4
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk..... 3 @ 4
Prussiate yellow..... 28 @ 30

ROOTS.

Alkanet..... 20 @ 25
Althea, cut..... 25 @ 30
Arrow, St. Vincent's..... 17 @ 20
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/4 and 1/2..... 33 @ 35
Calamus, peeled..... 20 @ 25
Calamus, German white, peeled..... 35 @ 40
Elecampane, powdered..... 10 @ 12
Gentian (Pow'd 15c)..... 11 @ 12
Ginger, African (Pow'd 15c)..... 12 @ 15
Ginger, Jamaica bleached..... 12 @ 15
Golden Seal (Pow'd 25c)..... 20 @ 25
Helibore, white, powdered..... 12 @ 15
Licorice, Rio, powdered..... 30 @ 35
Jalap, powdered..... 15 @ 18
Licorice, select (Pow'd 15c)..... 18 @ 20
Pink, true..... 38 @ 40
Rhei, from select..... 1 @ 10
Rhei, powdered E. I..... 1 @ 10
Rhei, choice cut cubes..... 2 @ 20
Rhei, choice cut fingers..... 2 @ 25

Serpentaria.

Sarsaparilla, Honduras..... 45 @ 50
Sarsaparilla, Mexican..... 40 @ 45
Squills, white (Pow'd 35c)..... 15 @ 20
Valerian, English (Pow'd 30c)..... 25 @ 30
Valerian, Vermont (Pow'd 25c)..... 20 @ 25

SEEDS.

Anise, Italian (Pow'd 20c)..... 15 @ 20
Bird, mixed in 2 packages..... 5 @ 6
Canary, Smyrna..... 15 @ 18
Caraway, best Dutch (Pow'd 20c)..... 15 @ 18
Cardamom, Alcock..... 1 @ 15
Cardamom, Malabar..... 1 @ 15
Celery..... 20 @ 25
Coriander, best English..... 10 @ 12
Fennel..... 10 @ 12
Flax, clean..... 3 1/2 @ 4
Flax, pure grd (bib 3 1/2)..... 4 @ 4 1/2
Foeningreek, powdered..... 7 @ 8
Hemp, Russian..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Mustard, white Black 10c..... 12 @ 15
Quince..... 7 @ 8
Rape, English..... 6 @ 7
Worm, Levant..... 14 @ 15

FLORIDA SHEEPS' WOOL, CARTRIDGE.

Nassau do..... 2 @ 25
Velvet Extra do..... 2 @ 25
Extra Yellow do..... 2 @ 25
Grass do..... 2 @ 25
Hard head, for slate use..... 1 @ 10
Yellow Reef, do..... 1 @ 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcohol, grain (91 \$2.25, 92 gal)..... 2 @ 30
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref. 125 @ 130
Anodyne Hoffman's..... 50 @ 55
Arsenic, Donovan's solution..... 27 @ 30
Arsenic, Fowler's solution..... 12 @ 15
Annatto 1 lb rolls..... 45 @ 50
Alum..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Alum, ground (Pow'd 9c)..... 3 @ 4
Annatto, prime..... 4 @ 5
Antimony, powdered, com l..... 4 1/2 @ 5
Arsenic, white, powdered..... 6 @ 7
Blue Soluble..... 50 @ 55
Bay Rum, imported, best..... 2 @ 25
Bay Rum, Domestic, H. P. & Co.'s..... 2 @ 25
Balm Gilead Buds..... 40 @ 45
Beans, Tonka..... 2 @ 20
Beans, Vanilla..... 7 @ 10
Bismuth, sub nitrate..... 6 @ 7
Blue Pill (Vitrol 70c)..... 10 @ 12
Blue Vitrol..... 6 @ 7
Borax, refined (Pow'd 12c)..... 10 @ 12
Candian, Russian, powdered..... 18 @ 20
Capsicum Pods, African..... 22 @ 25
Capsicum Pods, Bombay do..... 18 @ 20
Carmine, No. 40..... 4 @ 5
Cassia Buds..... 12 @ 15
Calomel, American..... 75 @ 80
Chalk, prepared drop..... 5 @ 6
Chalk, precipitate English..... 12 @ 15
Chalk, red fingers..... 2 @ 3
Chalk, white lump..... 2 @ 3
Chloroform, Squibb's..... 1 @ 10
Colocynth apples..... 1 @ 10
Chloral hydrate, German crystal..... 1 @ 10
Chloral do do crystal..... 1 @ 10
Chloral do Scherlin's do..... 1 @ 10
Chloroform do do crystals.....

The Michigan Tradesman.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE & BRO., Proprietors.

Office in Eagle Building, 49 Lyon St., 3d Floor.
Telephone No. 95.

(Entered at the Postoffice at Grand Rapids as Second-class Matter.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1885.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

ADVERSE CLAIMANT.

A warehouseman whose lien for storage is not disputed cannot maintain a bill of interpleader to protect himself against the claim of his bailor and that of a third person, who asserts an adverse title to the goods stored with him as against the bailor, but must defend himself at law. So held by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

PEDDLERS' LICENSE—VOID ORDINANCE.

An ordinance of a town, providing that a person engaged in peddling goods from house to house "shall pay not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars, for a fixed time in the discretion of the mayor," is unreasonable and void, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa. The court said, in giving judgment: The ordinance in this case is a very peculiar one. It not only did not fix the amount of the license, but did not in any proper sense limit it. The limitation of \$25 has no significance, because the time for which that sum might be charged was left wholly to the mayor, and he might fix so short a time as to be equivalent to a refusal to license at all. This we think was not a proper exercise of the power vested in the council to regulate and license peddlers. It was more in the nature of a delegation of their whole power to the mayor. In our opinion the ordinance cannot be sustained.

EXEMPTION—MEANING OF TEAMSTER.

Under a statute exempting horses, etc., "by the use of which a cartman, huckster, peddler, teamster, or other laborer habitually earns his living," a livery-stable keeper was held not entitled as a teamster on the exemption of a team of horses, although he was himself accustomed to drive the team. In the sense of the statute one is a teamster who is engaged with his own team or teams, in the business of teaming—that is to say, in the business of hauling freight for other parties for a consideration, by which he habitually supports himself and family, if he has one. While he need not perhaps drive his team in person, yet he must be personally engaged in the business of teaming habitually, and for the purpose of making a living by that business. If a carpenter or other mechanic, who occupies his time in labor at his trade, purchases a team or teams, and also carries on the business of teaming by the employment of others, he does not thereby become a teamster in the sense of the statute. So of the miner, farmer, doctor and minister.

TEMPORARY ILLEGAL USE OF PROPERTY.

The temporary illegal use of property merely suspends a policy of insurance thereon during the continuance of such illegal use, and if before a loss occurs the illegal use has ceased, in an action on the policy the plaintiff is entitled to recover, according to the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in the case of Hinkley vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. The property covered by the policy in the case consisted of billiard tables, bowling alleys, and their furniture and fixtures. It appeared that the property described in the policy was owned by Warren R. Spurr and Edward W. Spurr until February 28, 1882, when they agreed to sell the same to Herbert A. and Edwin R. Hinkley, at which time they received from Herbert A. Hinkley, a brother of the plaintiff, a written instrument called a furniture lease of the property. The plaintiff ran the bowling alleys and pool tables for hire, and had no license after May 1, 1883, when a previous license running in the name of Herbert A. and Edwin R. Hinkley expired. The property was destroyed by fire August 6, 1883. The Superior Court ruled that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, and directed a verdict for defendant. The policy declared upon was in the Massachusetts standard form prescribed by the public statutes, and provided that "the policy shall be void if the insured shall make any attempt to defraud the company, either before or after the loss, or if gunpowder or other articles subject to legal restriction shall be kept in quantities or manner different from those allowed or prescribed by law, or if camphene, benzine, naphtha, or other chemical oils or burning fluids, shall be kept or used by the insured on the premises insured, except that what is known as refined petroleum, kerosene or coal oil may be used for lighting." The Supreme Court, in granting a new trial, said: Without at present going beyond what called for by the circumstances of the present case, we are of the opinion that, assuming the temporary use of the property insured without a license to come within the prohibition of the policy in the clause above quoted as to gunpowder or other articles subject to legal restriction, yet that clause is not to receive such a construction as to prevent the policy from reviving after such temporary use has ceased.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 9-4, 23	Pepperell, 10-4, 27 1/2
Androscoogin, 8-4, 21	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 18 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 22 1/2
CHECKS.	
Caledonia, XX, oz., 11	Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz., 10	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Keonony, 10-4, 27 1/2	Prodigy, oz., 11
Park Mills, No. 50, 10	Otis Apron, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 60, 11	Otis Furniture, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 70, 12	York, 1 oz., 10
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	York, AA, extra oz., 14
OSKABURG.	
Alabama brown, 7	Alabama plaid, 7
Jewell brown, 9 1/2	Augusta plaid, 7
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2	Toledo plaid, 7
Lewiston brown, 9 1/2	Manchester plaid, 7
Lane brown, 9 1/2	New Tenn. plaid, 11
Louisiana plaid, 7	Utility plaid, 6 1/2
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Avondale, 38, 8 1/2	Greene, G, 4-4, 5 1/2
Art cambrics, 38, 11 1/2	Hill, 4-4, 7 1/2
Androscoogin, 4-4, 8 1/2	Hill, 7-8, 6 1/2
Androscoogin, 5-4, 12 1/2	Hope, 4-4, 9 1/2
Ballou, 4-4, 6	King Phillip cambric, 4-4, 11 1/2
Boott, O, 4-4, 6	Linwood, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, E, 5-5, 7	Lonsdale, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, AGO, 4-4, 9 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, R, 3-4, 9 1/2	Langdon, GB, 4-4, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 4-4, 7	Langdon, 45, 14
Chapman, X, 4-4, 6	Masonville, 4-4, 8 1/2
Conway, 4-4, 7	Maxwell, 4-4, 9 1/2
Cabot, 4-4, 6 1/2	New York Mill, 4-4, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 8	New Jersey, 4-4, 8
Canoe, 3-4, 4 1/2	Pocasset, P. M. C., 11
Domestic, 38, 10 1/2	Pride of the West, 11 1/2
Dwight Anchor, 4-4, 9	Pocahontas, 4-4, 7 1/2
Davol, 4-4, 9	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 4-4, 8 1/2	Victoria, AA, 8 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 11 1/2	Woodbury, 4-4, 8 1/2
Fruit of the Loom, 11	Whitinsville, 4-4, 7 1/2
cambric, 4-4, 11 1/2	Whitinsville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Gold Medal, 4-4, 6 1/2	Wamsutta, 4-4, 10 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 6 1/2	Williamsville, 38, 10 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	
SILESIA.	
Crown, 17	Masonville TS, 8
No. 10, 12 1/2	Masonville S, 10 1/2
Anchor, 15	Lonsdale A, 10 1/2
Centennial, 8	Nictory O, 10 1/2
Blackburn, 8	Victory D, 10 1/2
Davol, 14	Victory K, 2 1/2
London, 12 1/2	Phoenix A, 10 1/2
Paonia, 12	Phoenix B, 10 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phoenix C, 10 1/2
Social Imperial, 10	Phoenix XX, 5
PRINCE.	
Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 6	Gloucester mourn'g, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hartel fancy, 6
Allen's pink, 5 1/2	Merrimac D, 6
Allen's purple, 6 1/2	Manchester, 6
American, fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental fancy, 6
Arnold fancy, 6	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlinville, 5 1/2	Pacific robes, 6 1/2
Cocheo robes, 6	Richmond, 6
Conestoga fancy, 6 1/2	Steel River, 5 1/2
Eddystone, 6	Simpson's, 6
Eagle fancy, 5	Washington fancy, 7 1/2
Garner pink, 6 1/2	Washington blues, 7 1/2
FINE BROWN COTTONS.	
Appleton A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 4-4, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 38, 7 1/2
Boston F, 4-4, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 7-4, 10 1/2
Continental C, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lyman B, 40-in, 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass. BB, 4-4, 10 1/2
Conestoga W, 4-4, 8 1/2	Nashua F, 40-in, 8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8, 8 1/2	Nashua R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in, 6	Nashua O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight X, 3-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 3-4, 5 1/2	Pepperell B, 38-in, 7
Dwight Z, 4-4, 6 1/2	Pepperell R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight Star, 4-4, 7	Pepperell O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Ewight Star, 40-in, 9	Pepperell N, 3-4, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 38-in, 5	Pocasset C, 4-4, 6 1/2
Great Falls E, 4-4, 7	Saranac R, 7 1/2
Farmers' A, 4-4, 6	Saranac E, 9
Indian Orchard F, 4-4, 7 1/2	
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag, 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl, 7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian styles, 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	Slaterville, dress styles, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, f'y, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, stap, 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, royal styles, 8	White Mfg Co, fanc, 8
Gloucester, new standard, 7 1/2	Earlston, 8
Plunket, 7 1/2	Gordon, 7 1/2
Lancaster, 7 1/2	Grolock, dress styles, 12 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	
WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 7-4, 21	Pepperell, 10-4, 27 1/2
Androscoogin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 18 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 22 1/2
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.	
Atlantic A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 4-4, 7 1/2
Atlantic H, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence Y, 30, 7 1/2
Atlantic D, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lawrence LL, 4-4, 5 1/2
Atlantic P, 4-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Atlantic LL, 4-4, 5 1/2	Mystic River, 4-4, 5 1/2
Adriatic, 38, 7 1/2	Pequot A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Augusta, 4-4, 6 1/2	Piedmont, 38, 6 1/2
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Stark AA, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott FF, 4-4, 7 1/2	Tremont CC, 4-4, 5 1/2
Graniteville, 4-4, 5 1/2	Utica, 4-4, 5 1/2
Indian Head, 4-4, 7	Wachusett, 4-4, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in, 6 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, 4-4, 19	Falls, XXX, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BBC, 38, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, awning, 19
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Hamilton, BT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, E, 10	Hamilton, D, 9 1/2
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2	Hamilton, H, 9 1/2
Premium A, 4-4, 17	Hamilton fancy, 10
Premium B, 16	Methuen AA, 18 1/2
Extra 4-4, 16	Methuen ASA, 18
Extra 7-8, 14 1/2	Omega A, 7-8, 11
Gold Medal 4-4, 15	Omega A, 4-4, 13
CCA 7-8, 12 1/2	Omega ACA, 7-8, 14
CT 4-4, 14	Omega ACA, 4-4, 16
AC 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 7-8, 24
BF 7-8, 16	Omega SE, 4-4, 27
AF 4-4, 19	Omega M, 7-8, 22
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Omega M, 4-4, 25
Cordis ACA, 32, 15	Shetucket S&S W 11 1/2
Cordis No. 1, 22, 15	Shetucket, S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 2, 14	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 3, 13	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge fancy, 8
GLAZED CAMBRICS.	
Garner, 5	Empire, 5
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	Ott 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
VIGANS.	
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 Mills ball sewing, 30
Clark's O. N. F., 55	Greel & Daniels, 25
& P. Coats, 55	Merricks, 40
Willimantic 6 cord, 55	Stafford, 25
Willimantic 3 cord, 40	Hall & Manning, 25
Charleston ball sewing thread, 30	Holyoke, 25
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory, 7 1/2	Kearsage, 8 1/2
Androscoogin sat., 8 1/2	Naumkeag sat., 8 1/2
Canoe River, 6	Pepperell bleached, 8 1/2
Clarendon, 6 1/2	Pepperell sat., 9 1/2
Hallowell Imp., 6 1/2	Rockport, 7
Ind. Orch. Imp., 7	Lawrence sat., 8 1/2
Laconia, 7 1/2	Conegosat, 7
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	
Buffalo Cement, per bbl., 1 05	
Car lots, 25 00	
Plastering hair, per bu., 25 00	
Stucco, per bbl., 1 75	
Land plaster, per ton, 6 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	
Cannell, car lots, 6 00	
Ohio Lump, car lots, 3 10 @ \$3 25	
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots, 4 50 @ \$5 00	
Portland Cement, 5 50 @ \$4 00	

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.

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	

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.
WHOLESALE
PAPER, OILS, CORDAGE, WOODENWARE



These Oil Cans in Stock all Sizes, Plain and with Wood Jacket.

The Diamond Oil Can,

The Best Glass Can with Tin Jacket in the Market.

CURTISS, DUNTON & CO.

51 AND 53 LYON STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
BIG STUMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
APPLE JACK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46

The Michigan Tradesman.



To Our Agents and the Public.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1885.
In response to numerous inquiries from all sections of the country in regard to the Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, we would say: The work will be issued in two volumes to be published separately, about the first days of December and March next, respectively.

It will be sold exclusively by subscription and will not be found at the book-stores after the active canvass has ceased, as is the case with many subscription books. Extraordinary precaution is being taken to keep this book out of the book-trade. Private marks are placed in each copy, and any agent detected in supplying the first volume to the book-stores will be at once discharged, and prosecuted under his contract; and the second volume will be delivered to the bona-fide subscribers by special deliverers appointed by us. Some unprincipled book-sellers who cannot obtain the work, are advertising it for sale at a reduced price, thus attempting to rob General Grant of a portion of his hard-earned profits, by reducing the price and discouraging our agents. This is simply mischievous and intended to embarrass our agents and the subscription trade. In the end it can result in no profit to them. Other scheming publishers are advertising works whose titles are so ingeniously arranged as to resemble General Grant's Memoirs, purposely withholding the author's name, and in various ways imitating that work with the evident intention of deceiving the public and inducing them to purchase a book that they do not want—a work with which General Grant has had nothing to do, and from which he derives no benefit whatever, and which works have little more value than the paper upon which they are printed. Such unprincipled publishers and dealers deserve the execration of their countrymen. They seek to snatch the budding fruit of hard-earned toil from the man, who, above all living men, has done so much for his countrymen, and who has worked so long and patiently under trying circumstances, in a last effort to supply a competence in his declining days, for himself and family—the only legacy he has to leave them, except his name, which belongs to his country.

If, by any chance a few copies of the first volume appear in the trade, the agent selling them will be detected and prosecuted, and people buying that volume will not be able to get the second volume.

Our agents will not fill orders for the second volume except to those who subscribe for the first. We have decided to manufacture only sufficient copies to supply the orders of our subscribers, as our agents report them from time to time. In view of this, we hope every one who desires the work will subscribe early.

Justice to both General Grant and ourselves demands this course, as the profits must not be reduced by a large stock of unsold volumes.

No one is authorized to take orders except our regularly appointed agents, who are all supplied with sample books and certificates of appointment, and dealers who advertise this work will sadly disappoint their customers, especially in the delivery of the second volume.

We say to all who wish the complete work promptly on the issue of the respective volumes, that the only way to obtain it is to subscribe with one of our authorized agents.

And by so subscribing, we assure the public that General Grant himself receives the full return for his labor, as his remuneration is on a basis of the profits on the book, and his share comprises the great bulk of the profits.

We make this statement that the public may not be deceived, and with the feeling that the General's countrymen wish to place their subscriptions where they will know that he is receiving the full benefit of them.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. L. WEBSTER & CO., Publishers.
H. G. ALLEN PUBL. CO., State Agts., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Snuff Cure.

Mr. Albert Sharpe writes to the London Daily News that, as one who has suffered many years very severely with summer catarrh and hay asthma, he determined to try the experiment of taking a pinch of strong Scotch snuff whenever the sneezing was violent. This seemed to have the effect of relieving the paroxysms, and he felt convinced that by taking snuff before the attack made its appearance in the spring, it would help to stay its severity. He passed through the first season with scarcely any symptoms of sneezing and without a sign of asthma, and persevering with snuff-taking again, as the next time came around, it had a similar effect. Now for more than six years he has not had an attack of either sneezing or hay asthma.

Good Advice.

From Texas Siftings.
Mose Schaumburg has a new clerk named Jake Silverstone, who is pretty good in dragging in country customers and selling them goods before they know it, but he has a bad memory. Yesterday Mose said, impatiently: "Silverstone, has you checked off dot invoice of schentlemanly undervear?" "Please 'seuse me, Mister Schaumburg, but it vash escaped my memory already some more." "So it has escaped your memory some more, already, don't it. I dell's you vat, Silverstone, ven you vas such a tam stupid schackass, vy don't you make a note of dose dings, choost like I do.

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.....	8:50 p m	
*Grand Rapids Express.....	10:50 p m	
Way Freight.....	5:15 a m	
*Daily, except Sunday. *Daily, except Sunday.		
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express.		
Direct and prompt connection made with Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern trains in same depot at Detroit, thus avoiding transfers.		
The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a. m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30 a. m., and Boston 3:45 p. m. next day.		
A train leaves Detroit at 4 p. m. daily except Sunday with drawing room car attached, arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:50 p. m.		
J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.		

Chicago & West Michigan.		
Leaves. Arrives.		
*Mail.....	9:15 a m	4:25 p m
*Day Express.....	12:35 p m	10:45 p m
*Night Express.....	8:35 p m	4:45 a m
*Daily, 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	4:45 p m
Express.....	8:55 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.		
(Kalamazoo Division.)		
Leaves. Arrives.		
Express.....	7:15 p m	7:30 a m
Mail.....	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
All trains daily except Sunday.		
The train leaving at 4 p. m. connects at White Pigeon with Atlantic Express on Main Line, which has Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Coaches from Chicago to New York and Boston without change.		
The train leaving at 7:30 a. m. connects at White Pigeon (giving one hour for dinner) with special New York Express on Main Line.		
Through tickets and berths in sleeping coaches can be secured at Union Ticket office, 67 Monroe street and depot.		
J. W. MCKENNEY, Gen'l Agent.		

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.		
GOING EAST.		
Leaves. Arrives.		
*Steamboat Express.....	6:17 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.		
*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.		
Leaves. Arrives.		
Cincinnati & Gd Rapids Ex.....	8:45 p m	
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex.....	7:00 a m	10:25 a m
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex.....	3:55 p m	5:00 p m
Gd Rapids & Cadillac Ac.....		7:10 a m
GOING SOUTH.		
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 & Gd Rapids Ac.....	7:40 p m	
All trains daily except Sunday.		
SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.		
North—Train leaving at 5:00 o'clock p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Cars for Petoskey and Mackinac City. Train leaving at 10:25 a. m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Traverse City.		
South—Train leaving at 4:35 p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.		
C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.		

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette.		
Trains connect with G. R. & I. trains for St. Ignace, Marquette and Lake Superior Points, leaving Grand Rapids at 11:30 a. m. and 11:00 p. m., arriving at Marquette at 1:45 p. m. Returning leave Marquette at 2:00 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.		

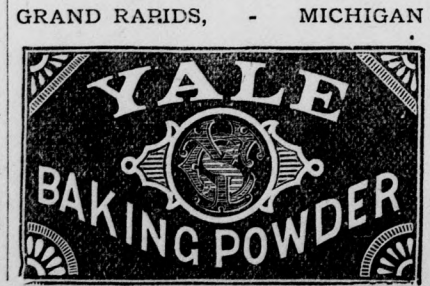
Grand River Steamer.		
The Steamer Barrett leaves her dock for Grand Haven, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning on alternate days.		

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



C. S. YALE & BRO.,
—Manufacturers of—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!
BAKING POWDERS,
BLUINGS, ETC.,
40 and 42 South Division St.



Putnam & Brooks,
Wholesale Manufacturers of

PURE CANDY!

AND DEALERS IN

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

WM. SEARS & CO.

Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

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

F. F. ADAMS & CO.'S

DARK AROMATIC

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

Eaton & Christenson, Agts.,

Grand Rapids, - - Mich.

HESTER & FOX,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR

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 OAKES STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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,

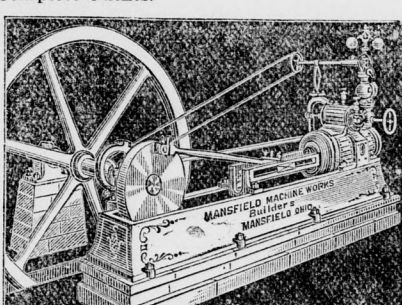
—AND—

Arctic Baking Powder.

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

—AND—

LASHES

Send for new Price-List for Fall Trade.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

EDMUND B. DIKEMAN,

—THE—

GREAT WATCH MAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER,

44 CANAL STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

VOIGT MILLING CO.,

Proprietors of

CRESCENT

FLOURING MILLS,

Manufacturers of the Following Popular Brands of Flour:

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

ARCTIC



IMPROVED BAKING POWDER

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

Arctic Manufacturing Co.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

USE

D'OLIVEIRA'S

Parisian Sauce



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

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

BARLOW BROTHERS

BOOK BINDERS

BOOK BUILDERS

AND PAPER BOX MAKERS

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.

FUSE, CAPS, AUGURS



HERCULES!

The Great Stump and Rock

ANNIHILATOR!

Strongest and Safest Explosive Known to the Arts.

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

L. S. HILL & CO., AGTS.

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

Groceries.

Identified.

They saw that the man was a stranger
When he came to the bar that day;
But he called for a schooner of lager
In a lofty and lordly way.

And the crowd round the fish and the crackers
Looked over their shoulders to see
The man with the manner so haughty,
While wondering whom he might be.

But the bartender murmured softly
"I think he must be a tar
From the way that he's navigating
That schooner across the bar."

Collecting Autographs from Hotel Registers.

"What do you suppose that man wanted?" asked a local hotel clerk of a reporter the other day.

A neatly dressed and shrewd-looking young man had just turned away and was lighting a cigar.

"You might guess your teeth loose before guessing what he wants to buy," continued the hotel clerk. "He has just made me an offer for the old register of this house. He claims to be traveling for a Northern firm that is collecting hotel registers. The older they are the more they are worth. Hotel registers are the greatest autograph albums in the world. There is not a man who travels whose autograph is not scattered all over this country. All prominent men travel. The signatures of hundreds of these have a commercial value, even when not attached to a note or check. The autographs of statesmen generally sell the highest, those of ex-presidents bringing the most. A few days ago a rare collection of curious manuscripts, letters, and autographs, were under the hammer in New York. A dozen autographs were knocked down at from \$5 to \$20 apiece.

"That would be purchaser was telling me that in a few months it will be the proper thing to mount the autographs of ex-presidents, literary men, generals, and all men of note in some unique style, and give them a place beside the plaque. The firm is now buying up all the registers that it can get hold of. Some bright men go over each page carefully, and cut out the signatures of all the most prominent men. They have quite a long list, and whenever one of the names is found it is clipped out and attached to a little slip on which are noted the date and city. The register, of course, indicates each. He says that right now Grant's signatures are in demand. He never stopped at hotels much, however. There were generally people in all of the cities through which he passed who wanted to entertain him, and I never knew him to decline.

"The registers are really no use to us, and most hotel men, I believe, are willing to dispose of them at a low figure," resumed the clerk. "One of this size, which is the standard, will hold 5,000 names. It is seldom that a register in the large hotels or big cities does not contain half a dozen good names. I know that from personal observation. In some seasons there are 100 good names. A great many of the signatures, to be sure, were written before the owner came into prominence. When the autographs came to be sold, however, I half suspect they are dated up, though they may not be. The residence, which is written opposite the name, is also cut out. In mounting, which is generally on cardboard, Bristol, or some such kind, the residence is placed below the name. It is done so neatly, too, that more than a casual inspection is necessary to discover where the two pieces are joined. In this way the purchaser gets the autograph in the shape of a visiting card, and the uninitiated will be anxious to learn when the dignitary called, and if he is one of the family's intimate acquaintances.

"The agent then showed some fine specimens, and there is undoubtedly money in the scheme. He said, too, that they not only take the names of persons who are now and have been well known, but also the signatures of a number whom they believe are 'rising' and will be prominent in a few years, such as leading members of Congress, United States Senators, leading judges, and members of the bar.

A New Variety of Orange.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The so-called "king orange" was introduced into California from Cochinchina through an American consul. The tree is very thorny, the limbs grow more upright than others, and the fruit is pronounced superior to any ever brought to California. According to an agricultural authority there is also an orange in Siam called the "king," that is described as having a transparent green skin, and of a most delicate flavor. The fruit is in such high esteem that it is a perquisite of the royal family, and subjects are not allowed to eat it. Anyone finding one of these trees growing on his premises is obliged to give notice to an officer at once or be decapitated.

Under Bonds to Sell for Cash Only.

The following notices have been conspicuously displayed in the stores of ten of the retail boot and shoe dealers at Clinton, Mass.: "We, the undersigned, have agreed to sell goods for cash only, on and after Aug. 20, 1885. It appears these dealers have bound themselves under \$500 penalty to stick to their agreement for five years, all having signed a paper and bond to that effect. If one of their number violates the agreement, his money is to be forfeited, and at the end of the five years is to be divided among the other signers of the agreement.

TAKING GOODS.

A Line of Plug Tobaccos Which is Sure to Wear.

Chas. W. Bresler, who has been engaged by the Wilson & McCallay Tobacco Co., of Middletown, Ohio, to introduce the goods of that house in this State, reports exceptional progress in all portions of his territory, the retail trade having discovered the superior merit of the goods without extended investigation, in consequence of which the brands already introduced are enjoying a genuine boom.

Aside from the merits and attractiveness of the goods, dealers are attracted by the elaborate present, which accompanies a three and five butt order, in the shape of an elegant, new-pattern, nickel plated tobacco cutter, which is the most unique and ornamental article of the kind ever placed on the market. The brands of goods now being worked in this territory are as follows:

"Operto" sells for 70 cents a pound in single butt lots of 10 pounds each, or 65 cents in five butt lots, including the cutter above described. It is a decided novelty as regards shape, taste and style of package, each butt having a glass front, which renders it valuable for advertising purposes.

"Messmate," "Big Ring" and "Cherry Bounce" are a trio of "takers," the single butt price being 52, 46 and 44 cents, respectively. In three butt lots—one butt of each, if the purchaser prefers—the price is 2 cents less, while included in a three butt order is one of the tobacco cutters. "Messmate" is the lowest priced spirit-cured wrapper goods on the market by 8 cents a pound; and is bound to be a leader in this territory. "Big Ring" is flavored with peach brandy and clover honey, which makes no further recommendation necessary, especially as it has already been accorded a cordial reception at the hands of the trade everywhere. "Cherry Bounce" has a wrapper of peculiar richness and fragrance, produced by a process patented by the manufacturers. It has a cherry brandy colored wrapper, and is bound to be a winner wherever introduced.

"Buster" is sold at 40 cents, or 38 cents in three butt lots, and is emphatically the best value for the money on the market, as it has proved to be one of the best sellers in the State.

The manufacturers spend \$5,000 every year in cash, besides 5,000 presents not cash, to the consumers of their goods, distributed in the order of the number of tags collected and sent in to the house.

Full lines of the plug and smoking tobacco manufactured by the Wilson & McCallay Tobacco Co. are kept in stock by Hawkins & Perry, Clark, Jewell & Co. and Fox, Muselman & Loveridge, Grand Rapids; Francis Jiroch, Muskegon; B. Dessenberg & Co., Kalamazoo; Plumb, McCausland & Co., East Saginaw; J. W. Benedict, Port Huron; M. E. Chittenden & Co., Adrian; and the Banner Tobacco Co., Detroit. The goods will also be supplied on demand by the leading jobbers at any market, and grocers wishing to secure goods which will always give satisfaction should secure a line of above brands without delay.

Zante Currants.

The original Zante Currants of commerce came from the Island of Zante, one of the Ionian group in the Mediterranean Sea. Zante, the capital of the island, has a population of about 25,000. Its environs are pleasant and picturesque; its spacious harbor affording excellent facilities for the relatively extensive commerce which the snug little port enjoys. The most important product of the island is the currant, which is the fruit of a dwarf species of the vine originally brought from Corinth. Very little success has been met in attempts to transplant the vine and for more than a century Zante has found the world its supply of the piquant little berries. It is estimated that the island now exports 130,000 tons of currants annually.

Of this quantity America consumes 15,000 tons, which would seem hardly a fair allowance for us, considering our natural proclivities for pie. Europe takes 250,000 tons of the fruit a year; France 30,000 tons, and Great Britain 60,000. The export is valued at \$13,000,000. The fruit is gathered early in August and exposed for from twelve to fifteen days to the hot sun. Each bunch is clipped and carefully placed on the sloping drying grounds so as to receive the full effect of the sun's rays. In a few days the fruit appears perfectly free from all moisture, but the drying continues until the berries are scorched and shriveled almost beyond recognition. When the planter is satisfied with the success of the drying process the fruit is placed in bags and conveyed by pack train to some depot where it is pressed into barrels or boxes, headed up, and delivered to the exporters who distribute the product to the expectant traders of the world.

Statisticians say that American's average a daily addition to the public fortune of seven cents, which means that the United States each day is worth \$4,000,000 more than it was the day before.

A German manufacturer is producing glucose from old linen rags, but a strong outcry has been raised against it, and the government is likely to interfere. The article produced is said to be chemically identical with grape sugar.

The Arabs grind their coffee as fine as flour, and boil it in a copper saucepan without a lid. They would not on any account boil it in a covered vessel, as any lid or cover would prevent the deleterious qualities from escaping and make the coffee bitter.

The Grocery Market.

Business and collections continue to improve, though neither are the cause of apprehension on the part of either jobber or retailer. Sugars have climbed a sixpence higher, and raisins continue to advance, in consequence of a prospective shut-off on the Spanish source of supply. Domestic Holland herring have also advanced. Gunpowder has taken a considerable drop, probably owing to the fact that the manufacturers belonging to the combination have determined to starve out several smaller producers who refuse to join the pool.

Lake City Out of the Woods.

From the Cadillac News.

The Cadillac & Northeastern will have its cars running into the city within two weeks, and in the meantime a depot will be erected, on Lake street. This will give a regular freight and passenger route to Lake City. Mr. Cummer also says there is a prospect of extending the road twenty-five miles further out into a section as yet untouched, which will open up a still better trade for this city.

The Cape Cod Cranberry Crop.

Advices from Cape Cod state that the cranberry bogs at the lower end of the Cape still continue to show up favorably. The berries are well set and growing finely, indicating good prospects. The berry worm has made inroads in few localities, but, as a general thing, the fruit is not badly eaten. Harvesting will begin about September 10 for early blacks, and the 25th for later varieties.

Tay for the Ould Blind Woman.

From the New York Sun.

Grocer—Half a pound of tea? Which will you have—black or green?
Servant—Shure, aythur will do. Its for an ould woman that's a nearly blind.

Michigan Dairyman's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomington.
Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Caprice; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Foltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockafellow, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomington; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Borst, Vriesland; R. C. Nash, Hillsdale; D. M. Adams, Ashland; Jos. Post, Clarksville.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids.
Next Meeting—Third Tuesday in February, 1886.
Membership Fee—\$1 per year.
Official Organ—THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

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.

FOR SALE—Eight hundred dollars will buy a good stock of groceries, 1/2 acre of land, and one story building in a lively business town. Address, Postmaster, Eckford, Calhoun County, Mich. 101*

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Stock will include good trade, and satisfactory reasons for wishing to sell. Address "C." TRADESMAN office. 102*

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

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

WANTED—To exchange for general merchandise, 2,000 acres of timbered land. The timber on said lands is hemlock, beech and maple, oak and yellow birch, 1/2 miles from Flint & Perry 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 by THE TRADESMAN. The font comprises 222 pounds, including italic, and is well-assorted and very little worn. Address this office.

PARTNER WANTED—A well-established manufacturer of proprietary remedies, having now on the market a line of popular medicines, wishes a partner with some capital, to push the sale of same. Address, "Patent," care "The Tradesman." 941*

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 \$7.50 to \$8.00 at both markets. New York and Boston tanners pay \$8.50.

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
Cel.	8 @ 9
Pork Sausage	7 1/2 @ 8
Bologna	8 @ 9
Fowls	12 @ 14
Spring Chickens	12 @ 15

HARDWOOD LUMBER.

The furniture factories here pay as follows for dry stock:

Basswood, log-run	@13 00
Birch, log-run	@16 00
Birch, cut	@25 00
Black Ash, log-run	@14 00
Cherry, log-run	@25 00
Cherry, Nos. 1 and 2	@25 00
Cherry, cut	@25 00
Maple, log-run	@13 00
Maple, soft, log-run	@11 00
Maple, Nos. 1 and 2	@16 00
Maple, clear, flooring	@25 00
Maple, white, selected	@25 00
Red Oak, log-run	@15 00
Red Oak, Nos. 1 and 2	@20 00
Red Oak, No. 1, step plank	@25 00
Walnut, log-run	@25 00
Walnut, Nos. 1 and 2	@25 00
Walnuts, culls	@25 00
Water Elm, log-run	@11 00
White Ash, log-run	@14 00
White wood, log-run	@25 00

HIDES, PELTS AND FURS.

Perkins & Hess quote as follows:

Green	10 @ 12
Part cured	7 @ 7 1/2
Full cured	8 @ 8 1/2
Dry hides and	10 @ 12
kips	8 @ 12

SHEEP PELTS.

Shearlings	10 @ 25
Blankets	10 @ 20
Old wool, cutting washed	10 @ 20
Tallow	4 @ 4 1/2

WOOL.

Fine washed	10 @ 25
Unwashed	2 @ 25
Coarse washed	10 @ 18

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

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

Advanced—London layers raisins, domestic Holland Herring.
Declined—Gunpowder.

AXLE GREASE.

Fraser's	2 80
Diamond	1 75
Paragon	25 bbls. 1 20

BAKING POWDER.

Artic 1/4 b cans	45
Artic 1 b cans	2 40
Artic 1/2 b cans	75
Artic 5 b cans	12 00
Artic 1/4 b cans	1 40

BULBING.

Dry, No. 2	doz. 25
Dry, No. 3	doz. 45
Liquid, 4 oz.	doz. 35
Liquid, 8 oz.	doz. 65
Liquid, 1 lb.	gross 4 00
Artic 4 oz.	doz. 12 00
Artic 8 oz.	doz. 12 00
Artic 1 lb.	gross 2 00
Artic No. 2	doz. 3 00
Artic No. 3	doz. 4 00

BROOMS.

No. 1 Carpet	2 50
No. 2 Carpet	2 25
No. 1 Parlor Gem	2 75
No. 1 Common Whisk	75
No. 1 Hurl	2 00

CANED FISH.

Clams, 1 lb standards	1 40
Clams, 2 lb standards	2 65
Clam Chowder, 3 b	2 20
Cove Oysters, 1 lb standards	2 00
Cove Oysters, 2 lb standards	2 00
Cove Oysters, 1 lb slack filled	1 05
Cove Oysters, 2 lb slack filled	1 05
Loobsters, 1 lb picnic	1 00
Loobsters, 2 lb star	3 00
Mackerel, 1 lb fresh standards	1 00
Mackerel, 5 lb fresh standards	6 50
Mackerel, 1 lb Tomato Sauce, 3 b	3 25
Mackerel, 3 b in Mustard	3 25
Mackerel, 3 b broiled	3 25
Salmon, 1 lb Columbia river	1 40
Salmon, 2 lb Columbia river	1 25
Salmon, 1 lb Sacramento	1 10
Sardines, domestic 1/4 s	6
Sardines, domestic 1/2 s	11
Sardines, Mustard 1/4 s	13
Sardines, Imported 1/4 s	13
Trout, 3 lb brook	2 75

CANNED FRUITS.

Apples, 3 lb standards	2 40
Apples, 5 lb standards	2 40
Berries, standards	1 05
Cherries, red standard	80
Damsons	1 00
Egg Plums, standard	1 40
Pineapples, standards 2 b	1 40
Peaches, Extra Yellow	2 40
Peaches, standards	1 75
Peaches, seconds	2 20
Pineapples, standards	1 70
Quinces	1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg	1 70

CANED MEATS—SALAD FORKS.

Apricots, Lusk's	2 40
Egg Plums	2 40
Quinces	2 90
Grapes	2 90
Green Gages	2 90

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Oyster Bay	3 25
Beans, Lima, standard	45
Beans, Stringless, Erie	45
Beans, Lewis' Boston Bay	45
Corn, Crophly	1 05
Peas, French	1 15
Peas, Marofat, standard	1 70
Peas, Beaver	1 80
Pineapples, extra small	1 80
Pumpkin, 3 b Golden	25 @ 35
Succotash, standard	90
Tomatoes, Trophy	1 00

COFFEE.

Boston	36
German Sweet	25
Baker's	38
Vienna Sweet	23
Runkles	35

ROASTED MAR.

Green Rio	17 @ 18
Green Java	17 @ 18
Green Mocha	23 @ 25
Roasted Rio	10 @ 15
Roasted Java	10 @ 15
Roasted Mocha	10 @ 15

CORNGRASS.

72 foot Jute	1 25
60 foot Jute	1 00
40 foot Cotton	1 50
50 foot Cotton	1 75

SMOKED YARMOUTH.

Blotters, Smoked Yarmouth	65
Cod, whole	40 @ 55
Cod, Boneless	50 @ 60
Halibut	2 50
Herring, 1 lb	3 00
Herring, Holland, domestic	70
Herring, Imported	1 10
Herring, Sealed	5 00
Mackerel, shore, No. 2	5 00
" " No. 12 b kits	80
" " No. 3, 1/2 b kits	50
" " No. 10 b kits	62
" " No. 10 b kits	55
Shad, 1/2 bbl	2 50
Trout, 1/2 bbl	3 50
" " 1/2 b kits	60
" " 1/2 b kits	55
White, No. 1, 1/2 bbl	5 00
White, No. 1, 1/2 b kits	80
White, No. 1, 1/2 b kits	80
White, Family, 1/2 bbl	2 65

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Jennings' 2 oz	1 00
" 4 oz	2 00
" 8 oz	3 50
" 16 oz	5 00
" No. 2 Taper	1 25
" No. 4	1 75
" 1/2 pint round	4 50
" 1	9 00
" No. 8	3 00
" No. 10	4 25

FRUITS.

Cherries, dried, pitted	@16
Citron	28 @ 35
Currents	43 @ 45
Peaches, dried	12 @ 15
Pineapples, Turkey	12 @ 15
Prunes, French, 50 b boxes	10 @ 15
Raisins, Valencia	9 @ 10
Raisins, Layer Valencia	@12 1/2
Raisins, Onduras	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Raisins, Sultan	@12 1/2
Raisins, Loose Muscates	@12 1/2
Raisins, London Layers	@12 1/2
Raisins, Delaware	@12 1/2
Raisins, California Layers	@12 1/2

KEROSENE OIL.

Water White	10 1/2 @ Legal Test
-------------	---------------------

MATCHES.

Grand Haven, No. 9, square	1 50
Grand Haven, No. 8, square	1 50
Grand Haven, No. 20, parlor	2 25
Grand Haven, No. 300, parlor	3 50
Grand Haven, No. 7, round	2 25
Oshkosh, No. 2	1 10
Oshkosh, No. 8	1 10
Swedish	1 10
Richardson's No. 2 square	2 70
Richardson's No. 6 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	28 @ 30
New Orleans, good	28 @ 30
New Orleans, choice	28 @ 30
New Orleans, fancy	32 @ 35

OSTERMEAL.

Steel cut	25 @ 35
100 b bbls	3 00
Quaker, 48 lbs	2 35
Quaker, 60 lbs	2 35
Quaker, 80 lbs	2 35
Quaker, 100 lbs	2 35

PICKLES.

Choice in barrels med.	@15
Choice in 1/2 do	@15
Imported Clay 3 gross	2 25 @ 30
Imported Clay No. 216, 3 gross	@25
Imported Clay No. 216, 2 1/2 gross	@18 1/2
American T. D.	@90

RICE.

Good Carolina	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Prime Carolina	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Choice Carolina	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Good Louisiana	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

SALERATUS.

DeLand's pure	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Chur's	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Taylor's G. M.	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

SALT.

60 Pocket, F F Dairy	2 25
28 Pocket	2 25
Perkins & Hess	2 45
Saginaw or Manistee	1 00
Diamond C	1 00
Standard Course	1 55
Ashton, English, dry	2 80
Ashton, English, dairy, 4 bu. bags	2 80
Higgins' English dairy bu. bags	25
American, dairy, 1/2 bu. bags	25
Rock, bushels	28

SAUCES.

Parisian, 1/4 pints	@2 00
Pepper Sauce, red small	@2 75
Pepper Sauce, green	@2 75
Pepper Sauce, red large ring	@1 75
Pepper Sauce, green, large ring	@1 75

Catsup, Tomato, pints. @1 00
Catsup, Tomato, quarts. @1 35
Horseshoe, 1/4 pints.

PLAIN FISHING.

[Continued from 1st Page.]

in the soft mud. With this knowledge of his nature I gently dropped my worm upon the surface of the stream, and then allowed him to slowly sink. Out sailed the trout from under the bank, but stopped, before reaching the sinking worm. There was a certain something in his action which seemed to indicate a disgust at the sight of such plebeian food, and a fear seized me that he might now swim off, and pay no further attention to my varied baits. Suddenly there was a ripple in the water, and I felt a pull on the line. Instantly I struck; and then there was a tug. My blood boiled through every vein and artery, and I sprang to my feet. I did not give him the butt; I did not let him run with yards of line down the brook; nor reel him in, and let him make another mad course up stream; I did not turn him over as he jumped into the air; nor endeavor, in any way, to show him that I understood those tricks, which his depraved nature prompted him to play upon the angler. With an absolute dependence upon the strength of old Peter's tackle, I lifted the fish. Out he came from the water, which held him with a gentle suction as if unwilling to let him go, and then he whirled through the air like a meteor flecked with rosy fire, and landed on the fresh green grass, a dozen feet behind me. Down on my knees I dropped before him as he tossed and rolled, his beautiful spots and colors glistening in the sun. He was truly a splendid trout, fully a foot long, round and heavy. Carefully seizing him, I easily removed the hook from the bony roof of his capacious mouth, thickly set with sparkling teeth, and then I tenderly killed him, with all his pluck, as old Peter would have said, still in him.

I covered the rest of the fish in my basket with wet plain-leaves, and laid my trout-king on this cool green bed. Then I hurried off to the old man, whom I saw coming out of the woods. When I opened my basket and showed him what I had caught, Peter looked surprised, and taking up the trout, examined it.

"Why, this is a big fellow," he said. "At first I thought it was Barney Sloat's boss trout, but it isn't long enough for him. Barney showed me his trout, that gen'rally keeps in a deep pool, where a tree has fallen over the stream down there. Barney tells me he often sees him, and he's been tryin' fur two years to ketch him, but he never has, and I say he never will, fur them big trout's got too much sense to fool round any kind of victuals that's got a string to it. They let a little fish eat all he wants, and then they eat him. How did you ketch this one?"

I gave an account of the manner of the capture, to which Peter listened with interest and approval.

"If you'd a-stood off and made a cast at that feller, you'd either have caught him at the first flip, which isn't likely, as he didn't seem to want no feather-flies, or else you'd a-skeered him away. That's all well enough in the tumbline water, where's all gen'rally go out for trout, but the man that's got the true feelin' fur fish will try to suit his ideas to them, and if he keeps on doin' that, he's like to learn a thing or two that may do him good. That's a fine fish and you ketched him well. I've got a lot of 'em, but nothin' of that heft."

After luncheon we fished for an hour or two, with no result worth recording, and then we started for home. A couple of partridges ran across the road some distance ahead of us, and these gave Peter an idea. "Do you know," said he, "if things go on as they're goin' on now, that there'll come a time when it won't be considered high-toned sport to shoot a bird slam-bang dead. The game gunners will pop 'em with little harpoons, with long threads tied to 'em, and the feller that can tire out his bird and haul him in with the longest and thinnest piece of spool cotton, will be the crackest sportsman."

At this point I remarked to my companion that perhaps he was a little hard on the game fishermen.

"Well, said old Peter, with a smile on his corrugated visage, 'I reckon I'd have to do a lot of talkin' before I'd get even with 'em, fur the way they give me the butt fur my style of fishin'.' What I say behind their backs I say to their faces. I seed one of these fellers once with a fish on his hook, that he was runnin' up and down the stream like a chased chicken. 'Why don't you pull him in?' says I. 'and break my rod an' line?' says he. 'Why don't you have a stronger line an' pole?' says I. 'There wouldn't be no science in that,' says he. 'If it's your science you want to show off,' says I, 'you ought to fish for mud eels. There's more game in 'em than there is in any other fish round here, and as they're mighty lively out of water you might play on 'em fur half an hour after you got him on shore, and it would take all your science to keep him from reelin' up his end of the line faster than you could yourn.'"

When we reached the farm the old man went into the barn, and I took the fish into the house. I found the two pretty daughters in the large room, where the eating and some of the cooking was done. I opened the basket and with great pride showed them the big trout I had caught. They evidently thought it was a large fish, but they looked at each other, and smiled in a way that I did not understand. I had expected from them, at least, as much admiration for my prize and my skill as their father had shown.

"You don't seem to think much of this fine trout that I took such trouble to catch," I remarked.

"You mean," said the elder girl with a laugh, "that you bought of Barney Sloat." I looked at her in astonishment. "Barney was along here to-day," she said, "and he told about your buying your fish of him."

"Bought of him!" I exclaimed, indignantly. "A little string of fish at the bottom of the basket I bought of him, but all the others, and this big one, I caught myself."

"Oh, of course," said the pretty daughter, "bought the little ones and caught all the big ones."

"Barney Sloat ought to have kept his mouth shut," said the younger pretty daughter, looking at me with an expression of pity. "He'd got his money, and he hadn't no business to go telling on people. Nobody likes that sort of thing. And this big fish is a real nice one, and you shall have it for your supper."

"Thank you," I said with dignity, and left the room.

I did not intend to have any further words with these young women on this subject, but I cannot deny that I was annoyed and mortified. This was the result of a charitable action. I think I was never more proud of anything than of catching that trout; and it was a very considerable downfall to suddenly find myself regarded as a mere city man fishing with a silver hook. But, after all, what did it matter? But the more I said this to myself, the more was I impressed with the fact that it mattered a great deal.

The boy who did not seem to be accounted a member of the family came into the house, and as he passed me he smiled good-humoredly, and said: "Buyed 'em!"

I felt like throwing a chair at him, but refrained out of respect to my host. Before supper the old man came out on to the porch where I was sitting. "It seems," says he, "that my gals has got it inter their heads that you bought that big fish of Barney Sloat, and as I can't say I seed you ketch it, they're not willin' to give in, 'specially as I didn't git no such big one. 'Tain't wise to buy fish when you're goin' fishin' yourself. It's pretty certain to tell agen you."

"You ought to have given me that advice before," I said, somewhat shortly. "You saw me buy the fish."

"You don't s'pose," said old Peter, "that I'm goin' to say anythin' to keep money out of my neighbor's pockets. We don't do that way in these parts. But I've told the gals that they're not to speak another word about it, so you needn't give your mind no worry on that score. And now let's go in to supper. If you're as hungry as I am, there won't be many of them fish left fur breakfast."

That evening, as we were sitting, smoking on the porch, old Peter's mind reverted to the subject of the unfounded charge against me. "It goes pretty hard," he remarked, "to have to stand up and take a thing you don't like when there's no call fur it. It's bad enough when there is a call fur it. That matter about your fish buyin', reminds me of what happened two summers ago to my sister, or rather to her two little boys—or, more correct yit, to one of 'em. Them was two curious little boys. They was allus tradin' with each other. Their father deals mostly in horses, and they must have got it from him. At the time I'm tellin' of they'd traded everythin' they had, and when they hadn't nothin' else left to swap, they traded names. Joe, he took Johnny's name, and Johnny, he took Joe's. Jist about when they'd done this, they both got sick with sunthin' or other, the oldest one pretty bad, the other not much. Now ther ain't no doctor inside of twenty miles of where my sister lives. But there's one who sometimes has a call to go through that part of the country, and the people about there is ails very glad when they chance to be sick when he comes along. Now this good luck happened to my sister, fur the doctor come by jist at this time. He looks into the state of the boys, and while their mother has gone down stairs he mixes some medicine he has along with him. 'What's your name?' he says to the oldest boy, when he'd done it. Now as he'd traded names with his brother fair and square, he wasn't goin' back on the trade, and he said, 'Joe.' 'And my name's Johnny,' up and says the other one. Then the doctor, he goes and gives the bottle of medicine to their mother, and says he: 'This medicine is fur Joe. You must give him a table-spoonful every two hours. Keep up the treatment and he'll be all right. As fur Johnny, there's nothin' much the matter with him. He don't need no medicine.' And then he went away. Every two hours after that, Joe, who wasn't sick worth mentionin', had to swallow a dose of horrid stuff, and pretty soon he took to his bed, and Johnny he jist played round and got well in the nat'ral way. Joe's mother kept up the treatment, gittin' up in the night to feed that stuff to him, but the poor little boy got wuss and wuss, and one mornin' he says to his mother, says he: 'Mother, I guess I'm goin' to die, and I'd rather do that than take any more of that medicine, and I wish you'd call Johnny and we'll trade names back agen, and if he don't want to come and do it, you can tell him he can keep the old minkskin I gave him to boot, on account of his name havin' a Wesley in it.' 'Trade names,' says his mother, 'what do you mean by that?' And then he told her what he and Johnny had done. 'And did you ever tell anybody about this?' says she. 'Nobody but Dr. Barnes,' says he. 'After that I got sick and forgot it.' When my sister heard that, an idee struck into her like you put a fork into an apple dumplin'."

Traded names, and told the doctor! She'd all along thought it strange that the boy that seemed wuss should be turned out, and the other one put under treatment, but it wasn't fur her to set up her opinion agen that of a man like Dr. Barnes. Down she went, in about seventeen jumps, to where Eli Timmins, the hired man, was plowin' in the corn. 'Take that horse out of that,' she hollers, 'and you may kill him if you have to, but git Dr. Barnes here before my little boy dies.' When the doctor came he heard the story, and looked at the sick youngster, and says he: 'If he'd kept his minkskin and not hankered after a Wesley to his name, he'd had a better time of it. Stop the treatment, and he'll be all right.' Which she did; and he was. Now it seems to me that this is a good deal like your case. You've had to take a lot of medicine that didn't belong to you, and I guess it's made you feel pretty bad; but I've told my gals to stop the treatment and you'll be all right in the mornin'. Good-night. Your candlestick is on the kitchen table."

For two days longer I remained in this neighborhood, wandering alone by the brooks, which tumbled and gurgled through the lonely forest. Each evening I brought home a goodly supply of trout, but never a great one like the noble fellow for which I angled in the meadow stream.

On the morning of my departure I stood on the porch with old Peter, waiting for the arrival of the stage, which was to take me to the nearest railroad town.

"I don't want to say nothin'," remarked the old man, "that would keep them fellers with the jointed poles from stoppin' at my house when they comes to these parts a fishin', I ain't got no objections to their poles; 'tain't that. And I don't mind nuther their standin' off and throwin' their flies as fur as they've a mind too, that's not it. And it ain't even the way they have of worryin' their fish. I wouldn't do it myself, but, if they like it, that's their business. But what does rile me is the cheezy way in which they stand up and say that there isn't no decent way of fishin' but their way. And that to a man that's ketched more fish, of more different kinds, with more game in 'em, and had more fun at it, with a lot less money and less tennfoolin' than any fishin' feller that ever come here and talked to me like an old cat tryin' to teach a dog to ketch rabbits. No, sir; agen I say that I don't take no money for entertainin' the only man that ever come out here to go a-fishin' in a plain Christian way. But if you feel tetchy about not payin' nothin' you kin send me one of them poles in three pieces, a good strong one, that'll lift Barney Sloat's trout, if ever I hook him."

I sent him the rod; and next summer I am going up to see him use it.

The South American Commission.

Press dispatches from Washington state that the commission appointed to visit Central and South America in the interest of commerce between those countries and the United States has made reports on its visit to Ecuador, Venezuela and Guatemala. No reports on the visit to Brazil and the Argentine Republic have been submitted, and it is understood that none will be made. With reference to reciprocity treaties, it was learned that Ecuador had nothing to offer, as the government needed all the duties it could get to pay expenses. Besides, as the United States is fifth in the list of consignees of their exported goods, the President of Ecuador did not see the point. Guatemala was found in a more amiable mood, and it is stated that this republic has already taken some steps toward a treaty of reciprocity. Venezuela was in a non-committal attitude generally, as its agent was already taking a trip through Europe to negotiate treaties. As to the coinage of a common dollar, the President of Ecuador said that the country had been unable to develop its silver mines, and as its products were not marketed in the states forming the agreement for a common coin, it might prove troublesome in receiving pay for products shipped to Europe. On this point, too, Guatemala appeared more approachable, and expressed a willingness to enter into an agreement. Emphasis is given to the report of the enormous freight charges between Ecuador and the United States. The transportation of the commerce of the coast between Panama and Callao is almost wholly in the hands of one company, and it has made its tariff so high as to crush out many branches of trade, and has reduced the remainder to the smallest dimensions.

American Exhibition in London.

On May 1 there is to be opened in London an American exhibition of the arts, inventions, manufactures, products and resources of the United States. Instead of being international in character, it will be purely a national undertaking. Arrangements are being entered into by which some of the best of the American exhibits from the World's Exposition in New Orleans, 1884-85, and from the International Exhibition of Antwerp, 1885, will be brought over to and warehoused in London until the opening of the American exhibition in 1886. The site will be at Kensington. The total superficial area is equal to that of the British Colonial and Indian Exhibition site, which will be held simultaneously, viz., about 22 acres. The American exhibition will have its own railway station, and as the site is surrounded by railways, and is by them placed in direct communication with the whole railway system of England, Scotland and Wales, visitors will be able to take tickets for the exhibition from each station of nearly every railway company in Great Britain.

Hardware.

Inventors and Manufacturers. From the American Machinist. Sometimes a really meritorious invention is brought out too soon, that is, before conditions are favorable for its reception. It used to be extremely unpopular, and equally unpleasant, to express an opinion that the earth was other than a stationary body. Because it was true did not count anything against the fact that people did not believe it. So sometimes an inventor sees farther than he can bring others to see, and suffers by finding his invention fall flat. Men's minds move faster than formerly, and there is some hope that the unfortunate inventor may live to see his views adopted, otherwise his invention will, in the future, be re-invented, and someone curious in such matters, or particularly interested in this special one, will establish a clear case of piracy against the last inventor, who probably never heard of it before.

Again, an invention may be good and needed at the time, but for lack of ability, financial or otherwise, it may not be pushed before the public as it should be. It does not follow because an invention that is not rejected outright does not become prominent or popular, that it is worthless, or even because it does become prominent, that it is of much value.

What is true of inventors is true in some degree of manufacturers of machinery. Machines that in time become popular are often introduced at a good deal of trouble and expense. Many become discouraged trying to bring something meritorious into use, seeing its utility themselves but unable to make others see it. Just how far to go in the direction of trying to create a demand is not easy to decide upon. Sometimes, in the case of something altogether good, it may be created quickly; sometimes only at the end of discouraging waiting, and much trouble and expense.

Judging from the reports received from London the commission appointed to investigate the depression of trade is not likely to accomplish much of value. It is said that most of the prominent economists in England have been offered places on the commission, but have declined, as have many others well-known in commercial and financial circles. Professor Price, however, has consented to act upon the commission. The Liberals are opposed to the commission, and it will be composed mainly of Conservatives. There seems to be a disposition to make the inquiry a party matter. The chief argument against the appointment of the commission has been that such action would encourage the belief that Parliament could by legislation remedy the evils complained of. The supporters of the commission disclaim any intention of formulating a trade policy, declaring that the purpose of the measure is to ascertain if possible the facts respecting the depression and the causes thereof for the information of Parliament.

It Was Alive.

"Have you had any experience in operating circular saws?" inquired the proprietor of a sawing and turning shop of an applicant for employment.

Upon giving an affirmative answer the man was engaged and set to work. Half an hour later the employer bethought himself to see how his new hand was doing, and found him gazing at the bleeding stump of the forefinger of his right hand.

"How did you do that?" inquired the boss.

"How did I do it? Well, I was wondering if that thing was moving," he said, pointing to the circular saw, "and I put my finger down, just like that. Holy Moses! There goes the other one," he shrieked, as the index finger of the left hand became a victim of his illustration.

"Well, are you satisfied that the thing is alive?" asked the proprietor.

A remarkable bedstead made to order by a Milwaukee furniture firm is twenty-four feet wide and has nine compartments, each intended to hold one of the purchaser's children.

The Bessemer steel patents are among the most valuable ever granted. They are said to have yielded the inventor about thirteen millions of dollars during the past twenty years.

A clergyman has been making calculations, and announces as the startling result that all the salaries of religious teachers in the country do not amount to so much as the sum spent annually in supporting dogs.

The government of Guatemala is thoroughly convinced of the necessity of more intimate relations between the United States and it, and accepts gladly the manifestation made to it of the desire of the United States to lend its moral influence in case of necessity to prevent European interference in American affairs, and considers that such influence and such attitude will be very important and beneficial.

The queerest of all queer trade papers is a monthly issued in Paris in manuscript only. It is called *Le Bon Guide*, and is the organ of the professional beggars, containing information of great utility in their calling. For a subscription of eight sous a month they may consult it for a few minutes daily. It does not contain literature or politics, and all the articles are to the point. One may read: "To-morrow at noon, funeral of a rich man at the Madeleine." "At one, marriage of a clerk, no importance." "Wanted, a blind man who plays the flute." or "A cripple for a watering place."

Prison-Made Goods.

Canada has instituted a general "boycott" against goods, made in the prisons of the United States. A list of such articles has been sent out by the Canadian Government to the provincial custom officers, with instructions not to allow dealers to import articles made by American prison labor, and to seize any such goods found in the country hereafter. The order was brought about by the importation into Canada of a large number of hay forks made in the Michigan State Prison, and which were entered as having been made by free labor. A dispatch from Cincinnati says: "The Standard Wagon Co. last evening received notice that two car loads of buggies shipped by them to Canada would have to be brought back to the States, owing to a law recently enacted forbidding the importation of goods manufactured by convict labor. The axles of the buggies in question were made at the penitentiary in Auburn, N. Y., but were remodelled after reaching the Standard factory."

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

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

Uppers, 1 inch.....	per M \$44 00
Uppers, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch.....	46 00
Seiects, 1 inch.....	35 00
Seiects, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch.....	38 00
Fine Common, 1 inch.....	30 00
Shop, 1 inch.....	20 00
Fine Common, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inch.....	32 00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 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., 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
Coarse Common or shipping cuts.....	9 00
widths and lengths.....	\$ 000 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 18 feet.....	12 00
No. 2 Fencing, 16 feet.....	12 00
No. 1 Fencing, 4 inch.....	15 00
No. 2 Fencing, 4 inch.....	10 00
Norway C and better, 4 or 6 inch.....	12 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, A and B.....	18 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, C.....	14 50
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, No. 1 Common.....	9 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, Clear.....	2 00
Piece Stuff, 2x4 to 2x12, 12 to 16 ft.....	10 00
\$1 additional for each 2 feet above 16 ft.....	
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., A, B.....	38 00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., C.....	35 00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., No. 1 common.....	17 00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., No. 2 common.....	14 00
Beaded Ceiling, 6 in., \$1 additional.....	
Dressed Flooring, 4 in., A, B and Clear.....	35 00
Dressed Flooring, 4 in., C.....	32 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 additional.....	
XXX 18 in. Shingles.....	3 10
XXX 16 in. Thin.....	3 10
XXX 16 in.....	2 25
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 to 2 00

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 20
Dowel Pins.....	2 10
Dowel Tubs, No. 1.....	8 75
Dowel Tubs, No. 2.....	7 75
Dowel Tubs, No. 3.....	6 75
Maple Bowls, assorted sizes.....	2 25
Butter Laddles.....	1 25
Rolling Pins.....	1 00
Potato Mashers.....	2 25
Clothes Pounders.....	2 25
Clothes Pins.....	65
Mop Stocks.....	1 25
Washboards, single.....	1 75
Washboards, double.....	2 25

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
Snell's.....	dis 60
Jennings', genuine.....	dis 25
Jennings', imitation.....	dis 40 to 50
BALANCES.	
Spring.....	dis 25
BARROWS.	
Railroad.....	\$ 13 00
Garden.....	net 35 00
BELLS.	
Hand.....	dis \$ 60 to 100
Cow.....	dis 60
Gall.....	dis 15
Gong.....	dis 20
Dore, Sargent.....	dis 55
BOLTS.	
Stove.....	dis \$ 40
Carriage new list.....	dis 75
Stitch Shoe.....	dis 30 to 40
Cast Barrel Bolts.....	dis 55
Wrought Barrel Bolts.....	dis 55
Cast Barrel, brass knobs.....	dis 50
Cast Square Spring.....	dis 55
Cast Chain.....	dis 60
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.....	dis 55 to 100
Wrought Square.....	dis 55 to 100
Wrought Sunb Flush.....	dis 30
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob.....	dis 50 to 100
Ives' Door.....	dis 50 to 100
BRACES.	
Barber.....	dis \$ 40
Backus.....	dis 50
Spooford.....	dis 20
Am. Ball.....	dis net
BUCKETS.	
Well, plain.....	\$ 4 00
Well, swivel.....	\$ 4 50
BUTTS, CAST.	
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronze.....	dis 60 to 100
Cast Loose Pin, genuine bronze.....	dis 60 to 100
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....	dis 50 to 100
Wrought Loose Pin.....	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, German.....	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned.....	dis 60 to 5
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned, silver tipped.....	dis 60 to 5
Wrought Table.....	dis 60
Wrought Inside Blind.....	dis 60
Wrought Brass.....	dis 65 to 100
Blind, Clark's.....	dis 70 to 100
Blind, Parker's.....	dis 70 to 100
Blind, Shepard's.....	dis 70
Spring for Screen Doors 3x3.....	per gross 18 00
CAPS.	
Ely's I-10.....	per m \$ 65
Hick's C. F.....	dis 60
G. D. D.....	dis 60
Musket.....	dis 60
CATRICHES.	
R. m Fire, U. M. C. Winchester new list.....	dis 60
Rim Fire, United States.....	dis 60
Centra Fire.....	dis 40
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer.....	dis 75
Socket Framing.....	dis 75
Socket Corner.....	dis 75
Socket Slicks.....	dis 75

Butchers' Tanged Firmer.....	dis	40
Barton's Socket Firmer.....	dis	20
Cold.....	net	
COMBS.		
Curry, Lawrence's.....	dis	33 1/2
Hothkiss.....	dis	25
COCKS.		
Brass, Racking's.....	dis	50
Bibb's.....	dis	50
Beer.....	dis	40x10
Fenn's.....	dis	60
COPPER.		
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....	dis	30
14x12, 14x16, 14x20.....	dis	36
DRILLS.		
Morse's Bit Stock.....	dis	35
Taper and Straight Shank.....	dis	30
Morse's Taper Shank.....	dis	30
ELBOWS.		
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	doz net	\$1 00
Corrugated.....	dis	20x10
Adjustable.....	dis	3 1/2 to 10
EXPANSIVE BITS.		
Clar's, small, \$18 00; large, \$26 00.....	dis	20
Ives', 1, \$18 00; 2, \$24 00; 3, \$30 00.....	dis	25
FILES.		
American File Association List.....	dis	60
Disston's.....	dis	60
New American.....	dis	60
Nicholson's.....	dis	60
Heller's.....	dis	30
Heller's Horse Rasps.....	dis	33 1/2
GALVANIZED IRON.		
Nos. 16 to 20.....	dis	27
List 12.....	dis	15
13.....	dis	15
14.....	dis	15
15.....	dis	15
GAGES.		
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis	50
HAMMERS.		
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis	20
Kip's.....	dis	25
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dis	40
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	dis	30 c list 40
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....	dis	30 c list 40
HANGERS.		
Barn Door Kicker Mfg. Co., Wood track dis	50	
Champion, anti-friction.....	dis	60
Kicker, wood track.....	dis	40
Hinges.		
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	dis	60
State.....	per doz net,	2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/2 in.	dis	15
and longer.....	dis	3 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2.....	net	10 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 3/4.....	net	8 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1.....	net	7 1/4
Screw Hook and Eye, 1 1/4.....	net	7
Strap and T.....	dis	60x10
HOLLOW WARE.		
Stamped Tin Ware.....	dis	60x10
Japanese Tin Ware.....	dis	20x10
Granite Iron Ware.....	dis	25
HOES.		
Grub 1.....	\$11 00, dis	40
Grub 3.....	11 50, dis	40
Grub 3.....	12 00, dis	40
KNOBS.		
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	\$2 70, dis	66 1/2
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	3 50, dis	66 1/2
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	list 10 15, dis	66 1/2
Door, porcelain, trimmings.....	list 11 55, dis	70
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	dis	70
Pin, H. L. Judd & Co.'s.....	dis	40
Hemacite.....	dis	50
LOCKS-DOOR.		
Whelan Mfg. Co.'s, new list.....	dis	66 1/2
Russell & Irwin & Co.'s.....	dis	66 1/2
Brumford's.....	dis	66 1/2
Norwalk's.....	dis	66 1/2
LEVELS.		
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis	65
MILLS.		
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....	dis	40x10
Coffee, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s, Malleables.....	dis	40x10
Coffee, Landers, Ferry & Clark's.....	dis	40x10
Coffee, Enterprise.....	dis	25
MATTRESSES.		
Adze Eye.....	\$16 00 dis	40x10
Hunt Eye.....	\$15 00 dis	40x10
Hunt's.....	\$18 50 dis	20 x 10
NAILS.		
Common, Bra and Fencing.		
10d to 60d.....	per keg	\$2 40
8d and 9d adv.....	dis	25
6d and 7d adv.....	dis	50
4d and 5d adv.....	dis	75
3d advance.....	dis	1 50
3d fine advance.....	dis	3 00
3d clinch nails, adv.....	dis	1 75
Size-inches.....	10d 8d 6d 4d	
Size-inches.....	3 2 1 1/2	
Adv. per keg.....	\$1 25 1 50 1 75 2 00	
Steel Nails-Same price as above.		
MOLASSES GATES.		
Stebbin's Patent.....	dis	70
Stebbin's Gutter.....	dis	70
Enterprise, self-measuring.....	dis	25
MAULS.		
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled.....	dis	50
PATENT PLAINSAID IRON.		
'A' Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27.....	10 1/2	
'B' Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27.....	9	
Broken piece, B extra.....	dis	15
ROOFING PLATES.		
'C', 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis	5 75
'C', 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis	7 75
'C', 20x28, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis	12 00
'C', 14x28, choice Charcoal Terne.....	dis	16 90
ROPES.		
Sisal, 1/2 in. and larger.....	dis	8
Manilla.....	dis	15
SQUARES.		
Steel and Iron.....	dis	50
Fry and Bevels.....	dis	50x10
Mitre.....	dis	20
SHEET IRON.		
Com. Smooth. Com.		
Nos. 10 to 14.....	4 20	\$2 80
Nos. 15 to 17.....	4 20	2 80
Nos. 18 to 21.....	4 20	2 80
Nos. 22 to 24.....	4 20	2 80
Nos. 25 to 28.....	4 40	3 00
No. 27.....	4 60	3 00
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra.		
In casks of 600 lbs. per doz.....	dis	6 1/2
In smaller quantities, per doz.....	dis	6
TINNER'S SOLDER.		
No. 1, Refine.....	dis	13 00
Market Half-and-half.....	dis	15 00
Strictly Half-and-half.....	dis	16
TIN PLATES.		
Cards for Charcoals, \$6 75.		
'C', 10x14, Charcoal.....	dis	6 50
'C', 10x14, Charcoal.....	dis	8 50
'C', 12x12, Charcoal.....	dis	6 50
'C', 12x12, Charcoal.....	dis	8 50
'C', 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis	6 50
'C', 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis	8 50
'C', 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis	10 50
'C', 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis	12 50
'C', 14x20, Charcoal.....	dis	14 50
'C', 20x28, Charcoal.....	dis	18 00
'C', 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis	6 50
'C', 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis	8 50
'C', 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis	10 50
'C', 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis	12 50
Reddipped Charcoal Tin Plate add 1 50 to 6 75 rates.	dis	12 50
TRAPS.		
Steel, Game.....	dis	35
Onoda Community, Newhouse's.....	dis	60
Onoda Community, Hawley & Norton's.....	dis	35
Hothkiss.....	dis	60
Onoda, M. W. Mfg. Co.'s.....	dis	60
Moose, delusion.....	dis	30c per doz
Moose, delusion.....	\$1 26 per doz	
WIRE.		
Bright Market.....	dis	60x1c
Annealed Market.....	dis	70
Coppered Market.....	dis	55x10
Wire, 100 Plate Charcoal.....	dis	50
Tinned Market.....	dis	50
Tinned Broom.....	dis	84
Tinned Mattress.....	dis	89
Tinned Spring Steel.....	dis	40x10x10
Tinned Spring Steel.....	dis	12 50
Plain Fence.....	dis	31 1/2
Barbed Fence.....	dis	31 1/2
Copper.....	new list net	
Brass.....	new list net	
WIRE GOODS.		
Bright.....	dis	70x10
Crew's.....	dis	70x10
Hook's.....	dis	70x10
Gate Hooks and Eyes.....	dis	70x10
WRENCHES.		
Baxter's Adjustable, nickelled.....	dis	50x10
Coe's Genuine.....	dis	50x10
Coe's Patent Agricultural, wrought, dis	65	
Coe's Patent, malleable.....	dis	70
CISTERNS.		
Pumps, Cistern.....	dis	70
Screws, new list.....	dis	70
Casters, Bed and Plate.....	dis	50x10 1/2

The Michigan Tradesman.

Aluminum.
From the Michigan Manufacturer.

In the August issue of *The Michigan Manufacturer* was an article briefly descriptive of a new process—invented and to be put in operation soon at Cleveland—for the reduction of aluminum. It is claimed that by the new process this useful metal can be produced in large quantities, at a low price and on a commercially successful scale. The importance, to the industrial world, of this alleged discovery depends very largely on the extent to which the claims made for it can be verified in actual practice. If the claims can be fully substantiated, aluminum should soon become very cheap and plentiful in the markets of the world. When this result shall have been achieved, a revolution in many industrial processes will speedily follow; and aluminum, from its present status of a comparatively unknown metal, will enter the highways and the byways of civilization, taking the place of iron, steel, copper and brass, in multitudes of cases where now those metals have the field to themselves.

Aluminum, although one of the most widely distributed of all the metals, is never found in a free state, but always in combination with other substances. It occurs in nearly two hundred different species of minerals, in varying quantities. It is one of the chief constituents of common clay, and hence forms a large part of the solid crust of the earth. It has many valuable properties which, whenever it can be separated from its compounds cheaply and in large quantities, will insure its speedy adoption for a variety of uses. It is nearly as malleable as gold and silver, does not oxidize or tarnish when exposed to the action of the air or moisture, and has great tensile strength—exceeding the strongest steel, in this respect, when combined in certain proportions with copper. With great strength it unites great lightness, its specific gravity being only 2.50, while that of silver is 10.53, that of iron 7.844, and that of gold 19.360. Aluminum, therefore, is only about one-eighth as heavy as gold, one-fourth as heavy as silver, and one-third as heavy as iron, though capable of being made stronger than steel. It lends itself readily to combinations with other metals, forming valuable compounds. It is said that an alloy consisting of three parts iron and one part aluminum will not corrode or rust, though exposed to a damp atmosphere for an indefinite time.

It is manifest that a metal possessing so many remarkable and valuable properties as does aluminum, will force itself into use without delay, if offered at a low price, and in sufficient quantities. Thousands of uses for a metal combining lightness, ductility, freedom from rust and great strength, will at once suggest themselves to every reader. We may yet see aluminum steamships traversing the Atlantic, and aluminum engines propelling air ships through the skies, not to mention the infinite variety of minor uses to which the metal may be put.

In connection with the possibility that new and wider uses for aluminum will be developed in the near future, it is interesting to note that a French engineer, M. Bourbouze, claims to have discovered, quite recently, a method of soldering this metal, both to itself and to other metals. The value of this process, if all that is claimed for it is true, will readily be understood when the fact is borne in mind that the use of aluminum to the arts has heretofore been restricted quite as much by the absence of any known method of soldering it, as by the great difficulty attending its reduction. The soldering process of M. Bourbouze, which is said to be very simple and easy of application, is thus described in a recent number of *Engineering*:

The process consists in plating both surfaces to be soldered, not with pure tin, but alloys of tin and zinc, or tin, bismuth, and aluminum, etc. Good results are obtained with all such alloys, but those containing tin and aluminum are best. They should contain different proportions, according to the work the soldered parts have to do. For parts to be fashioned after being soldered, the alloy should be composed of 45 parts of tin and 10 of aluminum, as it is sufficiently malleable to resist the hammer. Pieces thus united can also be turned. Parts which have not to be worked after being soldered may be united with a soft solder of tin containing less aluminum. This last solder can be applied with a hot soldering-iron, as one solders white iron, or even with a flame. Neither of these solders requires any prior preparation of the pieces to be soldered. It suffices to apply the solder, and extend it by help of the iron over the parts to be joined. When, however, it is desired to solder certain metals with aluminum, it is best to plate the part of the metals to be soldered with pure tin. It is sufficient then to apply to the part the aluminum plated with alloy, and to finish the operation in the usual manner.

New Uses for Paper.

The variety of uses which have been found for paper during the past few years is something marvelous. There appears to be no limit to the advancement in this direction. Inventive genius is constantly devising improved manufacturing processes which utilize paper in some of its forms, and adapt it to new uses. In Germany, a process was recently patented for making paper bricks and planks. Paper smoke-stacks for stationary engines and locomotives are also said to be coming into use in that country. In England, a manufacturer has succeeded in making shoes, slippers, sandals, etc., of

paper, which he claims will wear nearly or quite as well as leather, besides being much cheaper. Paper napkins long since ceased to be a novelty, and in Japan paper handkerchiefs are used extensively. A New Jersey firm is now manufacturing paper counterpanes and pillow coverings which are said to be of excellent quality. An Ohio man has just patented a paper window shutter, which he warrants to withstand the action of rain, sun, and frost, and not to rattle in the wind. Paper carpets, matting, etc., are manufactured quite extensively in this country, as are also a large variety of small ornamental and useful articles, too numerous to mention in detail. Paper car wheels have been used for years, with good results. A western man, some two years ago, patented a process for making lumber from straw, which he reduced to a pulp, very much as in the first stages of paper-making. Paper lap-boards for seamstresses are coming into quite general use, as are also paper plates for picnicking and other purposes. Pails, wash-basins, and other household utensils made of paper are familiar to almost every housekeeper. Indeed, to enumerate all the articles of utility and ornament which are made wholly or in part from paper, would fill every page of this journal. We have had the stone age, the copper age, and the iron age. Are we not approaching the paper age?

Substitutes for Gutta Percha.

In view of the rapidly extending use of india rubber and the danger that the supply will eventually run short, many efforts have been made to discover a substitute for it. A Frenchman, M. Heckel, claims to have been successful in this quest. He has found that upon evaporating the juice or milk of the tree known to botany as *Birtysporium Parkii*, a product is obtained which closely resembles gutta percha. This tree grows abundantly in equatorial Africa, in latitudes between Upper Senegal and the Nile, and in the forests bordering the Niger. The fruit of the tree is much prized by the Africans, and yields an oleaginous substance which they call *Karite*. M. Heckel has sent seeds of this tree to England, with the suggestion that an attempt be made to introduce it into India, where he thinks it may successfully be cultivated. M. Heckel is of opinion that there are several varieties of trees native to India which will furnish a product that may be used as a substitute for gutta percha.

A recently invented compound known as gelatinized fiber is coming into quite general use, in the United States, as a substitute for hard rubber. As an electrical insulator, and for many other purposes, it meets with much favor, and is said to be fully equal for many purposes, to the more costly gutta percha.



Rubber Boots
—WITH—
DOUBLE THICK BALL.
GIVE
DOUBLE WEAR.
ON THE BOTTOM
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT
EVER MADE IN
RUBBER BOOTS
TWO YEARS TEST
Most economical rubber boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot, and the PRICE NO HIGHER.
Call and examine the goods.
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, 26 and 28 Pearl St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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.

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

40 DESIGNS FOR 50 CENTS.

BUCK'S COTTAGE and OTHER DESIGNS.
It shows a great variety of cheap and medium priced Cottages, besides a number of useful hints and suggestions on the various questions liable to arise in building, such as selections of site, general arrangement of the plans, sanitary questions, etc. Bound in paper, price, 50 cents. Address
Fred. A. Hodgson, Publisher, 294 Broadway, N. Y.

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.

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."

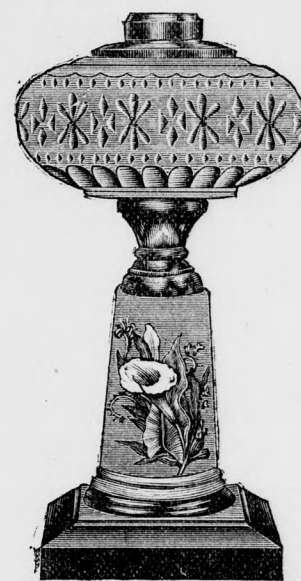
ASSORTED GLASS LAMPS.

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
	5.00	
Less 10 per cent.		.50
	4.50	

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
	6.74	

Packages at Cost.



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,

Containing	
12 Lamps Porc. Center.....	Net 5.00
Trimings	
12 7 in. Illum. and Shade, complete.....	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 .50
1/2 doz. 171 B Size Lamp.....	1.40 .70
1/2 doz. 191 A Size Lamp.....	1.10 .55
1/2 doz. 191 B Size Lamp.....	1.50 .75
1/2 doz. 191 C Size Lamp.....	2.25 1.13
1/2 doz. 191 D Size.....	2.75 1.38
1/2 doz. 155 B Size.....	1.75 .88
1/2 doz. 700 Hand Lamps.....	.80 .40
1 doz. 702 Hand Lamps.....	.80
1/2 doz. 85 Hand Lamps footed.....	1.35 .68
	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
10.53

Package at Cost.

LIBRARY LAMPS.



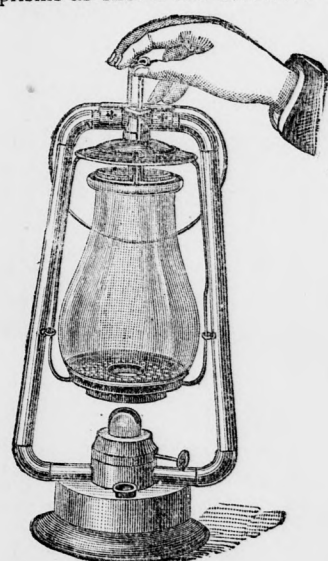
Our line of these is now complete for 1885 at prices from \$1.25 to \$8 each. Illustrated list on application.

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
No. 1380 1/2 Globe Shape Bowl and prisms as shown above..... 5.50



The Tubular.

The only Genuine, per doz..... 8.50
Tubular Globes (in barrels 60 cts. per doz.)..... .75

Burners.

No. 0 Sun, any kind..... .60
No. 1 Sun, any kind..... .65
No. 2 Sun, any kind..... .90

Oil Cans.

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

THE NEW SUN Electric Light Founts.

Home, Brass, with Chimney.....doz 12.00
" R. Gold, " "..... 13.50
" Nickle, " "..... 13.50

This is the best thing out for 1885. Will fit any hanging fixture at one-half the cost of those we sold last year. Send or Sample.