

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 2.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

NO. 102.

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DRYDEN & PALMER'S ROCK CANDY.

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STAR MILLS,

Manufacturers of the following popular brands of Flour.

"STAR,"

"GOLDEN SHEAF,"

LADIES' DELIGHT,

And "OUR PATENT."

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

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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

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20 and 22 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Wool Robes,

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Horse Blankets,

Write for Special Prices.

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

Blacklist, Label, and Boycott.

John McGovern in Chicago Current.

Industry and invention bring with them things we must also accept. If we welcome the King, we must house his retinue; if we forward to the Prince of Wales an invitation to our festal table, we must duly receive the list of co-banqueters. With the locomotive came the Brotherhood of Engineers, with the telegraph, the operator's palsy; with the printing of books, the lead colic. It is therefore idle to inveigh against the inevitable—the more than inevitable, the present and actual. But it is wise to contemplate its phenomena, and educe a knowledge of the motion and direction of things.

The forerunner of the boycott would seem to have been the blacklist. As an instrument of private reprisal the proscription is older than history; as an aid in the making of human foods and appliances its use was invoked for decades before it bore fruit in the retaliations of its victims.

But even Napoleon fought too often with his enemies, and thus taught them the art of war. So long as the blacklist was in the hands of bosses, what harm? A leader of the workers starved now and then, but it greatly contributed to the peace of the general fold. Thus a prominent working moulder in Chicago—named Geo. Rodgers, I believe—walked the streets and studied facades for six months. The masters needed his work, but must have it without his tongue. His views on the rights of labor "hurt their business." With equal success, Mr. Jay Gould, a gentleman well known in leading industrial circles, has often leveled the power of the blacklist against the obstructions of his views, and I understand that it has rarely failed to work to his satisfaction in the Wabash system, in the Western Union, and in such other enterprises as have survived his management and cherish his direction and care.

In the year 1880 things came to such a pass in Ireland that the tenant owed ten dollars of back rent to the landlord and had only one proposition to make as a solution of the affair—namely, that the landlord should lend him a dollar. As the landlord was land-poor, the great Irish question became so difficult as to arrest the attention of all the world. There was a nobleman, the Earl of Erne, employing as his agent one Captain Boycott. Captain Boycott, in addition to telling the tenants how much they owed him, and receiving their promises or threats, occupied a farm of the Earl near the Lough Mask, in County Mayo. His tenants, having secured two reductions, bringing them below "Griffith's valuation," demanded 25 per cent. more, which Captain Boycott refused to grant, and he attempted unsuccessfully to evict the occupants of the Earl's lands. This action brought upon him the condemnation of all the people. The hands on his own holding left him; shopkeepers had no goods to sell him—if he wanted sugar, they were sorry; they were just out of that commodity; people refused to speak with him; he walked as a leper where he had once gone with good repute. This thing had to have a name, and it was formally called "passive resistance," and much popular joy in Mayo attended the christening.

Now all this was painful to Captain Boycott's feelings, and he reported the matter with particularity to the English contingent at Dublin Castle. And it was exceedingly injurious to his crops, which he did not fail likewise to mention. But Mr. Chief Secretary Foster could only say to Captain Boycott that, if he would get hands, the Government would protect them; it was not the business of the Empire to earn as well as collect the taxes. So, in November, the Captain recruited, in the north of Ireland, a party of fifty Orangemen, who went down into Mayo and harvested the crop, the Government patrolling the premises and saving the Orangemen from all harm.

The affair provoked so much comment everywhere that the name of "passive resistance" failed to survive, and the verb to boycott came into our language. No man then foretold its future significance.

The first shock of feeling throughout the world, after the meriment of non-combatant observers had passed, was clearly one of repugnance. There was something essentially cowardly in the boycott. It was not open and manly. It was soulless, intangible; it had John Randolph's celebrated drawbacks of a corporation from a retributive standpoint. Men said: "The boycott will never come to America."

But it came. And when it arrived it was found to be the workingman's blacklist. The sailor said: "Why, I recognize that cat; I've been flogged with it." The boycott was the same old cat, the blacklist.

One of the first experiences, and a bitter one, with the boycott fell to the lot of the New York Herald. Here was an institution that was willing to give a hundred thousand dollars to have its way. Suppose a five cent newspaper, selling at three cents to the newsdealer, were to reduce its printed price to three cents and its price to newsdealers to two and a half cents. That would reduce the income of the newspaper one-sixth and the income of the newsdealer

three-quarters. This was not the exact scheme of the Herald, but it had that cast in its eye. The newsdealers' small boycott was put on the Herald, that journal spent its \$100,000 in fighting its own distributors, and when it got weary it stopped. The newsdealers triumphed.

The next serious boycott issued against the New York Tribune. The imbroglia following the discharge of organized labor and the employment of unorganized labor by Mr. Whitelaw Reid so closely preceded an exciting national election as to bring upon the proprietor an enormous pressure, which he withstood, much to the injury of one of the presidential candidates, as that candidate was not slow to think. But the boycott was not over with the election, and is not over yet. I presume Mr. Reid will declare it has helped his business, but it certainly has induced the folding of Tribunes in other papers to secure their proper circulation.

In the now famous street-car strike of Chicago, the boss had put the blacklist on sixteen men. The Union struck. The vast organized Union hosts of the city not only gloated over the strike, but aided in the illegal measures which terrorized the unorganized labor that drifted into the temporary vacuum. The company appealed to the authorities. Their reply was as the reply from Dublin had been: "We will protect your business, but we will not do your business for you." Thus cars loaded down with officers rode up and down the streets, forty officers to a car. It was safe to ride, but few passengers rode. The company became alarmed. "This is not a strike we are dealing with," they said, "it is a boycott." The next day the Union label was put on the cars, and the public was shaking hands with the conductors. The good-will went with the Union, without a word.

Now this Union label is only the corollary of the boycott. Affixed to beer kegs, hats, shoes, cigars, the label already handicaps all competing lines of goods.

In this age of trade, where every advantage is greedily seized, how naturally is the drift toward a blind obedience of the Central Union. Do we not face a momentous epoch, when a body of delegates, printing a slip of paper, may deny its use to a manufacturer and ruin his business, or issue it unrighteously to a lobbyist and make his fortune?

All over the country the boycott is being applied. In New Orleans the States newspaper defies it; in St. Louis the Republican. Mr. Gould, with characteristic ability, has grappled the boycotting power at its seat, and now proceeds to destroy the Knights of Labor. He will fail, because he represents, as I believe, all that is vicious in the principles of finance and business. Whoever shall fight the boycott must battle with it as John Brown fought in the engine-house at Harper's Ferry—from unselfish motives.

Society developed in the Old World without this portentous industrial offshoot. It is a new seion on the old stock. It is, like the harvester, practically an American invention. The spectacle of a manufacturer, represented by an orator, before a Committee on Boycott, unfolding *seriatim* the reasons why the label should be affixed to his goods and refused to his rivals; then the reports to the Trades Assembly; and then the vote on the question—this thing impresses me as something stranger than an Arabian tale. And it is not far off. The evil of it will be like locusts in Egypt. The other day I saw a report that a vast body of saloon-keepers had passed a boycott on a certain dry goods firm which compelled its salesmen to keep out of dram-shops.

The blacklist (always a cruel weapon), now becomes a two-edged sword in the hands of the hundred-handed. Stand back when they strike, whether you be friend or foe.

It is the most important new industrial idea. How long will the legislatures view it without action? And will they dare oppose it? And can they equitably regulate it?

[NOTE—Mr. McGovern is in error in stating that the newsdealers' boycott of the New York Herald was one of the first cases in this country, although, singularly enough, the Herald was the sufferer by the original onslaught. Boycotting dates back about thirty years, and was, like the woolly cow, horned horse, and other freaks, the invention of the great moral showman, P. T. Barnum. When at the height of his fame as manager of Barnum's museum, Tom Thumb, Jennie Lind, etc., Mr. Barnum demanded certain advertising concessions of the New York Herald, which the elder Bennett, who was then its owner, declined to yield. Mr. Barnum then withdrew his patronage from the Herald, and induced the other New York amusement managers to do the same. The boycott was kept up for quite a length of time, with the result of at last forcing Bennett to yield.—ED. TRADESMAN.]

A man became bankrupt with liabilities of \$20,000, and in the settlement of the estate, which yielded 78 per cent. to the creditors, the costs of the administration amounted to less than \$3. This happened away off in Smaland, Sweden.

Trade Catalogues.

American illustrated trade catalogues excel all others in the world. No other country produces any in comparison. With them catalogue printing has become a wonderful and distinct business in itself. It is conceded by the most distinguished European art critics that Americans have surpassed all other nations in printing, and have wellnigh done so in wood-engraving. The great silverware houses publish more costly and gorgeous catalogues than any other line of trade. They usually issue one edition of 7,000 copies, because they have about that many customers. One house on Broadway paid \$100,000 for its edition of 7,000 last year, while other silverware houses paid sums ranging from \$35,000 to \$50,000. Another house, besides publishing a trade catalogue, issues a hand-book for its customers at a cost of \$6,000.

The \$100,000 catalogues were of folio size, and contained 400 pages. They contained about 4,000 words and steel engravings and photographic and lithographic sketches. Each book weighed about fourteen pounds. The big edition consumed forty-five tons of the finest and heaviest calendered paper, made expressly for the purpose, and of a higher grade than used in any other work of the bookmaker's art; twelve tons of cardboard and 3,000 yards of the finest silk cloth for the covers. The press work alone for the 7,000 copies cost \$3,000, and 210,000 sheets of gold leaf and 49,000 sheets of silver leaf were used.

In the more economical catalogues, such as those issued by the hardware, stove, locomotive, machinery and cutlery houses, there is no such expensive character of work, but they are printed in the best manner possible, on good surface book paper, and illustrated with the best wood engravings. The cost is often from \$8,000 to \$12,000 for an edition.

Conclusive Evidence.

A couple of gentlemen stood on Vine street, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, talking about one thing or another when a beggar made a plea for alms, showing that his right hand was gone as an inducement to contribute. One of the gentlemen gave the fellow a dime, but the other refused to ante up.

"How did you loose your hand?" the beggar was asked.

"I was coupling cars and got my hand so badly mashed that I had to cut it off, sir."

"Oh, no, you didn't do anything of the kind," said the gentleman who declined to give the beggar any money.

"How do you know? Was you there?"

Impudently retorted the tramp.

"Yes, I was there," replied the gentleman.

"Your hand was blown off while you were trying to steal a watch from my pocket, and I am the very one that did it. The only mistake I made was in shooting at your hand instead of your heart."

The beggar didn't stop to parley, but sneaked off with celerity.

Solid Sense From a Solid Paper.

The Boston Daily Advertiser evidently takes but little stock in the cry against editorial goods, as the following from its editorial columns witnesses:

"To be told that it is unsafe to buy butter, lard, canned goods, catsups and sauces, mince meats, jellies, flavoring syrups, or any one of dozens of other articles of food made or put up and labelled in Northern manufacturing, is probably somewhat alarming to Carolina consumers; yet this is precisely what the News and Courier is preaching to its readers. On the alleged authority of Northern journals, it informs its readers that the greater part of these articles are dangerously adulterated and unfit for use, and it consequently advises home manufacture. To overstate an evil is never justifiable, even with good intentions. The North has many corrupt manufacturers; but to say that all, or even a large part, of his products are dishonest, is false. Let Southern importers deal only with reputable wholesale merchants, and pay fair prices, and they will get honest goods every time.

Cistine is the name applied to a feebly alkaline substance extracted from the leaves of Cistine Creticiu, an evergreen shrub, growing near the Mediterranean, which furnishes the resinous body known as labdanum. The new derivative is said to be a cardiac stimulant.

The New York bankers, having accepted silver small change in place of the gold they advanced to the Treasury, are now anxious to get as much as possible of it into circulation. They have sent out some 7,000 circulars to bankers and the like, asking them to come in this way to the aid of the government in maintaining specie payments in gold. The responses have not been encouraging. About one in twenty thought it worth while to make any answer to the proposal, and of these many are unfavorable. The brilliant stroke by which the bankers surrendered to silver without taking any of the legal-tender dollars, does not seem to excite the admiration of the banking community generally.

How Bank-Notes are Redeemed.

"What becomes of old bank-notes?" is a question asked and answered in graphic detail by a correspondent of the New York Post:

When the national bank-notes have tramped about the country until they have become ragged and vagabond, and have reached the lowest depths of degradation, they are bundled up and sent to the Treasury Department for redemption. Many million of these vagrants are received at the Department each year. They have to pass in review through the National Bank Redemption Agency, where those that are utterly depraved and good for nothing are sentenced to be chewed up, and those who have got in through the force of association, but are still not so far gone that some good may not be got out of them, are sent back into service. In the place of those which are condemned, nice new notes, crisp and clean, are sent out. The experience of these notes is varied, and in some cases novel and interesting, but their tale is told only by their ragged and dirty appearance when they get back to the department. The average length of time that a new note can keep up a respectable appearance is about three years. Some have been found at the end of twenty years to be as crisp as on the day of their issue; but these are exceptional cases, where they have fallen into the hands of people who made pets of them, and carefully guarded them from rough usage. The wandering note soon becomes a tramp. It rapidly goes to pieces if it starts out for the West, stopping along at the cross-road inns, or if it frequents drinking saloons and falls in with low company. Bad habits tell on a bank-note very quickly. It is hard luck when it falls in with a bloody-fingered butcher. Some have been known to become good for nothing under such circumstances in a few weeks. They are subject, too, to all sorts of misfortune by fire and water.

Many thousands get burned up. Then their charred and blackened remains are sent to the Treasury for redemption. One lady in the Comptroller's office, in this case, has charge of them, and they are sent to her for identification before they can be redeemed. Her name is Fitzgerald, and she is said to be very expert, seldom failing to identify a note, giving its proper name, date, and classification, no matter how badly burnt it is. Sometimes packages of several hundred, done up to be expressed, are sent in all stuck together and burnt clear through to a black, crispy mass. Soe then separates them one by one with a very thin-bladed knife, and places the charred remains of each one separately upon a glass slab and examines it very carefully with a magnifying glass. She is familiar with all peculiarities of the issues of the various banks, and a note must be reduced almost to ashes to be beyond her recognition, though to an inexperienced eye it might not be distinguished from a piece of grocer's paper which had gone through the fire.

The force of fifty-seven, all except two or three of whom are ladies, can handle just half a million notes each day. This is very expert counting. The notes when they come to be judged have first to be 'counted in.' This requires the 'counter-in' to go over them twice, and she must make no mistake and pass no counterfeit, or the loss thus caused will be deducted from her salary. She is given from 6,000 to 10,000 notes, for which she gives a receipt; then she counts them in; then she counts them back, and if the two counts agree she is given credit for them when she settles up in the evening, turning in the money bound and labled with her name and the amount on each package. If the packages, or any of them are found short, she has to make good the deficiency. Next, the notes have to be assorted, those in good condition from those in bad condition; then they have to be grouped as to denomination; then distributed into banks of issue, and then into denomination, under the heads of banks. Then they are 'counted out.' The 'counter-in' has to handle them twice and the 'counter-out' three, but the former has the most responsibility, and must be more expert. The counter-in handles from 7,000 to 10,000 notes twice, or counts 12,000 to 20,000 a day, while the counter-out handles from 5,000 to 7,000 three times, or counts from 15,000 to 21,000 per day. This is provided they make no mistake, which makes a recount necessary, and doubles the work.

A New Industry.

One of the outgrowths of the local option movement, says a Baltimore paper, is a new industry. It is putting up what is known as "branded fruits," and there are several firms in the city who have a large trade in this business. A peach or a few plums or cherries are put up in cans of whisky, specially labeled and sent into local option districts as canned goods. A letter was shown us a few days ago in one of these establishments, in which the writer expressed his satisfaction at the quality of the goods received; "but," said he, "my customers want less fruit and more liquor." And this is but one of the many devices to circumvent the prohibition policy.

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, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

President—Lester J. Rindge.
Vice-President—Chas. H. Leonard.
Treasurer—Wm. Sears.
Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and Treasurer, ex-officio; O. A. Ball, one year; L. E. Hawkins and R. D. Swartout, two years.
Arbitration Committee—L. M. Clark, Ben W. Putnam, Joseph Houseman.
Transportation Committee—Samuel Sears, Geo. B. Duntun, 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.

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.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Mohl & Kenning have compromised with their workmen, and the full force resumed work this morning.

E. E. Walker succeeds Walker & McKendry in the grocery business on the corner of Monroe and Ionia streets.

Chandler & Paulson, general dealers at Manistiquie, have added a line of drugs. Hazeltine, Perkins & Co. furnished the stock.

Wm. Coach, of this city, has engaged in lumbering operations on an extensive scale near Baraga. Cody, Ball & Co. furnished him with his camp equipments.

The Berkey & Gay Furniture Co. has received orders for the complete equipment of the following hotels: Madison Avenue Hotel, New York; Hotel Everett, Jacksonville, Fla.; Duval House, same place.

Dr. E. Palmer and O. W. Hawley have formed a copartnership under the firm name of E. Palmer & Co., and engaged in the drug business at Bellaire. Hazeltine, Perkins & Co. furnished the stock.

H. Leonard & Sons have now in preparation the largest catalogue ever issued by the house, comprising fifty pages, fully illustrated with the latest things in the line of crockery, glassware and bazaar goods. The catalogue will be ready for distribution in about three weeks.

D. E. McVean was in the city Monday and completed the sale of the grocery stock of D. E. McVean & Sons, at Kalkaska, to Mr. Clark—brother of L. M. and M. J. Clark—who will continue the business. Mr. McVean will remove to Grand Rapids and identify himself with some one of the jobbing houses here.

Jacob Barth authorizes THE TRADESMAN to state that the store at 91 Monroe street will be occupied, about September 10, with a complete stock of ladies' and misses' sacks. The venture is undertaken by an Eastern syndicate, which is represented here by Mr. Barth. The present occupants of the block, the general officers of the Michigan Central Railway, will remove to the store now occupied by the Morton House barber shop, which will be removed one store to the south, when the Anti-Kalsomine Co. will remove to the Rathburn block on North Division Street.

AROUND THE STATE.

F. H. Stearns, druggist at Detroit, has sold out.

P. M. Etchell, grocer at Jackson, will remove to Henrietta.

H. F. Campbell has sold his drug stock at Sherman to D. V. Emmons.

J. L. Budge succeeds Budge & Miller in the drug business at Midland.

Disbrow & Cook, grocers at Vassar, have removed to Mio, Oscoda county.

Dorin & Williams, druggists at Sheridan, have dissolved, Williams retiring.

Jas. McCabe succeeds Ryerse & McCabe in the grocery business at Bay City.

Putnam & Kehe Bros. succeed Jas. H. Putnam in general trade at Northport.

J. Oheon is enlarging his store at White Cloud, and will add a line of groceries.

Leach & Rapelge, general dealers at Richmond, have dissolved, each continuing.

E. A. Parkinson, of Detroit, has purchased the E. E. Miller drug stock at Traverse City.

A. Y. Sessions, of Hubbardston, has bought C. H. Clement's general stock at Sheridan.

M. E. Griswold & Co. succeed Griswold, Campbell & Co. in the hardware business at Middleville.

A Paris correspondent writes that E. Fisher has sold his grocery stock to Mr. Barker, of Sand Lake.

J. F. Keeney & Co., general dealers at Ferry, has sold out, and will engage in trade at some other point.

C. E. Iden, formerly engaged in general trade at Banfield, will engage in the grocery and boot and shoe business at Vicksburg.

W. J. Arnett, grocery and provision dealer at Morley, has sold out to his silent partner, W. T. Jones, and is reported to have left town.

Jas. B. Taylor, formerly engaged in the grocery and crockery business at Sparta, has started a restaurant at Newaygo.

F. H. Smith has retired from the boot and shoe firm of C. L. Morrow & Co., at Adrian. The firm name remains the same as before. Benton & Frost have purchased the W. A. Murphy & Co. jewelry and stationery stock, at Whitehall, and will continue the business.

Grant Bros., general dealers at Coloma, have dissolved, George Grant succeeding. Robert Grant will take up his residence in Tennessee.

The Middleville Independent says that Broom & Slayton, of Hartford, have leased a store building at Middleville and will engage in the grocery business.

A. M. Tinker & Co. and D. A. Tinker & Co., dealers in hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods at Jackson, have consolidated the two stocks and will hereafter carry on the business under the corporate name of the Tinker Merchandise Co. The capital stock of the corporation is \$20,000, of which \$10,000 is paid in.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

The Wagar Lumber Co.'s office has been removed from Stanton to Ionia. Miner & Co. will shortly have a basket factory in operation at Kellogg.

Glenn & Porter, saw mill operators at East Jordan, have put in a planing mill.

Cross & Dyer, of Standish, intend to bank 10,000,000 feet of logs the coming winter.

The Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Co. is putting a large gang into its lower mill at Menominee.

Hulbert & Butt recently completed a shingle mill at Oscoda. It will have a cutting capacity of 75,000 to 80,000.

Sibley & Bearinger have let contracts for putting in from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 logs the coming winter on the Rifle and Au Gres rivers.

J. H. Hill & Sons have started three camps in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, where they intend to put in 12,000,000 feet of pine.

Conrad Masters, formerly with Nickerson & Collier, at Pentwater, has leased the grist mill at Lincoln and will remove to that place.

The McGraft Lumber Co., of Muskegon, has already begun to log on Clam and Butterfield creeks. The company intends to put in 8,000,000 feet this season.

S. A. Lewis is building a planing mill at Flint, which will be enclosed in a building 32x114 feet on the ground. It will take the place of the one destroyed by fire.

S. D. Barber, of Olivet, has purchased Elder P. Holler's grist mill, at Nashville, and will make substantial betterments, including a change to roller process.

A land looker states that in Otsego and Roscommon counties 50,000,000 feet of standing pine has been killed by fires, and that it will be logged the coming winter.

The Newaygo Tribune says: S. Dresser will engage in the manufacture of hoops in Grant township, having just received the latest improved machinery from Chicago.

Rockford Register: Farling & Cole are going to entirely overhaul and repair their flouring mill and build a new flume. They also talk quite strongly of putting in the roller process.

Butters & Peters' saw and shingle mill, at Tallman, burned on the 27th ult. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$30,000. Five hundred thousand shingles were also destroyed, on which there was no insurance.

Monroe, Boyce & Co., of Grand Haven, recently sold a tract of pine in Montcalm county, estimated to have on it 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 feet, for which \$65,000 was paid. The logs will be sawed at Greenville.

Detroit capitalists are seriously considering the construction of a railroad from Alpena to Cheboygan, for the sake of opening up the extensive pine and farming area between the two places, which now have no outlet.

Ryerson, Hills & Co., of Muskegon, are reported to have sold to Mitchell Brothers, of Cadillac, 43,000,000 feet of pine in Muskegon county, the consideration being \$200,000. This pine will be sawed at Crooked lake, where Mitchell Brothers operate a mill. It is thought that the pine purchased will give the mill an eight years' run.

Cheboygan Tribune: E. S. Matteson, of Grand Rapids, and his partner, a Mr. Brown, of Manistee, have leased the shingle mill of Quay & Son for a term of years. Mr. Matteson shipped a boiler and engine and mill complete from McBrides. The firm intend running for the rest of the season just as the mill is and next spring put in additional power and an additional shingle mill.

A Rodney correspondent writes: L. T. Wilmarth & Co. have received about a million and a half of shingles on their contract with Gordon Earle and Sprague Bros. The entire cut of the two mills was contracted for two months. * * * Brower & McKay, of Maple Valley, have purchased the blacksmith's tools and business of A. L. Thoms, and will continue at the old location. Mr. Thoms has purchased Mr. Hamaford's interest in Blanchard & Co.'s mill.

C. Culhane has begun operations on Beaver Lake, in the Roscommon county region, on a contract for putting in 14,000,000 feet of pine for the Torrent & Arms Lumber Co., of Muskegon. The logs will be put into Backus creek, run down that stream and across Houghton lake, and thence down the Muskegon. Mr. Culhane last spring finished a contract with the same company for putting in 64,000,000 feet of logs, which it took him five years to complete. In all he has driven down 97,000,000 feet of logs for Torrent & Arms.

C. C. Packard has purchased the interest of L. J. Strait in the firm of Strait & Cameron, founders and machinists at Kalamazoo. The business will be carried on in future under the firm name of Packard & Cameron.

J. H. Moores has sold his entire lumbering interests at Moorestown, Missaukee county, to the Ducey Lumber Co., of Muskegon, for \$175,000. The sale includes forty million feet of pine timber, the stock and entire property of the West Branch and Moorestown Railroad, his teams, sleighs, and camp equipment of every kind. The continued ill health of Mrs. Moores and his growing business interests at Lansing, induced Mr. Moores to make the change.

STRAY FACTS.

C. D. Dodge succeeds Price & Dodge in the coal business at Lansing.

Hawkins & Perry expect to get in the new Hawkins block about the 20th.

Miss Addie Yerrington has engaged in the millinery business at Freeport.

The total assets of the Barnum Wire Works, at Detroit, are \$428,224.22.

Krenz & Lorenz, cigar manufacturers at Ishpeming, have retired from business.

Miss I. E. Wright succeeds L. C. McVean in the book and stationery business at Greenville.

Mrs. C. E. Closs, of Grand Rapids, succeeds Mrs. M. S. Wright in the millinery business at Traverse City.

Cheboygan Tribune: Alex. McRae and Alex. S. McDonald are about concluding the purchase of John Goulden's liquor store.

John Canfield, at Manistee, is building an addition to his salt packing establishment, 12x115 feet that will give increased storage room for 2,800 barrels.

Purely Personal.

Dr. C. S. Hazeltine has gone to Mackinac Island, to remain until the 10th.

Miss Lillie Sligh succeeds Greg. Luce as billing clerk for Hawkins & Perry. Greg. is now a full-fledged grip carrier.

Bert Peck, of the firm of Peck & Co., druggists and grocers at Walton, was recently married to the belle of the village.

Wm. T. Hess and Chas. Pike have returned from a three weeks' fishing trip in the vicinity of AuTrain, Upper Peninsula.

John Snitzler left Monday for a two weeks' tour of the great dry goods centers of the East—Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

A. E. Brooks, of Putnam & Brooks, has returned from a six weeks' visit with friends at Orange, Mass. His family came home with him.

Chas. P. Coffin, formerly traveling representative for Keith Bros., of Chicago, has taken the position of assistant book-keeper with H. Leonard & Sons.

N. A. Fletcher, who is treasurer of the Frankfort Lumber Co., recently paid Frankfort a visit of the purpose of looking over his property interests there.

Mr. Rockwell, of the firm of Barber, Ambrose & Rockwell, general dealers at Vermontville, is in the city with his family for a few days, visiting friends and relatives.

On account of the illness of his bride, W. H. Pipp, the Kalkaska hardware merchant, was obliged to defer the ceremony for two or three weeks, in consequence of which he is still a single man. Congratulations are in order, however.

Cheboygan Tribune: Wm. Albright, a former citizen of Cheboygan, recently died in Petoskey. The deceased was about the first to make the manufacture of brick a regular business in Cheboygan. He also started the first brick yard in the Saginaw valley.

Misses Alice and Elizabeth Crookston, who have been visiting at Cheboygan and Sault Ste Marie for some time past, are now putting in a couple of weeks at Petoskey. Miss Alice, who is rapidly taking rank as an artist of no mean ability, made a number of sketches at the places above mentioned, and contemplates organizing a class at Petoskey.

James Stewart, the effeminate wholesale grocer of East Saginaw, and Max Heavrich, of the well-known clothing firm of Heavrich Bros. & Co., also of East Saginaw, paid Grand Rapids a flying visit last Friday and favored THE TRADESMAN with a call. On the editor's return—he was out at the time—it was discovered that a chair and umbrella were missing, and the inference is that Jim Stewart's presence accounts for the loss of both articles. He left the safe and wood-box, however.

Fred. D. Lyon, formerly engaged in the merchandise tailoring business here, but more recently traveling missionary for Belding Bros. & Co., has retired from the road and engaged in the dry goods commission and brokerage business at 19 Pearl street. The following houses have already placed their lines with Mr. Lyon, and several others will do likewise within a short time: John M. Conway, dry goods, New York; D. Trainer & Co., proprietors Omega Ticking Co., Philadelphia; Hitchcock, Esselstyn & Co., woolens, Detroit; J. H. Leshar & Co., tailors' trimmings, Chicago; Eureka Silk Co., New York; Springfield Braid and Silk Co., Springfield, Mass.; G. E. Daniels, burlaps, New York; John Farman & Co., ticking, Philadelphia.

The fact is not generally known among the traveling fraternity, but there is a statute in this State requiring commercial travelers to pay a license of \$50 per annum, and pro rata for less period. The law has never been enforced, however, and has always been regarded as a dead letter. There are no city ordinances in Michigan exacting a license.

THE LOUNGER.

A dealer in agricultural implements tells me a good story relative to the manner in which he was recently swindled out of a reaper by a Northern Michigan clergyman. The preacher gave his note for the machine, and in the course of time the note became due. The dealer made a demand for his money, but the expounder of orthodoxy declined to pay, on the ground that the note was dated on Sunday. The dealer sued for his pay, and the reverend gentleman carried the Sunday plea into court, and defeated the dealer. The latter now declares that if the preacher has the harvest, he has the experience.

* * *

"If they only knew it, about half a hundred men in this State could make small fortunes working up pine slabs," said a well-known machinery agent. "The mill men usually give the slabs to anyone who will keep the yard clear of them, and with an investment of \$1,500 in machinery, large quantities of sash in the knock down could easily be turned out. Aside from boiler and engine, all that would be needed are cut-off and rip-saws, planer and four-sided sticker, mortiser and tenoner. The manufactured product could be shipped to Eastern markets, and sold to dealers there at an enormous advance on the cost of manufacture. I wonder some one has not thought of the matter before, and improved the advantage offered at so many milling centers.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

W. H. Pipp, Pipp Bros., Kalkaska.
Henry Pruitt, Pruitt & Parsons, Grand Haven.
D. E. McVean, Kalkaska.
J. C. Scott, Lowell.
Dr. E. Palmer, E. Palmer & Co., Bellaire.
J. F. Mann, Lisbon.
B. H. Rolph, Coopersville.
Geo. H. Hobart, Newaygo Manufacturing Co., Newaygo.
O. A. Lapp, Rosina.
D. B. Bros., Burnin's Corners.
C. F. Sears & Co., Rockford.
Jorgensen & Hemmingsen, Grant.
L. M. & J. G. Bain, Carpenter.
John J. Ely, Rockford.
W. S. Root, Tallmadge.
Gaylord & Pipp, Pierston.
Spring & Lindley, Bailey.
D. R. Crane, Fennville.
C. Keller, Logan.
Putnam & Barnhart Lumber Co., Long Lake.
H. W. Potter, Jennisonville.
Jay Marlett, Berlin.
C. G. Jones, Olive Center.
Wm. Luther & Wilson, Luther.
Byron McNeal, Byron Center.
W. H. Hicks, Morley.
Jas. Campbell, Westwood.
C. E. Blakeley, Coopersville.
Blakeley Bros., Fife Lake.
Wm. B. Wilson, Muskegon.
Dr. O. S. Holland, Ashland P. O.
R. G. Beckwith, Bradley.
W. W. Pierce, Moline.
Chantier & Paulson, Manistiquie.
Byron Ballou, Cadillac.
I. J. Quick, Alendale.
Wm. Remondet, Beaver Dam.
Mrs. Jacob Debr, Byron Center.
A. Norris, A. Norris & Son, Casnovia.
H. M. Harroun, McLain.
Geo. W. Crouther, Charlevoix.
Wm. Edgerton, Grand Haven.
F. A. Hitchcock, Cedar Springs.
G. N. Reynolds, Belmont.
B. Gilbert & Co., Moline.
T. J. Sheridan & Co., Lockwood.
Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg.
Cornell & Griswold, Griswold.
Jas. Riley, Dorris.
D. B. Storum, Rockford.
A. P. Hulbut, Lisbon.
Louis Kolkema, Holland.
M. J. Butler, Sand Lake.
Henry Hershman, Lincoln, Neb.
B. Volmar, Filmore Center.
Mrs. G. Miller, Ryerson.
Cole & Chaple, Ada.
J. Scholten, Caledonia.
A. L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.
Johnson & Seibert, Caledonia.
Herder & Lahuis, Zeeland.
E. M. Stickney, Stickney & Co., Paris.
H. Ward, Kalkaska.
D. E. McVean, McVean & Sons, Kalkaska.
John Teisenga, Grovedale.
Wm. Couch, Baraga.
C. B. Atwick & Son, Cannonsburg.
B. M. Denison, East Paris.
M. J. Howard, Englishville.
M. A. Potter, Oakfield Center.
John W. Mead, Berlin.
Norman Harris, Big Springs.
A. M. Church, Alpine.
O. F. & W. P. Conklin, Ravenna.
Mr. Rockwell, Barber, Ambrose & Rockwell, Vermontville.
Thos. Sourby, Rockford.
Baron & TenHoor, Forest Grove.
Walter H. Struik, Forest Grove.
S. Cooper, Cornith.
Wm. Karsten, Beaver Dam.
L. T. Wilmarth & Co., Rodney.

FURNITURE BUYERS.

Mr. Wehrmann, Wehrmann & Son, Cincinnati.
Mr. Sheaver, Paine Furniture Co., Boston.
Mr. King, King & Elder, Indianapolis.
Mr. Davis, with M. S. Price, Syracuse.
P. S. Tucker, Peoria.
J. H. Bell, Pittsburg.
Wendroth Bros., Chicago.

Miscellaneous Dairy Notes.

The Vassar factory is now a fixed fact.

Ed. Montague, who sends milk from his cows to the Vienna cheese factory, realized fifty dollars from each cow in his herd last season. This sum includes veal calves sold, cheese made during the season, and butter made since the factory closed. But Mr. Montague has taken extra care of his cows—another illustration of the fact that good care of farm animals pays.

The Gripsack Brigade.

S. P. Draa, of Adrian, has engaged to travel for I. W. Elser & Co., dealers in lubricating oils, Baltimore, Md.

The Fremont Indicator says that Mrs. C. E. Morgan—wife of the well-known traveler—now rides around that village behind a steed with a good trotting record.

Simon Pure Brown, Western representative for Wallace & Co., of New York, was in town last week with his wife. They were the guests of Homer Eaton and family.

J. E. Hubinger, of the firm of J. C. Hubinger & Bro., manufacturers of Elastic starch, New Haven, Conn., was in town Saturday, and placed the sale of the goods with Clark, Jewell & Co.

Sam F. Nyhart, Michigan representative for D. H. McAlpin & Co., of New York, has returned from a trip through the Saginaw Valley, and left yesterday for a trip through the Alpena country.

An old and successful merchant recently remarked that "no matter how smart a man may be, there is some man that is in some ways smarter." This sentiment is a good thing for traveling men to make a note of.

Even the ladies have caught the fever. Mrs. Hub. Baker has been visiting at Mount Pleasant for several weeks past, and when she returned home she brought with her an auburn-haired brute of the canine persuasion. Charley Robinson says the animal is liver-colored.

When the traveling men meet A. D. Baker on the road with a lady this week or next, they need not congratulate him on his marriage. The lady who is sharing his joys and sorrows for a fortnight is not his wife, but his sister, Mrs. Seeley, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been visiting friends in Michigan for several weeks past. Baker's many young lady friends along the line of the road will undoubtedly give Mrs. Seeley cordial receptions.

It is a well-established fact that an acquaintance with merchants in Southern territory is of more value to a salesman than in other sections. The characteristic hospitality holds good in this case. Salesmen and customers become warm friends, and favors are dispensed accordingly, but woe be to the inexperienced traveler who, to make a sale, deceives, or in his great desire to do business, promises what he cannot fulfill. Risky, in any case, with the warm-hearted, friendly Southerner it is fatal.

C. L. Brown, traveling for J. L. Matthews & Co., of Detroit, was run over by the cars at the Flint & Pere Marquette depot, Saginaw, on the 24th, and killed. He went to the depot and got on the cars, then off again. Parties say he laid his hat on the platform, deliberately crawled under a car, and the train started before there was time to check up. Clessen L. Brown was about fifty years old and leaves a widow, who resides on Elm street, Detroit. About fifteen years ago he kept a grocery on the corner of Michigan avenue and Rowland street. Recently he traveled for O. B. Cook & Co., of Detroit, but left that firm about two weeks ago to travel for J. L. Matthews & Co.

The Arkansas Traveler tells the following story illustrative of the inquisitiveness of commercial travelers on the frontier: A drummer stopped at a toll-gate and asked the keeper if he had any good, cool water. "John," said the keeper, turning to his son, "fetch me the gun—the one loaded with buckshot." "Hold on!" exclaimed the traveler, "I meant no harm." "Well, then, I'll let you off." The traveler rode on, wondering why the question had caused offense. He stopped at a house and asked a man if he could tell him why the gatekeeper became angry. "Yes, I can tell you. He has to carry water about a mile and a half, and it's always warm by the time he gets home with it. Every one that comes along asks if he's got cool water. He scarcely hears anything else from morning until night. The man who kept the gate last year went crazy, but this fellow seems to stand it better. He is rather even tempered, and although he has kept the gate several months he has only killed two drummers, and crippled a boy. I kept that gate once." "Did the people annoy you?" "Not much. I only had to knock down one man and stab another one, but I only kept the gate a week." "Why don't the fellow dig a well?" "Now, look here, a thousand men have asked me that question. Stranger, I reckon you'd better mosey."

Immense quantities of writing paper are used in the Baltic provinces of Russia, but not for writing. As tobacco is extremely scarce, the Russian peasant makes a cigar out of cabbage leaves and writing-paper, and this he smokes with perfect content.

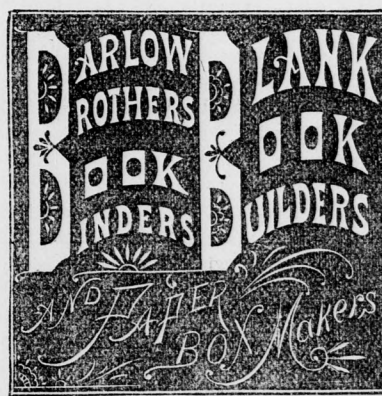
The Short Measure Fraud.

One of the most barefaced frauds of the day, says the Bangor Commercial, is practiced by the pickers and dealers in berries, in the matter of measure, and yet we seldom hear a protest against it. In the majority of cases, perhaps eight out of ten, the purchaser of a quart box of berries, so-called, gets only three half-pints, as may readily be found by turning the contents of the box into a sealed quart measure. There is no excuse for such imposition as this; if the picker or dealer thinks the price too low, let him not seek to make up the difference by cutting down the measure by means of thick bottomed, shallow boxes, but charge a fair price for a fair quart, for people always like to know exactly what they are getting for their money, and such subterfuges as short weight and "deaconing" only tend to encourage sharp practices and destroy confidence between buyer and seller. The blueberries sold in the streets of this city are put up in oblong wooden boxes which are often claimed to hold eight quarts, never less than seven. Years ago they came in what are used for the larger size of ground rock salt boxes, which might possibly, if shaken well, contain seven and one-half quarts, but now the great bulk of the berries are sold in shallow boxes such as smoked herring are packed in, and six and one-half quarts are the contents. Still the boxes are claimed to contain seven to seven and one-half quarts. The berries are cheap enough, perhaps too cheap for any profit, although many of them are carelessly picked, but as before remarked, let a measure be sold for what it is, and make the price accordingly. It has been suggested that all quart berry boxes be sealed according to law, just as grocers' measures are, and there is no reason why the suggestion should not be carried out.

To manufacture iridescent glass, tin salt is heated in a furnace until it begins to volatilize and the glass is exposed to the vapors, when it becomes quickly coated with an iridescent film. In order to obtain a stronger iridescence, nitrate of barium or nitrate of strontium is added in small quantity to the tin salt. The glass is not reheated for this purpose, but the objects are exposed to the vapor while still in the hands of the glass blower.

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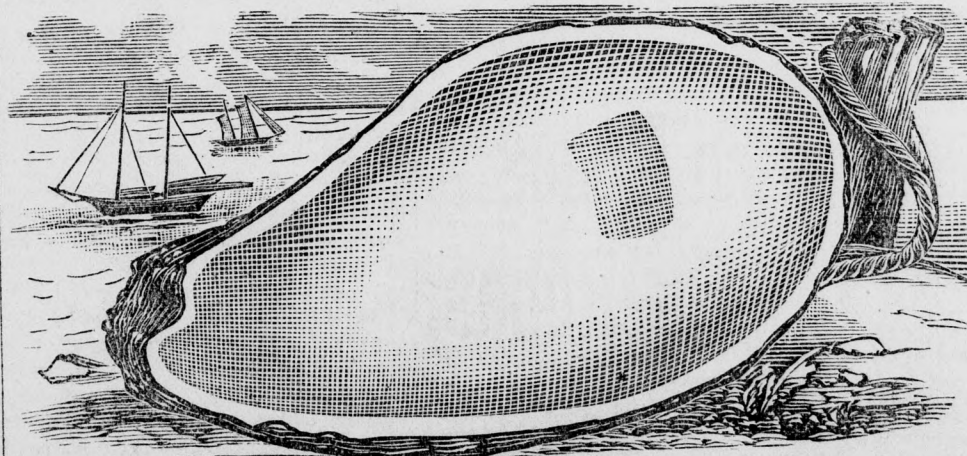
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One Year—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Two Years—F. H. J. VanEmster, Bay City.
Three Years—Jacob Jesson, Muskegon.
Four Years—James Vernon, Detroit.
Five Years—Otmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Otmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson.
Treasurer—Jas.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

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Geo. W. Crouter, Charlevoix.
First Vice-President—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Second Vice-President—B. D. Northrup, Lansing.
Third Vice-President—Frank Wurzburg, Grand Rapids.
Secretary—Jacob 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, J. S. Cowin.
Committee on Pharmacy—Hugo Thum, M. B. Kim, 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's" office.

New Uses for Mica.

From the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Experiments are under way for using mica as a body for paints, and an enterprising individual is about to apply for a patent on the process. The interested parties are very enthusiastic over the prospects of supplying the world with mica paints, and crushing mills are about to be erected in Greenpoint, L. I., Troy, N. Y., and in Connecticut, in the expectation of having a large demand to meet for ground mica, which resembles white lead except in the fact that it is much darker in color.

The idea is evidently accepted as fresh by those who are attempting to introduce mica as the component part of paints, but a little inquiry will convince them that similar efforts were made several years ago without success. About six years ago a quantity of mica was powdered at a mine in New Hampshire and brought East to experiment with in the manufacture of paints and axle grease. It did not answer the first purpose, but we understand that certain axle grease manufacturers have continued to use it with profit ever since and that it gives satisfaction to consumers. Makers of paints in this city have examined specimens of finely ground mica, and when mixing it with oil were not impressed with the usefulness of the article in that line; it was too transparent, having no body. They claim that mica cannot become a substitute for white lead or even used in making paints or colors, it lacks the essential qualities in color, density, etc. On the other hand it is argued that a new process will give mica an important place in the paint trade and enhance its value as a commercial commodity. An effort is also being made to have it used as a bronze when colored. When entering into the manufacture of axle grease, it is intended to take the place of plumbago, as it resists the heat better and is claimed to be a good lubricant. Mica has also been used to absorb nitroglycerine in the manufacture of dynamite, but with little or no success.

The discovery of new commercial uses for the article would be a bonanza to the inventor, but of very little consequence to the owners of mica mines in a pecuniary sense. In the principal mining territories of New Hampshire, Connecticut, North Carolina and Virginia are thousands of tons of waste product. The clippings of refuse matter is piled up mountains high and would require many years of continuous consumption to remove the debris. The owners in some instances would gladly give the rubbish away, but others are not so disposed, as they think it has a commercial value which will be better appreciated as developments in manufacture progress. No price is named for the crude material, but some parties claim it is worth two dollars per ton; the ground mica is offering on this market at one cent per pound delivered. Why not introduce it in making pottery?

That Wasn't His Way.

"Do you keep your books in double entry?"
"That takes more than one book don't it?"
"Oh, yes, several."
"Then I don't keep mine that way. I only keep one book."
"Only one book! I don't see how you can get along."
"It's enough for me."
"What book is it?"
"My pocket-book. I can always tell by a squint at that exactly how I stand."

The factory at Alvarado, Cal., has made 1,250 tons of refined beet sugar this season. This is said to be four times greater than the total sorghum sugar in the United States. The Alvarado factory has been in operation six years, and its profits are computed at \$104,000 on an investment of \$125,000. The growers get \$4.50 a ton for beets, and the yield is said to average twenty tons to the acre. The factory pays out about \$90,000 a year for beets.

Second Annual Meeting of the Michigan Division, T. P. A.

The second annual meeting of the Michigan Division, T. P. A., was held at Lansing last Friday, about forty members being in attendance. President Kelsey called the meeting to order, and acting Secretary Caro wielded the pen. Seventeen new members joined the Division on application. The constitution and by-laws of the National body were adopted for the government of the Division.

It was unanimously agreed to adopt the following resolution, and pass the same around among the business men of the State for signature:

We, the undersigned, do believe it would be for the best moral interests of our communities that all railroads operating in this State grant to the members of the T. P. A. of the U. S. a week-end ticket, allowing them to go home Saturday and return Monday to the starting point for one fare for the round trip.

C. S. Kelsey, C. S. Peake and Leo A. Caro were appointed a committee to present the petitions to the Michigan general passenger agents, at their meeting Sept. 20, and request favorable action on the same.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That it be the sense of this convention that the Michigan Division, T. P. A., accept and abide by the decision of the National board of directors as regards the removal of headquarters from Cincinnati to Chicago, but that we recommend that the board of directors defer all action in regard to this matter until after the Baltimore convention of the National delegated body of the T. P. A.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—C. S. Kelsey, Battle Creek. Vice-President—A. F. Peake, Jackson. Secretary—Leo A. Caro, Grand Rapids. Treasurer—J. W. Ailes, Detroit. Board of Directors—L. J. Koster, chairman, Detroit; Geo. F. Owen, Grand Rapids; G. B. Turner, Kalamazoo; M. A. Seeley, Lansing; E. L. Jones, Battle Creek.

Sergeant-at-arms—D. G. Crotty, Muskegon.

Legislative Committee—M. J. Matthews, chairman, Detroit, and six others.

Hotel Committee—A. Hufford, chairman, Grand Rapids, and six others.

Committee on Sick and Disabled—M. M. Hughes, chairman, Bay City, and fifteen others.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the Michigan Division request the National board of directors to use such means as they may devise to secure for the T. P. A. a 5,000 mile book, good on as many roads as possible.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the president send circulars to the pastors of the different churches in all cities, towns and villages of this State, asking them to appoint committees to visit hotels on Saturdays and invite such merchant travelers as might be in their places over Sunday to attend divine services.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet sometime next May, at a place to be hereafter designated by the president and board of directors.

The Tea Traffic Competition.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is making efforts to crush the incipient competition of the Northern Pacific for the tea trade, and in order to do it effectively has contracted and stands ready to contract to deliver it in New York at \$1.75 per 100 pounds. An anomaly of the trade is that this through rate to New York is less than the steamship company charges for the same class of goods from Yokohama to San Francisco. When the Central Pacific had a monopoly of this trade, and was charging three cents and upward per pound for carriage, the officials on that road on numerous occasions declared that the traffic was worth nothing to them, as it was expensive to handle and but little margin of profit in it—so light that they didn't care to solicit the trade, but only took that which fell to it naturally. Now, when opposition springs up, judging by the efforts to retain it, it is really worth having.

A writer in the *Pharm. Zeitung* says: A wash compound of equal parts of glycerine and lactic acid, is an effective application for the removal of moth and freckles. It possesses the negative advantage, also, of doing no harm to the skin.

The Detroit *Lancet* describes the four plans for reducing obesity: The eating of nothing containing starch, sugar, or fat, called the Banting system; the eating of fat, but not sugar or starch, called the German Banting; the wearing of wool and sleeping in flannel blankets, instead of sheets, or the Munich system; not eating and drinking at the same time, or, rather, the allowing of a couple of hours to intervene between eating and drinking, the Schweninger system.

An anxious correspondent writes: "I am about to put a medicine on the market, in powdered form. I will advertise in the weekly papers as follows: 'Those sending me one dollar will receive by return mail a package of the medicine.' Now, am I using the mails for fraudulent purposes, or is there any law against doing business this way, the medicine being a first-class remedy?" The *Journal of Commerce* answers the query as follows: "There is nothing illegal in such a course; but so many bogus firms and swindlers have sent out similar advertisements through which they have received money from a credulous public, giving them nothing in return, that all similar enterprises are now regarded with suspicion. If the advertiser is a responsible man and conducts the business honestly and above board, in his own name, having a place of business always open to the public, he will not be molested."

Kansas' Great Trade in Fire Extinguishers.

From the Chicago Herald.

"I was in a little Kansas town selling some goods, and made a call at the 'general store,' the chief business place of the village. There were lots of countrymen coming and going there and standing around and talking crops and horses and politics. I noticed that a good many of 'em bought these hand grenade fire extinguishers—some as many as a half dozen. That struck me as being a little curious, and so I inquired of the storekeeper.

"Oh, that's all right," he said; "they use 'em to put out prairie fires with."

"That didn't satisfy me, and so I tackled a farmer on the sidewalk and asked him what he was going to do with the hand grenades.

"I'm buying these to put in our school house," he said.

"Think I that's a little funny, and so I made inquiry of an old chap whom I had met on a former trip and knew to be a deacon in the church and a shining light in his community.

"Well," he says, in response to my inquiry, but a little confused like, 'we thought it would be a good idea to have some in our meetin' house in case of fire.'

"Just then I stepped around to the back end of the store to see a new threshing machine, and would you believe it? there between two big corncribs was a countryman with one of those fire extinguishers up to his mouth and drinking out of it!

"Great heavens, man," I exclaimed, 'that will kill you!'

"That's all right, stranger," he replied, with a grin; 'you kin have yer little joke if you want to, but I 'spect you come out after a snifter. The prohibitionists are right smart strict in this town, ye know. Try a little of the gin, eh?'

Sale of Dangerous Poisons.

From the Chicago Current.

The news columns of the New York *Herald* recently directed public attention to the dangers attending the present methods of selling rat and bug poisons. While the law in many States has made careful provision for the protection of the people through the registration and proper labeling of such poisonous drugs as pharmacists keep in bulk, yet patent-right poisons are daily sold to patrons without register or label. A little child can get a box of Rough on Something or Other, containing arsenic; the druggist will sell it without question or without even knowing who sent the child; and some poisoner like Maxwell is then at liberty to kill a houseful of people. No one will ever know where he got the arsenic with which he did his work. This matter needs the attention simply of the executive authorities. The law is ample to cover the whole question.

A Necessary Adjunct.

From the Western Druggist.

The abominable chirography of many physicians is not only a fault, but a crime. A physician who cannot or will not write a clear legible hand, should be debarred from practice, or at least be required to have in constant attendance a capable penman. A department of Penmanship is the crying need of the hour in our medical colleges. There is very little practical difference between bad prescription-writing and downright malpractice.

The Drug Market.

Business and collections are both very satisfactory. The market is steady, with the exception of oil lemon, which has advanced 40 cents per pound.

The Knights of Labor have issued a circular to business men in Framingham, Mass., asking contributions on the ground that all efforts to secure increased wages for operatives are in the interest of traders.

The *Medical World* says: "The injurious action of coffee on the organs of digestion is said to be obviated by the use of sugar with it, and in this case it is not only harmless, but absolutely beneficial."

Tartar emetic was recently dispensed in a Philadelphia drug store for Rochelle salts, resulting in the serious illness of several persons. By some error on the part of wholesaler or retailer the poisonous salt had been placed in a bottle labeled potassium solli tartras.

"My dear," said a frightened husband in the middle of the night, shaking his wife, "where did you put that bottle of strychnine?" "On the shelf next to the peppermint." "Oh, Lord!" he groaned, "I've swallowed it." "Well, for goodness sake," whispered his wife, "keep quiet, or you'll wake the baby."—*New York Sun*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED—Situation by practical druggist of nine years' experience. Address "Druggist," Sheridan, Mich. 102*

FOR SALE—Eight hundred dollars will buy a good stock of groceries, 1/2 acre of land, and one two-story building in a lively business town. Address, Postmaster, Eckford, Calhoun County, Mich. 104*

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Stock will invoice \$1,800. Will sell for \$1,200 cash. Good town, good trade, and satisfactory reasons for wishing to sell. Address "C," THE TRADESMAN office. 102*

FOR SALE—The brevity type formerly used on 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 and profitable proprietary remedies, having now on the market a line of popular patents, wishes a partner, with some capital, to push the sale of same. Address, "Patent," care "The Tradesman." 941*

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Oil lemon.
Declined—Nothing.

ACIDS.

Acetic, No. 8. 9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040). 30 @ 35
Carbolic. 34 @ 36
Citric. 60 @ 65
Lactic. 11 @ 12
Nitric 36 deg. 12 @ 14
Oxalic. 12 @ 15
Sulphuric 66 deg. 3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered. 12 @ 15
Benzoic, English. 12 @ 15
Benzole, German. 12 @ 15
Tannic. 12 @ 15

AMMONIA.

Carbonate. 15 @ 18
Muriate (Powd. 22). 5 @ 6
Aqua 16 deg. 34. 6 @ 7
Aqua 18 deg. or 41. 6 @ 7

BALSAMS.

Copaiba. 40 @ 45
Fir. 2 @ 0
Peru. 2 @ 0
Tolu. 11 @ 12

BARKS.

Cassia, in mats (Powd 20). 11 @ 12
Cinchona, yellow. 13 @ 15
Elm, select. 13 @ 15
Elm, ground, pure. 15 @ 16
Elm, powdered, pure. 10 @ 11
Sassafras, of root. 12 @ 13
Aromatic, select. 20 @ 21
Bayberry powdered. 18 @ 19
Hemlock powdered. 18 @ 19
Wahoo. 30 @ 31
Soap ground. 12 @ 13

BERRIES.

Cubeb prime (Powd 50). 6 @ 7
Juniper. 6 @ 7
Prickly Ash. 5 @ 6

EXTRACTS.

Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c). 27 @ 28
Licorice, powdered, pure. 37 1/2 @ 38
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes). 3 @ 4
Logwood, 1 lb (25 lb boxes). 3 @ 4
Logwood, 1/2 lb do. 13 @ 15
Logwood, 1/4 lb do. 14 @ 15
Logwood, ass'd do. 14 @ 15
Fluid Extracts—25 % cent. off list.

FLOWERS.

Amica. 10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman. 25 @ 26
Chamomile, German. 25 @ 26

GUMS.

Aloes, Barbadoes. 60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 20c). 12 @ 13
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c). 25 @ 30
Ammiac. 65 @ 66
Arabic, powdered select. 65 @ 66
Arabic, 1st picked. 60 @ 61
Arabic, 2d picked. 45 @ 46
Arabic, 3d picked. 45 @ 46
Assafetida, sorts. 35 @ 36
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c). 55 @ 60
Benzoin. 25 @ 27
Camphor. 13 @ 14
Catechu, 1 lb (25 lb boxes). 35 @ 40
Euphorbium powdered. 35 @ 40
Galbanum strained. 90 @ 100
Gamboge. 35 @ 36
Kino (Powdered, 30c). 20 @ 21
Mastic. 40 @ 41
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 47c). 3 @ 4
Opium, pure (Powd \$4.00). 30 @ 31
Shellac, Campbell's. 26 @ 27
Shellac, English. 26 @ 27
Shellac, native. 26 @ 27
Shellac bleached. 30 @ 31
Tragacanth. 30 @ 31

HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.

Hoarhound. 25 @ 26
Lobelia. 25 @ 26
Peppermint. 40 @ 41
Rue. 40 @ 41
Sage. 24 @ 25
Sweet Majoran. 35 @ 36
Thyme. 30 @ 31
Wormwood. 25 @ 26

IRON.

Citrate and Quinine. 6 @ 40
Solution mur. for tinctures. 20 @ 21
Sulphate, pure crystal. 7 @ 8
Citrate. 65 @ 66
Phosphate. 65 @ 66

LEAVES.

Buckwheat, short (Powd 25c). 13 @ 14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 and 1 lb). 18 @ 20
Senna, Alex. natural. 30 @ 31
Senna, Alex. sifted and garbled. 30 @ 31
Senna, powdered. 16 @ 17
Senna, tincture. 10 @ 11
Uva Ursi. 45 @ 46
Belleadonna. 30 @ 31
Foxglove. 35 @ 36
Henbane. 35 @ 36
Rose, red. 2 @ 25

LIQUORS.

W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky. 2 @ 25
Druggists' 2 yr. 1 @ 25
Mustard, other brands. 1 @ 10
Gin, Old Tom. 1 @ 15
Gin, Holland. 1 @ 15
Brandy. 1 @ 15
Nux Vomica. 1 @ 15
Port Wines. 1 @ 15

MAGNESIA.

Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz. 22 @ 23
Carbonate, C. P. & Co.'s solution. 2 @ 25
Calcined. 65 @ 66

OILS.

Almond, sweet. 45 @ 50
Anise. 1 @ 5
Bay oil. 1 @ 5
Bergamont. 18 @ 19
Castor. 2 @ 20
Croton. 2 @ 20
Cajuput. 1 @ 10
Cassia. 1 @ 10
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c). 75 @ 76
Cinnamon. 1 @ 10
Cloves. 1 @ 10
Cod Liver, N. F. 1 @ 10
Cod Liver, best. 1 @ 10
Cottonseed. 1 @ 10
Cubeb, P. & W. 1 @ 10
Erigeron. 1 @ 10
Fireweed. 1 @ 10
Geranium. 1 @ 10
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c). 75 @ 76
Juniper berries. 2 @ 20
Lavender flowers, French. 2 @ 20
Lavender garden. 1 @ 10
Lavender spike. 1 @ 10
Lemon, new crop. 1 @ 10
Lemon, Sanderson's. 1 @ 10
Menthol. 1 @ 10
Olive, Malaga. 6 @ 60
Olive, "Sublime Italian". 2 @ 25
Origanum, red flowers, French. 1 @ 10
Origanum, No. 1. 1 @ 10
Pennyroyal. 1 @ 10
Peppermint, white. 3 @ 30
Rose oil. 8 @ 80
Savory, French (Flowers \$1.50). 65 @ 67
Salad. 1 @ 10
Savin. 1 @ 10
Sandal Wood, German. 4 @ 40
Sandal Wood, W. I. 7 @ 70
Sassafras. 55 @ 56
Spearmin. 6 @ 60
Tansy. 4 @ 40
Tar (by gal 50c). 10 @ 12
Wintergreen. 2 @ 20
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00). 3 @ 30
Wormseed. 2 @ 20

POTASSIUM.

Bicromate. 14 @ 14
Bromide, crystal, and gran. bulk. 10 @ 10
Chlorate, crystal (Powd 25c). 20 @ 20
Iodide, crystal, and gran. bulk. 3 @ 30
Prussiate yellow. 23 @ 23

ROOTS.

Alkanet. 20 @ 20
Aitha, cut. 25 @ 25
Arrow, St. Vincent's. 17 @ 17
Arrow, Taylor's, in 1/2 and 1/4. 13 @ 13
Cassia. 12 @ 12
Calamus, peeled. 35 @ 35
Calamus, German white, peeled. 35 @ 35
Elecampane, powdered. 11 @ 12
Ginger, African (Powd 14c). 11 @ 12
Ginger, Jamaica bleached. 17 @ 17
Golden Seal (Powd 35c). 20 @ 20
Helicore, root, powdered. 20 @ 20
Ipecac, Rio, powdered. 1 @ 10
Jalap, powdered. 30 @ 30
Licorice, select (Powd 15c). 15 @ 15
Licorice, extract. 18 @ 18
Rheum, from select to choice. 1 @ 10
Rheum, powdered E. I. 1 @ 10
Rheum, choice cut cubes. 2 @ 20
Rheum, choice cut fingers. 2 @ 25

Serpentaria. 45 @ 45
Sarsaparilla, Honduras. 40 @ 40
Sarsaparilla, Mexican. 20 @ 20
Squilla, white (Powd 35c). 15 @ 15
Valerian, English (Powd 20c). 25 @ 25
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 25c). 20 @ 20

SEEDS.

Anise, Italian (Powd 20c). 15 @ 15
Bird, mixed in 1/2 packages. 5 @ 6
Canary, Smyrna. 4 @ 4
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 20c). 15 @ 15
Cardamon, Aleppo. 1 @ 10
Cardamon, Malabar. 1 @ 10
Celery. 1 @ 10
Coriander, best English. 1 @ 10
Fennel. 1 @ 10
Flax, clean. 3 @ 4
Flax, pure grd (bbl 34). 4 @ 4
Foennigreek, powdered. 7 @ 7
Hemp, Russian. 4 @ 4
Mustard, white Black 100. 10 @ 10
Quince. 7 @ 7
Rape, English. 6 @ 6
Worm, Levant. 14 @ 14

SPONGES.

Florida sheeps' wool, carriage. 2 @ 25
Nassau do do. 2 @ 20
Velvet Extra do do. 1 @ 10
Extra Yellow do do. 1 @ 10
Grass do do. 65 @ 65
Hard head, for slate use. 75 @ 75
Yellow Reef. do. 1 @ 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.25, 7 gal. 2 @ 30
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref. 1 @ 25
Anodyne Hoffman's. 27 @ 27
Arsenic, Donovan's solution. 12 @ 12
Arsenic, Fowler's solution. 12 @ 12
Annatto 1 lb rolls. 45 @ 45
Alum. 2 1/2 @ 3 1/4
Alum, ground (Powd 9c). 3 @ 4
Annatto, prime. 3 @ 4
Antimony, powdered, com'l. 4 1/2 @ 5
Arsenic, white, powdered. 6 @ 7
Blue Soluble. 2 @ 25
Bay Rum, imported, best. 2 @ 20
Balm Gilead Buds. 40 @ 40
Beans, Tonka. 2 @ 20
Beans, Vanilla. 7 @ 00
Bismuth sub nitrate. 2 @ 25
Blue Pill (Powd 70c). 59 @ 59
Blue Vitriol. 6 @ 7
Borax, refined (Powd 12c). 10 @ 12
Cantlaries, Russian, powdered. 2 @ 20
Capsicum Pods, African. 22 @ 22
Capsicum Pods, Bombay do. 18 @ 18
Cassia Buds. 4 @ 40
Calomel, American. 75 @ 75
Chalk, prepared drop. 5 @ 5
Chalk, red fingers. 12 @ 12
Chalk, white lump. 2 @ 2
Chloroform, Squibb's. 1 @ 60
Colocynth apples. 1 @ 10
Chloral hydrate, German crude. 1 @ 10
Chloral do do cryst. 1 @ 10
Chloral do Scherlin's do. 1 @ 10
Chloral do do crusts. 1 @ 15
Chloroform. 77 @ 78
Chloronidia, P. & W. 23 @ 28
Chloronidia, other brands. 23 @ 28
Cloves (Powd 23c). 18 @ 20
Cocaine. 4 @ 40
Coccoloba. 18 @ 45
Coccoloba. 18 @ 45
Copperas (by bbl 1c). 70 @ 70
Corrosive Sublimite. 70 @ 70
Corks, X and XX—40 off list. 40 @ 40
Cream Tartar, pure powdered. 15 @ 15
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box. 15 @ 15
Creosote. 50 @ 50
Cudbear, prime. 24 @ 24
Cuttle Fish Bone. 20 @ 20
Dextrin. 10 @ 10
Dover's Powders. 1 @ 10
Dragon's Blood Mass. 50 @ 50
Ergot powdered. 45 @ 45
Ether Squibb's. 1 @ 10
Emery, Turkish, all No.'s. 1 @ 10
Epsom Salts (bbl 1%). 2 @ 3
Ergot, fresh. 60 @ 60
Ether, sulphuric, U. S. P. 50 @ 50
Flake white. 14 @ 14
Grains Paradise. 25 @ 25
Gelatine, Cooper's. 90 @ 90
Gelatine, French. 45 @ 70
Glassware, tint, 75 off by box 60 off
Glassware, green, 60 and 10 dis. 12 @ 17
Glue, caoutch. 18 @ 28
Glycerine, pure. 25 @ 40
Hops 1/2 and 1/4. 25 @ 40
Iodoform 1/2 oz. 40 @ 40
Indigo. 85 @ 100
Insect Powder, best. 35 @ 40
Insect Powder, H. P. & Co., boxes. 4 @ 40
Iodine, resublimed. 4 @ 40
Isinglass, American. 1 @ 50
Japanica. 10 @ 15
Lead, acetate. 15 @ 15
Lead, chloride, (1/2 and 1/4 & 1/2 & 1/4) 1 @ 10
Lupuline. 1 @ 10
Lycopodium. 45 @ 45
Madder, best Dutch. 12 1/2 @ 13
Manna, S. F. 60 @ 60
Mercury. 3 @ 30
Morphia, Sulph. P. & W. 3 @ 30
Musk, Canton, H. P. & Co.'s. 25 @ 25
Moss, Iceland. 1 @ 10
Moss, Irish. 12 @ 12
Mustard, English. 18 @ 18
Mustard, grocer's, 10 lb cans. 18 @ 18
Nuttall's. 13 @ 13
Nuttall's, No. 1. 13 @ 13
Nux Vomica. 1 @ 15
Ointment, Mercurial, 1/4. 45 @ 45
Paris Green. 17 @ 25
Pepper, Black Berry. 2 @ 20
Pitch, True Burgundy. 2 @ 20
Quassia. 6 @ 7
Quinine, Sulph. P. & W. 72 @ 77
Quinine, German. 72 @ 77
Red Precipitate. 2 @ 20
Sedlitz Mixture. 28 @ 28
Strychnia, cryst. 1 @ 10
Silver Nitrate, cryst. 74 @ 75
Sulphur, American. 4 @ 4
Sal Glauber. 2 @ 2
Sal Nitre, large cryst. 10 @ 10
Sal Nitre, medium cryst. 2 @ 20
Sal Rochelle. 2 @ 2 1/2
Sal Soda. 2 @ 2 1/2
Santonin. 6 @ 60
Sassafras. 5 @ 5
Soda, Bi-Carbonate, DeLand's. 4 1/2 @ 5
Soda Ash (by keg 3c). 4 @ 4
Spermaceti. 3 @ 3
Soap, White Castile. 14 @ 14
Soap, Green do. 14 @ 14
Soap, Mottled do. 9 @ 9
Soap, do do. 11 @ 11
Soap, Mazing

The Michigan Tradesman.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Public property cannot be the subject of a mechanics' lien, unless it is expressly provided by statute; such property is by implication exempted from lien statutes as much as from general tax laws, and for the same reasons. So held by the Supreme Court of Michigan in the case of Knapp vs. Swaney.

LIABILITY OF SURETIES—TREASURER'S BOND.

The undertaking of sureties on a treasurer's official bond is that he shall faithfully perform his duties; this involves the obligation of making correct reports, conforming to statutory requirements, as well as the payment of funds in his custody; and a false report by the treasurer constitutes a violation of official duty and a breach of his bond, rendering the sureties liable to the parties injured for such damages as are the legitimate consequences of the wrongful act. Supervisors of Tompkins vs. Bristol, decided by the New York Court of Appeals.

MUNICIPAL BONDS—VALIDITY—RAILROAD.

Bonds issued by a town for the construction of a railroad under an act authorizing the same, upon consent being obtained of a majority of the tax-payers, are void unless such consent has been actually given. The town is not, however, remediless in case the assessors, contrary to the fact, certify that the requisite consent has been obtained, or in case the commissioners, acting upon the certificate, issue the bonds, but may have the proceedings reviewed by certiorari. Town of Ontario vs. Hill, decided by the New York Court of Appeals.

EXTRADITION—RIGHTS OF FUGITIVE UNDER TREATY.

Where a fugitive from justice has been brought back to the country from which he has fled, on a warrant of extradition in conformity with the terms of a treaty existing between two governments, he cannot be proceeded against or tried for any other offenses than those mentioned in the treaty, and for which he was extradited, without first being afforded an opportunity of returning, though this doctrine has no application where the fugitive has been brought back forcibly, and not under the terms of the treaty, or under an extradition warrant.

NOTE PAID DUE—LIABILITY OF MAKERS.

The case of Cuykendall vs. Constable, decided by the New York Court of Appeals, was one in which the owner of a past due note, payable to bearer, placed it in a bank for collection. The plaintiff, at the request of the principal debtor, paid the note to the bank, and the bank remitted the proceeds thereof to the owner, and delivered the note to the plaintiff. The court held that the plaintiff obtained a good title to the note, and could maintain an action thereon against the makers as sureties, and notwithstanding the bank had no authority to sell the note, yet the owner by receiving and retaining the money had ratified the act of the agent and was bound by it.

Railways and their Employees.

In the September issue of the *Popular Science Monthly* there is begun a series of articles on "The Relations of Railway Managers and their Employees." The author, Dr. W. T. Barnard, is the manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Relief Organization, and should, therefore, be competent to deal with the difficult phases of this question. He states that in no business, with the exception possibly of mining, have friendly relations between employer and laborer been so little cultivated as in the railroad business; and nowhere, too, are there more abundant opportunities to develop such relations of protection and trust. One of the chief reasons leading to the lack of attachment on the part of the employee for the interest of the corporation is the loose tenure which he possesses. Subordinate officials may discharge without explanation those under them. Instead there should be rigid accountability from the highest to the lowest. Dr. Barnard deals with the question almost solely from the business standpoint, and asserts that "a wise policy, if not higher considerations than those of self-interest, should prompt the managements of large corporations to provide, even at considerable expense or financial risk, not only for the protection of their employees from or indemnity for the effects of injuries, but also for their physical, mental and moral improvement." In this number, the practical value of benevolent societies fostered by the railways is insisted upon, and attention is called to the workings of such organizations in European countries.

An anxious inquirer asks: "How do all the doctors lie?" We don't know unless it is because they refrain from taking their own medicine.—*Boston Post.*

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 9-4, 23	Pepperell, 10-4, 25
Androscoogin, 8-4, 21	Pepperell, 11-4, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 19 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20 1/2	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24
CHECKS.	
Caledonia, XX, oz. 11	Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz. 10	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Economy, oz. 10	Prodigy, oz. 11
Park Mills, No. 10, 10	Otis Apron, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 80, 11	Otis Furniture, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 70, 12	York, 1 oz., 10
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	York, AA, extra oz. 14
OSKABURG.	
Alabama brown, 7	Alabama plaid, 7
Jewell brown, 9 1/2	Augusta plaid, 7
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2	Toledo plaid, 7
Lewiston brown, 9 1/2	Manchester plaid, 7
Lane brown, 9 1/2	New Tenn. plaid, 11
Louisiana plaid, 7	Utility plaid, 6 1/2
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Avondale, 36, 5 1/2	Greene, G, 4-4, 5 1/2
Art cambric, 36, 11 1/2	Hill, 7-8, 6 1/2
Androscoogin, 4-4, 5 1/2	Hope, 4-4, 6 1/2
Androscoogin, 5-4, 12 1/2	King Philip cambric, 6 1/2
Ballou, 4-4, 6 1/2	Linwood, 4-4, 11 1/2
Boott, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lonsdale, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott, E, 5-5, 7 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, AGO, 4-4, 9 1/2	Langdon, GB, 4-4, 9 1/2
Blackstone, 4-4, 5 1/2	Langdon, 45, 11
Chapman, X, 4-4, 6 1/2	Masonville, 4-4, 8
Conway, 4-4, 7 1/2	Maxwell, 4-4, 9 1/2
Cabot, 4-4, 6 1/2	New York Mill, 4-4, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 6 1/2	New Jersey, 4-4, 8
Cane, 3-4, 6 1/2	Pocasset, P. M. C., 7 1/2
Domestic, 36, 7 1/2	Pride of the West, 11
Dwight Anchor, 4-4, 9	Pocahontas, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight, 4-4, 9 1/2	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 4-4, 8 1/2	Victoria, AA, 9
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2	Woodbury, 4-4, 5 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 11, 11 1/2	Whitinsville, 4-4, 7 1/2
Gold Medal, 4-4, 6 1/2	Whitinsville, 7-8, 7 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 6 1/2	Wamsutta, 4-4, 10 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	Williamsville, 36, 10 1/2
SILKES.	
Crown, 17, 12 1/2	Masonville TS, 8
No. 10, 12 1/2	Masonville S, 10 1/2
Coin, 10	Lonsdale, 9 1/2
Anchor, 15	Lonsdale A, 10
Centennial, 8	Nory O, 10 1/2
Blackburn, 14	Victory J, 10 1/2
Davol, 14	Victory D, 10 1/2
London, 12 1/2	Victory K, 10 1/2
Pacania, 12 1/2	Phoenix A, 10 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phoenix B, 10 1/2
Social Imperial, 16	Phoenix XX, 5
PRINTS.	
Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 6	Gloucester, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hartel fancy, 6
Allen's pink, 6 1/2	Merrimac D, 6
Allen's purple, 6 1/2	Manchester, 6
American, fancy, 6 1/2	Oriental fancy, 6 1/2
Arnold fancy, 6 1/2	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlin solid, 5 1/2	Pacific robes, 6
Cocheo fancy, 6	Richmond, 6
Cocheo robes, 6 1/2	Steel River, 5 1/2
Conestoga fancy, 6	Simpson's, 6
Eddystone, 6	Washington fancy, 6
Eagle fancy, 5 1/2	Washington blues, 7 1/2
Garner pink, 6 1/2	
FINE BROWN COTTONS.	
Appleton A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Indian Orchard, 36, 7 1/2
Boston F, 4-4, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 7-4, 10 1/2
Continental C, 4-4, 6 1/2	Lyman B, 40-in, 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass. BB, 4-4, 5 1/2
Conestoga W, 4-4, 6 1/2	Nashua E, 40-in, 8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8, 6 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, 7-8, 5 1/2	Pepperell E, 30-in, 7 1/2
Dwight Z, 4-4, 6 1/2	Pepperell R, 4-4, 7 1/2
Dwight Star, 4-4, 7 1/2	Pepperell O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight Star, 40-in, 9	Pepperell N, 3-4, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 36, 5	Pocasset C, 4-4, 6 1/2
Great Falls E, 4-4, 6	Saranac R, 7 1/2
Farmers' A, 4-4, 6	Saranac E, 9
Indian Orchard, 4-4, 7 1/2	
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag, 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl 7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian, 10 1/2	Johnson Manf Co, 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Johnson Manf Co, 12 1/2
Berkshire, 6 1/2	dress styles, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	Slaterville, dress 7 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, styl 7 1/2
royal styles, 8	White Mfg Co, fanc 8
Gloucester, new, 7 1/2	White Manf Co, 8
standard, 7 1/2	Baron, 8
Punket, 7 1/2	Gordon, 7 1/2
Lancaster, 8	Greylock, dress 7 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	styles, 12 1/2
WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 7-4, 21	Pepperell, 10-4, 27 1/2
Androscoogin, 8-4, 23	Pepperell, 11-4, 29 1/2
Pepperell, 7-4, 19 1/2	Pequot, 7-4, 18
Pepperell, 8-4, 20 1/2	Pequot, 8-4, 21
Pepperell, 9-4, 22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4, 24
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.	
Atlantic A, 4-4, 7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 4-4, 7 1/2
Atlantic B, 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 L, 4-4, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Adriatic, 36, 7 1/2	Pequot A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Augusta, 4-4, 6 1/2	Piedmont, 36, 6 1/2
Boott M, 4-4, 6 1/2	Stark A, 4-4, 7 1/2
Boott FF, 4-4, 7 1/2	Tremont CC, 4-4, 5 1/2
Graniteville, 4-4, 5 1/2	Utica, 4-4, 9
Indian Head, 4-4, 7 1/2	Wachusett, 4-4, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in, 6 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, "A", 14	Falls, XXX, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13	Falls, BB, 11 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BBO, 36, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, awning, 19
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Hamilton, FT, 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 A, 13 1/2
Extra 4-4, 16	Methuen ASA, 18
Extra 7-8, 14 1/2	Omega A, 7-8, 11
Gold Medal 4-4, 15	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
RC 7-8, 14	Omega SE, 7-8, 24
BF 7-8, 16	Omega SE, 4-4, 27
AF 4-4, 19	Omega M, 7-8, 22
Cordis A, 32, 14	Omega M, 4-4, 25
Cordis ACA, 32, 15	Shetucket SS&SSW, 11 1/2
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15	Shetucket, S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 2, 14	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 3, 13	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 11 1/2	Stockbridge frncy, 8
GLAZED CAMBRICS.	
Garner, 5	Empire, 4 1/2
Hookset, 5	Washington, 4 1/2
Red Cross, 5	Edwards, 5
Forest Grove, 5	S. S. & Sons, 5
GRAIN BAGS.	
American A, 18 00	Old Ironsides, 15
Stark A, 22 1/2	Wheatland, 21
DENIMS.	
Boston, 6 1/2	Otis CC, 10 1/2
Everett blue, 13 1/2	Warren AXA, 12 1/2
Everett brown, 13 1/2	Warren BB, 11 1/2
Otis AXA, 12 1/2	Warren CC, 10 1/2
Otis BB, 11 1/2	York fancy, 13 1/2
PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Manville, 6	S. S. & Sons, 6
Masnville, 6	Garner, 6
WIGANS.	
Red Cross, 7 1/2	Thistle Mills, 8
Berlin, 7 1/2	Rose, 8
Garner, 7 1/2	
SPOOL COTTON.	
Brooks, 50	Bagle and Phoenix
Clark's O. N. F., 55	Mills ball sewing, 30
J. & P. Coats, 55	Greeh & Daniels, 25
Willimantic 6 cord, 55	Merricks, 25
Willimantic 3 cord, 40	Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sew	Hall & Manning, 25
ing thread, 30	Holyoke, 25
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory, 7 1/2	Kearsage, 8 1/2
Androscoogin sat., 8 1/2	Naumkeag satteen, 8 1/2
Cane River, 6 1/2	Pepperell bleached, 8 1/2
Clarendon, 6 1/2	Pepperell sat., 9 1/2
Hallowell Imp., 6 1/2	Rockport, 7 1/2
Ind. Orch. Imp., 7 1/2	Lawrence sat., 8 1/2
Laconia, 7 1/2	Conesgat, 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 30
Car lots	1 05@1 10
Plastering hair, per bu.	25@ 30
Stucco, per bbl.	1 75
Land plaster, per ton.	3 50
Land plaster, car lots.	2 50
Fire brick, per M.	25@ 30
Fire clay, per bbl.	8 00
COAL.	
Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots.	\$6 00@8 25
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots.	6 25@8 50
Cannel, car lots.	6 00
Ohio Lump, car lots.	3 10@3 25
Blossburg or Cumberland, car lots.	4 50@5 00
Portland Cement.	3 50@4 00

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.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

NIMROD

AND OTHER FAVORITE BRANDS OF

Plug Tobacco.

NIMROD 44
E. C. 40
BLUE PETER 38

SPREAD EAGLE 38
BIG FIVE CENTER 35
In lots of 72 pounds or over two cents less

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.

THE LEADING BRANDS OF

TOBACCO.

Offered in this Market are as follows:

PLUC TOBACCO.

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

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

FINE CUT.

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

2c less in 6 pail lots.

SMOKING.

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

2c less in 100 pound lots.

These brands are sold only by

Arthur Meigs & Co.
Wholesale Grocers,

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

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 Michigan Tradesman.

Post A., M. C. T. A.

Organized at Grand Rapids, June 28, 1884.

OFFICERS.

President—Wm. Logie.
First Vice-President—Lloyd Max Mills.
Second Vice-President—Stephen A. Sears.
Secretary—Leo A. Caro.
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. Broughton, W. H. Jennings.
Regular Meetings—Last Saturday evening in each month.
Next Meeting—Saturday evening, August 29, at "The Tradesman" office.

Grand Rapids Post T. P. A.

Organized at Grand Rapids, April 11, 1885.

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

The Horrors of Morphine.

"Give me only a few drops; for God's sake, give me just a little."

These words, says the New York Journal, came from a shrunken-faced man who stood in front of a drug store on William street yesterday, as he raised his hands appealingly.

"I cannot give you any," replied the druggist, as he closed the door on the man's face.

The latter began a vigorous pounding on the door, and presently a policeman appeared.

"What's the row?" he asked.

"This man is a morphine fiend," replied the druggist, "and I can't sell him any."

"On, for heaven's sake, give me just a little! See, I have money."

The policeman led the man away, but in ten minutes he was back again. The policeman again appeared and dragged the man off in the direction of the station house.

"If you'll go home I'll let you go," said the kind-hearted policeman.

The man promised to go directly home and started away. An hour afterward he was again in front of the drug store beseeching the proprietor to sell him a small quantity of morphine.

This time another policeman hove in sight, and in response to the druggist's demands ordered the morphine "fiend" away. Threats were useless, and the policeman cuffed the man's ears. It was in vain, he still pleaded for the drug. Then the policeman shoved the man away. The latter seemed very feeble and fell headlong to the pavement.

When he got up the blood was flowing from his mouth, but he refused to go away and the policeman was compelled to take him to the station.

"They can talk about liquor ruining men," said the druggist, "but when opium once gets its grasp on a man he's gone."

An accident in a foundry at Melbourne, Australia, has led to the discovery that the plunging of iron castings into a mixture of molasses and water softens the metal to such a degree that it can be punched, bored or tapped as easily as wrought iron. It is not stated if the iron must be hot or cold when treated to its bath of sweetened water, but we presume the point can be settled without much trouble by any one anxious to avail himself of the discovery, which looks as if it would prove to be far from the least valuable to those that have been made in iron manufacture within a few years past.

Doctors sometimes use ambiguous language otherwise than in their prescriptions, as, for example, in the case of one who writes to a friend in Rome from a summer resort: "I am terribly busy, but I hope to finish off all my patients in about a fortnight, and I shall then take a good holiday."

A Calumet correspondent writes as follows concerning a disreputable character who formerly traveled for a Grand Rapids jobbing house and is altogether too well known here: A drummer by the name of Max Markwell, representing a Milwaukee cigar house, attempted a little sharp play on one of his customers, but with poor results. Last fall he sold Mat Blau, of Calumet village, a bill of cigars that were worthless. He afterwards agreed to take them back the next time he came to town. Last Monday morning he called at Blau's saloon, and was informed that Mr. Blau was away at his work, some seven miles from there. He then told Mrs. B. that he would go and see her husband, and went away. He came back in the afternoon and told Mrs. Blau that he had seen her husband who told him to call on her for the amount of the cigars. So she paid him eighteen dollars and some cents, and Markwell left her. When Blau came home he was not alone surprised but very angry. He started in search of Markwell, and found him at the Commercial house, but Markwell had gone to his room, and refused to be interviewed. Blau then went to attorney Curtiss, who advised him to get a warrant, which he did. The same was placed in the hands of marshal Tonkin, who also was refused admission. After considerable talking the officer got the drummer as far as the stairs, where Markwell gave him the slip, and went back to his room. The marshal again made a raid and this time got Markwell out, who, seeing the officer was determined, offered to settle, but the offer was refused, his prisoner must either give bonds, or go to the cooler. Finding bondsmen, he went to justice McDonald, and had his bail fixed. By this time it was midnight. Tuesday morning the matter was settled, Markwell returning the eighteen dollars and paying all costs.

TIME TABLES.

Michigan Central.

DEPART.	
*Detroit Express.....	8:00 a m
*Day Express.....	12:45 p m
*Atlantic Express.....	8:20 p m
Way Freight.....	6:50 a m
ARRIVE.	
*Pacific Express.....	9:00 a m
*Mail.....	9:50 p m
*Grand Rapids Express.....	10:50 p m
Way Freight.....	5:15 a m
*Daily except Sunday. *Daily.	
Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express.	
Direct and prompt connection made with Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern trains in same depot at Detroit, thus avoiding transfers.	
The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a. m. has Drawing Room and Parlor Car for Detroit, reaching that city at 11:45 a. m., New York 10:30 a. m., and Boston 3:05 p. m. next day.	
A train leaves Detroit at 4 p. m. daily except Sunday with drawing room car attached, arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:50 p. m.	
J. T. SCHULTZ, Gen'l Agent.	

Chicago & West Michigan.

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

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

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

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

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

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST.		Arrives.		Leaves.	
*Steamboat Express.....	6:17 a m	6:25 a m		6:25 a m	
*Through Mail.....	10:10 a m	10:20 a m		10:20 a m	
*Evening Express.....	3:20 p m	3:35 p m		3:35 p m	
*Limited Express.....	6:27 p m	6:30 p m		6:30 p m	
*Mixed, with coach.....	10:30 a m	10:30 a m		10:30 a m	
GOING WEST.		Arrives.		Leaves.	
*Morning Express.....	1:05 p m	1:10 p m		1:10 p m	
*Through Mail.....	5:10 p m	5:15 p m		5:15 p m	
*Steamboat Express.....	10:40 p m	10:45 p m		10:45 p m	
*Mixed.....	7:10 a m	7:10 a m		7:10 a m	
*Night Express.....	5:10 a m	5:20 a m		5:20 a m	
*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily.					
Passengers taking the 6:25 a. m. Express make close connections at Owosso for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a. m. the following morning.					
Parlor Cars on Mail Trains, both East and West.					
Train leaving at 10:45 p. m. will make connection with Milwaukee steamers daily except Sunday.					
The mail has a Parlor Car to Detroit. The Night Express has a through Wagner Car and local Sleeping Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.					
D. POTTER, City Pass. Agent. Geo. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, Chicago.					

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.		Arrives.		Leaves.	
Cincinnati & Gd Rapids Ex.....	8:45 a m	10:25 a m		10:25 a m	
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex.....	3:55 p m	5:00 p m		5:00 p m	
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex.....	7:10 a m	7:10 a m		7:10 a m	
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac.....	7:10 a m	7:10 a m		7:10 a m	
GOING SOUTH.		Arrives.		Leaves.	
G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex.....	7:15 a m	7:15 a m		7:15 a m	
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex.....	3:50 p m	6:00 p m		6:00 p m	
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex.....	10:25 a m	11:45 p m		11:45 p m	
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac.....	7:40 p m	7:40 p m		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 4:45 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.
GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN



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



SAW AND CRIST MILL MACHINERY,

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

And Dodge's Patent Wood Split Pulley. Large stock kept on hand. Send for sample pulley and become convinced of their superiority.

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

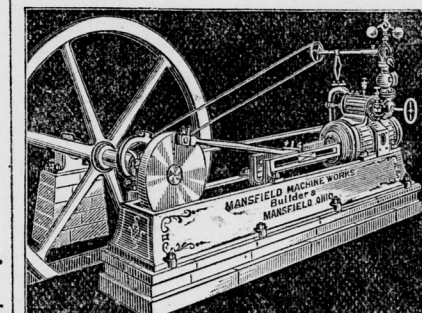
Jennings' Flavoring Extracts,

—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

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.

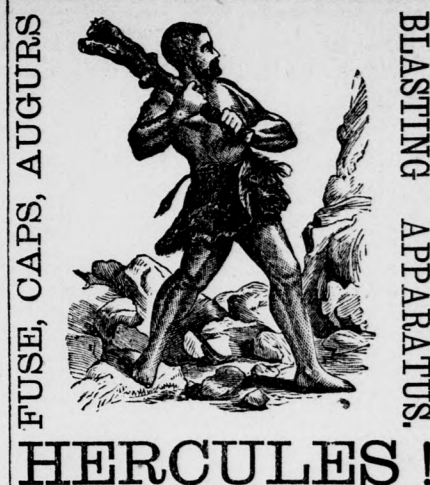
VOIGT MILLING CO.,

Proprietors of

CRESCENT FLOURING MILLS,

Manufacturers of the Following Popular Brands of Flour:

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



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.

Rubber BOOTS

—WITH—
DOUBLE THICK BALL.

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

DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical rubber boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot, and the

PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

A 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 Articles, 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.



O. H. RICHMOND & CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Richmond's Family Medicines.

RICHMOND'S LIVER ELIXIR.

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

Richmond's Cubeb Cream,
Richmond's Ague Cure,
Richmond's Cough Cure,
Richmond's Easy Pills,
Dr. Richards' Health Restorer.

Groceries.

OUT AROUND.

News and Gossip Furnished by Our Own Correspondents.

Mishawaka, Ind.

Sept. 1.—The manufacturers here all report a good volume of business and fair margins. They are all unanimous in the opinion that matters have taken a turn for the better, and that there will be a constant improvement in business from this time on.

General Manager Fisher, of the Perkins Wind Mill & Ax Co., reports a better trade than last year, and excellent prospects for fall trade.

Chas. A. Loring, formerly with Wetzel Bros., at Grand Rapids, is now book-keeper for the Perkins Wind Mill & Ax Co.

The Dodge Manufacturing Co. is increasing the capacity of its works, with a view to turning out 200 pulleys per day. W. B. Hosford, vice-president of the corporation, has invented and applied for letters patent on a cut-off arrangement, which can be utilized on old-style, sliding-valve engines, and operated without an extra eccentric, the device making the engine practically automatic. One of the arrangements is now in use on one of the company's engines, and is so satisfactory in every respect that the company has concluded to engage in the manufacture of the improved engines on a large scale as soon as the necessary buildings for that purpose can be erected.

Wallace H. Dodge, president of the Dodge Manufacturing Co., has lately secured a patent on his rope transmission, which promises to play an important part in future manufacturing matters. The inventor fondly anticipates that rope transmission will eventually supersede the present belt system.

"Our manufacturing enterprise had a curious beginning," said Mr. Dodge, in speaking of the rapid growth of the corporation bearing his name. "In 1878 I was engaged in the hardware business here in Mishawaka, and a fellow here got up an improved wagon jack. Charley Woodbury, Sargent & Co.'s right-hand traveling missionary, declared that the jack would have an immense sale, if properly pushed. I accordingly rented a small power on the canal, and began the manufacture of the article. In two years, the country was flooded with wagon jacks, and from that I worked into hardware woodware and from that to the split pulley business, and here we are to-day."

Charlevoix.

Sept. 1.—Messrs Harris & Rifenberg, of Muskegon, are making preparations to have work commenced on a large four-story flouring mill here. The mill will be roller process, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. This will make Charlevoix the principal grain center of the Pine Lake region, while heretofore the farmers of this vicinity have been obliged to go elsewhere to dispose of their grain.

James S. Smithson, a retired merchant of Chicago, has let a contract to Jerome Heath to build a \$3,500 cottage here, at the Chicago resort.

Mrs. M. L. Litney has sold a one-half interest in her millinery store to Mrs. G. H. Carr, of Sutton's Bay, and they have let a contract for the building of a new store.

L. L. Carr's fruit store was broken into last Thursday evening, and \$15 in money taken. The pier head light, for which the people of this place have labored so long and successfully, has been completed with its additional trestle work to the shore. The cost was \$4,000. The supplies, including 150 red glass lamp chimneys, 90 gallons kerosene and 3 brass lamps are here. The lamps will be lighted for the first time this evening.

Coldwater.

Sept. 1.—F. V. Smith, for forty years a clothier here, has sold out to J. H. Buggie, of Hillsdale.

Mrs. Geo. M. Dumond & Co.'s millinery stock has been disposed of to Mrs. J. A. Torrey, of New York.

Burlingame & Co.'s saloon has been closed on a chattel mortgage held by F. W. Jordan, of Findlay, Ohio.

Vicksburg.

Sept. 2.—The Ives & Bush Manufacturing Co. has received advantageous offers from several neighboring towns, but the gentlemen composing the company prefer Grand Rapids to any other location which has been suggested to them, and will remove their plant and business to the Valley City, if properly encouraged by the business men of that place.

Saranac.

Aug. 29.—L. M. Lester will shortly open a millinery department in his store.

Dr. B. E. Hess, formerly of Bonanza, has started a drug store at Clarksville.

O. J. Bretz & Co.'s furniture store is nearly ready for occupancy.

Rondo.

Sept. 1.—Philander Pike has sold his grocery stock and will engage in the retail furniture business.

E. L. Hoffman, our enterprising general dealer, has added a line of boots and shoes.

Otter Lake.

Sept. 1.—A fire here on the night of the 28th ult. destroyed J. W. Webb's drug store and Geo. Goldworthy's meat market. Webb's loss is \$1,500, and his insurance \$1,000. Goldworthy's loss is \$200, with full insurance.

Kalamazoo.

Sept. 2.—It is now known that the Acme Manufacturing Co. is considering the question of removing its plant and business to Grand Rapids, or some other important business center, in order that better manufacturing facilities may be obtained. No definite conclusion has yet been arrived at, but the fact that the matter is under consideration gives good ground for the belief that a removal will eventually occur.

C. H. Dutton & Co. have gotten out a line of vertical engines and boilers, from two to eight horse-power, and a line of horizontal stationary engines, from four to twenty-five horse-power, which are meeting with a large sale.

Muskegon.

Sept. 1.—J. C. Bassett, who bought a new grocery stock of Hawkins & Perry, at Grand Rapids, about five months ago, and engaged in business at lowtown, near the brewery, subsequently gave Messrs. Hawkins & Perry a chattel mortgage on the stock. Early last week he conceived the idea of closing out the stock at a sacrifice, for the purpose of converting the same into cash, and in the manner in which he slaughtered the goods created something of a panic in that part of the town.

These facts coming to the attention of the holders of the mortgage, they dispatched Leslie Freeman to Muskegon, who foreclosed the mortgage and took possession of the stock. He then secured a warrant for Bassett's arrest, on a charge of fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property, and the prisoner was released on bail. He was subsequently re-arrested on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses—giving Hawkins & Perry a check for \$100 at the time he purchased the stock on a bank with which he had no deposit account—and up to present writing he has been unable to obtain bail. He will have a hearing on Sept. 3. Hawkins & Perry, by their attorneys, Delano & Bunker, have replevined from Louis Alois, six barrels of flour, and from Amos Cheney, 2,683 pounds of feed and 2,445 pounds of oats. The writs are returnable in Justice Ryan's court on September 4.

Big Rapids.

Sept. 1.—There has been a marked improvement in all branches of trade in the last ten days, and dealers are more hopeful. The dull times look, which has characterized them for the past eighteen months, is giving place to the old business smile. Our merchants are supplying quite a number of lumbermen with complete camp outfits, and a good lumber trade is expected during the fall and winter months.

The Leggett store is being repaired by Ed. Keeler for a stock of groceries and a wood office, he being quite extensively engaged in stove wood trade.

A. Sacken is responsible for the rumor that he has been looking abroad for a favorable location for the Sacken clothing stock at Big Rapids, of which Jake Sacken is manager.

Work on the Comstock block still continues, although it is claimed by the Common Council that the building sets about thirty inches in the street. Should it be completed against the protestations of the city, it will undoubtedly have to be removed sooner or later.

Mr. Bridges, of the lumbering firm of Bridges, Snell & Co., of near Escanaba, is in the city and reports fair prospects for the firm in its new field of operation. With a single circular saw, about 50,000 feet of lumber is cut per day. The firm has a small general store which, besides furnishing its employees with goods, has a cash trade of about \$500 per month.

It is reported that F. W. Joslin has leased a store at Ashville, N. C., to which place he will shortly move his stock of clothing. Mr. Joslin's ill health and the very favorable opinion he has conceived of the above named town, it is said, lead him to make the exchange. Twelve years of honorable dealing and business enterprise have given him a prominent place among our citizens who will regret his removal.

Shelby.

Sept. 1.—G. W. Woodward & Son are making extensive repairs on their grain elevator. Among other things, they are putting in new elevators and improvements, which will give their building a 10,000 bushels capacity. They report that sixty per cent. of the wheat now in the hands of farmers in Shelby and Oceana counties is not merchantable, on account of the wet weather in harvest. This will be bad news for a good many. The oat crop is the largest ever known, being from 40 to 80 bushels to the acre. Apples are a large crop. Plums, ditto. Peaches are a large crop in places. Corn and buckwheat will depend upon the weather. It will take from four to six weeks of dry, warm weather to mature the corn. If we have this, the crop will be a large one.

L. Andrews, by his agent, W. A. Phelps, has shipped since June 1 of this year 5,000 cords of hemlock bark from points on the Pentwater branch, Hart, Mears, Rothbury and Shelby, Shelby leading. The markets have been Chicago and Peoria, Ill.

Since May 1, the Shelby stove factory has cut 1,500,000 staves, which it is expected will be all jointed by the first of November. The factory bought last season about 1,300 cords of bolts. From the size of the apple crop, a demand for 2,000 barrels is expected this fall.

Oliver Wheeler, with Wheeler Bros., was married on the 25th ult. to Mrs. Ida M. Achilles. They have gone to New Hampshire on a bridal trip.

The Grocery Market.

Trade is good generally, with very fair collections, and the outlook is encouraging. Sugars have advanced since last quotations and the market is still very firm. Codfish has advanced, although we do not change quotations. London layer raisins are very high. New Valencia are due in a week or two now, and will be reasonable in price. Cheese is firmer with an upward tendency. Candy is active and firm, and a shade higher. Nuts are firm and in good demand. Fruits are steady and in fair demand.

A commercial revival is looked for in Canada. The number of failures there is steadily decreasing.

Thurber, Whyland & Co., the New York wholesale grocers, intend to open a branch establishment at St. Paul, Minn., similar to the one they already have at Minneapolis. It will be under the management of Mr. H. C. Baker.

The Coming Convention of Upper Peninsula Business Men.

The second convention of the business men of the Upper Peninsula meets at Ishpeming on September 8, and the indications now are that it will be largely attended and productive of valuable assistance to the commerce of the peninsula and of Lake Superior in general. A full representation will be had of every county in the peninsula, whereas at Marquette many of them did not have a single member. Committees appointed to confer with the Boards of Trade of the Northwest will report that the boards of Detroit, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Paul and other cities have taken action in the matter.

The enlargement of the Sault Ste. Marie's Canal is an affair of vital importance to the rapidly growing commerce of the lake, and Duluth and other cities on the lake are deeply interested in the success of the convention. The suggestion has been made, and will probably be acted on, that Duluth, Superior and Ashland send delegates to the peninsular convention. Those towns have, at least, as much interest as Marquette, Houghton and Hancock in making the convention a successful one in this particular.

Rodents in a Grocery Store.

From the Hudson Gazette.

There's nothing small about the rats that have held forth in G. J. Perkins' grocery store. The boys discovered a nest under the counter the other day made of scrip money ranging from 10 cents to \$5. The most of it had been "chewed" pretty fine, but several \$2 bills and a number of smaller pieces of scrip can be easily put together. Mr. P. has a cigar box full of the fodder and will try and have the government redeem some of it. There is probably \$30 in the nest.

One of the greatest obstacles that small manufacturers and dealers meet with is a disinclination of customers to pay promptly when they are perfectly able to do so. Men trying to do business on small capital are not infrequently driven out of trade from this cause.

Mr. Gladstone is the owner of what is probably the longest pencil ever made. A manufacturer at Keswick has sent him a walking-stick thirty-nine inches long, made of cedar, and forming a large pencil, with a lead nearly half an inch square running through it. The curious pencil has a solid silver band bearing an inscription in verse.

Michigan Dairywomen's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomingdale. Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Capac; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Peltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockafellow, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomingdale; Chas. E. Belknap, Grand Rapids; L. F. Cox, Portage; John Borst, Vriesland; R. C. Nash, Hilliards; D. M. Adams, Ashland; Jos. Post, Clarksville.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. A. Stowe, Grand Rapids.

Next Meeting—Third Tuesday in February, 1886.

Membership Fee—\$1 per year.

Official Organ—THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

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 to \$7.50 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
Veal	8 @ 9
Pork Sausage	7 1/2 @ 8
Bologna	8 @ 9
Fowls	12 @ 13
Spring Chickens	16 @ 18

HIDES, PELTS AND FURS.

Perkins & Hess quote as follows:

Green	10 @ 12
Part cured	7 @ 8
Full cured	8 1/2 @ 9
Dry hides and	8 @ 9
Kips	8 @ 9

SHEEP PELTS.

Shearlings	10 @ 12
Lambskins	20 @ 25
Old wool, eastern	20 @ 25
Tallow	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

WOOL.

Fine washed	20 @ 25
Unwashed	16 @ 18

ELASTIC STARCH.

Latest Improved.

TO THE TRADE.

This starch deserves the attention of every Grocer who aims to keep first-class goods to please their customers. This starch is put up in fancy colored packages and highly perfumed. It is sold to you on its own merits; warranted as represented, or we will cheerfully refund your money, providing directions are complied with. This starch is made entirely different from all other starch, and is the only starch in the United States that is put up by men who have a practical experience in the laundry business. How to laundry linen has been kept a secret long enough, what can and should be done in every family. By using this starch your shirts, cuffs and collars will be just as stiff and nice, with that beautiful polish as when first bought new. A few other advantages this starch possesses over all other starch is: It requires no cooking. Keeps the Iron from sticking, and linen from blistering while ironing. One package is warranted to go as far as a pound and a half of any other starch made. The manufacturer offers one hundred dollars in gold if this starch proves injurious to the finest linen. We keep the Elastic Starch in stock. Can we send you a trial box with your next order? It will please your customers. Fancy advertising streamers go with every case. See quotations. Trade supplied by

Clark, Jewell & Co.

Special notice to the trade—J. C. Hubinger & Bros. are the inventors and originators of the Elastic Starch, and they didn't have to borrow or steal the name and fame of their neighbors in order to sell this starch. Grocers, beware of worthless imitations which have recently been put into the market to deceive the public. Be sure that the name of J. C. Hubinger & Bros., New Haven, Conn., is upon each box or package, without which it cannot be genuine.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

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

Advanced—Sugars, pickles.

Declined—Nothing.

AXLE GRASS.

Frazer's, 2 80 Paragon 1 80

Modoc, 4 doz. 2 50

Arctic 1 1/2 cans. 45 Arctic 1 lb cans. 2 40

Arctic 1 1/2 cans. 75 Arctic 5 lb cans. 12 00

Arctic 1 1/2 cans. 1 40

BLINDING.

Dry, No. 2, doz. 25

Dry, No. 3, doz. 45

Liquid, 4 oz. doz. 35

Liquid, 8 oz. doz. 60

Arctic 4 oz. doz. 4 00

Arctic 16 oz. doz. 12 00

Arctic No. 1 pepper box. 2 00

Arctic No. 2. 3 00

Arctic No. 3. 4 50

BROOMS.

No. 1 Carpet. 2 50 No. 2 Hurl. 175

No. 2 Carpet. 2 25 Fancy White. 100

No. 1 Hurl. 2 00 Common White. 75

CANNED FISH.

Clams, 1 lb standards. 1 40

Dams, 2 lb standards. 1 00

Clam Chowder, 3 lb. 2 20

Cove Oysters, 1 lb standards. 1 00

Cove Oysters, 2 lb standards. 2 00

Cove Oysters, 1 lb packed. 1 00

Cove Oysters, 2 lb packed. 2 00

Lobsters, 1 lb picnic. 1 75

Lobsters, 1 lb star. 2 00

Lobsters, 2 lb star. 3 00

 Mackerel, 1 lb fresh standards. 1 00 || Mackerel, 5 lb fresh standards. 6 50 |
| Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, 3 lb. 3 25 |
| Mackerel, 3 lb in Mustard. 3 25 |
| Mackerel, 3 lb broiled. 3 25 |
| Salmon, 1 lb Columbia river. 1 40 |
| Salmon, 2 lb Columbia river. 2 60 |
| Salmon, 1 lb Sacramento. 1 25 |
| Sardines, domestic 1/4s. 6 |
| Sardines, domestic 1/2s. 11 |
| Sardines, Mustard 1/4s. 10 |
| Sardines, imported 1/4s. 13 |
| Trout, 3 lb brook. 2 75 |

CANNED FRUITS.

Apples, 3 lb standards. 90

Apples, gallons, standards. 2 40

Blackberries, standards. 1 05

Cherries, red standard. 80

Damsons. 40

Green Gages, standards 2 lb. 1 40

Green Gages, standards 2 lb. 2 40

Peaches, extra Yellow. 1 75 @ 95

Peaches, standards. 1 75 @ 95

Pineapples, 3 lb. 2 20

Pineapples, standards. 1 70

Quinces. 1 45

Raspberries, Black, Hamburg. 1 70

Apricots, Lusk's. 2 40 Pears. 3 00

Egg Plums. 2 50 Quinces. 2 90

Grapes. 2 50 Peaches. 3 00

Green Gages. 3 00

CANNED VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Oyster Bay. 3 25

Beans, Lima, standard. 75

Beans, Stringless, Erie. 85

Beans, Navy, Boston. 85

Corn, Trophy. 1 05

Peas, French. 1 75

Peas, Marrofat, standard. 1 70

Peas, early small, sifted. 85

Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden. 25 @ 95

Succotash, standard. 90

Tomatoes, Trophy. 1 00

Boston. 36 German Sweet. 25

Baker's. 35 Vienna Sweet. 23

Runkles. 35

Green Rio. 92 13 Roasted Mar. 17 @ 18

Green Java. 17 @ 27 Roasted Mocha. 26 @ 30

Green Mocha. 26 @ 27 Roasted Mex. 17 @ 23

Roasted Rio. 17 @ 25 Green Rio. 92 18

Roasted Java. 26 @ 30 Package Goods @ 12 1/2

CORDAGE.

72 foot Jute. 1 25 72 foot Cotton. 2 25

60 foot Jute. 1 09 60 foot Cotton. 2 00

49 foot Cotton. 1 50 50 foot Cotton. 1 75

Boaters, Smoked Yarnmouth. 65

Cod, whole. 40 @ 65

Cod, Boneless. 40 @ 65

Halibut. 11

Herring 1/2 bbls. 2 50

Herring, Holland, domestic. 2 50

Herring, imported. 1 10

Herring, Sealed. 22 @ 24

Mackerel, shore, No. 2, 1/2 bbls. 5 00

" " " " 12 lb kits. 7 00

" " " " No. 3, 1/2 bbls. 3 50

" " " " 12 lb kits. 6 25

" " " " 10 " " 2 50

Shad, 1/2 bbl. 2 50

Trout, 1/2 bbl. 3 50

" " " " 12 lb kits. 5 00

White, 1 lb. 1 1/4 bbl. 5 00

White, No. 1, 12 lb kits. 8 00

White, No. 1, 10 lb kits. 7 00

White, Family, 1/4 bbls. 2 65

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Lemon. Vanilla.

Jennings' 2 oz. 40 @ 1 40

" " " " 4 oz. 1 50 2 50

" " " " 6 oz. 2 50 4 00

" " " " 8 oz. 3 50 5 00

" " " " No. 2 Taper. 1 25 1 50

" " " " No. 4. 1 75 3 00

" " " " No. 4 pint. 4 50 7 50

" " " " No. 8. 9 00 15 00

" " " " No. 10. 3 00 4 25

" " " " No. 10. 4 25 6 00

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE.

Rise and Progress of an Important Industry.

THEO. M. CARPENTER IN TRADE BUREAU.

A bustling, growing Western city of 50,000 inhabitants, situated in a beautiful valley; picturesque hills covered with forests, and green fields on either side; a broad, shallow river flowing through the valley with a descent of eighteen feet to the mile, forming the rapids from which the city derives its name; great manufacturing covering both banks of the river, and filling the air in their immediate vicinity with the cheerful hum of moving machinery; tasteful business block, built mostly of light brick, on all the principal streets; elegant residences and broad lawns in all portions of the city, except the business center, evidencing an unusual degree of thrift and comfort among all classes. These are the distinguishing features of the Grand Rapids of to-day.

Half a century ago this fertile and prosperous region of Michigan was a wilderness. The busy city of to-day was then a quiet hamlet, consisting of a few frame and log houses, shut in on all sides by vast forests, where Indians and wild beasts roamed at will. The dozen railroads that now center at the city were represented by wagon trails through the lonely fastnesses. There was no hint of the greatness of the town that was to be.

The growth of manufactures in Grand Rapids has been something marvelous. Small and weak in its beginnings, the manufacturing industry has advanced steadily and with a constantly growing ratio of increase until it has attained proportions equaled in no other city of like size in the world. By far the larger part of this wonderful growth has occurred within the past twenty years, and more than half of it within the last decade. Mammoth factories and vast warehouses have arisen as if by magic, and hard-working, capable mechanics have been transformed into wealthy manufacturers and capitalists. The history of these transformations reads almost like a fairy tale.

Foremost among the industries of Grand Rapids stands the manufacture of household furniture. The growth of this great industry has been more marvelous than that of all others. To trace this growth from its infancy through the various stages of its development to the point of its present attainment shall be the province of the writer in the present and subsequent articles. In the prosecution of this work, under necessarily restricted conditions, and within comparatively narrow limits, many facts of minor importance will undoubtedly be omitted. Yet the aim will be to make the narrative as complete in outline as possible, and to supply all details that are essential to a thorough understanding of the subject.

So far as can be learned at the present day, the first furniture manufactured in Grand Rapids was made by Wm. T. Powers, who is still living in this city, hale and enterprising at the age of sixty-five, and who has been for nearly forty years identified with the interests of the Valley City, being one of the largest owners of manufacturing property. Mr. Powers came to Grand Rapids in June, 1847, and during the same year engaged in the manufacture of furniture in an old building known as the "Owl's Nest," on the river bank, at the east end of Bridge street bridge. Mr. Powers' manufacturing operations were conducted on a very modest scale, his entire working force consisting of one man, not including the proprietor, himself a skilled cabinet maker (as skill was accounted in those days). Grand Rapids and the region round about was then rapidly filling up with pioneers, and these pioneers needed furniture of some sort for their rude houses. Mr. Powers, with his factory operated by one-man power, produced the kind of furniture required by his patrons, as is evidenced by the fact that his business prospered and grew so rapidly that the resources of his establishment were soon taxed severely. Being unable to manufacture everything required, he soon began to bring a part of his goods from the East. After two years' successful business Mr. Powers found it desirable to take in a partner, and E. M. Ball became associated with him under the firm name of Powers & Ball. The business continued to prosper and increase, and more men were gradually added to the working force of their factory. In 1851, Messrs. Powers & Ball decided to manufacture their own lumber, and they therefore erected an up-right saw-mill. Near this, soon afterwards, they built a cabinet shop, which at that time was considered a large establishment, giving employment at first to twenty-five and afterwards to about forty men. They opened a salesroom on Pearl street, and did a lucrative business, each member of the firm laying the foundation for a handsome fortune. The partnership continued until 1855, when it was dissolved, Mr. Ball retiring. Mr. Powers continued in the furniture business until 1861, when he closed it out and devoted himself to the lumbering business and to other enterprises. Mr. Powers erected the first circular saw-mill in the State. It was at that time a great curiosity, attracting visitors from a distance of many miles, who could believe the remarkable stories told of its achievements only after personal inspection.

In 1853 the city of Grand Rapids had a population of about 3,000, and the region surrounding it was very sparsely populated. Besides the firm of Powers & Ball there were two or three other firms engaged in the furniture business in a small way. One of these was the firm of Eagles & Pullman,

who conducted a retail furniture store, buying most of their goods in the Eastern markets. Eagles died in 1854, and Pullman retired from the business within a few months. The latter afterwards went to Chicago, and has since, as the world knows, achieved fame and fortune in the manufacture and operation of sleeping cars. William Haldane, better known as "Deacon Haldane," was also engaged in the manufacture of furniture on a modest scale. But practically at that time Messrs. Powers & Ball monopolized the furniture business in Grand Rapids.

With the spring of 1854 the pining infancy of the industry came to an end. The child was thought had become strong enough to stand upon its feet, and it proceeded forthwith to make the attempt, assisted, with great difficulties and many failures, by fond and proud parents. In the early part of the year mentioned E. W. Winchester, of Keene, N. H., came to Grand Rapids, and entered into co-partnership with Deacon Haldane. This alliance did not prove wholly advantageous to both parties, and in the spring of 1855 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Haldane continuing the business. Soon afterward E. W. Winchester formed a partnership with his brother, S. A. Winchester, and this firm built a factory on the site where now stands the great warehouse of Messrs. Nelson, Matter & Co. Deacon Haldane, after continuing the business for a time, sold his machinery, good-will and real estate to Doras M. Fox, who conducted the business until he was obliged to go into bankruptcy, and in 1860 the establishment was closed up. Shortly before the failure of Mr. Fox, George Widdicombe began the manufacture of furniture, continuing until 1863, or thereabouts, when he sold out. Messrs. Turnham & Buddington entered the field also about this time, but were not very successful, and they also sold out their business a few years afterward. The Winchester Bros. became financially embarrassed, and on September 15, 1857, just before the great panic of October 1, 1857, their establishment passed into the hands of C. C. Comstock, who was then engaged in the manufacture of lumber, sash, doors, etc., employing about eighty men.

A Narrow Escape.

"Keep a sharp lookout while on the run," echoed an engineer. "Should say we did. The man that tries to run an engine without keeping his eyes peeled gets left sooner or later. I've heard about fellows out West that would start out on a run with a board reaching across from the driver's seat to the fireman's, and a deck of cards, but I never tried that. Just to show you how necessary it is for a man to keep his eye on the rails ahead of him, let me tell you a little story. I was running along one night in Southern Michigan some years ago. It was a blowy, rainy, nasty night, and in times like that a man is doubly watchful. For hours I never took my eyes from the wet, glistening rails ahead of me, except, of course, when we stopped at stations.

"All at once I saw in front of me—how far ahead I couldn't tell—a glimmer of light. It was just a spark. I barely saw it before it disappeared. Was it a lightning bug? I hadn't seen any that night. What was it? That I couldn't answer. But my instinct told me to stop the train, and stop it I did. It was mighty lucky I looked at it that way, for that glimmer of light was caused in the oddest way you ever saw. You couldn't guess it in a week.

"A farmer was walking along the track, when he discovered a short bridge so badly washed out by the freshet that to run upon it with a train meant a wreck. He tried to start a fire with paper and his clothing, but couldn't do it. He had one match left. He kept that until I got close to him, his plan being to strike the match, hold it in his hat, and wave it across the track as he had seen the brakemen do when they wanted to signal stop. It was his hope that I would see the blaze before it was blown out. He soon struck the match that would out the blaze. It was merely a flash, but I saw it and the farmer had saved the train. What if I hadn't made it a rule to keep my eyes peeled along the rails every minute while running?"

Notable Journalistic Success.

From the Ovid Union.

One of the most notable journalistic successes of a weekly newspaper in Michigan within the past two years, is that of THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, published by E. A. Stowe & Bro., Grand Rapids. The country has been flooded with worthless advertising sheets for years, aiming to cover this very field, but it was left for the Stow Brothers to make a paper that will circulate among commercial and business men, and they have done it, and are making money, and so is the careful reader and judicious advertiser who peruses the paper.

Employer and Employed.

The grocers, butchers and small traders in many cities keep records of various kinds, in which they enter the moral and financial standing of the people in their region. It thus often happens that a wage-worker's name will be marked in terms which will lead the dealers to press credit on him at every turn, while his reputation-rich employer will be printed or written down as a good man to sell goods to for cash. It is better to be such a poor man than such a rich man.

The pruning-hook of the Scriptures was a heavy tool and cut by a blow like a bill or machete.

Hardware.

Faults of Boiler Tubes.

Leakage at the tubes ends is one of the most frequent and annoying defects to which the ordinary horizontal and upright tubular boilers are subject, and while it is not necessarily, on its first appearance, dangerous, it indicates that something is wrong, either in the construction or management of the boiler, and it should be attended to at once, for if neglected, the resulting corrosion of the head and tube ends will speedily induce a dangerous condition. Many explosions of upright tubular boilers have resulted solely from this cause.

Faults of construction may consist of insufficient rolling or too severe rolling or expanding of the tubes; by which the ends may be split, or cracked, so that it is impossible to keep them tight. The second defect is, perhaps, more frequent than the first. The feed-pipe is also very frequently wrongly located in the head close to the tubes, and when it is, and cold feed-water is used, the tubes in the immediate vicinity are almost sure to show a chronic leak.

A heavy coating of scale on the heads between the tubes is sure to set them leaking severely, as the water is thus kept away from the head and tube-ends, and they become overheated. In this case the only thing that will do any permanent good is to remove the cause, that is the scale, when generally if the defect has not existed for too long a time, the tubes may be rolled and made tight again. But a comparatively short time of severe leakage in this case is pretty sure to so severely corrode the ends that new tubes are required.

This collection of scale is also a fruitful source of burning and cracking of the back tube-sheet. The front end of the boiler is not so much subject to this action, as the heat to which it is subject is not so intense.

The removal of a heavy coating of incrustation from between the tubes of a boiler is sometimes a matter of some difficulty unless due intelligence is used. With "staggered" tubes, very bad water, and where the boiler is worked hard, the case is much complicated, and the almost sole reliance is a judicious use of solvents, coupled with proper cleaning, as often as the boiler can be spared for the purpose. With properly arranged tubes, much help can be obtained by the use of proper chisels and scraping tools. Still no rule of procedure can be given that will apply to all cases. A thorough examination of each case, is always necessary to determine the best method of procedure, and it is always easier to keep a boiler clean, than it is to clean it after it is badly fouled.

Rusticating at Rice Lake.

A party of sportsmen consisting of John B. Read (Broadfoot, the Guide), O. N. Watson (Nobinway), Tom Belknap (Succotash), and Mr. Pearl (Gray Bird) left the city last Saturday for a ten day encampment at Rice Lake, Newaygo county. Among the articles taken along for every day use were the following:

Five boats.
Five shotguns.
Five revolvers.
Five bowie knives.
Five fish poles.
Five quart flasks (filled).
One jug (also filled).
One case (quarts).
One demijohn (extra fine).
One tent, 10x12.
One thousand shells.
One hundred pounds pork.
One bushel beans.
One barrel crackers.
One bag salt.

Farmers living in the vicinity of Rice Lake would do well to keep close watch of their corn fields and melon patches during the boys' stay. They would also do well to look up their daughters and chickens.

Saws of the bronze age have been found in Germany and Denmark. They are cast, and the teeth were evidently cut by chipping and grinding.

A Pittsburg paper says: "A map of Pittsburg under ground a year or two hence will look like a picture of a coarse wire screen." All the natural gas under and around the city is likely to be developed.

The Perkins Wind Mill & Ax Co., of Mishawaka, Ind., whose advertisement appears for the first time on another page of this issue, makes a specialty of sixteen and eighteen foot gear mills, for grinding feed, shelling corn and performing other light farm work. This branch of the wind mill business has been prosecuted for about a year past, with most excellent success, both as regards the large number of sales and the universal satisfaction of purchasers. Those in need of gear mills would do well to send to the above establishment for prices.

The Russian stove is made of fire-resisting porcelain, is always ornamental, and is frequently a highly artistic, handsome article of furniture. Internally it is divided by thick fire-clay walls into several upright chambers of flues, usually six in number. Some dry firewood is lighted in a suitable fireplace, and is supplied with only sufficient air to effect combustion, all of which enters below and passes through the flue. The productions of combustion, being thus undiluted with unnecessary coal air, are very highly heated, and in this state pass up and down through the different compartments. At the end of this long journey they have given up most of their heat to the twenty-four heat-absorbing surfaces of fire-clay walls. Then all communication with the chimneys is cut off, the fire is put out, having done its work, and the interior of the stove has bottled up its caloric ready for emission into the room, and, passing through the non-conducting walls of the stove, is radiated into the apartments.

How Nuts and Bolts are Made.

From the Stove and Hardware Reporter.

Very few people outside of those directly engaged in the business have any idea of the quantity and value of nuts and bolts manufactured throughout the West. The nuts and bolts are largely used in several leading industries, and vast quantities are shipped from the factories to the smaller trade centers. Vehicles, railroad and street cars, bridge machinery and farming implements use many tons. The bolts are first forged and fashioned by strong men, and then passed to the pointing machines. The "pointer" sits in front of his machine and governs its action by a pedal. With the left hand a bolt is placed in a socket, so constructed as to hold it firmly whatever its size or length. Pressure upon the pedal forces the sharp steel knives against the bolt and instantly a rounded point is cut. The bolt is then allowed to drop out of the machine down a slide into an iron pan and another is substituted. After being pointed the bolts are taken to the "cutters," who work at much larger machines than the pointers. Two bolts are cut at once, and a pump supplies a constant dripping of oil upon them, in order to keep the bolts and dies from breaking or wearing. The bolts are placed in the center of the sink, which is kept full of oil to supply the pump. The cutter sits or stands directly in front, and regulates the machine by hand. A bolt is placed in the socket and given a shove into the dies. While the thread is being cut, another bolt is placed in position for the other set of dies, and when the thread is cut the dies open and the cutter removes the bolt. After cutting the bolts are washed in a boiling solution of soda to remove the oil and make them clean for the nut-tapping and for packing.

The nut-tapping machines have from four to six pulleys and the same number of pedals and sinks filled with oil. The taps are of steel and sharpened so as to leave a perfect thread after cutting through the nut. The worker at the machine puts his foot upon a pedal and the tap rises. He then lays a nut directly beneath the tap on a plate. Removing his foot the tap descends, and while it is forcing its way through the operation is repeated with the next taper.

When a tap becomes full the "tapper" steps upon the pedal, stops the motion of the full tap, loosens it by means of a thumb-screw, dumps its contents on the slide behind, replaces the top and repeats the operation. The nuts are then washed and taken to another room where young persons from eight to ten years old, called "nutters on," by the aid of small machines screw the nuts up on to the bolts. Bolts that are too long to work on the nutting machines are given to another set of workers who finish them.

The Good Time Coming.

New York Correspondence Detroit Free Press.

The belief that a general revival of trade is near at hand grows wider and stronger. Even the chronic croakers begin to admit that doomsday is postponed a while longer. All kinds of business men talk more cheerfully than they did a month ago, and some are so sanguine that they almost become extravagant in picturing the prosperity of the near future. These will probably be disappointed, but there certainly is reason to expect a marked change for the better in the next six months. One good sign is the steady decrease in failures, as reported by the commercial agencies. As compared with last year, the improvement in this respect is very great. Another in seen in the bank statements, which show much more activity in the movements of money. Many down town bank men say the indications in this line show more promise than they could have hoped for a few months ago. All the leading wholesale houses report favorably on the general outlook, especially in the West and South, and some are as busy as they were in the most active times. Those with extensive Southern connections make the best reports of all, and Southern men—merchants and others—visiting here corroborate what they say about better feeling and brighter prospects in all parts of this important section. Pennsylvania sends highly encouraging accounts as to the iron interests, and good reports also come from manufacturing towns in New England and elsewhere. The drift of all the indications is, that the business energies of the country are again coming into active play, with strong assurances that the revival will go on. Whether it will result in another boom or not would be hard to tell, but it might be quite as well if it did not. Booms are all right while they last, but when the exhilaration is over there is generally a state of things not exactly happy.

There is evidence that wedges were used in preparing the stones for the pyramids of Egypt, and there is no reason to doubt that they were used several thousand years earlier. Of course the Greeks claimed its invention, but they were greater liars than inventors.

One of the Bessemer steel companies in Pennsylvania has hit upon a novel and a very good form of inducement to their employees to remain continuously in service without going on a strike. After they have been employed for a year they increase their regular pay one per cent., and one-half of one per cent. every six months thereafter, up to five years' service. The increase, however, is too slight to be a very strong inducement. Besides, the rates of wages can be reduced by the company at any time. In adjusting rates of wages the company will probably take into account the extra per centages they have agreed to pay.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

AUGERS AND BITS.	
Ives', old style.....	60
N. H. C. Co.....	60
Douglases.....	60
Pierces.....	60
Snells.....	60
Cook's.....	60
Jennings, general.....	60
Jennings, imitation.....	60
BALANCES.	
Spring.....	25
BARROWS.	
Railroad.....	\$ 13 00
Garden.....	net 35 00
BELLS.	
Hand.....	\$ 60 & 10
Cow.....	60
Call.....	15
Gong.....	20
Door, Sargent.....	55
BOLTS.	
Stove.....	40
Carpenter new line.....	40
Plow.....	30 & 10
Sleigh Shoe.....	75
Cast Barrel Bolts.....	50
Wrought Barrel Bolt.....	55
Cast Square Spring.....	55
Cast Chain.....	60
Wrought Barrel brass knob.....	55 & 10
Wrought Square.....	55 & 10
Wrought Sunk Flush.....	30
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob.....	50 & 10
Flush.....	50 & 10
Ives' Door.....	50 & 10
BRACES.	
Barber.....	40
Backus.....	50
Spofford.....	50
Am. Ball.....	net
BUCKETS.	
Well, plain.....	\$ 4 00
Well, swivel.....	4 50
BUTTS, CAST.	
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....	60 & 10
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed.....	60 & 10
Cast Loose Joint, genuine bronzed.....	60 & 10
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....	60 & 10
Wrought Loose Pin.....	60 & 10
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip.....	60 & 5
Wrought Loose Pin, joggled.....	60 & 5
Wrought Loose Pin, joggled, silver.....	60 & 5
Tipped.....	60 & 5
Wrought Table.....	60
Wrought Inside Blind.....	60
Wrought Brass.....	65 & 10
Blind, Clark's.....	70 & 10
Blind, Parkers.....	70 & 10
Blind, Shepards.....	70
CAPS.	
Ely's 1-10.....	per m \$ 65
Hick's C. F.....	60
G. D.....	35
Musket.....	60
CATRIGES.	
Rm Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list.....	60
Rm Fire, United States.....	60
Centra Fire.....	40
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer.....	75
Socket Framing.....	75
Socket Corner.....	75
Socket Sinks.....	75
Butchers' Tangent.....	40
Bartons' Socket Firmer.....	20
Coid's.....	net
COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's.....	40
Hotchicks.....	25
COCKS.	
Brass, Racking's.....	50
Bibb's.....	50
Beer.....	40 & 10
Fenns.....	60
COPPER.	
Planned, 14 oz cut to size.....	\$ 30
14x22, 14x30, 14x36.....	30
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stock.....	35
Taper and Straight Shank.....	20
Morse's Taper Shank.....	30
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	doz net \$ 35
Corrugated.....	20 & 10
Adjustable.....	15 & 10
EXPOSIVE BITS.	
Clar's, small, \$18 00; large, \$24 00.....	20
Ives', 1, \$18 00; 2, \$24 00; 3, \$30 00.....	25
FILES.	
American File Association List.....	60
Diston's.....	60
New American.....	60
Nicholson's.....	60
Heller's Horse Rasp.....	30
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 20, 22 and 24, 26 and 28, 27.....	18
List.....	15
Discount, Juniata 45 to 100, Charcoal 50 to 100.....	18
GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	50
HAMMERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s.....	20
Kip's.....	25
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	40
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	30 c list 40
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....	50 c 40 & 10
HANGERS.	
Barn Door Kicker Mfg. Co., Wood track dis.....	50
Champion, anti-friction.....	40
Kidder, wood track.....	60
Hinges.	
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....	per doz, net, 2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/2 14.....	3 1/2
and longer.....	3 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/4.....	10
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2.....	8 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 3/4.....	7 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1.....	7 1/2
Strap and T.....	60 & 10
IRONWARE.	
Stamped Tin Ware.....	60 & 10
Japanned Tin Ware.....	20 & 10
Granite Iron Ware.....	25
Grub 1.....	\$11 00, dis 40
Grub 2.....	11 50, dis 40
Grub 3.....	12 00, dis 40
KNIVES.	
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....	\$2 70, dis 60
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....	50, dis 60
Door, porcelain, plated trimmings.....	list 10 15, dis 60
Door, porcelain, trimmings, list, 11 55, dis.....	70
Drawer and Shutter, porcelain.....	40
Picture, H. L. Judd & Co.'s.....	70
Hemacite.....	dis 60
LOCKS.	
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....	dis 60
Mallory, Wheeln & Co.'s.....	dis 60
Brantford's.....	dis 60
Norwalk's.....	dis 60
LEVELS.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis 65
MILLS.	
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....	dis 40 & 10
Coffee, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables dis.....	40 & 10
Coffee, Landers, Ferry & Clark's.....	dis 40 & 10
Coffee, Enterprise.....	dis 25
MATTOCKS.	
Adze Eye.....	\$16 00 dis 40 & 10
Hunt Eye.....	\$15 00 dis 40 & 10
Hunt's.....	\$18 50 dis 20 & 10
NAILS.	
Common, Brn and Fencing.....	per keg \$2 40
10d to 60d.....	25
8d and 9d adv.....	25
6d and 7d adv.....	50
4d and 5d adv.....	75
3d advance.....	1 50
3d fine advance.....	3 00
Clinch nails, adv.....	1 75
Finishing 1 1/2d.....	8d 6d
Size-inches 1 3/4 2 1/4 2 1/2 2 3/4.....	1 1/2 1 50 1 75 2 00
Adv. per keg.....	\$1 25 1 50 1 75 2 00
Steel Nails—Same price as above.....	
MOLASSES GATES.	
Stebbin's Pattern.....	dis 70
Stebbin's Genuine.....	dis 70
Enterprise, self-measuring.....	dis 25
MAULS.	
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled.....	dis 50
PANS.	
Zinc or tin, Chase's Patent.....	dis 55
Zinc, with brass bottom.....	dis 50
Brass or Copper.....	dis 40
Reaper.....	per gross, \$12 net
Olstead's.....	50
PLANES.	
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	dis 15
Scotch Bench.....	dis 25
Sandusky Tool Co.'s, fancy.....	dis 25
Bench, first quality.....	dis 15
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood and.....	dis 20
PANS.	
Fry, Acme.....	dis 50
Common, polished.....	dis 60 & 10
Dripping.....	dis 60 & 7
RIVETS.	
Iron and Tinned.....	dis 40
Copper Rivets and Burs.....	dis 50 & 10
PATENT PLANISHED IRON.	
"A" Wood's patent planished, Nos. 24 to 27 10.....	
"B" Wood's pat. planished, Nos. 25 to 27 9.....	
Broken packs 1/40 1/2 extra.....	

ROOFING PLATES.			
IC, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....			5 50
IX, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....			7 00
IX, 20x28, choice Charcoal Terne.....			11 00
IX, 20x28, choice Charcoal Terne.....			14 00
ROPES.			
Sisal, 3/4 in. and larger.....			14
Manilla.....			14
SQUARES.			
Steel and Iron.....	dis	60	10
Try and Bevels.....	dis	50	10
Mitre.....	dis		20
SHEET IRON.			
No. 10s. 10 to 14.....	Com. Smooth.	Com.	
No. 10s. 15 to 17.....	4 20		3 00
No. 18 to 21.....	4 20		3 00
No. 22 to 24.....	4 20		3 00
No. 25 to 26.....	4 40		3 10
No. 27.....	4 60		3 20
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra.			
SHEET ZINC.			
In casks of 600 lbs. 3/4 lb.....			5 1/2
In smaller quantities, 3/4 lb.....			6
TINNER'S SOLDIER.			
No. 1, Refined.....			13 00
Market Half-and-half.....			15 00
Strictly Half-and-half.....			16
TIN PLATES.			
Cards for Charcoals, \$8 75.....			
IC, 10x14, Charcoal.....			6 00
IX, 10x14, Charcoal.....			6 50
IX, 12x12, Charcoal.....			7 50
IX, Copied, Charcoal.....			8 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....			8 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....			7 50
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....			9 00
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....			11 00
IX, 14x20, Charcoal.....			13 00
IX, 20x28, Charcoal.....			16 00
DC, 100 Plate Charcoal.....			6 50
DC, 100 Plate Charcoal.....			8 50
DC, 100 Plate Charcoal.....			12 50
DC, 100 Plate Charcoal.....			12 50
Reddipd Charcoal Tin Plate add 1 50 to 6 75 rates.			
TRAPS.			
Steel, Game.....			
Onolda Community, Newhouse's.....	dis	35	
Onolda Community, Hawley & Norton's.....	dis	60	10
Hitchkiss's.....			60
Wm. W. Mfg. Co.'s.....			60
Mouse, choker.....			30
Mouse, delusion.....	\$1 25	30	doz
WIRE.			
Bright Market.....	dis	60	10
Annealed Market.....	dis		
Coppered Market.....	dis	55	10
Extra Baling.....	dis		55
Tinned Market.....	dis		40
Tinned Broom.....	dis		60
Tinned Mattress.....	dis		84
Coppered Spring.....	dis	40	40
Tinned Spring Steel.....	dis	37 1/2	
Plain Fence.....	dis	38	
Barbed Fence.....	dis	38	
Copper.....			new list net
Brass.....			new list net
WIRE GOODS.			
Bright.....	dis	70	10
Screw Eyes.....	dis	70	10
Hooks.....	dis	70	10
Gate Hooks and Eyes.....	dis	70	10
WRENCHES.			
Baxter's Adjustable, nickeled.....			
Coe's Genuine.....	dis	50	10
Coe's Patent Adjustable, wrought, dis.....			65
Coe's Patent, malleable.....	dis	70	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pumps, Cistern.....	dis		70
Screws, 1/2 in.....	dis		85
Castors, Bed and Bath.....	dis	50	10
Dampers, American.....			33 1/2

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The Michigan Tradesman.

JACOB EINSTEIN.

The Old Man Finally Subscribes for "The Tradesman."

SWARTZSTEIN, August 28, '85.

Mr. Sehtow, Editor von der Dradesman.

DEAR SIR—More as a goot many dimes have seen your baper und haf found me out a goot many dings dot would be great benefitz of I knowed it before, so inside dese letter you may find one tollar for wich you may sent me one tollar worth DRADESMAN.

I would shult like to tole you vonce how mooch drouble I haf mit dese drafeling mans. Understood me now, I don't say as dey vould sheat, but if you don't vatch dem shult so glose like ter Tuyfel you vill get oxactly left shoore. Ven I puy me my new sehtock, I get it von L. H. Randall & Co., vot hadt Messmore in mit him und I puy it py Dick Werner, cause of course he could spraken ze Cherman. I get along mit his talk all right, und I find me no fault mit his shuger but Donner und Blitzen how he schlap it to me on tea, coffee, spice und tobae; but dot haf noddung to do mit Dick. He been a goot feller schure.

By und by along come dot Chim Pradfort und he showed me how I got sheated by Dick, so I puy me once a bill by him mit Arter Miggs. Now here I must tell you somedings. You see old Jake Schleiberholtz vot keeps grocery und saloon schust across the road, he been a Repoblican und he haf got der bost offeece mit him now more ash ten years already, so I tink me dese way—dot I speek mit Prad about it und see vat he say. So ven Prad he come mit mine haus I call him mit ter back room und tole him shust how I vas skituete, so Chim he schwell up und say he can fix me outd oxactly right. He say dot Arter Miggs have more bolitix enffunce than all the Grand Rapid groocers put togedder und if I vill be strate Democratz und buy mine groceries von him I shall have the offeece. Vel, I say I like blenty well ter offeece, but don't like ter pay more as ter goots vas vort for to get it; so he put his hand in his pocket und prings out der DRADESMAN und say dis is arotiry. All right, I say, go ahead, und I buy me for more as two hundred tollar vort groceries; und he eat dinner mit me und his team for wich I don't take a cent, all on amount of der bost offeece. Shooost about a hour after he vas gone mine frow she come in ter schtore und pick up der DRADESMAN baper vot he left und she say to me, Jake, did you bought groceries von dot baper, und I say yes. Vell, it would do you goot to see the schmile on dot voman's face. You oit suckter, she say, dot baper vas shooost a year oit. I don't forgot dot drick, but it makes noddung outd. I get der offeece. I ask Prad how dey get rid for oit Schleiberholtz und he said dot vas easy kenuff, cause he vas a defensive partys on. I don't oxactly catch on, but spose Prad knows der ropes alright. Dis vas last Aprile, und I hear me nottings about bost offeece yet und I get me blenty statements von Arter Miggs, but you bet he don't get a cent till I get the bost offeece bapers. Oh, my, vont old Schleiberholtz be mad! De onder day along come anonder Prad von Fox Mooselman, und make me blenty sheep brices. I gif him bromise to buy fon him, but I don't know dot he vas a demembrance lecture. Last week Sharley Robinson und Pa Evans staid by me all night und in evening to bass dime ve blay benney anty. As I has no shecks ve use beans und I vas banker. After a while dey get schleepy und I cash dere beans next morning. I count me out the beans und I haf five tollar und twenty cents more beans ash I haf money. So I right away write to der N. Y. Glipper to see if dot vas fair blay. Naffer mine; I get even mit dem. I owe dem both. Don't forgot der tollar und don't forgot der baper.

Yours druly,

JACOB EINSTEIN.

The L'Anse Sentinel relates a good story on a minister who allowed his zeal to get the better of his judgment: Our worthy friend, Rev. Mr. Cartwright, will never lose anything for want of zeal. He tackles sinners of all shades and descriptions and under any and all circumstances. So far has he carried this peculiarity that he has offended a great many Christians of the Catholic persuasion. But, like many other things, there is a ridiculous side to this method of converting sinners. The other day a commercial drummer named Pierce, traveling for a Milwaukee house, was going to Pequaming, and it happened that Mr. Cartwright was placed with him in the same seat. Conversation was opened, as a matter of course, but the drummer had wrongly anticipated the calling of our clerical friend, supposing him to be a fellow drummer, and offered him a cigar. Mr. Cartwright informed the drummer that he had discontinued such pernicious habits as smoking, drinking, swearing and chewing tobacco some years ago, which aroused the curiosity of our commercial friend not a little, and he asked with some amazement what house he was traveling for. "I'm traveling for the Lord," solemnly replied Mr. C., "and I should be glad to have you join us." "First-class house, no doubt, and it would be a pleasure to travel with you," said the drummer, "but my house pays better salaries, and I think I will stay with them a while longer." Negotiations were broken off at this point.

Davenport, McIntyre & Co., of Mooreville, will embark in the business of manufacturing butter this season. The capacity of their machinery will be 20,000 pounds of butter per day.

More Entertaining than the Yankees.

"This talk—you know—all this talk about Yankee enterprise is mostly all bosh, you know," he was saying to a man he had picked up at the ferry, if the Detroit Free Press man is wholly reliable.

"As how?"

"Well, I picks up a woman in Canada—you know—and I marries her for a spec. I gets her life insured—you know—and we comes to Detroit. She was taken ill—you know—and I goes to a druggist and makes a proposition. Bless me, if he didn't fairly turn white!"

"As fur what?"

"Why, I was to get a bit of a prescription—you know—and he was to make a mistake and put up poison. The woman dead, no one but me could prosecute, and instead of that I was to divy with him on the life insurance."

"And he wouldn't?"

"He drove me out of the store—you know—refused a dead sure thing on a cool five thousand!"

History Repeats Itself.

"Papa, did you ever smoke when you was a boy?" asked a ten year old Brooklyn lad, who was vigorously chewing coffee to disguise the vile odor of a cigarette which clung to him still.

"Yes, once," replied the father, as he sniffed the smell of tobacco in the air.

"What did your papa say?" asked the boy with unusual interest.

"He didn't say a word, my son; but this is what he did when he found it out."

When the father finished, the temperature of his scion was several degrees hotter than the ambient atmosphere.

Thus history repeats itself.

THE PERKINS WIND MILL.

Buy the BEST an Save Money. It has been in constant use for 15 years, with a record equalled by none. WARRANTED not to blow down unless the tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not disabke substantial farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better work than any other mill made. Agents wanted. Address Perkins Wind Mill & Ax Co., Mishawaka, Ind. Mention Tradesman.

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

The Newageo 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.....	48 00
Selects, 1 inch.....	35 00
Selects, 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., 12 1/2, 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 culls, all widths and lengths.....	8 00@9 00
A and B Strips, 4 or 6 in.....	33 00
C Strips, 4 or 6 in.....	27 00
No. 1 Fencing, all lengths.....	15 00
No. 2 Fencing, 12, 14 and 16 feet.....	12 00
No. 2 Fencing, 16 feet.....	13 00
No. 1 Fencing, 4 inch.....	15 00
No. 2 Fencing, 4 inch.....	12 00
Norway C and better, 4 or 6 inch.....	20 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, A and B.....	18 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, C.....	14 50
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, No. 1 Common.....	9 00
Bevel Siding, 6 inch, Clear.....	20 00
Piece Stuff, 2x4 to 2x12, 12 to 16 ft.....	10 00
\$1 additional for each 2 feet above 16 ft.	
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., A, B.....	36 00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., C.....	29 00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., No. 1, common.....	17 00
Dressed Flooring 6 in., No. 2, common.....	14 00
Beaded Ceiling, 6 in., \$1 00 additional.	
Dressed Flooring, 4 in., A, B and Clear.....	35 00
Dressed Flooring, 4 in., C.....	26 00
Dressed Flooring, 4 or 5 in., No. 1 com'n.....	16 00
Dressed Flooring, 4 or 5 in., No. 2 com'n.....	14 00
Beaded Ceiling, 4 inch, \$1 00 additional.	
XXX 18 in. Standard Shingles.....	3 10
XXX 18 in. Thin.....	3 00
XXX 16 in.....	2 75
No. 2 or 5 in. C, B 18 in. Shingles.....	1 75
No. 2 or 5 in. C, B 16 in.....	1 40
Lath.....	1 75@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 25
Dowell Pails.....	2 10
Dowell Tubs, No. 1.....	8 75
Dowell Tubs, No. 2.....	7 75
Dowell Tubs, No. 3.....	6 75
Maple Bells, assorted sizes.....	2 00
Butter Ladies.....	1 25
Rolling Pins.....	1 00
Potato Mashers.....	75
Cheese Graters.....	75
Clothes Pinders.....	25
Clothes Pins.....	65
Mop Stocks.....	1 25
Washboards, single.....	1 75
Washboards, double.....	2 25

BASKETS.

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

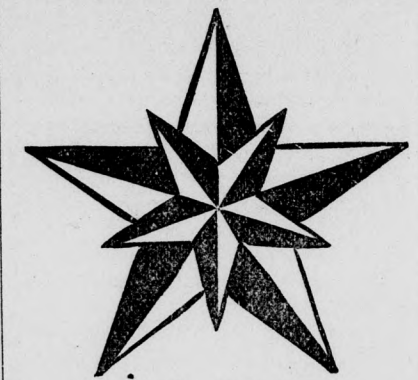
HARDWOOD LUMBER.

The furniture factories here pay as follows for dry stock:

Basswood, log-run.....	@13 00
Birch, log-run.....	16 00@20 00
Birch, Nos. 1 and 2.....	@25 00
Black Ash, log-run.....	@14 00
Cherry, log-run.....	25 00@35 00
Cherry, Nos. 1 and 2.....	@55 00
Cherry, cull.....	10 00@12 00
Maple, log-run.....	13 00@15 00
Maple, soft, log-run.....	11 00@14 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.....	@55 00
Walnut, Nos. 1 and 2.....	@75 00
Walnuts, culls.....	@25 00
Water Elm, log-run.....	@11 00
White Ash, log-run.....	14 00@16 00
Whitewood, log-run.....	@23 00

OYSTERS!

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



BRAND BALTIMORE OYSTERS

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 the 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.

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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.

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

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WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

At Manufacturers' Prices.

SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HOUSE & STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

68 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

Nelson Bros. & Co.

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

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

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

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

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CHOICE BUTTER A SPECIALTY!

CALIFORNIA AND OTHER FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Careful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

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DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

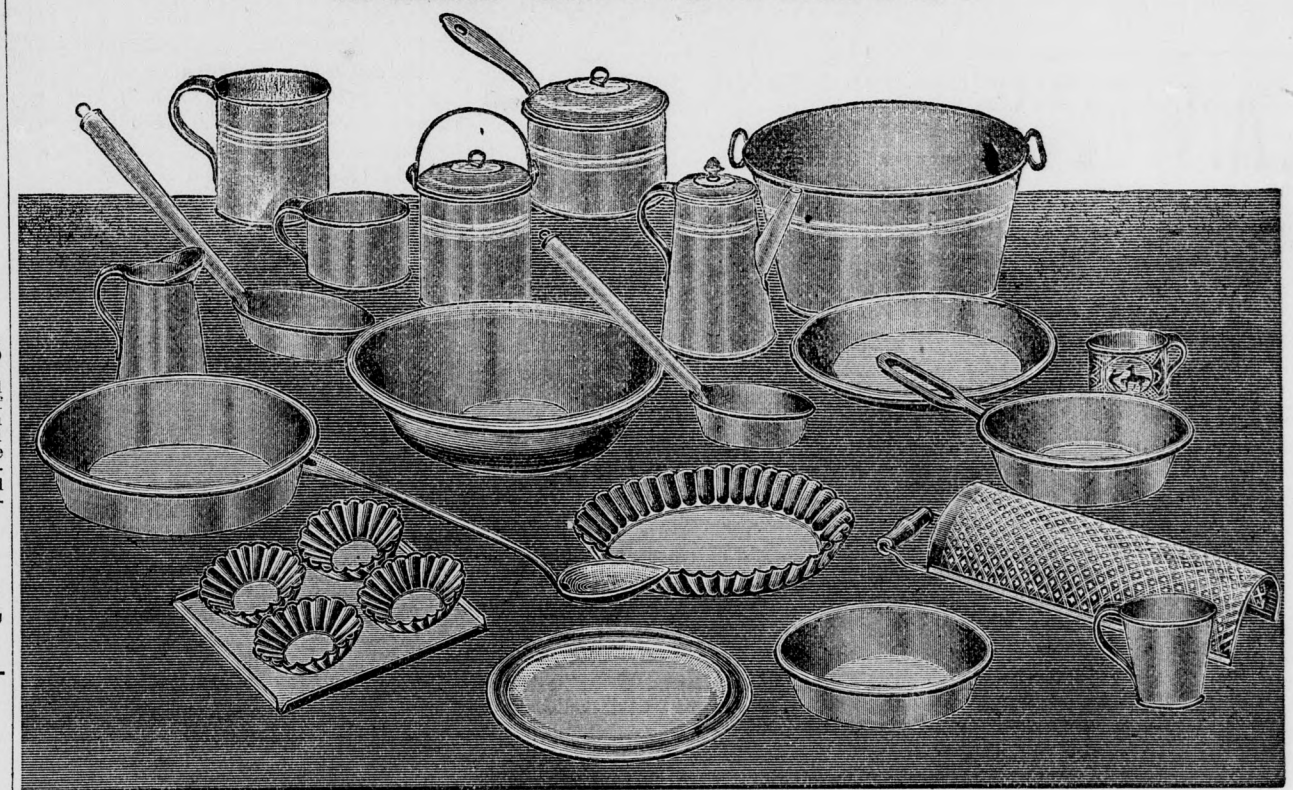
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BARGAINS FOR PROGRESSIVE MERCHANTS.

THE MYSTERY.



\$17 PER CASE.

An assortment of 500 pieces of our GENUINE Patent Fire-Proof Tin-Ware to retail at 5 cents each, leaving you a clean profit of \$8 per case, or over 45 per cent. on the investment. Only "every day sellers" in this assortment. No dead stock to lay aside. Compare the contents of this case, and you will find more salable goods, far superior in quality and much lower in price than any other assortment of 5 cent goods.

The Mystery Case Contains

24 Coffee or Tea Pots.
24 3-quart Milk Pans.
24 1-quart Covered Saucepans.
36 10-inch deep Pie Plates.
12 1-quart Stamped Dippers.
6 8-quart Dish Pans.
36 Pint Cups, Patent Handles.

36 Large Graters.
36 Mugs, Patent Handles.
24 9 1/2 inch Stamped Wash Bowls.
24 1-quart High Buckets.
24 3-pint Stamped Stew Pans.
24 1-quart Cups.
24 2-quart Milk Pans.

24 13-inch Long Handled Spoons.
26 Deep Scooped Gem Plates.
14 1-pint Stamped Dippers.
24 4-cup Muffin Pans on Sheet.
54 9-inch Dinner Plates.
12 1/2-pint Patent Decorated Cups.
12 1-pint Lipped Measures.

500 PIECES FOR \$17.

Every Piece a Bargain at 5 Cents. A great many will bring 10 or 15 cents each.

Do not make a mistake, but use your own judgement in this matter and we think you will agree with us that it is folly to pay a higher price for a case of inferior goods, when you can buy the same number of articles that you can GUARANTEE TO GIVE SATISFACTION in every respect, at lower prices.

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FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,

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NEW IMPROVED PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

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Prices are low. Extra quality guaranteed. Write for quotations.

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