

The Michigan Tradesman.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

VOL. 3.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885.

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NO. 105.

VOIGT, HERPOLSHEIMER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY Dry Goods!
OVERALLS, PANTS, Etc.,
our own make. A complete
Line of TOYS, FANCY
CROCKERY, and FANCY
WOODEN-WARE, our own
importation, for holiday trade.
Inspection solicited. Chicago and De-
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GREAT WATCH MAKER,

—AND—
JEWELER,

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C. G. A. VOIGT & CO.
Proprietors of the

STAR MILLS,

Manufacturers of the following pop-
ular brands of Flour.

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

KEMINK, JONES & CO.,
Manufacturers of

Fine Perfumes,
Colognes, Hair Oils,
Flavoring Extracts,
Baking Powders,
Bluings, Etc., Etc.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF
KEMINK'S

"Red Bark Bitters"

—AND—
The Oriole Manufacturing Co.

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We desire to call the attention of the Trade to
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SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

And a General Line of Miscellaneous
Books, Stationery, Paper, Etc.

We have greatly increased our facilities for
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We issue separate lists of Slates, School and
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Quotations on any article in our stock cheer-
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For Western Michigan.

EATON & LYON,

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SEEDS We carry a full line of
Seeds of every variety,
both for field and garden.
Parties in want should
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Time is valuable. The
Grand Rapids
Business College is
a practical trainer
and fits its pupils for the vocations of busi-
ness with all that the term implies. Send
for Journal. C. G. SWENBERG, Grand
Rapids, Mich.

**DRYDEN & PALMER'S
ROCK CANDY.**

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

John Caulfield,
Sole Agent for Grand Rapids.

LUDWIG WINTERNITZ,
JOBBER OF

Milwaukee Star Brand Vinegars.

Pure Apple Cider and White Wine Vinegars,
full strength and warranted absolutely pure.
Send for samples and prices. Arcade, Grand
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**PREMIUM CIDER
VINEGAR!**

Warranted to Keep Pickles.

Celebrated for its PURITY, STRENGTH
and FLAVOR. The superiority of this
article is such that Grocers who handle it
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(Successor to P. Spitz.)

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Fermentum,

The Only Reliable Compressed Yeast.

Manufactured by Eisner & Co.,
ARCADE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Grocers and Bakers who wish to try
"FERMENTUM" can get samples and full
directions by addressing or applying to the
above.

Clover and Timothy Seed

can be had in any quantity

at the **SEED STORE, 71**

Canal Street, Grand Rapids,

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IS KEPT BACK BY A

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To such men the book on "Woman's Nature"
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Price only 10c to cover postage.

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AWNINGS, TENTS,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Oiled Clothing, Ducks, Stripes, Etc.

State Agents for the

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SEND FOR PRICES.

73 Canal Street, - Grand Rapids, Mich.

EATON & CHRISTENSON,

Agents for a full line of

S. W. Venable & Co.'s

PETERSBURG, VA.,

PLUC TOBACCOS,

NIMROD,

E. C.,

BLUE RETER,

SPREAD EAGLE,

BIG FIVE CENTER.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

Some of the Misapprehensions Existing
Regarding Them.

It is wonderful the amount of misappre-
hension that exists regarding those little
billets doux sent out to the trade by jobbers
and manufacturers on the first of each
month. Many regard them in the light of
dunning letters, and take offence at the
regularity with which they put in an ap-
pearance, while others look upon them as
invoices, and pay no attention to them.

From time immemorial, it has been a cus-
tom in commercial circles for creditors to
send monthly statements of their accounts
to their debtors. They are not, necessarily,
in the nature of a reminder of existing in-
debtedness, but are more frequently mere
memorandums, to enable the debtor to make
comparisons between his own books of ac-
count and those of his creditors. Suppose
a buyer goes to market in the latter part of
August and buys a bill of goods; they are
sent to him with an invoice; errors may be
made in charging up the goods; they may
not reach their destination; or any one of a
hundred things may occur to make a differ-
ence in the amount between the debtor and
creditor; on the first of September the credi-
tor sends to his debtor a statement of his
account to date; it cannot be considered a
demand for payment, for the goods were
purchased on four months' time; it cannot
be a duplicate invoice, for it may include
items which had been purchased and deliv-
ered months before, or that the purchaser
took with him. It is simply and solely
what it professes to be—a statement of ac-
count as shown by the books of the creditor.

The debtor is expected to compare it
promptly with his own books, and if any
discrepancies are discovered, to send notice
thereof forthwith. If goods are charged
that were not ordered, or if others were
bought that were not sent, the statement
should reveal the errors and lead to their
immediate correction. Suppose the man
who purchased goods in August on four
months' time makes other purchases in Sep-
tember; on the first of October he will re-
ceive another monthly statement, which will
include both his August and September pur-
chases, and every time he buys goods he
will find his invoices supplemented by the
monthly statement, showing the condition
of his account. The primary object of the
monthly statement is to facilitate the cor-
rection of mistakes, and, in case of the mis-
carriage of goods, to enable them to be
traced. In the multitude of packages sent
out by manufacturers and jobbers, there are
unavoidable mistakes made in packing, ad-
dressing, or entering on the books, and if
monthly statements received from those to
whom they are sent that degree of attention
they should, these mistakes would be de-
tected before the lapse of time made them
undiscoverable. A case in point: A dealer
in the Upper Peninsula bought a bill of
goods some time ago of a jobber in this city,
on four months' time; they were duly for-
warded with the invoice; on the first of the
following month the monthly statement was
sent, which, on being received, was mis-
taken for an invoice and filed away; at the
end of the four months another statement
was sent, with a reminder that payment
was due. Then the purchaser replied that
he had never received the goods. Although
so much time had elapsed, the railroad com-
pany sent out a "tracer," but no clue to the
missing packages could be found. Finally,
after the lapse of fifteen months, the rail-
road company very reluctantly concluded to
pay for the goods, not because they were
convinced that they were responsible for the
loss, but simply because they could find no
record of delivery. Had the purchaser, on
receipt of the first monthly statement, not-
ified the seller that the goods had not ar-
rived, they could probably have been traced,
and much trouble and annoyance saved. In
another case, a dealer took offence at being
served with a monthly statement, regarding
it as a dun, and withdrew his patronage
from the house sending it. He could not
be convinced that it was a harmless docu-
ment, but insisted that it was evidence of a
lack of confidence in his ability or willing-
ness to pay.

In these days of many transactions, and
divided responsibility regarding them, it is
essential that every possible safeguard
should be thrown around both buyer and
seller. The buyer comes to the city, is
waited on by a salesman, and makes his
selections; his order is turned over to
another person, who makes up the packages;
all the items must be entered in the books,
and finally the package sealed, directed and
delivered to the express company. Suppose
John Smith, Ada, to be the buyer; there are
three or four other John Smiths on the
books of the seller, located in different
places. In the rush of business the goods
may be charged to John Smith, of Ada, but
sent to John Smith, Dowagiac, or the wrong
Smith may be charged with the goods. If
these gentlemen, when they receive their
monthly statements, would promptly call
attention to the errors, they would be as
promptly rectified; but if they are permitted
to pass unchallenged, there is likely to be
trouble growing out of future settlements.

Business men cannot be too methodical in
their methods, and there is nothing like
promptness and care in all matters to beget
long friendships. Dealers living in the
country, where everything moves slower
than in the city, are not apt to attach that
degree of importance to little things that men
do who are obliged to move with rapidity.
In the cities all things are done with a busi-
ness-like snap, and he who fails to keep
pace with the great car of our commercial
Juggernaut is liable to be crushed under its
wheels. If country dealers generally would
pay a little more attention to these small
matters—such as providing for their notes at
maturity, acknowledging the receipt of goods,
invoices, and other business transactions—
they would save themselves and others much
unnecessary annoyance.

No Longer a Woman, but a Sulphide.

From the Journal of Chemistry.

A celebrated Parisian belle, who had ac-
quired the habit of whitewashing herself, so
to speak, from the soles of her feet to the
roots of her hair with chemically prepared
cosmetics, one day took a medicated bath
and, on emerging from it, she was horrified
to find herself as black as an Ethiopian.
The transformation was complete; not a
vestige of the "supreme Caucasian race"
was left. Her physician was sent for in
alarm and haste. On his arrival he laughed
immoderately, and said:

"Madam you are not ill, you are a chemi-
cal product. You are no longer a woman,
but a sulphide. It is not now a question of
medical treatment, but of simple chemical
reaction. I shall subject you to a bath of
sulphuric acid diluted with water. The
acid will have the honor of combining with
you; it will take up the sulphur, the metal
will produce a sulphate, and we shall find
as a precipitate a very pretty woman."

The good natured physician went through
with his reaction, and the belle was restored
to her membership with the white race.
Young ladies who are ambitious of snowy
complexions should remember this, and be
careful what powders and cosmetics they
use—if they use any at all.

Somewhat unfair comments have been
made on the prohibition of the cultivation
of tobacco in Ireland. This is one of the
few cases in which Ireland is treated exactly
as are the other three kingdoms. It is il-
legal to grow more than a pound of tobacco
a year on any one estate in either England
or Scotland. The law was enacted in the
interest of the American colonies, to whom
it gave a monopoly of the tobacco supply
for the British Islands. It was kept up as
a matter of convenience for the English ex-
chequer, which would find it harder to col-
lect the duty on tobacco if it had to ascer-
tain the amount of the home product, as well
as of what is imported. Perhaps the belief
that its cultivation injures the soil has con-
tributed to the retention of the prohibition.
Mr. Gladstone's government was asked to
remove the prohibition, and refused to do
so, though the refusal was a gross violation
of the free trade principle. Ireland is af-
fected more severely by the prohibition, be-
cause it is so exclusively an agricultural
country. It has therefore more need of a
variety in its crop than has England and
Scotland. Even the agriculture of Ireland
is in a bad way. There are only 5,000,000
acres of its area under crops, a little more
than an acre a head to the population. This
represents an increase of 80,000 acres in the
last year, but it does not make up for the
decrease of 200,000 acres in pasturage, and
leaves room for an increase of 27,000 acres
in waste land. Ireland feels the competition
of America in the English meat market very
severely. As a consequence, the price of
land has fallen very greatly, and many of
the tenants whose rents were fixed by the
land courts are unable either to pay the rent
or to ask a reduction from the landlords. It
is not surprising that agrarian troubles re-
appear in many parts of the west of the
island, and that evictions have begun again.

The Home Rule leaders urge the preserva-
tion of order as necessary to their plans in
Parliament, or we should hear of much
more trouble.

"What is it, sissy?" said a West Side
groceryman to a little girl who was swinging
against the side of the counter, lolling out
her tongue and looking timid. "Ma sent
me for sumpin'." "Well, what is it?" "I
dunno." "Was it bread?" "No, sir, she
borried that of Mrs. Tiggon." "Was it
meat?" "No, sir; we've got hash enough
for us, and pa he eats fish." "Butter, may
be?" "No, I s'pect it wasn't that, coz we've
got enough to look at if anybody comes in,
and that's all we has it for." "It wasn't
sugar?" "My, no! times is too hard for
that, pa says, and I never couldn't forget
sugar no how, coz I likes it. I guess it was
sumpin I don't like, or may be I wouldn't
forget it." "Then it must have been soap."
"Oh, yes, that's it. I knowed it was sum-
pin I hated."

Ground pepper is often adulterated with
the ground kernels of olive berries. If the
mixture is scattered upon equal parts of
glycerine and water, the pepper floats upon
the surface and the berries sink.

UNDERBIDDING.

A Pernicious Practice which Must be
Stopped.

James Richardson, president of the Rich-
ardson Drug Co., the largest wholesale drug
emporium in the world, makes the follow-
ing general appeal to the traveling frater-
nity:

It is not my intention in this brief article
to write a history of the causes which led to
the introduction of traveling salesmen into
the conduct of all kinds of business. It is
a fact well known to all commercial houses
that most of their goods are now sold by
this class of men—that they control a large
share of their trade and transfer it, for a
consideration, to a rival house at their plea-
sure. Every merchant is aware that there
are hundreds of thousands of them, and
that there is no nook or corner of the coun-
try where a retail merchant does business,
that they do not visit in scores and compete
for his trade. We all know that they are a
bright, intelligent and active class of men
—selected to do this work for this very rea-
son—that they are sent out "on the road"
to sell goods, and we all know that they in-
variably fulfill their mission.

Altogether we have to admit that as a
class, they have no superiors in all those
qualities that go to make up the character-
istics of the "live American business man."

We further know that they have made
themselves absolutely indispensable to every
merchant who desires to enlarge, or even
retain, the trade he already has, and that
they are with us to stay.

Admitting all these facts and conceding
in advance that, with all their skill, activi-
ty, persistence and success in selling goods,
they, as a class, are as honest and as trust-
worthy as the firms they represent, or any
other class of reputable citizens—I say, ad-
mitting all this, that there lies in the very
system itself a pernicious principle that has
all along and still prevails, which if not cor-
rected and eliminated, will soon bring to
grief both the traveler and the house he rep-
resents.

This is a serious assertion, and one that
behooves both parties in interest to at
once take under their most careful consid-
eration.

This pernicious principle, which is always
at work and in active operation, lies in the
circumstance that the traveling salesmen are
constantly engaged in bidding profits down,
by active competition with each other, on
the spot of final distribution. This unmer-
cantile anomaly started into operation with
the introduction of the commercial traveler
into the jobbing houses of the country, and
has steadily increased in the shrewdness of
its operations and in the intensity of its
force, as their numbers have been enlarged,
while on the other hand it has only dimini-
shed in the volume of its percentage of un-
derbidding, as the profits on sales have thus
been made to steadily approach the limit of
zero.

Fixed prices may be given and positive
directions that no deviation from them
will be allowed, and yet when two or
more salesmen in the same line of goods
meet on the premises of the buyer and enter
into active competition for his order, no
matter how low the margin of profit has al-
ready been reduced, the salesman has yet to
be discovered who will not find some way to
make a concession and secure the sale for
his house—I am sorry to say here that in
many instances this method of procedure is
met with a smile of approval by the man of
"fixed prices," who sent the traveler out,
and who is responsible for his salary and ex-
penses—that there are two parties to this
method of self-destruction, we have to ad-
mit, but its ultimate cure lies with the man
on the road.

Under the steady and never ceasing oper-
ation of this destroying principle on which
the sales of the traveling salesman is made,
the profits of business have been steadily
cut down until at this time of writing every
one knows, including both proprietor and
salesman, that the limit of endurance by the
former has been reached, and that if not
remedied, both will soon be plunged into a
common ruin. It is obvious enough that if
the employers are bankrupted, the vocation
of the employed will be gone.

True he may say that the merchants
when once ruined by selling goods too low
and driven from the field, will be succeeded
by another class; and so they will. At the
same time he must recollect that in this con-
tingency the schedule of salaries, as well as
the matter of profits, will undergo a careful
revision and correction—the former will
have to take a downward and the latter an
upward direction, for profit alone can insure
salaries, and it is the interest of both parties
that fair profit and adequate compensation
to employers should be maintained. As the
matter now stands, salaries are out of all
comparison with the average profit salesmen
make, and it is their duty as well as their
interest, to at once forego the practice of
bidding profits down and enter upon that of
restoring an honest return to their employ-
ers.

No principle is better established in the
minds of all reasonable men than that the
manufacturer, the wholesale dealer, the re-

tailer and all their necessary employes, as
well as the producer, are entitled to adequate
compensation for work performed and cap-
ital invested. It is equally plain that this
equitable division among all concerned is
now sadly disturbed, and in all justice, as
well as for the general benefit ought to be
restored. If the salesman will abandon his
underbidding practice, which it is evident
will destroy him and his employer together,
if much longer persisted in, he will have
opened the way for justice to all concerned,
and will have done much to restore the good
times which he has contributed so large a
share in obliterating.

The Commercial Traveler's Association is
an organized body. It is not only com-
posed of intelligent men who can see their own
interests, but also of honest men who are
amply able and willing to reform all that is
pernicious in their occupation, whether it be
one or both of the parties in interest that
are responsible for the present sad condition
of affairs.

The time for a halt in the matter of un-
derbidding to sell goods has arrived, if ser-
ious consequences to all concerned would be
averted. If the individual traveler in his
own particular direction may not see it,
when they come together in convention and
discuss the matter it will be obvious to all,
and they can do no work in the interests of
all and more worthy of their consideration
and effectual and speedy reformation, under
existing circumstances, than that of restor-
ing such reasonable profits on sales as will
insure them adequate pay for work well
performed. Surely, if they have been a fac-
tor in reducing the price of goods, they can
use the same influence to restore them.

This brief paper is written to call the at-
tention of the Commercial Travelers' Asso-
ciation to the careful consideration of this
matter, alike vital to them as well as to us,
and to assure them that nothing would better
please the merchants of the country than to
continue able to maintain their salaries
where they now stand. To insure this state
of affairs, much that must be done remains
for them to do, and their honest efforts
when made should be warmly supported by
every manufacturer, jobber and dealer.

The "Clock Racket."

A tramp who has worked the clock racket
tells how it is done: "One of us goes ahead
and tinkers up the clock, taking it partially
to pieces, tickling it up with a feather, and
anothing it with ile, or lard, or something.
I always, when I'm on a tramp, carry boar-
constrictor ile or yak ile for the purpose.
It's coal ile or lard, just as it happens.
When I comes to put it together, if I don't
know exactly where all the wheels go, I do
the best I know how, and if there is an
overflow of wheels without holes to put 'em
in, as is usually the case, I jest quietly
slip 'em in my pocket. I then handspike
the hands ahead a half-hour, and tells the
folks it is unhealthy to turn 'em back, a d
that they had better wait until the time
comes as pointed by the clock before they
start it running. This saves disarrangin'
the imards, I tells 'em. That half hour lets
me out, and I goes if the clock don't."

The Dog as a Consumer.

A Tennessee man finds there are 300,000
worthless dogs in that State, which con-
sumed food enough, if fed to hogs, to make
30,000,000 pounds of bacon, which would be
equal to feeding meat to 100,000 able bodied
men a whole year. At 10 cents per pound, the
bacon would be worth \$3,000,000, and if in
silver would load down ninety-four two-
horse wagons and make a wagon train more
than half a mile long. Again the worthless
curs prevent farmers from keeping 2,000,000
sheep, the mutton and wool from which
would be worth \$5,000,000. Including the
sheep annually killed, the whole expense of
keeping the dogs of the State amounts to the
pretty sum of \$9,000,000.

The Leather Trade's Circular of London,
in a review of the leather trade for the past
five years, concludes that England must be
wide awake in order to maintain its position
in the commerce of leather. From a study
of the import and export figures it declares
that although the superiority of British
workmanship in more skilled processes is
still recognized, the manufacture of the
ruder articles is now growing up in coun-
tries which used to buy from England, and
that England's manufacture for those out-
side markets has consequently declined.
This is not all, however, for England is now
being supplied with the cheaper kind of
goods to a very large extent, and that, too,
by those very countries which were but recent-
ly her customers. The only two countries
to which England exports raw hides are the
United States and Germany, both agricul-
tural countries. In this connection it is
asserted "that these exports are of those
superior hides for which the best market
has hitherto been the United Kingdom, and
which are mainly used in those more delicate
processes from which our trade has been
accustomed to derive the greatest profit." There
is much fear expressed that Germans and
Americans are beginning to supply their
own demands in these articles and that
"perchance they may shortly supply ours."

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 23, 1885.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

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

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.

Messmore says it makes him sad to think he must soon leave Grand Rapids. His sadness is more than compensated for, however, by the great joy of decent people generally.

Several creditors have already settled with W. H. Fletcher, the Muskegon groceryman, on the 30 per cent. basis proposed by himself, thus encouraging other merchants to go and do likewise.

The salt market is in a condition of complete demoralization. Several of the Manistee manufacturers recently agreed to maintain prices with the Saginaw Association, but the latter knifed the Manistee men, in consequence of which the latter are lying back on their oars and referring all purchasers to the Saginaw manufacturers on the ground that the latter "sell cheaper."

The East Saginaw Courier writes under the accusation of THE TRADESMAN relative to the incorrectness of its salt quotations. A representative of THE TRADESMAN has seen a quotation from a reputable Saginaw manufacturer, offering to sell salt in any quantity at 70 cents. Other houses have recently quoted the staple at 71 and 72 cents. These figures put the lie to the Courier's statement that the market price is 80 cents.

Thos. S. Jordan, of Elmira, writes that the item recently published by THE TRADESMAN to the effect that "Elmira is in need of a good hardware store," is calculated to create a wrong impression—that the town "has one hardware stock and the tail end of two others." THE TRADESMAN gladly gives place to Mr. Jordan's denial, as it has no desire to misrepresent any town or its trade representatives.

THE TRADESMAN has received so many responses from the retail trade of the city relative to the desirability of a local organization, that it has been deemed best to publish a call for a meeting of all interested, in next week's paper. Suggestions as to the date of the meeting are still in order. As will be seen in another part of the paper, the Muskegon merchants have already taken the initial steps toward organization.

Norway is supposed to be a sensible country. It certainly is one which has great need to husband its scanty resources. Nor is it in very great danger of invasion from any quarter, yet the annual budget shows that the expenditure on the army is three times as great as that on the schools of the country. It is in order to suggest a problem in arithmetic for the Norwegians: If 30,000 men are army enough for 50,000,000 people how many are needed by a country which has less than two millions.

There is a great deal of speculation among dairymen and dealers as to the probability of the enforcement of the anti-bogus butter law passed by the last Legislature. Dealers are already handling butter in a limited way, and will probably continue to do so, unless they receive some assurance that the enactment will not be allowed to remain a dead letter. The fact that a former statute relative to exposing conspicuously the name of all butter substitutes in connection with their sale was never enforced gives ground for the belief that the present law will share the same fate.

A "New Republic," (not Mr. Mallock's) has been added to the nationalities of Africa, and not on paper either, like the Congo Free State. About 800 Boers from the Transvaal and the Orange River Republic have managed to bring order out of the chaos which has existed in Zululand since Cetewayo was taken prisoner. Thereupon the Zulu chief granted them a large tract of land, and accepted their protectorate over the whole country. They have elected a president and council, and they have an agent in London asking recognition from the English government. The English have good reason to be glad that the mischief they did in Zululand has been corrected by a power which seems able to keep the peace. But their experience with the Transvaal Boers must discipline them to acquiesce in the erection of another Dutch republic in South Africa.

Mancelona should have a delivery wagon. Which of our grocers will be the first to start the enterprise?

The above item, which owes its origin to the Mancelona Herald—which, by the way, is one of the brightest country weeklies published in the State—is unintentionally calculated to do the retail dealers of Mancelona more harm than good. The margins on all kinds of goods are now very small, and in no department of trade are the profits smaller than in the grocery business. To purchase and maintain a horse and delivery wagon involves the expenditure of a couple of hundred dollars to begin with, and a subsequent expense of not less than \$10 per week. This sum cannot well be added to the price of the goods, but must be deducted from the meager profits now afforded the dealer. Mancelona people doubtless aspire to city methods and conveniences, but the merchants of that place would do well to frown down any attempt to saddle a useless expense upon an already over-burdened class of merchandisers.

The suit which has been entered by the National Improved Telephone Co., and the government of the United States, "in behalf of itself and of the people and inhabitants of the United States and Territories," against the American Bell Telephone Co., in the United States District Court of Tennessee has attracted a great deal of attention abroad, and the hope is expressed that the justice denied elsewhere will not be wanting in this case. The question is one of precedence of invention, and this involves a thoroughly scientific investigation and examination of the claims of every man who share in the invention or improved the telephone. If it can be shown, as is claimed by the National company, that Bell knew of and took advantage of the existence of patents in this country and in Europe, and procured the dishonest connivance and consent of Patent Office employees to secure him precedent recognition, to the exclusion of men whose applications were on file months before his was made for a patent, then his patent should be declared null and void, and justice should be done the man or men thus defrauded by granting them ample damages. To the casual observer, it begins to look as though it was time to correct the unjust decisions of other courts—decisions which were purchased by the Bell company at an enormous cost.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

E. F. Averill has engaged in the grocery business at 80 West Bridge street.

F. J. Dettenthaler has completed a fine two story residence at 260 Sheldon street.

Hester & Fox have furnished Trill & Hitchcock, at Sparta, with a lathe for turning fork handles.

J. M. Carr, Agt., has engaged in general trade at Chippewa Lake. Fox, Musselman & Loveridge furnished the groceries.

Will J. Page has moved his drug stock from 596 South Division street to the new Fitch, block, No. 507 South Division.

J. B. Messimer, formerly of the firm of Campbell & Messimer, grocers at Nashville, was in the city last week and purchased a new stock.

Graham Roys has on exhibition at his whip store on Pearl street a piece of whalebone, six and a half foot long, which is handsomely embellished with drawings illustrative of sea life and whaling. Mr. Roys obtained the bone, which is a very valuable one, from the sailor who dug it out of a whale's mouth nearly fifty years ago.

AROUND THE STATE.

Samuel Lippert has engaged in the grocery business at Saginaw City.

Geo. M. Campbell succeeds W. & L. Hurd in the grocery trade at Atlas.

A. F. Fletcher succeeds W. J. Wheeler in the meat business at Battle Creek.

M. Greenbauer has opened a merchant tailoring establishment at Cadillac.

Upright & Emery succeed Upright, Emery & Co. in general trade at Charlevoix.

Parker, Kempf & Shenk succeed B. Parker & Co. in general trade at Chelsea.

E. S. Harris succeeds Carbin & Harris in the grocery business at Eaton Rapids.

Mrs. W. A. Fox succeeds Mrs. J. C. Bennett in the millinery business at Sturgis.

Corey & Cadwell succeed Herdman, Corey & Co. in the lumber business at Stanton.

Holley & Bullen succeed Holley, Wright & Co. in the manufacture of tile at Mason.

F. A. Howig, of Big Rapids, will open a variety store at Mancelona about the 25th.

John D. Woodbury & Co. succeed McClellan, Rogers & Co. in general trade at Portland.

Evans Bros. succeed Evans Bros. & Co. in the wholesale grocery business at Bay City.

S. E. Bretz has completed a store building at West Leroy and put in a general stock.

J. A. Sickles succeeds Sickles & Chittenden in the grocery and hardware business at Ashley.

E. F. Littlefield (Mrs. W. W.), general dealer at St. Louis, has been closed by creditors.

A receiver has been applied for in the matter of Every & Gidley, general dealers at St. Louis.

Newman & Austraine, general dealers at Crystal Falls, were recently burned out.

Fully insured.

J. B. Clark has sold his meat business at

Luther and will engage in the same business at Mancelona.

R. G. Archer, grocer at Alba, has moved his stock to West Branch, where he will re-engage in trade.

C. W. Tomlin, druggist at Bear Lake, was recently burned out. Loss, \$7,000; insured for \$2,600.

E. M. Olson & Co., boot and shoe dealers at Big Rapids, have been closed on a \$2,500 chattel mortgage.

A. Taylor, assignee for E. S. LeSuer at Marcellus, has sold the stock of groceries to S. Steers & Co., of the same place.

Traverse City Herald: A. E. Pulver is closing up his grocery business here, and will remove to Summit City about the first of October, and open a store there.

Frank G. Goodyear and Geo. A. Barnes have purchased the interest of W. S. Goodyear in the firm of W. S. Goodyear & Co., general dealers at Hastings, and will conduct the business under the firm name of Goodyear & Barnes.

The new Storms and Clement block, at Plainwell, will be ready for occupancy about October 15. It will be occupied by Albert Thiele, clothing, and Bliss & Owen, boots and shoes, F. M. Storms, hardware, and Norton & Wolf, general stock.

Marshall Statesman: Ed. S. Lewis has purchased of C. C. Bonstell, the grocery at Eckford, and placed it under the charge of C. A. Prior. He expects to dispose of his stock of groceries in this city in the near future, and remove his household effects to Eckford.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

J. H. Hixon will start a hoop factory at Cadillac.

D. H. Weir succeeds W. H. Sheldon in the grocery at Oscoda.

Thompson & Son, founders at Danville, were recently burned out.

Horace C. Clapp succeeds O. M. Beall in the drug business at Mendon.

S. J. Henderson, druggist and jeweler at Caseville, has been burned out.

J. E. Muchler is manufacturing shingles three miles west of Cedar Springs.

Pool & Weaver succeed Fox & Williams in the sawmill business at Alanson.

E. D. Corbin succeeds W. D. Brainard in the grocery business at Eaton Rapids.

James Campbell, of Clare, contemplates engaging in the manufacture of staves at Mecosta.

Geo. Wilson has sold his quarter interest in the Manistee Lumber Co. to A. E. Cartier for \$100,000.

Mosher & Fisher, of West Bay City, have purchased 20,000,000 feet of standing pine on a tributary of Manistee river.

Thurber & Walker, of Marquette, have several camps started, and will bank logs on Lake Superior, and tow below for sawing.

A. E. Wilson & Co., of East Saginaw, have contracted to have their Mackinac county logs towed to Cheboygan, and there sawed.

Thomas & Palmer, manufacturers of excelsior and wood workers at Owosso, have sold their excelsior business to Gould & Hopkins.

The Mackinac Lumber Co., of St. Ignace, is putting in machinery for working up its mill refuse into pails, tubs and curtain rollers.

Howard & Northwood, malsters at Detroit, are succeeded by the Howard & Northwood Malt Co., with an authorized capital of \$100,000.

S. H. Ainsworth has retired from the firm of Ames, Bonner & Co., manufacturers of brushes at Detroit. The firm name remains the same as before.

A. J. Scott, of Saginaw City, expects to put in 20,000,000 feet of logs the coming winter on the Au Sable and Au Gres, operations to begin soon.

Thomas Nester has this season shipped 30,000,000 feet of lumber from his mill at Baraga, the product going to Cleveland, Detroit, Bay City and Chicago.

The Burt & Gamble railroad, from Sucker river to Grand Marais, is completed, and ready to transport logs to their mill.

Houses for forty families have been erected on the west side, Manistique, this season, and the Weston Lumber Co. is erecting a large store building there.

David J. Ransom, of Sault Ste. Marie, has contracted to get out 12,000,000 feet of pine on Taquamenon river, Chippewa county, for the John Spry Lumber Co., of Chicago.

Dollar & Rule are getting out board pine along the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railway, and will rail to St. Ignace, and there load into Canadian vessels.

T. D. Stinson recently started a new shingle mill at Muskegon, employing a force of twenty men, using one double block and one hand machine, and running ten hours a day.

The Chicago Lumbering Co., with mills at Manistique, seven camps operating on the Manistique, and their three mills are cutting 8,000,000 feet of lumber a month.

The Delta Lumber Co., of Thompson, has purchased the Comal Co.'s lands, tributary to Indian lake, and is building a railroad from its mills to this timber.

The Delta Lumber Co. has started a yard at Detroit, and its lumber sawed at Manistique, or a portion of it, will be forwarded to the Detroit yard for assortment and distribution.

C. F. Orton, of Bay City, has opened an office at Marquette, and has contracted for 20,000,000 feet of logs to be put in during the winter on Lake Superior for eastern parties.

The Manistique Lumber Co. has five camps, and the North Shore Lumber Co.

three camps, running in the vicinity of Seney, which will bank on the east branch of Manistique river.

Amos Leighton, of Otsego, has bought of N. W. Mills a half interest in the saw mill and large tract of timbered lands of Mr. Mills situated in Almena, Van Buren county. The new firm will be Mills & Leighton.

A crew of seventy-five men is clearing out a branch of Manistique river, where it crosses the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railway at Driggs, Alger, Smith & Co. there owning a large tract of pine. Camps will be started as soon as the job on the stream is complete.

The Petrie Lumber Co., of Muskegon, recently purchased of Stanley Turner 1,500,000 feet of hemlock stumpage, and 500,000 feet of white pine, paying therefor \$5,000. The timber is in Clare county, and will be put into Wolf creek. The same company has purchased 7,000,000 feet of pine in Roscommon county, of O. P. Pillsbury & Co., for \$25,000, that will be put into Higgins lake.

STRAY FACTS.

The Flint Woolen Mills last week made 4,553 yards of cassimeres and 266 dozen pairs of woolen mittens.

D. E. Munson is to put up a carriage factory, employing 100 men, at St. Louis, for which the village has loaned him \$10,000 at 10 per cent. to be repaid at the rate of \$1,000 a year.

Sidney Dulmage, boot and shoe dealer of Holly, had \$17.50 in gold coins stolen from his store. It was on exhibition as a prize for guessing at the number of beans in a glass bottle.

The Gripsack Brigade.

Frank White—St. Bernard dog—bought at Grand Haven—bound to be in style.

Frank T. Blakestree, with Ira O. Green, has gone North on a three weeks' trip.

Geo. P. Gifford, Jr., Michigan representative for Armour & Co., spent two or three days at this market last week.

Charley Morgan recently bought Steve Sears a fine Spitz dog at North Ligonier, Ind., the presentation occurring about a month ago.

Chas. E. Morgan has lately become the possessor of a colt which he claims will be the legitimate successor of Goldsmith Maid and Maud S.

W. F. Blake, who travels through Michigan for Morrill & Co., tea jobbers of Chicago, contemplates taking up his residence at Plainwell, providing he can procure a suitable location.

A hotel-keeper charged a traveler three times too much for bed accommodation. "What will you do when you have killed the goose that lays the golden egg?" said the grumbling traveler. "Wait for another goose," said the unabashed landlord.

Will Jones bought a pug dog at Chicago, paying \$50 for the same. He was transported to Grand Rapids without incident, but improved the first opportunity to escape from the family residence on Lagrave street. The company of traveling men was evidently distasteful to him.

D. E. McVean, formerly engaged in general trade at Kalkaska, has engaged to travel for Clark, Jewell & Co., and started out on his initial trip on Monday. His territory will include all available towns on the Chicago & West Michigan Railway, north of Grand Haven, the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, and the Lake Shore towns north of Manistee.

Mrs. L. M. Mills is accompanying the more or less esteemed "Max" on his trip through the Saginaw Valley this week. As announced last week, he entered the employ of Hunt & Hunter, at Lowell, last Friday, remaining in their employ about twelve hours—long enough to take advantage of the immunity offered those who wish to become registered pharmacists without examination.

Genial Phin Smith, of the firm of Smith, Hams & VanArman, at Hastings, makes the following appeal for the commercial traveler: "We do not see how it comes that the Grip Brigade gets so 'off' up North. They are a steady set up here. We think if they should get left here over Sunday they would go to church (as there is no other place of amusement—only fishing). None of them ever stole dogs here, and none but Orr ever traded horses that we know of, and he has not but four or five times. Why are you so hard on them?"

C. S. Kelsey, president of the Michigan Division T. P. A., A. F. Peake, Vice-President, and Leo A. Caro, Secretary, went to Kalamazoo on the 17th as a special committee, invited to confer with the general passenger agents association of Michigan in regard to the week-end tickets. The concession asked was granted all members of the T. P. A. There were also present at this meeting Thos. Quincy Secretary of the Northwestern Travelingmen's Association, and D. K. Clink, chairman of the Railway Committee of the T. P. A., and about twenty members of the T. P. A. This is a most important concession, as it includes different associations numbering about 10,000 members.

"Deserves the Support It Receives."

From the Luther Herald.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, published at Grand Rapids, has just completed its second volume. It is a bright and newsy sheet and deserves the support it receives.

"Grown to be a Standby."

From the Cadillac News.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN is two years old. It is a paper that has grown to be a standby for business men of Michigan and grows better with increasing age. Long may she wave.

OUT AROUND.

News and Gossip Furnished by Our Own Correspondents.

East Saginaw.

Sept. 21—I see the Courier attempts to wiggle out of its present position on the salt question by denying a statement which THE TRADESMAN did not make at all—that is, that the Association has lately billed salt to Grand Rapids at 72½ cents per barrel. What THE TRADESMAN did say was that "all car lots which had come over to this [Western] side of the State" of late had been billed at the price named. The Courier's assumption that Grand Rapids and Western Michigan are identical will not answer in this case, for I have positive assurances from persons who are in a position to know that the Salt Association have made a large number of shipments at the price named by THE TRADESMAN, and that 90 cents is an outside figure. James Stewart quotes Saginaw fine at 77½ cents, and I understand he is ready to offer a 75 cent quotation on all round shipments.

Thos. Hathaway, late of the firm of Pendell & Hathaway, has associated himself with the established grocery business of B. A. Searies. The new firm will be known as Searies & Hathaway.

Lowell.

Sept. 21—Lloyd Mills, the good-natured drug drummer from Grand Rapids, was in town last Friday, and put in his time at Hunt & Hunter's, in accordance with a previous arrangement made with the firm. It seems that the new pharmacy act went into effect on that day, and that by being engaged as a clerk on that date, Mills can secure a certificate as a registered pharmacist without an examination. Messrs. Hunt & Hunter happened to have three extra clerks on hand that day—all having the same object in view—and the way they put the boys through was amusing to behold. The store was swept out three times that day, the show-cases were cleaned about a dozen times, windows and bottles were washed in several waters, a new sidewalk was constructed, the wareroom was renovated, the oil tanks filled—in short, all the dirty work which would ordinarily have been done in six months was performed on that occasion.

Shelby.

Sept. 21—Wm. Kingsley has cut and shipped since May 1, 100 cords of oak staves for the West India trade. He shipped twelve cars in one week. He has also cut 5,000 railroad ties. Twenty thousand dollars have been distributed in Shelby and surrounding towns for hemlock bark.

The Farmers' Association, which some supposed was dead, had a meeting last Monday, re-elected the old officers, took measures to pay off the debts, and do what business they can this fall.

Large quantities of fruit, peaches, pears and plums, are being daily shipped to the Southern portion of the State, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana.

There is talk of an industry being started here which will utilize one of our vacant steam works, and give employment to ten or twelve men.

Loomis & Corliss have started a steam cider-mill, which will help dispose of our large crop of apples. They will manufacture apple jelly, butter, etc.

A. Paton, of Paton & Andrus, has returned from New York, where he had been to buy goods.

Geo. Dewey, of Rankin & Dewey, has gone to Chicago.

Hartford.

Sept. 21—The dry goods stock formerly owned by C. F. Young, whose store was known as the "Bee-Hive," was purchased Saturday last, by the firm of Ocabock & Thompson, of Whitehall. They will move the stock next door and open in a few days. The store vacated by C. F. Young will soon be occupied by a Jackson clothing firm.

M. A. Bailey has added to his dry goods stock a cloak department.

G. W. Bryant, the baker, has moved to Benton Harbor, and the building vacated by him is now used for a meat market.

Elk Rapids.

Sept. 19—Hamilton & Milliken, of Traverse City, opened a line of cloaks in Mrs. E. E. Cooper's millinery store this week.

Dexter & Noble are filling up their store in the Cooper block with their large stock of furniture, which they have formerly kept in warehouses and other places, where it could not be shown to advantage. A. W. McElcheran will be in charge.

C. C. Barrett, purchasing agent for A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, has been in Elk Rapids, purchasing about 700,000 feet of hardwood lumber, for the manufacture of school, church and opera house furniture.

A new dressmaking establishment has been started here by Miss Briggs.

Solomon Goldman has concluded to retire from the dry goods, clothing, boot and shoe business in Elk Rapids, and advertises his entire stock at cost.

Luther.

Sept. 21—J. R. Clark, of Fife Lake, opened a meat market last week, but in three days sold out, as he decided that two meat markets in town were enough.

Four of our business men attended the reunion at Grand Rapids last week and each represented different trades. They were J. C. Pool, hardware, F. J. Fletcher, jeweler, J. Nicholas, barber, and G. A. Osborne, druggist.

The Pacific House was opened last week with a grand ball. The house is of brick, is handsomely furnished and is a big addition to Luther.

The Melxell House has been improved by painting, and the addition of a balustrade on the veranda.

During the last two weeks, Wilson, Luther & Wilson have purchased of the G. R. & I. Railway land to the value of \$17,419.35.

Big Rapids.

Trowbridge Bros. will close their patent siding mill next week for the season.

D. F. Comstock has moved the old American Express building out, and will replace it with a new brick building.

Wm. Merrill, of New York City, who has just completed two stores on East Maple street, near the lower depot, has rented the store to his brother, who is putting in the fixtures and will put in a stock of dry goods and boots and shoes at once.

open a variety store at Mancelona about the 25th of the present month. He has great confidence in the future for Mancelona. His family will remain at Big Rapids.

Crocker & Hudnutt have the stone and brick work nearly completed on our new court house. The basement will be used for a county jail.

L. H. Gray & Co. have closed their shingle mill for the season. Their saw mill will run until late in the season. They intend to put in a heavy stock of logs during the coming winter.

N. H. Beebe is talking of changing his location. He is figuring with Joslin to take the store that he vacates the 23d of the present month.

S. Brouson, whose saw mill was covered by an insurance of \$4,000 helped to entertain the adjusters last week, but a settlement has not yet been reached.

Muskegon.

Sept. 21—Muskegon grocerymen have at last resolved to effect an organization, thirty-five leading representatives of the trade having already joined the movement, and nearly all the others having pledged themselves to become members. A preliminary meeting was held Friday night, at which time Messrs. Fargo, Peer and Miner were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

The administrator of the Scott Gerrish estate has managed to eke out a dividend of 10 per cent. for the hundred or more creditors.

Several of W. H. Fletcher's creditors have accepted the 30 per cent compromise.

Lakeside.

Sept. 21—A. J. Halstead & Son have purchased the drug stock of A. G. Jepson, who recently assigned at Muskegon, and are removing it to their place of business in Lakeside.

Johnson Bros. continue to improve their stock and building. They have lately enlarged their stock of dry goods.

We understand that our friend Horn wants another dog. If he will inquire of J. B., at Lakeside, he will be furnished a sample gratis.

J. P. O'gale of the Daisy Mills, Holland, contemplates changing his route. The Lakeside attraction is gone.

SOLIMAN SNOOKS.

Still Laid Up with Hay Fever at Petoskey.

PETOSKEY, Mich., Sept. 21, 1885.

DEAR SIR—I take my pen in hand once more to drop you a line, in order to let yourself and your thousands of readers know that the old gen is still alive. Some of your readers have no doubt thought Uncle Sol had left the earth entirely, but he is still on it, having only gone to Petoskey. This a summer resort, and this is the first time I have resorted to such a resort.

I think I shall resort to Alaska, or Greenland, next time. I stood it at home during July, while the mercury volatized up above 100 Fahrenheit, and Farren's heat is well known to be next to sheol-heat; and that is what makes me mad. I had no sooner made my arrangements, at great expense and trouble, to come here, when the hot weather was shut off and a cold blast turned on from the hyperborean regions. I don't know where that is, but it sounds poetical, and we had to

Drugs & Medicines

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

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—Ottmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Ottmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson.
Treasurer—James Vernon.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, November 8, 1888.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.
President—Geo. W. Crouter, Charlevoix.
First Vice-President—Geo. M. McDonald, Kalamazoo.
Second Vice-President—B. D. Northrup, Lansing.
Third Vice-President—Frank Wurzburg, Gr'd 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, 1888.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

OFFICERS.
President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.
Secretary—Frank H. Escott.
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—President, Vice-President and Secretary.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen, Isaac Watts, Wm. E. White, Wm. L. White.
Committee on Pharmacy—Hugo Thum, M. B. Kimm, A. C. Bauer.
Committee on Legislation—Isaac Watts, O. H. Richmond, Jas. S. Cowin.
Committee on Trade Matters—H. B. Fairchild, John Peck, Wm. H. Van Leeuwen.
Regular Meetings—First Thursday evening in each month.
Annual Meetings—First Thursday evening in November.
Next Meeting—Thursday evening, October 1, at "The Tradesman" office.

QUININE AND MORPHINE.

Various Methods of Distinguishing the Two Alkaloids.

The appalling frequency with which morphine is dispensed for quinine calls for united action on the part of pharmacists towards securing legal enactments regulating the keeping of this valuable but dangerous alkaloid in dispensing pharmacies. A law requiring that morphine be kept in dram bottles and in a poison closet is wholly or in part anticipated in a considerable number of drug stores and cautious pharmacists may justly demand protection against errors of unquestioned injury to the profession at large, which result not because of inexperience or ignorance, but through a disregard of simple and inexpensive precautions.

The fatal mistake made by Am Ende, the New York druggist—who possessed a wide reputation as a skilled chemist and trustworthy pharmacist—is still fresh in the minds of the reading public; and closely in the wake of this terrible disaster comes a report of a similar nature from Cairo, Ill., where a gentleman calling for twenty grains of quinine at Hall's drug store, was given morphine by mistake, and taking the deadly drug was beyond help before medical aid reached him.

These mistakes have served to awaken public attention to the liability of error through the similarity of morphine and quinine, and newspaper writers without number have rushed into print with suggestions as to how such mistakes may be prevented. One correspondent seems to think that he has struck the key note of the controversy in the following contribution:

The only way to protect the public is for druggists to be druggists in the real sense of the word and not make so much monkey-show in their stores. Let them come down to the old rule, and a good one, too: Keep your prescription clerks behind their respective counters and have boys and assistants to wait on the retail customers; then have all your poisons in a separate corner marked "Poison," and to which the prescription clerks only have access, and you will see few fatal mistakes. The caution of checking in, in my opinion, but poor protection. In Europe but few mistakes are made, and why? Because the pharmacists there stand up to their profession and do not, as here, make their pharmacies mere shops for the sale of drugs and soda water.

Another newspaper correspondent suggests that the receptacle for morphine in daily use "shall by law contain only prepared powders, none of which shall exceed the maximum dose."

A third proposes the old scheme advanced by a prominent Little Rock pharmacist of coloring the morphine itself. A distinguished Boston chemist, however, has thoroughly considered the matter in all its bearings, and declares that the tinting of the alkaloid is not to be recommended. "Would it be possible," he says, "to directly and strikingly tint salts of morphine with a harmless material soluble in the menstrua used for the solution of morphine salts, compatible with the many substances with which morphine is exhibited, of sufficient permanent coloring power, and yet not in sufficient amount to render the weight of a dose of tinted morphine appreciably greater than untinted? If this were possible, could tinted morphine be brought into general use in place of untinted? The last question undoubtedly presents the great difficulty. It would be long, at best, before the custom would become universal, and in the meantime an unsafe reliance on color would be fostered, which might lead to a dangerous disregard of the label.

A daily contemporary says that Kansas druggists are reassuring their customers against poison, by offering to swallow a duplicate of every prescription they put up. As Kansas is a prohibition State it, is to be feared that the brain of the dispenser would be in a very dizzy whirl before his long day's work is over—in fact, that a habit little better than that of morphine might be contracted.

Space will not permit of the discussion which this and numerous other preventive measures merit. But as one of the greatest sources of error lies with those who fill and label boxes at manufactories, it is due to manufacturers and wholesale dealers to say that as a rule every precaution is taken to avoid errors. The infrequency of errors which can be credited to manufacturers and wholesalers is evidence that effective preventive measures are very generally employed. Such cases as that recently in court in Brooklyn, in which strychnine was found in the bottom of a bottle of monobromated camphor, as received from an English manufacturer of good reputation, suggest the greatest possible vigilance on the part of every one who handles drugs.

AM ENDE'S MISTAKE.
Henry F. Frank, prescription clerk at Am Ende's pharmacy, thus describes the manner in which his employer came to make the fatal mistake. "The physician who wrote the prescriptions distracted Mr. Am Ende's attention while putting up the powders, by engaging him in a conversation relative to tincture of eucalyptus and its use in malaria. The morphine was in one of a set of dispensing bottles, one shelf below the quinine and diagonally about two feet from it. Though very distinctly labeled, the bottles were of the same size, and the only way of accounting for the blunder was that the dispenser, whose mind was diverted from his work, mechanically put out his hand for a bottle, the part of the label which was toward him agreeing with the name of the drug prescribed—(morphine) muriate. Hereafter the morphine would be kept in a poison closet. Had it been kept in this way before, the error would not have occurred, and blame must attach principally to a failure to observe this simple precaution."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ERRORS.
A representative of THE TRADESMAN has interviewed a number of prominent pharmacists in this city, with a view to ascertaining the most effective means of avoiding errors at the dispensing stand.
Frank Wurzburg, of the firm of L. D. Putnam & Co., said that he avoided all liability to error by dispensing quinine from five ounce tin cans only. He keeps the ounce bottles in stock, for sale to physicians and others, but never allows anything but five ounce cans behind the prescription case. Besides rendering an accident practically impossible, the use of quinine in larger packages enables a saving of five cents an ounce over the ordinary ounce bottles. In the twenty-five years which he has been connected with the Putnam establishment, there has been no mistake in the dispensing of quinine.

Victor H. Middleton, prescription clerk for Peck Bros., avoids being deceived by the similarity of the two alkaloids by keeping his morphine in dram vials in a simple and inexpensive poison closet improvised from a cigar box. A series of boxes, properly arranged and labeled, contain all the important poisons used in dispensing. Quinine is dispensed from a five ounce tin.

Will L. White, prescription clerk for E. R. Wilson, keeps his morphine on the top shelf of a poison closet, which is accessible only to two persons. In reaching for the morphine bottle, it is necessary to take one step from the floor. Quinine is dispensed from ounce bottles.

Dr. Geo. M. McDonald, of Kalamazoo, avoids all possibility of accident by keeping morphine in dram bottles in a poison closet, to which only he and his prescription clerk have access. He keeps quinine in an ounce bottle, but buys it in five ounce tins. He would dispense quinine from the tins were it not for the considerable shrinkage in weight which occurs when the quinine is exposed to the air.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Arrangement of Business for the Coming Convention.

TUESDAY, 2 P. M.
Meeting called to order by President Crouter. Prayer by Bishop Harris.
Address of welcome by Gov. R. A. Alger. Response by ex-President Wells, of Lansing.
Reading minutes of last meeting.
Address by G. W. Crouter, of Charlevoix.
Presentation of names for membership.

TUESDAY, 7:30 P. M.
Report of Executive Committee on Applications for membership.
Election of members.
Reports of committees.
Report of delegates to American Pharmaceutical Association.
Report of delegates to National Retail Druggists' Association.

WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M.
Report of officers.
Unfinished business.
Reading of papers and discussion of same continued.

WEDNESDAY, 2 P. M.
Trade interests continued, and reading of papers.
At 4 p. m. adjournment to examine exhibits.
Wednesday evening the members are invited to attend an opera at the Detroit Opera House. This entertainment is tendered by the retail druggists of Detroit.

THURSDAY, 9 A. M.
Election of officers.
Appointment of committees.
Miscellaneous and unfinished business.
Adjournment.
"Home, Sweet Home."

Working Up Trade.

First citizen (to Brown, a grocery dealer)—I say, Brown, I'm after the post office and I want you to sign this petition.
Brown (singing it)—When you want groceries you know where to get them, of course.
First citizen—You bet I do, old man.
Second citizen—I say, Brown, I'm after the post office, and I want you to sign this petition.
Brown (singing it)—When you want groceries you know where to get them, of course.
Second citizen—You bet I do, old man.

MISCELLANEOUS MIXTURES.

And Common Remedies Frequently Called For.

REMEDY FOR SUNBURN.
Take six drachmas avoirdupois powdered borax, pure glycerine ½ ounce, rose water or elder flower water 12 ounces, mix. Its daily use as a cosmetic wash renders the skin beautifully soft and white, and prevents and removes chaps, sun burns, etc.

MOSQUITO OIL.

The effectiveness of the following mixture in keeping off mosquitoes is vouched for by the *Angler*:

R
Olive oil.....parts 3
Oil of pennyroyal....." 2
Glycerine....." 1
Ammonia....." 1

To be well shaken before applying to face and hands. Avoid getting the mixture into the eyes.

CORN CURE.

Salicylic acid.....2 parts
Eucalypti....." 1
Alcohol (90 per cent.).....2
Ether Sulph. (60 per cent.).....5
Collodion....." 10

Pencil the corn wart, bunion or thickened skin every second night, and in 10 or 12 days the corn will be removable with the nail.

EUCALYPTUS TOILET VINEGAR.

Acetic ether.....iv.
Concentrated acetic acid.....iv.
Tincture eucalypti.....iv.
Cologne.....2 pints.

This is a hygienic toilet remedy, refreshing, removing and preventing redness of skin, and is a fine perfume and disinfectant. It is used by adding a few drops to the water used for the bath or to sprinkle about the room.

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

The "Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion" is a colorless liquid, with a little white sediment, and, according to Professor Chandler's analysis, the solution contains:

Bichloride mercury.....0.72 per cent.
Sulphate zinc.....0.85

The sediment was found to contain very small quantities of mercury, lead and bismuth. (Hager's Pharmaceutical Praxis.)

LIQUID POLISH FOR SHOES, ETC.

For making a polish that can be applied to ladies' kid shoes, hand satchels, etc., without injuring the leather, the following is recommended:

Lambblack.....drams 1
Oil turpentine....." 4
Alcohol.....ounces 12
Shellac....." 1½
White turpentine.....drams 5
Sandarac....." 2

Make a solution by digesting the mixture in a close vessel at a gentle heat and strain.

REMEDY FOR TAKING MOLES FROM THE FACE.

Croton oil under the form of pomade or ointment, and tartar emetic under the form of paste or plaster, have each been successfully employed for the removal of moles or birth marks, thus: Take tartar emetic in impalpable powder 15 grains, soap plaster 1 drachm, and beat them to a paste. Apply this paste to nearly a line in thickness (not more), and cover the whole with strips of gummed paper. In four or five days eruption or suppuration will set in, and in a few days leave in place of the birth mark only a very slight scar.

KALSOFINE THAT CAN BE WASHED.

Slake five pounds of good fresh lime with 2 quarts of water. Add to this while yet warm, 1 lb. of sulphate of iron dissolved in three pints of soft water, and after 15 minutes add a solution of 3 ounces of potash alum in a quart of warm water, and 1 ounce of nitric acid. After stirring 15 minutes it is ready for use for the first coat, applying the second coat next day.

This gives a reddish yellow color, and after drying can be scrubbed with a wet brush without washing off.

If a lighter color is desired, replace the nitric acid with one and a half times the quantity of the official phosphoric acid.

The Presidency of the State Association.

Candidates for the next presidency of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association are now being brought out in various parts of the State. Dr. Crouter, it is understood, does not desire a re-election; and as the Association established a one-term president by the election of its present presiding officer, it is natural to infer that some one besides Dr. Crouter will be chosen at the next meeting. If the choice falls to Western Michigan, and the probability that the next annual meeting of the Association will be held in Grand Rapids favors such a conclusion, Geo. M. McDonald, of Kalamazoo, will probably be elected to the presidency. He is a representative pharmacist, with a wide knowledge of the drug trade, both from a professional and business standpoint; and the effective service he performed in the passage of the pharmacy law deserves recognition at the hands of the association.

It is a matter of common understanding that no one will contest Secretary Jesson's right to a re-election. No one envies the duties incumbent upon that office, and no one could be found who could perform the duties devolving upon the Secretary with more accuracy and dispatch than the present incumbent.

Bromine as a Disinfectant and Insecticide.

A correspondent of the *Magazine of Pharmacy* says: "A bottle of bromine left in a closed room all night, with the stopper out, destroys all infection and insect life. I have cleared places which were infested with vermin, many times. It is far more effectual than the vapor of burning sulphur."

Moth Powder.

Powder of pyrethrum.....15 parts
Powder of camphor.....16 parts
Powder of colocyth.....16 parts
Oil of lavender.....1 part

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Gum camphor, oil wintergreen
couch berries, seaweed
Declined—Oil peppermint.
ACIDS.
Acetic, No. 8.....9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (Sp. grav. 1.040).....30 @ 35
Carbolic.....60 @ 65
Citric.....3 @ 5
Muratic 18 deg.....11 @ 12
Nitric 36 deg.....12 @ 14
Oxalic.....3 @ 4
Sulphuric 66 deg.....52 @ 55
Tartaric.....12 @ 15
Benzoic, English.....12 @ 15
Benzoic, German.....12 @ 15
Tannic.....12 @ 15

AMMONIA.
Carbonate.....15 @ 18
Muriate (Powd. 25c).....15 @ 14
Aqueous 48.....5 @ 6
Aqua 18 deg or 4f.....6 @ 7

BALSAMS.
Copaiba.....40 @ 45
Fir.....2 @ 0
Peru.....2 @ 0
Tolu.....50

BAKES.
Cassia, in mats (Pow'd 20c).....11
Cinchona, yellow.....18
Eim, select.....13
Eim, ground, pure.....14
Eim, candored, pure.....14
Sassafras, of root.....10
Wild Cherry, select.....12
Bayberry powdered.....20
Garlic powdered.....18
Wahoo.....30
Soap ground.....12

BERRIES.
Cubeb prime (Powd 95c).....6 @ 90
Juniper.....6 @ 7
Prickly Ash.....50 @ 60

EXTRACTS.
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c).....27
Glebe.....37½
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes).....12
Logwood, 1s (25 lb boxes).....12
Logwood ½s do.....13
Logwood ¼s do.....15
Logwood 1/8s do.....14
Fluid Extracts—25 per cent. off list.

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

GUMS.
Aloes, Barbadoes.....60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 20c).....12
Gum Arabic (Powd 40c).....50
Ammoniac.....25 @ 30
Arabic, powdered select.....65
Arabic, 1st picked.....50
Arabic, 2d picked.....50
Arabic, 3d picked.....45
Arabic, sifted sorts.....35
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c).....25
Camphor.....55 @ 60
Catechu, 1s (¼ 14, ¼ 16c).....13
Euphorbium powdered.....35 @ 40
Galbanum strained.....80
Gamboge.....80 @ 90
Guaiac, prime (Powd 45c).....35
Kino (Powdered, 30c).....20
Mastic.....20
Myrrh, Turkish (Powdered 47c).....35
Opium, pure (Powd \$4.90).....3 50
Shellac, Campbell's.....23
Shellac, English.....23
Shellac, native.....24
Shellac bleached.....24
Tragacanth.....30 @ 40

HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.
Hoarhound.....25
Lobelia.....25
Peppermint.....25
Rue.....40
Sage.....24
Spearmint.....24
Sweet Majoram.....25
Tanzy.....27
Thyme.....30
Wormwood.....25

IRON.
Citrate and Quinine.....6 40
Solution mur., for tinctures.....20
Iodide, pure crystal.....80
Citrate.....20
Phosphate.....65

LEAVES.
Buchu, short (Powd 25c).....13 @ 14
Sage, Italian, bulk (¼s & ¼s, 12c).....18 @ 20
Senna, Alex. natural.....30
Senna, Alex. sifted and garbled.....30
Senna, powdered.....22
Senna tinnivelli.....16
Uva Ursi.....10
Belleonna.....35
Foxglove.....35
Henbane.....35
Rose, red.....2 35

LIQUORS.
W. D. & Co.'s Sour Mash Whisky.....2 00 @ 250
Druggists' Favorite Rye.....1 75 @ 250
Whisky, other brands.....1 10 @ 150
Gin, Old Tom.....1 35 @ 150
Gin, Holland.....2 00 @ 250
Brandy.....1 75 @ 250
Catawba Wines.....1 25 @ 250
Port Wines.....35 @ 250

MAGNESIA.
Carbonate, Pattison's, 2 oz.....22
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.....22
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution.....2 25
Calcined.....65

OILS.
Almond, sweet.....45 @ 50
Amber, rectified.....2 45
Bay ½ oz.....50
Bergamot.....2 10
Castor.....18 @ 19½
Cajeput.....75
Cassia.....1 00
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c).....35
Citronella.....1 20
Cloves.....1 20
Cod Liver, N. F.....1 20
Cod Liver, best.....1 20
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 18.....1 20
Cubeba, P. & W.....1 20
Erigeron.....1 20
Fireweed.....2 00
Ginger.....75
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c).....75
Juniper wood.....2 00
Lavender flowers, French.....2 01
Lavender garden.....1 00
Lavender spike do.....1 00
Lemon, new crop.....1 65
Lemon, Sanderson's.....30
Lemon, white, powdered.....30
Olive, Malaga.....60 @ 90
Olive, "Sublime Italian".....2 75
Origanum, red flowers, French.....1 25
Sassafras, No. 1.....1 20
Pennyroyal.....1 20
Peppermint, white.....3 50
Rose ½ oz.....8 00
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$1 50).....65
Sandal.....1 00
Savin.....1 00
Sandal Wood, German.....4 50
Sandal Wood, W. I.....7 00
Sassafras.....55
Spearmint.....60 @ 60
Tanzy.....4 50 @ 60
Tar (by gal).....10 @ 12
Wintergreen.....2 25
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00).....2 25
Wormseed.....2 00

POTASSIUM.
Bromate.....14
Bromide, cryst. and gran. bulk.....40
Chlorate, cryst (Powd 25c).....23
Iodide, cryst. and gran. bulk.....3 00
Prussiate yellow.....28

ROOTS.
Alkanet.....20
Althea, cut.....25
Arrow, St. Vincent's.....17
Blood (Powd 18c).....33
Calamus, peeled.....30
Calamus, German white, peeled.....30
Elecampane, powdered.....20
Gentian (Powd 15c).....11 @ 12
Ginger, African (Powd 14c).....11 @ 12
Ginger, Jamaica bleached.....17
Gold Seal (Powd 25c).....20
Licorice, white, powdered.....1 20
Ipecac, Rio, powdered.....1 20
Jalap, powdered.....30
Licorice, select (Powd 15c).....15
Licorice, extra select.....18
Pink, true.....38
Rhei, from select to choice.....1 00 @ 1 20
Rhei, powdered E. I.....1 10 @ 1 20
Rhei, choice cut cubes.....2 00
Rhei, choice cut fingers.....2 25

Serpentaria.....50
Seneca.....60
Sesaparilla, Honduras.....43
Sesaparilla, Mexican.....43
Squills, white (Powd 35c).....15
Valerian, English (Powd 30c).....25
Valerian, Vermont (Powd 28c).....20

SEEDS.
Anise, Italian (Powd 20c).....15
Bird, mixed in lb packages.....5 @ 8
Canary, Smyrna.....4 @ 4½
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 20c).....15 @ 18
Cardamon, Aleppo.....1 56
Cardamon, Malabar.....1 75
Celery.....15
Coriander, best English.....15
Fennel.....15
Anise, clear.....34 @ 40
Flax, pure grd (bbl 34).....4 @ 44
Foenugreek, powdered.....7 @ 8
Hemp, Russian.....4½ @ 5½
Mustard, white Black 10c).....10
Quince.....15
Rape, English.....6 @ 7
Worm, Levant.....14

SPONGES.
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage.....2 25 @ 2 50
Nassau do do.....2 00
Velvet Extra do do.....1 10
Extra Yellow do do.....85
Grass do do do.....75
Hard head, for slate use.....75
Yellow Reef.....1 40

MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcohol, grain (bbl 32).....2 20
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent. ex. ref. 1 25
Anodyne Hoffman's.....50
Arsenic, Donovan's solution.....27
Arsenic, Fowler's solution.....15
Annatto 1 lb rolls.....45
Alum.....15 @ 18
Annatto, prime.....2½ @ 4
Antimony, powdered, com'l.....4½ @ 5
Arsenic, white, powdered.....6 @ 7
Blue Sulfide.....50
Bay Rum, imported, best.....2 75
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co.'s.....2 50
Balm Gilead Buds.....40
Beans, Tonka.....2 @ 20
Benzoin, Vanilla.....7 00 @ 7 25
Bismuth, sub nitrate.....2 20
Blue Pill (Powd 70c).....50
Blue Vitrol.....6 @ 7
Borax, refined (Powd 12c).....10 @ 12
Candaries, Russian, powdered.....2 00
Capsicum Pods, African.....22
Capsicum Pods, African pow'd.....18
Capsicum Pods, Bombay do.....4 00
Carmine, No. 40.....75
Cassia Buds.....75
Caramel, American.....12
Chalk, prepared drop.....5
Chalk, precipitate English.....12
Chalk, red fingers.....8
Chalk, white lump.....2
Chloroform, Squibb's.....1 60
Colony apples.....1 60
Chloral hydrate, German crystals.....1 70
Chloral do do cryst.....1 70
Chloral do do Scherlin's do.....1 90
Chloral do do do crystals.....77 @ 75
Cinchonidia, P. & W.....18 @ 23
Cinchonidia, other brands.....18 @ 23
Cloves (Powd 25c).....18 @ 20
Coccol.....18 @ 20
Cocoa Butter.....45
Copperas (by bbl).....2
Corrosive Sublimate.....70
Cork, X and X's, 10 lb boxes.....40
Cream Tartar, pure powdered.....40
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box.....15
Cresote.....50
Cudbear, prime.....50
Cuttle Fish Bone.....20
Dextrine.....12
Dover's Powders.....1 10
Ergot, French.....45
Ergot powdered.....50
Ether Squibb's.....1 10
Emery, Turkish, all No.'s.....8
Empson Salts (bbl 1½).....2 @ 3
Eucalypti, fresh.....60
Ether, sulphuric, U. S. P.....14
Flake white.....14
Grains Paradise.....15
Glauber, Cooper's.....90
Gelatin, French.....45 @ 50
Glassware, flint, 70 off, by box 60 off
Glassware, green, 60 and 10 dis.....12 @ 17
Glue, ca met.....16 @ 28
Glue, white.....16 @ 20
Glycerine, pure.....25 @ 40
Hops ½s and ¼s.....25 @ 40
Iodoform ½ oz.....85 @ 90
Insect Powder, best Dalmatian.....35 @ 40
Insect Powder, H. P. & Co., boxes.....60 @ 100
Iodine, resublimed.....4 00
Isinglass, American.....1 50
Japonica, American.....7
London Purple.....10 @ 15
Lead, acetate.....15
Lime, chlorid. (¼s & ¼s, 12c).....15
Lupuline.....1 00
Lycopodium.....45
Mace.....50
Madder, best, American.....12½ @ 13
Manna, S. F.....75
Mercury.....40
Morphia, sulph. P. & W.....2 80 @ 3 05
Muske, Canton, H. P. & Co.'s.....10
Moss, Iceland.....12
Moss, Irish.....12
Mustard, English.....30
Mustard, grocer's, 10 lb cans.....18
Nuts, Brazil.....23
Nutmegs, No. 1.....60
Nux Vomica.....10
Ointment, Mercurial, ¼d.....17 @ 25
Paris Green.....18
Pepper, Black Berry.....2 50
Peppin.....2 50
Pitch, True Burgundy.....1 60
Quassia.....6 @ 7
Quinia, Sulph. P. & W.....72 @ 77
Quinine, German.....72 @ 77
Red Precipitate.....1 25
Sedilite Mixture.....28
Silver Nitrate, cryst.....74 @ 78
Sulfron, American.....30
Sal Gauder.....2 @ 2
Sal Nitre, 1 lb.....10
Sal Nitre, medium cryst.....9
Sal Rochelle.....33
Sal Soda.....2 @ 2½
Salicylic acid.....2 11
Santonin.....6 50
Snuffs, Maccoboy or Scotch.....30
Soda Ash (by keg 3c).....4
Spermaceti.....35
Soda, Bi-Carbonate, DeLand's.....4½ @ 5
Soap, White Castile.....14
Soap, Green do.....17
Soap, Mottled do.....9
Soap, do do.....11
Soap, Mazzini.....14
Spirits Nitre, 3 F.....26 @ 28
Spirits Nitre, 4 F.....30 @ 32
Sugar Milk powdered.....35
Sulphur, flour.....3½ @ 4
Sulphur, roll.....3 @ 3½
Tartar Emetic, 1 lb.....2 70
Tar, N. C. Pine.....1 40
Tar, do quarts in tin.....1 40
Tar, do pints in tin.....25
Turpentine, Venice.....1 25
Wax, White, S. F. brand.....7 @ 8
Zinc, Sulphate.....7 @ 8

PAINTS.
Capitol Cylinder.....75
Model Cylinder.....60
Shield Cylinder.....50
Eldorado Engine.....30
Peerless Machinery.....30
Challenge Machinery.....25
Backus Fine Engine.....30
Black Diamond Machinery.....30
Castor Machine Oil.....30
Paraffine, 25 deg.....15½
Paraffine, 28 deg.....15
Sperm, winter bleached.....Bbl Gal

WHALE, WINTER.....70 75
Lard, extra.....55 60
Lard, No. 1.....45 55
Linsed, pure raw.....43 45
Linsed, boiled.....46 49
Neat's Foot, winter strained.....70 90
Spirits Turpentine.....40 45

VARNISHES.
No. 1 Turp Coach.....1 10 @ 1 20
Extra Turp.....1 60 @ 1 70
Coach Body.....2 75 @ 3 00
No. 1 Turp Furniture.....1 00 @ 1 10
Extra Turp Damar.....1 55 @ 1 60
Japan Dryer, No. 1 Turp.....70 @ 75

PAINTS.
Red Venetian.....Bbl Lb
Ochre, yellow Marsellais.....1½ @ 2
Ochre, yellow Bermuda.....14 @ 20
Putty, commercial.....2½ @ 3
Putty, strictly pure.....2½ @ 3
Vermilion, prime American.....13 @ 16
Vermilion, English.....15 @ 20
Green, Peninsular.....16 @ 21
Lead, red strictly pure.....6½
Lead, white, strictly pure.....6½
Whiting, white Spanish.....67½
Whiting, Gliders.....67½
White, Paris American.....1 10
Whiting Paris English cliff.....1 40
Pioneer Prepared Paints.....1 20 @ 1 40
Swiss Villa Prepared Paints.....1 00 @ 1 20

HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists!

The Michigan Tradesman.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE & BRO., Proprietors.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885.

The Retailer Holds the Key.

"To any one who stops to reflect, the retailer plainly holds the key to the situation," said a well known manufacturer of a specialty handled by the grocery trade. What he meant was that it is largely in the power of the retailer to sell any particular brand of goods, all things being equal. An illusion exists in many minds with reference to this question, a class of manufacturers maintaining that the retailer is not to be regarded as an important factor in the distribution of goods. Their theory is that it is best to reach the family, and thereby force the retailer to keep their goods in stock. That this may be done to a certain extent in the case of a certain class of retail dealers cannot be denied, but it is because they do not have correct business principles. No fair-minded man will claim that it is enough to simply sell what is called for. It is the duty of the retailer to look after the interests of his customers—and this for the reason that for the most part his customers rely upon his judgment more than upon their own. As it is the business of the retailer to buy goods and know of their quality, it is natural that he should be appealed to. If through force of habit or lack of knowledge a customer demands a certain brand of goods, when there are better goods in the market for the same money, the grocer should try to convince him of the fact. The shopkeeper has more power in this respect than he usually believes, and when it can be exercised for the benefit of his trade he should not hesitate to use it. In short, if he is a business man, and not a bungler, he can direct his trade into proper channels, educate his customers so that they will buy first quality goods, and introduce entirely new specialties to favorable notice.

Those manufacturers in trade journals in order to reach the retailer, or use other means to this end, expend their money judiciously. The storekeeper is the great distributing agent. If his co-operation is secured the wheels will keep moving. Otherwise they will stop. The manufacturer or jobber who underestimates the importance of the retail dealer usually finds after a time that some more philosophical competitor has out-distanced him.

Newspaper Wisdom.

Chicago Herald: To compound an article resembling butter, lard, or sugar, which would readily sell for those commodities and be consumed as such, which actually contained injurious substances would be a crime but one degree removed from murder, whereas, admitting that these counterfeits are now wholesome enough, though otherwise deficient, the offense is simply common swindling.

Augusta Chronicle: To look at any ordinary newspaper, the reader would come to the conclusion that the whole world was sick, and that nothing would keep it from dying but the cure-all preparations which are so cunning and ingeniously presented as to deceive the healthiest mind or stomach. San Francisco Post: The genius of a man has never devised a plan to prevent robbery by shop thieves. Many a business house poisoning between a profitable trade and a losing one, has gone down, a prey to the dishonesty of its own employes. Any man who has suffered in this way will not be apt to look upon the admiration for honesty as an empty sentiment.

Illinois Register: The lust for office is becoming a national curse, and the press of the country cannot be more profitably employed than in warning young men of the rocks on which so many have been wrecked. Indeed the newspapers should never weary in warning upon a national evil which is hurrying untold calamities upon the country.

A Coffee Drunkard.

"What a bright-eyed man," said a Philadelphia Press reporter who leaned against the cashier's desk of a restaurant near the public buildings one day last week. The man in question had just paid a 10-cent check and slipped out of the door with a jerky movement and a swinging of the cane he carried which decidedly endangered the public's peace.

"Bright-eyed? Yes," said the cashier, "he's a coffee drunkard."

"What's a coffee drunkard?"

"A man who comes in here four times in two hours, as that man has this morning, and does every morning, and takes a half pint of coffee every time, is a coffee drunkard. Bright eyes! Well I should say so. That man's condition all the time is the same as that of a man who is getting over a big 'batter.' I mean his nerves are up in 'G,' his muscles are all a quiver, and his mental vision is abnormally clear. He is living at a 2.08% rate."

"Why does he do it?"

"Has to. Must have a brace. Used to drink rum. Had to quit that, and now does worse. He never sleeps, he tells me."

"Do you know many such?"

"At least half a dozen."

ENTIRELY NEW! SPRING & COMPANY,

3 DOZEN LARGE ONE-HALF POUND CANS OF

Silver Spoon Baking Powder,

1 1/2 DOZEN

WITH AND

1 1/2 DOZEN



1 1/2 PINT PITCHERS

7 INCH COMPORTS.

For Only \$7.50,

Giving to every purchaser a Glass Pitcher or Comport with each can, at 30 cents.

WE GUARANTEE

The SILVER SPOON Powder to give entire satisfaction.

Arctic Manufacturing Co., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS FOR

KNIGHT OF LABOR PLUG,

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

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 OAKS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THE LEADING BRANDS OF

TOBACCO.

Offered in this Market are as follows:

PLUG 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
HIPSEY 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.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 94, 23	Pepperell, 104, 25
Androscoogin, 84, 21	Pepperell, 114, 27 1/2
Pepperell, 74, 19 1/2	Pequot, 74, 21
Pepperell, 84, 20	Pequot, 84, 21
Pepperell, 94, 22 1/2	Pequot, 94, 24
CHECKS.	
Caledonia, XX, oz. 11	Park Mills, No. 90, 14
Caledonia, X, oz. 10	Park Mills, No. 100, 15
Economy, oz. 10	Proddy, oz. 11
Park Mills, No. 60, 10	Otis Apron, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 60, 11	Otis Furniture, 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 70, 12	York, 1 oz., 10 1/2
Park Mills, No. 80, 13	York, AA, extra oz. 14
OSABRO.	
Alabama brown, 7	Alabama plaid, 7
Jewell brown, 9 1/2	Augusta plaid, 7
Kentucky brown, 10 1/2	Toledo plaid, 7
Lewisburg 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, 44, 5 1/2
Art cambric, 36, 11 1/2	Hill, 7-8, 6 1/2
Androscoogin, 44, 8 1/2	Hope, 44, 6 1/2
Androscoogin, 54, 12 1/2	King Phillip cambric, 6 1/2
Balou, 44, 6 1/2	King Phillip cambric, 6 1/2
Boott, 44, 6 1/2	Linwood, 44, 7 1/2
Boott, E. 5-5, 7	Lonsdale, 44, 7 1/2
Boott, AGC, 44, 9 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2
Boott, B, 34, 6 1/2	Phenix, G, 44, 9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 44, 7	Langdon, 45, 14
Chapman, X, 44, 6	Masonville, 44, 8
Conway, 44, 7	Maxwell, 44, 8
Cabot, 44, 6	New York Mill, 44, 10 1/2
Cabot, 7-8, 6	New Jersey, 44, 8
Domestic, 36, 7 1/2	Pocasset, P. M. C., 7 1/2
Dwight Anchor, 44, 9	Pride of the West, 11
Davol, 44, 6	Pocahontas, 44, 7 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 44, 8 1/2	Slaterville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 7-8, 7 1/2	Victoria, AA, 9
Fruit of the Loom, cambric, 44, 11	Woodbury, 44, 5 1/2
Gold Medal, 44, 6 1/2	Whittinsville, 7-8, 7 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8, 6	Whittinsville, 7-8, 6 1/2
Gilded Age, 8 1/2	Wamsutta, 44, 16 1/2
WILLIAMSON'S.	
Crown, 17	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, 10	Victory O., 10 1/2
Blackburn, 8	Victory J., 10
Davol, 14	Victory D., 10
London, 12 1/2	Victory K., 10 1/2
Phoenia, 10	Phenix A., 10 1/2
Red Cross, 10	Phenix B., 10 1/2
Social Imperial, 16	Phenix XX, 5
PRINTS.	
Albion, solid, 5 1/2	Gloucester, 6
Albion, grey, 6	Gloucestermourn'g, 6
Allen's checks, 5 1/2	Hamilton fancy, 6
Allen's fancy, 5 1/2	Hartel fancy, 6
Allen's pink, 6 1/2	Merrimac D., 6
Allen's purple, 6 1/2	Manchester, 6
American, fancy, 5 1/2	Oriental fancy, 6
Arnold fancy, 6	Oriental robes, 6 1/2
Berlin solid, 5 1/2	Richmond, 6
Cocheo fancy, 6 1/2	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, 6 1/2	Washington blues, 7 1/2
Garner pink, 6 1/2	
FINE BROWN COTTONS.	
Appleton A, 44, 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40, 8
Boott M, 44, 6 1/2	Indian Orchard, 36, 7 1/2
Boston F, 44, 7 1/2	Laconia B, 7-8, 16 1/2
Continental C, 4-3, 6 1/2	Lyman B, 40-in., 10 1/2
Continental D, 40-in, 8 1/2	Mass. BB, 44, 5 1/2
Conestoga W, 44, 6 1/2	Nashua B, 40-in., 8 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8, 5 1/2	Nashua R, 44, 7 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in, 6	Nashua O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Dwight X, 34, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8, 5 1/2	Pepperell E, 30-in., 7
Dwight Z, 44, 6 1/2	Pepperell R, 44, 7 1/2
Dwight Star, 44, 7	Pepperell O, 7-8, 6 1/2
Ewright Star, 40-in, 9	Pepperell N, 34, 6 1/2
Enterprise EE, 36, 5	Pocasset C, 44, 6 1/2
Great Falls E, 44, 7	Saranac B, 7 1/2
Farmers' A, 44, 6	Saranac E, 9
Indian Orchard, 14, 7 1/2	
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag, 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl 7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian, 10 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Bates, 7 1/2	Bookfold, 12 1/2
Berkshire, 6 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7	Slaterville, dress, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, 7 1/2	styles, 12 1/2
Glasgow checks, royal styles, 8	White Mfg Co, 7 1/2
Gloucester, new standard, 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, 7 1/2
Plunket, 7 1/2	Earlston, 8
Lancaster, 7 1/2	Gordon, 7 1/2
Langdale, 7 1/2	styles, 12 1/2
WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 74, 21	Pepperell, 104, 27 1/2
Androscoogin, 84, 23	Pepperell, 114, 29 1/2
Pepperell, 74, 19 1/2	Pequot, 74, 21
Pepperell, 84, 20	Pequot, 84, 21
Pepperell, 94, 22 1/2	Pequot, 94, 24
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.	
Atlantic A, 44, 7 1/2	Lawrence XX, 64, 7 1/2
Atlantic B, 44, 7 1/2	Lawrence Y, 30, 7 1/2
Atlantic D, 44, 6 1/2	Lawrence LL, 44, 5 1/2
Atlantic P, 44, 5 1/2	Newmarket N, 6 1/2
Atlantic LL, 44, 5 1/2	Mystic River, 44, 5 1/2
Adriatic, 36, 7 1/2	Pequot A, 44, 7 1/2
Augusta, 44, 6 1/2	Piedmont, 36, 6 1/2
Boott M, 44, 6 1/2	Stark AA, 44, 7 1/2
Boott FF, 44, 6 1/2	Tremont CC, 44, 5 1/2
Graniteville, 44, 5 1/2	Utica, 44, 7 1/2
Indiana Head, 44, 7	Wachusett, 44, 7 1/2
Indiana Head 45-in, 12 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in., 6 1/2
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA, 14	Falls, XXX, 18 1/2
Amoskeag, A, 13	Falls, XXX, 15 1/2
Amoskeag, B, 12	Falls, BBC, 36, 19 1/2
Amoskeag, C, 11	Falls, awning, 19
Amoskeag, D, 10 1/2	Hamilton, BT, 32, 12
Amoskeag, E, 10	Hamilton, D, 9 1/2
Amoskeag, F, 9 1/2	Hamilton, H, 9 1/2
Premium A, 44, 17	Hamilton fancy, 10
Premium B, 16	Methuen AA, 13 1/2
Extra 44, 16	Methuen ASA, 11
Extra 7-8, 15 1/2	Omega A, 7-8, 11
Gold Medal 44, 15	Omega A, 44, 13
CCA 7-8, 12 1/2	Omega ACA, 7-8, 14
CT 44, 14	Omega ACA, 44, 16
CT 7-8, 14	Omega S, 7-8, 24
BF 7-8, 16	Omega SE, 44, 27
AF 44, 19	Omega M, 7-8, 22 1/2
Cordis AAA, 32, 14	Omega M, 44, 25
Cordis ACA, 32, 15	Shetucket, S, 12 1/2
Cordis No. 1, 32, 15	Shetucket, S & SW, 12
Cordis No. 2, 32, 14	Shetucket, SFS, 12
Cordis No. 3, 32, 13	Stockbridge A, 7
Cordis No. 4, 32, 11 1/2	Stockbridge Irony, 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
GRAN BARS.	
American A, 18 00	Old Ironsides, 15
Stark A, 22 1/2	Wheatland, 21
DENTIMS.	
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
CAMBRICS.	
Manville, 6	S. S. & Sons, 6
Masnville, 6	Garner, 6
Red Cross, 7 1/2	Thistle Mills, 8
Garner, 7 1/2	
SPOOL COTTON.	
Brooks, 50	Eagle and Phenix Mills ball sewing, 30
J. & P. Coats, 55	Greech & Daniels, 25
Williamson 6 cord, 55	Merricks, 25
Williamson 3 cord, 40	Stafford, 25
Charleston ball sew, 30	Hite & Maning, 25
ing thread, 30	Holyoke, 25
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory,	

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

THE LAW OF STRIKES.

The following statement of the law regarding strikes and other similar combinations was made by Judge Krekel, of the U. S. District Court, in his charge to the grand jury for the Western District of Missouri: "A postal or other railroad car in which mail matter is conveyed falls within the meaning of 'carrier' as used in the act of Congress. Our mails are mostly carried by railroads, and the government enters into contracts with them for that purpose. These railroads employ large numbers of men and considerable machinery to carry on their business, including the carrying of mail matter. Strikes occur on these roads, often seriously interfering with the carrying of the mails. Employees of railroads engaged on trains carrying mail matter may at proper times quit work, and if in consequence of their doing so the mails are delayed, they do not thereby commit an offense against the laws of the United States. Strikers may induce their co-laborers engaged on mail trains to join them, under the limitation stated, without committing an offense against the postal laws, though the consequences be the obstruction or retarding of the mail. But employees of railroads, as well as other persons, cannot improperly interfere with the instrumentalities usually employed and necessary for the conveyance of mails, be it carriers or machinery, without laying themselves liable. Nor is it any excuse that the men or machinery used in carrying the mail are at the same time employed for other purposes. Mails could not be carried at the rates they are if special trains and instrumentalities had to be provided. To compel such employment by direct or indirect means would seriously interfere with our mail facilities. A system of name foreign to our institutions and language, known in Ireland as 'boycotting,' has sought to be introduced among us as a means of compelling concessions in matters of conflicting interests. Combinations of the kind are not unlawful, so long as their exclusive purpose is to foster the interests of their own members. But if the object of the combination is or embraces objects the necessary effect of which is interfering with others' rights, the combination becomes a conspiracy and may be dealt with as such.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGE—NEGLIGENCE—LIABILITY.

In the case of Pennington vs. Western Union Telegraph Co., decided by the Iowa Supreme Court, it appeared that the plaintiff's agent telegraphed him an offer to buy apples at \$2 per barrel, but by the negligence of the agents of the telegraph company the telegram was not properly copied. Plaintiff took no notice of it and afterward the price of apples advanced, and in purchasing he was obliged to pay the advance price. Thereupon he brought suit against the telegraph company for his loss. The court held that he could only recover the amount paid for the telegram. The court cited the opinion of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in another case against the Western Union Telegraph Co. to the effect that "profits on a contract never made are quite too remote and uncertain to be taken into consideration," and said: "In the case at bar the plaintiff merely lost an offer, and if we were to apply the rule above mentioned, it would be clear that the plaintiff could not recover more than the cost of the telegram. But we need not go so far as to hold the above rule applicable. In no event could the plaintiff recover more than the value of the offer, and that could not be greater than the value of the contract would have been, in case the offer had been received and accepted. Now, the value of a contract for the purchase of property where nothing is paid, is the difference between the amount agreed to be paid and such greater amount, if any, as the property may be worth in the market, and where damages are allowed for a breach of the contract they are to be estimated as of the time of the breach. * * * The offer in this case, which the defendant was asked to transmit, was of a carload of apples at two dollars, which it is said meant two dollars a barrel, and would have been so understood by the plaintiff. Now the loss of the offer was not greater than the difference between a carload of apples at two dollars a barrel, and such greater amount, if any, as a carload was worth in the same market at the time the defendant's liability accrued. No rise or fall in the price of apples after that could change the defendant's liability. But the offer contained in the telegram is not an offer of specific apples at two dollars, nor of a given kind or quality; nor is there any evidence tending to show that apples of any kind or quality in the Vicksburg, Michigan, market were worth more than two dollars a barrel at the time of the defendant's failure to properly transmit the telegram delivered to it. Such being the fact, we are unable to see how the plaintiff has proven any damage beyond the cost of the telegram.

Now that natural gas is being introduced into Pittsburg houses for fuel, an equitable method of charging for it is sought. Measurement seems to be impracticable, and thus far the usage has been to fix the prices for each building as nearly as possible the same as the cost of other fuel has been. This gives rise to a great amount of bargaining and dissatisfaction.

COMING to GRAND RAPIDS

IN CAR LOADS!

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

EVERY CAN BEARING SIGNATURE OF

The Archer Packing Co.

CHILLICOTHE, ILL.

ANDREW WIERENGO

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FULL LINE OF SHOW CASES KEPT IN STOCK.

WIERENGO BLOCK, PINE STREET, MUSKEGON, MICH.

F

The Well-Known
J. S. Farren & Co.

OYSTERS

ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.

PUTNAM & BROOKS

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

F

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.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

NIMROD

AND OTHER FAVORITE BRANDS OF

Plug Tobacco.

NIMROD44 | SPREAD EAGLE.....38
E. C.40 | BIG FIVE CENTER.....35
BLUE PETER.....38 | In lots of 72 pounds or over two cents less

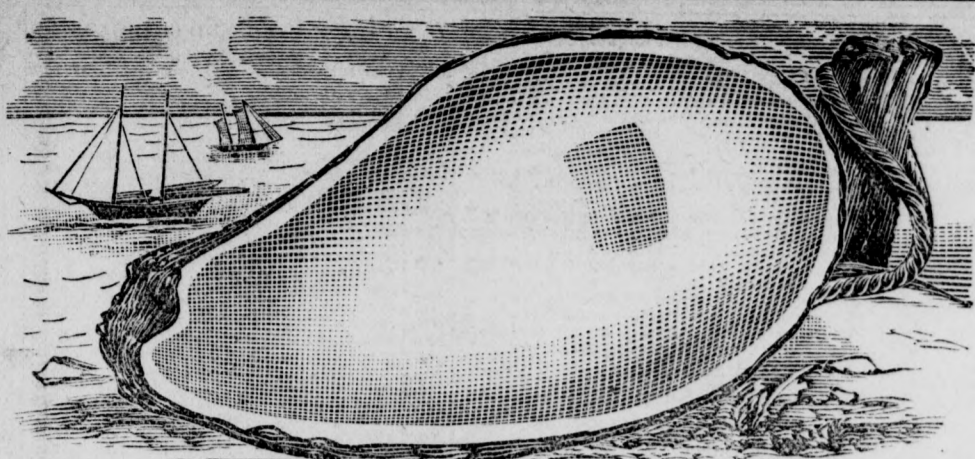
See Our Wholesale Quotations elsewhere in this issue and write for

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.



SEE
QUOTATIONS
IN
PRICE-CURRENT.

F. J. DETTENTHALER, Jobber of Oysters.

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.

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.

VOIGT MILLING CO.,

Proprietors of

CRESCENT

FLOURING MILLS,

Manufacturers of the Following Popular Brands of Flour:

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

READ! READ! READ!

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

Pioneer Prepared Paint!

The ONLY Paint sold on a GUARANTEE. Read it.

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

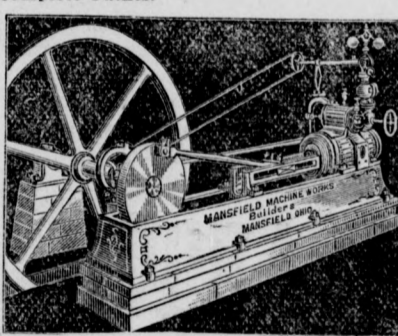
Hazeltine, Perkins & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

ENGINES

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



W. C. DENISON,

88, 90 and 92 South Division Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

G. ROYS & CO.,

No. 4 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids.

WHIPS

LASHES

Send for new Price-List for Fall Trade.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE PERKINS WIND MILL.



BUY the Best and 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 disable 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.

TIME TABLES.

Michigan Central.

DEPART.
*Detroit Express..... 6:00 a m
*Day Express..... 12:45 p m
*Atlantic Express..... 9:30 p m
Way Freight..... 6:50 a m

ARRIVE.
*Pacific Express..... 6:00 a m
*Mail..... 8:50 p m
*Grand Rapids Express..... 10:50 p m
Way Freight..... 5:15 a m

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily. 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 12:35 p. m., and through coach on 9:15 a. m. and 9:35 p. m. trains.

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

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

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

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

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

(KALAMAZOO DIVISION.)
Leaves. Arrives.
Express..... 7:15 p m 7:30 a m
Mail..... 9:50 a m 4:00 p m

All trains daily except Sunday. The train leaving at 4 p. m. connects at White Pigeon with Atlantic Express on Main Line, which has Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Coaches from Chicago to New York and Boston without change.

The train leaving at 7:30 a. m. connects at White Pigeon (giving one hour for dinner) with special New York Express on Main Line. Through tickets and berths in sleeping coaches can be secured at Union Ticket office, 67 Monroe street and depot.

J. W. MCKENNEY, Gen'l Agent.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

GOING EAST.
Arrives. Leaves.
*Steamboat Express..... 6:17 a m 6:25 a m
*Through Mail..... 10:10 a m 10:20 a m
*Evening Express..... 3:20 p m 3:35 p m
*Limited Express..... 8:30 p m 10:45 p m
*Mixed, with coach..... 10:30 a m

GOING WEST.
*Morning Express..... 1:05 p m 1:10 p m
*Through Mail..... 5:10 p m 5:15 p m
*Steamboat Express..... 10:40 p m 10:45 p m
*Mixed..... 7:10 a m
*Night Express..... 5:10 a m 5:20 a m

*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily. Passengers taking the 6:25 a. m. Express make close connection at Marquette for Lansing and at Detroit for New York, arriving there at 10:00 a. m. the following morning.

Train leaving at 10:45 p. m. will make connection with Milwaukee steamers daily except Sunday. The Night Express has a through Wagner Car and local Sleeping Car Detroit to Grand Rapids.

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

Grand Rapids & Indiana.

GOING NORTH.
Arrives. Leaves.
Cincinnati & Gd Rapids Ex 8:45 p m
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex. 7:30 a m 10:25 a m
Pt. Wayne & Mackinac Ex 3:55 p m 5:00 p m
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac. 7:10 a m

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

All trains daily except Sunday. SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

North-Train leaving at 5:00 o'clock p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Cars for Petoskey and Mackinac City. Train leaving at 10:25 a. m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Traverse City.

South-Train leaving at 4:35 p. m. has Woodruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati. C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette.

Trains connect with G. R. & I. trains for St. Ignace, Marquette and Lake Superior Points, leaving Grand Rapids at 11:30 a. m. and 11:00 p. m., arriving at Marquette at 1:45 p. m. Returning leave Marquette at 2:00 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 6:20 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. Connection made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron, Gold and Silver and Copper Districts.

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

Goodrich Steamers.

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

Grand River Steamer.

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

Groceries.

The Clerk's Lament.

Broke, broke, broke,
I'm home from vacation now!
Broke, broke, broke,
With the sweat of my brow!
Oh, well for the office boy
That he whistles, and laughs, and is gay;
Oh, well for my fellow clerk
That he is not going away.

Broke, broke, broke,
And my washing bills due again!
Broke, broke, broke,
And I'm trying to borrow in vain!
And my stately boss goes by
To take from a very fat bill.
But oh! for the touch of a silver coin
And the sound of a crisp green bill.

THE GARDEN CITY.

The Business Situation, as Viewed by Chicago Eyes.

Special Correspondence to THE TRADESMAN.
CHICAGO, Sept. 21, 1885.

The clouds of depression, which have so long hovered over every industry, have at last begun to rise, and though not entirely dissipated, they disclose a horizon blushing rosy with future business prosperity.

The grain crops are exceptionally fine. The corn crop promises a large yield, and while it is only natural that frosts should attack some districts, the damage done in that way will be light. Collections throughout the country are reported fair, in some places being excellent, while in others they are very slow, owing to the low prices of farm products.

The principal thing which gives rise to doubt in the minds of business men is the stability of prices. They are advancing steadily, as a rule, and at each notch gained, seem to hold firm. Stocks are being laid in for the fall and winter trade, which bespeak high anticipations in some branches of business.

There is a secret wish in all, and an often expressed opinion in some, which ever receives unanimous approbation, that what is wanted to firmly establish values and prosperity is an European war. Visible and mighty as would be the advantages to be derived in this country, from such a calamity, it is rather to be regretted than desired. For while it would place one country in a boom, and bring about flush times, it would put another in the depths of misery and business depression. Besides it is generally admitted that such booms always leave a country in much worse condition after they have ceased, than it could possibly have been in before. Therefore, they are undesirable. The industries of a country are much like the constitution of a man—if they once require an abnormal stimulus, it becomes habitual and it is constantly craving more. What is wanted, is a gradual and steady growth, until a vigorous normal feeling is acquired, then with no suddenness or falls in the market, no booms, and no depression, with discretion, a healthy trade throughout the country could be maintained.

If on the contrary, a boom should occur, and values on all commodities should take a rapid advance, there will be a much worse depression than has ever yet been known. The number of land sales in this city show another active market. On September 14 there were forty-four, the cost aggregating in round numbers \$106,925. On Tuesday there were thirty-two, at a total cost of \$72,670; for Wednesday there were thirty-four sales, amounting to \$4,767, and for Thursday there were forty sales, the total cost being \$107,232. This shows the aggregate amount of money invested in property in this city, for the first four days in the week, to be \$341,594.

Building operations continue active. There were fifty-seven permits issued for the first four days in the week. The amount of money employed in erecting these buildings will be \$328,000.

Articles of incorporation were issued September 17, to the Cosmopolitan Building and Loan Association, of Chicago, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The incorporators are Harvey E. Blackmore, Herbert W. Cooper, Charles Maleinke, G. W. Sickles, and Charles A. Gray.

The Secretary of State on September 14, issued the following licenses of incorporation: Chicago Remunerating Elevated Railway, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000; American Stone and Brick Preserving Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000; Spring Valley Building Association, of Spring Valley, with a capital stock of \$500,000; Gas and Electric Light Co., of Lemont, with a capital stock of \$25,000; Chicago Central, Indiana and Block Coal Railroad, with a capital stock of \$7,800,000. The proposed line begins at Rockford, Spencer county, Ind., and runs through Dubois, Martin, Greene, Owen, Clay, Parke, Fountain, Benton, Warren, White, and Jasper counties, to Hebron, Porter county, where it connects with the road of the same name.

Borrowing a Husband.
"Mrs. Hooper, my mother sent me to ask you if you'd loan her your husband a few minutes; pap's gone away and—"
"Lend her my husband, eh?" I'll show the brazen thing that she can't do anything of the kind."
With this Mrs. Hooper threw her apron over her head and hopped into Mrs. Meek's house in a jiffy.
"So you want to borrow my husband, do you?"
"Yes, Mrs. Hooper; my kitchen stove fell over and my man's gone out and I want some one to help me set it up again; see?"
"Oh, well, why didn't your boy tell me exactly what he wanted. John's jist in the back yard."

"A Liveller Kid Does Not Exist."
From the Cadillac Times.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN is a two-year old, and a liveller kid not exist.

His First Cigar.

A small boy puffed at a big cigar.
His eyes bulged out and his cheeks sank in;
He gulped rank fumes with his lips ajar;
While muscles shook in his youthful chin;
His gills were green, but he smote a smile;
He sat high up on the farmyard stile,
And cocked his hat o'er his glassy eye,
Then wunk a wink at a cow near by.

The earth swam round, but the stilet still,
The trees rose up and the kid crawled down;
He groaned aloud for he felt so ill,
And knew that cigar had "done him brown."

His head was light and his feet like lead,
His cheeks grew white as a linen spread,
While he weakly gasped as he gazed afar,
"If I live, this here's my last cigar."

Third Meeting of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

The Third Annual Meeting will convene in Merrill Hall, corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues, Detroit, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A large attendance is expected and the meeting promises to be very interesting and entertaining.

Parts of two sessions are set apart for the discussion of trade interests, a matter that is of vital importance to every retail druggist in the State. A large number of papers on interesting subjects will be read and discussed.

The commercial exhibit by the leading wholesale druggists, and manufacturing chemists of the country promises to eclipse the grand display of last year. The exhibit is in charge of Mr. A. W. Allen, the assistant secretary.

Reduced rates have been obtained for members and their families at hotels as follows: The Russell, \$3; the Brunswick, \$2 to \$2.50; the Griswold, \$2; the Kirkwood, \$1.50 to \$2; the Rice \$1.25.

A one and one-third rate has been obtained from the Michigan Passenger Agents' Association, which includes the following railroads: Chicago & West Michigan; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee; Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette; Flint & Pere Marquette; Grand Rapids & Indiana; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Michigan Central; Michigan Air Line; Michigan & Ohio; Pontiac, Oxford & Pt. Austin; Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Mich.; Washburn, St. Louis & Pacific.

To secure this reduced rate it is necessary to obtain a certificate which will be furnished by me on application. This rate is given to all members and their families; also to those who may send in applications to become members at this meeting, and to those who may wish to join after arriving in Detroit.

A special invitation is extended to the wives of members to accompany their husbands on this occasion.

If the efforts of the Association in securing a pharmacy law meet your approval, we ask you to favor us with your application for membership. Enclosed with this please find an application blank. The membership, including applications received since our last meeting, is 530; we hope to have before the close of this meeting a total of 800. Can you not assist us in reaching that number—the larger the Association the more influence we can exert in the interest of the Retail Drug Trade of this State.

Muskegon, Sept. 15, 1885.
JACOB JESSON, Secretary.

The Grocery Market.

Business and collections continue good. Sugars have taken another upward turn, and the end is not yet. Codfish and sardines have advanced and kerosene is up 1/2 cent a gallon. Many other articles in the grocery line exhibit unwonted firmness.

Candy is steady and firm, in consequence of the advance in sugars. Nuts are firm. Oranges are firm and lemons are a little lower.

Selling Eggs by Weight.

An English exchange says: "In this country (England) eggs are sold by the score, but in America by weight." This will be surprising news to American poultry raisers and to American egg consumers, who have never sold or bought eggs, save by the dozen, in their lives. However, they will none the less agree with the writer that it would be a good plan in his own or any other country to sell them by weight.

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

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

Uppers, 1 in. x 1 1/2 in. per M \$44 00
Uppers, 1 1/2 in. x 2 in. " " 46 00
Sects, 1 in. x 1 1/2 in. " " 35 00
Sects, 1 1/2 in. x 2 in. " " 38 00
Fine Common, 1 in. x 1 1/2 in. " " 30 00
Shop, 1 in. x 1 1/2 in. " " 32 00
Fine Common, 1 1/2 in. x 2 in. " " 32 00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet 15 00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 18 feet 16 00
No. 1 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet 15 00
No. 1 Stocks, 10 in., 18 feet 17 00
No. 1 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet 16 00
No. 1 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet 17 00
No. 2 Stocks, 12 in., 12, 14 and 16 feet 12 00
No. 2 Stocks, 10 in., 18 feet 13 00
No. 2 Stocks, 8 in., 12, 14 and 16 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, 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, 8 000 g. 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. 1 Fencing, 16 feet 12 00
No. 1 Fencing, 4 in. 15 00
No. 2 Fencing, 4 in. 12 00
Norway C and better, 4 or 6 in. 17 00
Bevel Siding, 6 in. A and B 18 00
Bevel Siding, 6 in. C 14 50
Bevel Siding, 6 in. No. 1 Common 12 00
Bevel Siding, 6 in. Clear 15 00
Pice Siding, 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 33 00
Dressed Flooring, 6 in., No. 2 common 14 00
Beaded Ceiling, 6 in. \$1.00 additional 35 00
Dressed Flooring, 4 in., A, B and Clear 28 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 in. \$1.00 additional 31 00
(XXX 18 in. Standard Shingles 3 00
(XXX 18 in. Thin 2 25
(XXX 16 in. C B 18 in. Shingles 1 75
No. 2 or 6 in. C B 18 in. Shingles 1 75
No. 2 or 5 in. C B 16 in. 1 50
Lath 1 75 to 2 00

WOODENWARE.

Standard Tubs, No. 1 8 00
Standard Tubs, No. 2 6 00
Standard Tubs, No. 3 6 00
Standard Pails, two hoop 1 85
Standard Pails, three hoop 2 10
Dowel Pins, No. 1 8 75
Dowel Pins, No. 2 7 75
Dowel Pins, No. 3 7 75
Maple, No. 1 2 00
Maple, No. 2 2 00
Maple, No. 3 2 00
Maple, No. 4 2 00
Maple, No. 5 2 00
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Maple, No. 100 2 00

Asparagus, Oyster Bay 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie 1 00
Beans, Stringless, Boston 1 00
Beans, Stringless, trophy 1 05
Peas, French 1 75
Peas, Marrofat, standard 1 70
Peas, Beaver 1 70
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden 82 00
Succotash, standard 90
Tomatoes, Trophy 1 00

Apples, 3 lb standards 90
Apples, galions, standards 2 40
Blackberries, standard 80
Damosons 1 00
Egg Plums, standards 1 40
Green Gages, standards 2 20
Peaches, Extra Yellow 2 40
Peaches, standards 1 50
Peaches, seconds 1 50
Pineapples, Erie 1 70
Pineapples, standard 1 70
Quinces 1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg 1 70

Apricots, Lusks' 2 40
Egg Plums 2 50
Green Gages 2 50
Peaches 2 50
Pineapples 2 50
Raspberries 2 50
Strawberries 2 50
Tangerines 2 50
Walnuts 2 50
Watermelons 2 50
Zucchini 2 50

Asparagus, Oyster Bay 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie 1 00
Beans, Stringless, Boston 1 00
Beans, Stringless, trophy 1 05
Peas, French 1 75
Peas, Marrofat, standard 1 70
Peas, Beaver 1 70
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden 82 00
Succotash, standard 90
Tomatoes, Trophy 1 00

Apples, 3 lb standards 90
Apples, galions, standards 2 40
Blackberries, standard 80
Damosons 1 00
Egg Plums, standards 1 40
Green Gages, standards 2 20
Peaches, Extra Yellow 2 40
Peaches, standards 1 50
Peaches, seconds 1 50
Pineapples, Erie 1 70
Pineapples, standard 1 70
Quinces 1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg 1 70

Apricots, Lusks' 2 40
Egg Plums 2 50
Green Gages 2 50
Peaches 2 50
Pineapples 2 50
Raspberries 2 50
Strawberries 2 50
Tangerines 2 50
Walnuts 2 50
Watermelons 2 50
Zucchini 2 50

Asparagus, Oyster Bay 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie 1 00
Beans, Stringless, Boston 1 00
Beans, Stringless, trophy 1 05
Peas, French 1 75
Peas, Marrofat, standard 1 70
Peas, Beaver 1 70
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden 82 00
Succotash, standard 90
Tomatoes, Trophy 1 00

Apples, 3 lb standards 90
Apples, galions, standards 2 40
Blackberries, standard 80
Damosons 1 00
Egg Plums, standards 1 40
Green Gages, standards 2 20
Peaches, Extra Yellow 2 40
Peaches, standards 1 50
Peaches, seconds 1 50
Pineapples, Erie 1 70
Pineapples, standard 1 70
Quinces 1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg 1 70

Apricots, Lusks' 2 40
Egg Plums 2 50
Green Gages 2 50
Peaches 2 50
Pineapples 2 50
Raspberries 2 50
Strawberries 2 50
Tangerines 2 50
Walnuts 2 50
Watermelons 2 50
Zucchini 2 50

Asparagus, Oyster Bay 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie 1 00
Beans, Stringless, Boston 1 00
Beans, Stringless, trophy 1 05
Peas, French 1 75
Peas, Marrofat, standard 1 70
Peas, Beaver 1 70
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden 82 00
Succotash, standard 90
Tomatoes, Trophy 1 00

Apples, 3 lb standards 90
Apples, galions, standards 2 40
Blackberries, standard 80
Damosons 1 00
Egg Plums, standards 1 40
Green Gages, standards 2 20
Peaches, Extra Yellow 2 40
Peaches, standards 1 50
Peaches, seconds 1 50
Pineapples, Erie 1 70
Pineapples, standard 1 70
Quinces 1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg 1 70

Apricots, Lusks' 2 40
Egg Plums 2 50
Green Gages 2 50
Peaches 2 50
Pineapples 2 50
Raspberries 2 50
Strawberries 2 50
Tangerines 2 50
Walnuts 2 50
Watermelons 2 50
Zucchini 2 50

Asparagus, Oyster Bay 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie 1 00
Beans, Stringless, Boston 1 00
Beans, Stringless, trophy 1 05
Peas, French 1 75
Peas, Marrofat, standard 1 70
Peas, Beaver 1 70
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden 82 00
Succotash, standard 90
Tomatoes, Trophy 1 00

Apples, 3 lb standards 90
Apples, galions, standards 2 40
Blackberries, standard 80
Damosons 1 00
Egg Plums, standards 1 40
Green Gages, standards 2 20
Peaches, Extra Yellow 2 40
Peaches, standards 1 50
Peaches, seconds 1 50
Pineapples, Erie 1 70
Pineapples, standard 1 70
Quinces 1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg 1 70

Apricots, Lusks' 2 40
Egg Plums 2 50
Green Gages 2 50
Peaches 2 50
Pineapples 2 50
Raspberries 2 50
Strawberries 2 50
Tangerines 2 50
Walnuts 2 50
Watermelons 2 50
Zucchini 2 50

Asparagus, Oyster Bay 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie 1 00
Beans, Stringless, Boston 1 00
Beans, Stringless, trophy 1 05
Peas, French 1 75
Peas, Marrofat, standard 1 70
Peas, Beaver 1 70
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden 82 00
Succotash, standard 90
Tomatoes, Trophy 1 00

Apples, 3 lb standards 90
Apples, galions, standards 2 40
Blackberries, standard 80
Damosons 1 00
Egg Plums, standards 1 40
Green Gages, standards 2 20
Peaches, Extra Yellow 2 40
Peaches, standards 1 50
Peaches, seconds 1 50
Pineapples, Erie 1 70
Pineapples, standard 1 70
Quinces 1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg 1 70

Apricots, Lusks' 2 40
Egg Plums 2 50
Green Gages 2 50
Peaches 2 50
Pineapples 2 50
Raspberries 2 50
Strawberries 2 50
Tangerines 2 50
Walnuts 2 50
Watermelons 2 50
Zucchini 2 50

Asparagus, Oyster Bay 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie 1 00
Beans, Stringless, Boston 1 00
Beans, Stringless, trophy 1 05
Peas, French 1 75
Peas, Marrofat, standard 1 70
Peas, Beaver 1 70
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden 82 00
Succotash, standard 90
Tomatoes, Trophy 1 00

Apples, 3 lb standards 90
Apples, galions, standards 2 40
Blackberries, standard 80
Damosons 1 00
Egg Plums, standards 1 40
Green Gages, standards 2 20
Peaches, Extra Yellow 2 40
Peaches, standards 1 50
Peaches, seconds 1 50
Pineapples, Erie 1 70
Pineapples, standard 1 70
Quinces 1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg 1 70

Apricots, Lusks' 2 40
Egg Plums 2 50
Green Gages 2 50
Peaches 2 50
Pineapples 2 50
Raspberries 2 50
Strawberries 2 50
Tangerines 2 50
Walnuts 2 50
Watermelons 2 50
Zucchini 2 50

Asparagus, Oyster Bay 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie 1 00
Beans, Stringless, Boston 1 00
Beans, Stringless, trophy 1 05
Peas, French 1 75
Peas, Marrofat, standard 1 70
Peas, Beaver 1 70
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden 82 00
Succotash, standard 90
Tomatoes, Trophy 1 00

Apples, 3 lb standards 90
Apples, galions, standards 2 40
Blackberries, standard 80
Damosons 1 00
Egg Plums, standards 1 40
Green Gages, standards 2 20
Peaches, Extra Yellow 2 40
Peaches, standards 1 50
Peaches, seconds 1 50
Pineapples, Erie 1 70
Pineapples, standard 1 70
Quinces 1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg 1 70

Apricots, Lusks' 2 40
Egg Plums 2 50
Green Gages 2 50
Peaches 2 50
Pineapples 2 50
Raspberries 2 50
Strawberries 2 50
Tangerines 2 50
Walnuts 2 50
Watermelons 2 50
Zucchini 2 50

Asparagus, Oyster Bay 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie 1 00
Beans, Stringless, Boston 1 00
Beans, Stringless, trophy 1 05
Peas, French 1 75
Peas, Marrofat, standard 1 70
Peas, Beaver 1 70
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden 82 00
Succotash, standard 90
Tomatoes, Trophy 1 00

Apples, 3 lb standards 90
Apples, galions, standards 2 40
Blackberries, standard 80
Damosons 1 00
Egg Plums, standards 1 40
Green Gages, standards 2 20
Peaches, Extra Yellow 2 40
Peaches, standards 1 50
Peaches, seconds 1 50
Pineapples, Erie 1 70
Pineapples, standard 1 70
Quinces 1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg 1 70

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

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

Advanced—Codfish, Sardines, Sugars, kerosene.
Declined—Nothing.

AXLE GREASE.
Frazer's 90 Paragon 1 80
Diamond X 80 Paragon 25 lb pails 1 20
Modoc, 4 doz. 2 50 Paragon 25 lb pails 1 25

BAKING POWDER.
Arctic 1/2 lb cans. 45 Arctic 1 lb cans. 1 20
Arctic 1/2 lb cans. 1 40 Arctic 1 lb cans. 1 20
Arctic 1/2 lb cans. 1 40 Arctic 1 lb cans. 1 20

BLUING.
Dry, No. 2 doz. 25
Dry, No. 3 doz. 45
Liquid, 4 oz. doz. 35
Liquid, 8 oz. doz. 65
Arctic 4 oz. doz. 7 gross 4 00
Arctic 8 oz. doz. 8 00
Arctic 16 oz. doz. 2 00
Arctic No. 1 pepper box 3 00
Arctic No. 2 3 00
Arctic No. 3 4 50

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

CANNED FISH.
Clams, 1 lb standards 1 40
Clams, 2 lb standards 2 60
Clam Chowder, 3 lb 2 20
Cove Oysters, 1 lb standards 2 00
Cove Oysters, 2 lb standards 2 00
Cove Oysters, 1 lb slack filled 75
Lobsters, 1 lb picnic 1 05
Lobsters, 1 lb star 3 00
Dressed Lobster, 2 lb star 3 00
Mackerel, 1 lb fresh standards 1 00
Mackerel, 5 lb fresh standards 5 50
Mackerel, 1 lb 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, 1 lb standard 1 40
Salmon, 1 lb Sacramento 1 25
Sardines, domestic 1/4s 7
Sardines, domestic 1/2s 11
Sardines, imported 1/4s 14
Sardines, imported 1/2s 14
Trout, 3 lb brook 2 75

CANNED FRUITS.
Apples, 3 lb standards 90
Apples, galions, standards 2 40
Blackberries, standard 80
Damosons 1 00
Egg Plums, standards 1 40
Green Gages, standards 2 20
Peaches, Extra Yellow 2 40
Peaches, standards 1 50
Peaches, seconds 1 50
Pineapples, Erie 1 70
Pineapples, standard 1 70
Quinces 1 45
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg 1 70

CANNED FRUITS—CALIFORNIA.
Apricots, Lusks' 2 40
Egg Plums 2 50
Green Gages 2 50
Peaches 2 50
Pineapples 2 50
Raspberries 2 50
Strawberries 2 50
Tangerines 2 50
Walnuts 2 50
Watermelons 2 50
Zucchini 2 50

CANNED VEGETABLES.
Asparagus, Oyster Bay 3 25
Beans, Lima, standard 75
Beans, Stringless, Erie 1 00
Beans, Stringless, Boston 1 00
Beans, Stringless, trophy 1 0

Michigan Dairymen's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomingtondale.
 Vice-Presidents—C. H. Howe, Capae; F. C. Stone, Saginaw City; A. P. Foltz, Davison Station; F. A. Rockafellow, Carson City; Warren Haven, Bloomingtondale; 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 Dairy Notes.

The cheese factory at Burton is not operated this season.

The dairymen are making a better quality of cheese and the low price has greatly stimulated home consumption. These two things combined will in time build up a home demand that will be worth more to the cheesemaker than any foreign market.

Every indication points to a large and successful meeting at the second annual convention of the Michigan Dairymen's Association. The date of the meeting, as prescribed by the constitution of the Association, is the third Wednesday in February. The place of meeting has not yet been designated by the officers, but either Flint or Kalamazoo will probably be chosen.

The United States Dairymen makes the following prediction as to cheese: Those who keep a record of the actual receipts of cheese in New York say there is a shortage of 170,000 boxes as compared with last year, at that port. It is also well-known that they are consuming vast quantities for the home trade. These facts, coupled with the fact that the shelves in the factories are not loaded, but the cheese well sold out, gives confidence that all cheese made after this date must bring good, fair prices.

THE TRADESMAN has received a circular signed by Forrester K. Moreland, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., announcing the organization of a new association for the purpose of securing national legislation to regulate the sale of oleomargarine and other imitations of pure dairy products. The preliminary meeting, which was held at Alexandria Bay, New York, September 12, seems to have been mainly local in its character, and the entire movement was so quietly conducted that very few appear to have learned of its formation previously to the receipt of the circular. The list of officers, however, contain the names of many gentlemen prominently identified with the dairy interests of the country, which names, if used with authority, are sufficient guaranty of the bona fides of the movement.

Dr. Ross's Remedies.

Dr. W. H. Ross is probably the recipient of more complimentary letters from his patients than any other specialist in the country. His "Rheumatic Systematic Remedies," for the cure of all rheumatic and scrofulous diseases, are meeting with unparalleled success, he having effected hundreds of cures during the past two years, many of the cases having been pronounced incurable by other physicians. Among recent cures effected are those of Col. Wm. H. Ramsey, Thos. S. Freeman, Andy Tabor, Wm. Gustine, and Geo. Dale. These gentlemen have all suffered from rheumatism for years, and have heretofore been unable to obtain permanent relief. Dr. Ross has treated cases in nearly every State in the Union, and has recommendations from patients in over thirty States. He solicits letters from those suffering from rheumatic troubles, and can send his remedies by mail or express, if so desired.

Purely Personal.

Henry Idema, manager for the Bradstreet agency, has returned from a week's recreation in Chicago.

Victor Vollmer, the Reed City groceryman, was recently married to Miss Agnes LaRue, of Big Rapids.

Heman G. Barlow, the accomplished groceryman who ornaments Cody, Ball & Co.'s office, is taking a fortnight's rest from the cares and vexations of business life.

O. W. Blain leaves the latter part of the week for a fortnight's prospecting tour through the Northwest, St. Paul being the objective point and apples the commodity.

G. S. Putnam, the Fruitport general dealer, was the only member of the Twenty-first Wisconsin cavalry who attended the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland here last week. G. S. must have felt lonesome-like.

THE RICKARD LADDER!

Two Ladders in one—step and extension. Easily adjusted to any height. Self-supporting. No braces needed. Send for illustrated price-list.

RICKARD BROS., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHEAT!

I want to buy Wheat in car load lots, one to five cars at a time. Parties having any for sale can find a quick sale and better prices by writing us than they can possibly get by shipping to other markets.

W. T. Lamoreaux, Agt., 71 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

A. Retan, Pawamoo.
 H. C. O'Connell, Bay City.
 H. D. Pegg, Pegg & Wilson, Morenci.
 Frank E. Pickett, Wayland.
 Mr. Hunter, Hunt & Hunter, Lowell.
 J. Hill, Hill & Hill, Carson City.
 J. W. Long, Portland.
 C. C. Bailey, Fife Lake.
 D. H. Decker, Zeeland.
 W. Medes, Corai.
 W. W. Peck, West Grove.
 Wm. Karsten, Beaver Dam.
 Geo. Scribner, Grandville.
 O. B. Dickenson, Huddy & Dickenson, Grand Rapids.

Wm. Renwick, Renwick & Foulks, Saranac.
 R. S. Miner, Muskegon.
 E. P. Watson, Muskegon.
 G. P. Crawford, Big Rapids.
 L. D. Thompson, Newaygo.
 A. Woodword, Mantou.
 Geo. E. Hubbard, J. T. Avery & Co., Grand Rapids.
 John Avery, Greenville.
 S. P. Creasinger, Maple Rapids.
 H. D. Plumb, Mill Creek.
 J. H. W. Emsley, Big Rapids.
 Geo. Carrington, Trent.
 C. Stocking, Grattan.
 D. Gale, Grand Haven.
 D. P. Champion, Mecosta.
 Geo. W. Emsley, Big Rapids.
 J. B. Watson, Coopersville.
 Armstrong & Ferguson, Middleville.
 J. Q. Look, Grand Haven.
 O. J. Hammond, Luther.
 Neal McMillan, Rockford.
 Frederick Hotchkiss, Hastings.
 Ives & McArthur, Rockford.
 Parkhurst & Clark, Middleville.
 Jos. Hanville, Ravenna.
 Nagler & Beeler, Caledonia.
 Dr. D. B. Kilpatrick, Woodland.
 Bondman & Bergman, Woodland.
 John Cole, Fremont.
 C. H. Adams, Otsego.

H. J. Fisher, Hamilton.
 Dr. A. B. Hildreth, Greenville.
 B. W. Long, Portland.
 A. W. Fenton & Co., Bailey.
 C. E. & S. J. Koon, Lisbon.
 M. V. Wilson, Sand Lake.
 W. W. Peck, West Grove.
 J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.
 S. T. Colson, Alaska.
 Henry Baar, Grand Haven.
 B. Gilbert & Co., Moline.
 C. K. Hoyt, Hudsonville.
 Den Herder & Tans, Vriesland.
 Henry Reynolds, Freeport.
 G. W. Reynolds, Belmont.
 Mrs. G. Miller, Byerson.
 C. S. Comstock, Pierson.
 E. S. Linsley, Big Rapids.
 Geo. Carrington, Herder & Lahuis, Zeeland.
 Cornell & Griswold, Griswold.
 H. C. Reynolds, Adams.
 Hoag & Jones, Cannonsburg.
 Eli Russell, Corning.
 Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.
 J. B. Messimer, Nashville.
 B. Emsley, Ensey.
 Mr. Wilson, Wilson, Luther & Wilson, Luther.
 E. A. Jenison, Mantou.
 R. Purdy, Fremont.
 Mr. Krammer, Root & Barnard, Stanwood.
 G. S. Putnam, Fruitport.
 E. Hagadorn, Fife Lake.
 C. H. Bunker, Bailey.
 J. W. Cheshouse, Grandville.
 Morley Bros., Cedar Springs.
 Mr. Andre, Andre & Son, Jenisonville.
 A. Lee Smith, Crystal.
 F. C. Stone, E. C. Stone & Son, Cedar Springs.
 J. J. Wiseman, Nunica.
 L. N. Mosher, Lacey.
 L. B. Chapel, Ada.
 W. W. Bailey, Fife Lake.
 J. D. Webster, Reed City.
 Roys Bros., Cedar Springs.
 J. M. Reid, Grattan.
 R. B. Farr, Hopkins Station.
 A. & L. M. W. & H. Hudsonville.
 Dan Lynch, Blanchard.
 Jas. Toland, Ross.

A. Engberts, Beaver Dam.
 F. Den Tyl, Holland.
 J. D. Webster, Reed City.
 Wm. Vermeulen, Beaver Dam.
 E. A. Bradford, White Cloud.
 R. Wynhoff, Holland.
 Mr. Kramer, Root & Kramer, Holland.
 C. L. Holland, Clarksville.
 Mr. Reigler, Reigler & Roush, Freeport.
 Wm. Van Putten, Holland.
 Geo. P. Stark, Cascade.
 John De Jongh, Grand Haven.
 M. R. Griffin, Coopersville.
 R. Osterhof, Ferrysburg.
 J. Stecker, Stecker & Bos, Holland.
 C. E. Coburn, Pierson.
 H. M. Harroun, McLain.
 J. Nelthorpe, Coopersville.
 Byron Ballou, Cadillac.
 John Kamps, Zutphen.
 John Kruisenga, Holland.
 J. Vanderburg, manager Chippewa Lumber Co., Chippewa Lake.
 R. D. McNaughton, Lowell.
 P. M. Lonsberry, Reed City.
 L. D. Webster, Reed City.
 Asa G. Buck, Reed City.
 J. D. F. Pierson, Pierson.
 Paine & Field, Englishville.
 Norman Harris, Big Springs.
 A. J. White, Bass River.
 J. H. Spiers, Leroy.
 Wm. McMullen, Wood Lake.
 T. Sheridan & Co., Lockwood.
 Chamberlain & Co., Plainwell.
 M. J. Howard, Englishville.
 E. P. Barnard, buyer New Era Lumber Co., New Era.

Wm. Ten Hoor, Forest Grove.
 Robert North, Lake P. O.
 A. M. Church, Sparta.
 W. S. Root, Tallmadge.
 G. H. Walbrink, Alendale.
 Jas. McDonnell, Jennings.
 B. M. Dennison, East Paris.
 Wm. Karsten, Beaver Dam.
 A. C. Barrow, Cleon.
 Jas. Mozier, Zeeland.
 Cook & Sweet, Bauer.
 O. Green, Martin.
 Benj. Moe, Plainfield.
 A. Woodard, Mantou.
 J. H. Edwards, Newaygo.
 Mr. Sargent, Hunter & Sargent, Saranac.
 Harry Whipple, W. E. Overton, Big Rapids.
 Mr. Teachout, Teachout & Roedel, White Cloud.
 Frank Rose, Mantou.
 F. A. Jenison, Mantou.
 J. B. Hultig, Big Rapids.
 A. J. Provin, Cedar Springs.
 H. A. Goodyear, Hastings.
 M. P. Shields, Hilliards.
 L. H. Hays, Ada.
 Mr. Heath, Heath & Hallet, Carson City.
 John Neis, Saugatuck.
 John A. Miller, Muskegon.
 Moses Durke, C. Durke, Altona.
 Wm. DeFree Bro., Zeeland.
 D. B. Galentine, Bailey.
 Will Pipp, Pipp Bros., Kalkaska.
 G. H. Henika, Wayland.
 J. McCrear, Byron Center.
 N. O. Ward, Stanwood.
 A. H. Northway, Fremont.
 Mr. Kanter, Kanter & Son, Holland.
 Benson, Benson & Crawford, Saranac.
 C. W. Armstrong, Bowen.
 J. C. Scott, Lowell.
 J. W. Dunning, J. W. Dunning & Co., Hesperia.
 E. R. Hine, Lowell.
 W. R. Blaisdell, Lowell.
 Joshua Colby, H. Colby & Co., Rockford.

FURNITURE BUYERS.

I. H. Dewey Furniture Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Goodrich & Wenderoth, Chicago, Ill.
 Scheicher & Son, Peoria, Ill.
 Winterhalter & Son, Detroit.
 C. A. Dodge, Plainwell.
 J. B. Shund, Shund & Dall, Buffalo.
 Geo. H. Allard, Ionia.
 E. H. Tompkins, Pontiac.
 Conway, Clements & Williams, Milwaukee.

FOR RENT—The best stand for clothing business in Big Rapids. Owner is going South and has unexpired lease on his hands. Address F. W. Joslin, Big Rapids, Mich. 1047

WANTED—A drug stock inventory from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Address Lock Box 100, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1057

Cranberries—No cultivated stock has yet reached this market. Wild berries are quite plenty, however, although they are rather small and only fairly colored. They command \$2.50 per bu., and are in active demand. Cultivated fruit would bring \$3 at this market.

Hardware.

The Iron Trade.

The expectations of iron and steel manufacturers and hardware dealers for a brisk demand for goods at remunerative prices this fall are in a fair way to be realized. A decidedly firm tone has prevailed for some time, and it is remarked that there is more inquiry than has been usual at this time for several years. Prices have advanced slightly, and manufacturers of popular brands prefer not to sell ahead but await what they hope will eventuate in still larger demand and higher prices.

Hardware dealers with prices ruling generally firm. Dealers generally express themselves as highly gratified at the trade so far, and regard the outlook as very promising. There is a feeling extant that profits will be better as the season advances and calls for additional stock increase, hence very little effort is making to effect sales save at current prices, which every day show a strengthening tendency. While this is true of all Western markets the prospect in some of the Eastern trade and the manufacturing centers is, by many, considered unpromising. In Connecticut, production for the last eight months is said to have been 50 per cent. less than for the same period last year, and where it was as great profits were diminished by reason of lower prices and the maintenance of the old scale of wages.

The placing of recent heavy orders for railroad iron is accepted as an earnest of better times for the iron industry. Mills are starting up in all directions, and contracts have been made by many of the more important concerns that will last all winter. This means the rehabilitating of old and worn-out tracks as well as the construction of new lines. The orders, however, carry with them still broader significance. "The result," a prominent dealer declares, "will be far-reaching in its effect for good. Thousands of unemployed will have work for the winter, and thus swell the volume of consumption in other departments of trade and the placing of the product of their labor in position will employ still others."

The great amount of building now in progress has made trade in building hardware very satisfactory at good, living prices. All in all, the iron and hardware trade presents a cheerful aspect.

It may be interesting to refer to figures in this connection. In the United States, in 1860, 900,000 tons of iron ore were used, while last year the amount was 8,000,000 tons—almost a ninefold increase. In 1860 the metal industries of this country employed 53,000 persons, consumed \$100,000,000 worth of material, and turned out about \$280,000,000 worth of goods. Now 300,000 people are employed, \$380,000,000 worth of material is used, and \$660,000,000 worth of stock is produced.

Deadenng the Sound of Circular Saws.

From the London Timber Journal.

The circular saw frame should be fixed on a brick or stone bed, and the shaft or bearings kept clear of the wall, so that the sound is not carried by contact into the wall. If the wall is not built, we recommend a hollow wall with iron ties, and the space filled with sawdust, no opening of any kind being made. If the wall is built, and of a single brick, line it with another single brick wall, inserting saw dust between, or a layer of hair felt. If the wall is wood quartering, lath and plaster it on both sides, and fill in between with sawdust, or coat over the studding with hair felt, and lath and plaster over the face of it. In fixing the quartering if attached to wood at the top or bottom, bed the attaching joints, or parts, in hair felt. Sound will travel with air; therefore exclude all connection of air. Sound will travel through glass, wood or stone, except it be of great thickness; therefore intercept it by sawdust or hair felt, which are non-conductors. If you have a circular saw on one side of a wall, and you want a point of silence on the other, you must stop all direct communication, and cause the sound-laden air to travel in long and circuitous routes, and give out its vibrations before it reaches that point.

Standing Pine on the Manistee.

From the Manistee Advocate.

Careful estimates place the amount of standing pine belonging to Manistee lumbermen, and total amount of pine and hardwood at present tributary to the mills here, which can and doubtless will be increased by the extension of logging railroads:

Owners.	No of feet.
John Canfield.....	700,000,000
R. G. Peters.....	600,000,000
Louis Sanderson.....	550,000,000
David Ward.....	550,000,000
Piler Bros.....	400,000,000
M. Englemann.....	300,000,000
Manistee Lumber Co.....	240,000,000
Ruddock, Nuttall & Co.....	225,000,000
Stronach Lumber Co.....	175,000,000
C. F. Ruggies.....	150,000,000
Salling, Hanson & Co.....	100,000,000
S. Babcock & Co.....	100,000,000
Wheeler, Magill & Co.....	50,000,000
C. Rietz & Bros. Lumber Co.....	40,000,000
Wm. Vincent.....	20,000,000
A. B. Leonard.....	15,000,000
Taber & Sons.....	5,000,000
Dr. Mead & F. Morrison.....	5,000,000
Hart & Willard.....	7,000,000
Owned by unknown parties and in small scattering groups of less than one million feet.....	450,000,000
Total standing pine.....	4,680,000,000
Hemlock.....	2,500,000,000
Cedar.....	1,000,000,000
Hardwood, consisting of maple, beech, birch, elm, basswood, white and black ash and cherry.....	6,000,000,000
Grand total of pine, hemlock, cedar and hardwood on the Manistee, River and tributaries.....	14,180,000,000

It is said that all the steel-rail mills have orders enough to keep them running for the remainder of this year.

The Wooden Age.

From the Building Trades Journal.

This has been properly called the iron age, the age of steel, and the metal age generally, but from figures which go to show the enormous consumption of manufactured lumber, and the inevitable futures impoverishment of the supply, sources of the age may be more fitly termed the age of wood. Metal manufacturers there will always be as long as there is human strength to wrest the ore from the bowels of the earth, but it is a fact, made evident from careful computation, that each successive year so diminishes the extent of forests in this country and Canada that the time must come when the scarcity of timber, particularly pine will so increase its market that it will be stricken from the list of economical building materials. This period may be farther in the future than has been predicted, but it is safe to say that in the next century a gradual revolution in building will be commenced by the enforced use of metals where wood has been used in construction. At the recent convention of American engineers, a paper was read containing very carefully compiled statistics, proving the necessity of more economy being used in the manufacture and use of lumber products. The author concluded that the supply of white pine in the United States, and probably in Canada, at the present rate of consumption, was almost certain to be exhausted by the end of the present century. Of yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, the forests of the South would yield a supply for 150 years, at the present rate of consumption. East of the Mississippi there is probably twenty-five years' supply of hardwood. The supply of black walnut and ash is being rapidly exhausted. It may be that these theoretical limits may be greatly extended in reality, as the country is large and the possibilities of the growth of new timber very great, if immigration to this country and natural increase in population do not make such demand upon the forest territory that the next generation of timber will be insignificant in amount and value.

When the lumber supply is at an end so far as concerns building operations, entirely new features of architecture will be developed. Buildings will be erected that will stand as long as brick, stone and metal will endure, and the comparative cost being greater, a higher order of architectural talent will be encouraged to suit the universal demand for structures of permanence and beauty. Then will truly begin the age of metal and architectural perfection.

When to Blow Out.

From Wood and Iron.

A correspondent propounds this question, "Is it advisable to blow out a boiler under thirty-five or forty pounds pressure?" and doubtless engineers throughout the State will give different answers. It is to be remembered first of all, that the steam boiler is subject to expansion and contraction, and under an established and known margin of safety both these operations incidental to the working of a boiler will regulate themselves without giving anxiety to those in charge. Every engineer should have definite information regarding, not only the average capabilities in ordinary service of the appliances he uses, but also of whatever extra strain they will bear or energy they may be required to exert, under unusual circumstances. Thus it may frequently be found necessary to blow out mud from the drum of a boiler, and this must sometimes be done without reference to steam pressure. It is done with from thirty to forty-five pounds pressure. An accumulation of mud in the drums is to be avoided; unless removed it will dry up and form a crust or cake which will prove injurious. Experienced engineers advise blowing out under these circumstances. On the other hand, when it is intended to shut down for the purpose of clearing out the boiler, the practice of blowing out under such pressure should be avoided. It should never be forgotten that a steam boiler requires careful handling, and a careful engineer would not blow out under excessive pressure, because he ought to know that when a boiler is subjected to sudden contraction it will be injured to a more or less extent. No absolute rule can be made; the thing to do is to know all that can be known and follow one's best judgment. As our correspondent intimates Roper is the best guide up to any point yet touched by writers on steam engineering.

Oil in Boxes.

There is one thing about journals and boxes that has not been spoken of very much, and that is the circulation of the oil in the box. If the oil circulates throughout the box there is less danger of heating. Many factormen have got good results in babbiting boxes, especially solid boxes, by taking paper and placing around the shaft, and then taking stout string and tying around the paper in the form of a quick thread, letting the string go right and left. This has a tendency to cause the oil to circulate back and forth throughout the bearing, thoroughly lubricating every portion of the bearing. It is always better to have a box, especially a half-box, to bear on the bottom and not on the two edges. A box that is cast or bored on a smaller circle than the shaft is sure to get hot.

The colored plate given with the Art Interchange of Sept. 10, is a shore scene, by Mr. Harry Chase. This excellent household journal long ago attained a high place in the esteem of lovers of the beautiful, and all who seek practical hints on home decoration.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

ATGERS AND BITS.	
Ives' old style.....	dis 60
N. H. C. Co.....	dis 60
Douglass.....	dis 60
Pieces.....	dis 60
Snell's.....	dis 60
Cook's.....	dis 60
Jennings', genuine.....	dis 60
Jennings', imitation.....	dis 60
BALANCES.	
Spring.....	dis 25
BARROWS.	
Railroad.....	\$ 13.00
Garden.....	net 33.00
BELLS.	
Hand.....	dis \$ 60
Cow.....	dis 60
Call.....	dis 15
Dong.....	dis 20
Door, Sargent.....	dis 55
BOILERS.	
Stove.....	dis \$ 40
Carriage new list.....	dis 75
Cast Iron.....	dis 30
Cast Square Spring.....	dis 55
Cast Churn.....	dis 60
Wrought Barrel Boils.....	dis 75
Cast Barrel, brass knobs.....	dis 50
Cast Square Spring.....	dis 55
Cast Churn.....	dis 60
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.....	dis 55
Wrought Square.....	dis 55
Wrought Sunk Flush.....	dis 30
Wrought Bronze and Plate Knob.....	dis 50
Flush.....	dis 50
Ives' Door.....	dis 50
BRACES.	
Barber.....	dis \$ 40
Backus.....	dis 50
Spofford.....	dis 50
Am. Ball.....	dis net
BUCKETS.	
Well, plain.....	\$ 4.00
Well, swivel.....	\$ 4.50
BUTTS, CAST.	
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....	dis 60
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed.....	dis 60
Cast Loose Pin, genuine bronzed.....	dis 60
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin.....	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip.....	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, Japanese.....	dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, Japanese, silver tipped.....	dis 60
Wrought Table.....	dis 60
Wrought Inside Brind.....	dis 60
Wrought Brass.....	dis 60
Blind, Clark's.....	dis 70
Blind, Parker's.....	dis 70
Blind, Shepard's.....	dis 70
CAPS.	
Ely's I-10.....	per m \$ 25
Hick's C. F.....	dis 35
G. D.....	dis 35
Musket.....	dis 60
CATRIDGES.	
R. M. Fire, U. M. C. and Winchester new list.....	dis 60
Rim Fire, United States.....	dis 60
Centra Fire.....	dis 40
CHISELS.	
Socket Firmer.....	dis 75
Socket Framing.....	dis 75
Socket Corner.....	dis 75
Socket Slicks.....	dis 75
Butcher's Tangle.....	dis 40
Barton's Socket Firmers.....	dis 20
Cold.....	net
COMBS.	
Curry, Lawrence's.....	dis 40
Hotchkiss.....	dis 25
COCKS.	
Brass, Racking's.....	dis 50
Bibb's.....	dis 50
Beer.....	dis 40
Fenn's.....	dis 60
COPPER.	
Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....	dis 30
14x2, 14x5, 14x8.....	dis 35
DRILLS.	
Morse's Bit Stock.....	dis 35
Taper and Straight Shank.....	dis 30
Morse's Taper Sock.....	dis 30
ELBOWS.	
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....	doz net \$ 85
Corrugated.....	dis 20
Adjustable.....	dis 40
FILES.	
American File Association's List.....	dis 60
Disston's.....	dis 60
New American.....	dis 60
Nicholson's.....	dis 60
Heller's.....	dis 60
Heller's Horse Rasps.....	dis 35
GALVANIZED IRON.	
Nos. 16 to 20.....	dis 28
List.....	dis 18
Discount, Juniata 45/10, Charcoal 50/10.....	dis 18
GAUGES.	
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....	dis 50
HAMMERS.	
Maydole & Co.'s.....	dis 20
Kip's.....	dis 25
Yerkes & Plumb's.....	dis 40
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....	dis 40
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....	dis 40
HANGERS.	
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track dis.....	dis 50
Champion, anti-friction.....	dis 50
Kidder, wood track.....	dis 40
HOLLOW WARE.	
Stamped Tin Ware.....	

The Michigan Tradesman.

What the Druggist Said.

From the Washington Star.

He was handling some mysterious little parcels at the toilet counter of a fashionable drug store. "I'll trouble you to send it to my quarters, if you don't mind. You'll send it early? Ah, thanks, awfully!" Then with a few languid strides he carried himself to the door and strolled down the street, throwing his heavy horn-handled cane right across his path at every step, then dextrously jerking it away just in time to let himself by.

"Vanilla cream," said the Star man, tossing a nickel on the marble in front of the soda fountain. The druggist looked amused as he drew the water and stood smiling at the scribe as he disposed of it. "What is it?" asked the scribe.

"A dude," was the reply.

"Oh, I thought it was something the matter with the water," and the Star man finished his glass, freed of an awful suspicion.

"He's one of 'em," continued the druggist.

"Ah!"

"What do you think he buys? You couldn't guess." Then he bent over and whispered in the Star man's ear.

"What?"

"Rouge. Yes, rouge, for the cheeks and lips, and face powder, too, and he wears corsets," replied the druggist, in a hoarse whisper. Then he proceeded to let out some astonishing secrets. "There are lots of them in this city, more than anywhere I have ever been, and I've stood in drug stores in most of the large cities. We sell more cosmetics to men here than to women. Comparatively few women in Washington paint and most of them have pretty good complexions. It's the men. They buy all the fancy French powders and paints, color their cheeks and lips and pencil their brows. I could stand at the door a few minutes with you and point out any number who do all this, and you can see for yourself, if you take the trouble to notice, that they all wear corsets. You didn't know that? Pshaw, it's a common thing among those fellows who don't have anything to do but fix themselves up to please silly girls."

"But what kind of fellows are they?" asked the scribe, becoming interested in the new discovery.

"They are mostly young men whose fathers have made some money and then died and left them to spend it. Then there are those—" Here his voice sank to a whisper.

"Do you mean to say—" exclaimed the scribe.

"No, no; I wouldn't tell anybody for the world," broke in the druggist. "I only imply it—that's the word. Of course, it's only the young ones. None of the men who have seen service would do such a thing. But you know some of these young fellows who are on duty here and spend their time in ladies' society get very effeminate. I suppose if we should have a war they would get over it—or resign. Don't mention it, please—"

Then the druggist became more confidential.

"But they do use lots of powder," and then he laughed at his own joke.

"Yes," he continued, "it is sad to see how men use cosmetics. They seem to care more about looking pretty than girls do. Why, even the girls themselves get ashamed of it, and declare they are disgusted and will depend upon long walks, cold water and flannel for their complexions, and will stop using powder of any kind. There are lots of them who never use a bit, and there's where they are sensible. The best thing for the complexion is exercise and flannel underwear. Flannel stimulates the skin, brings about a healthy action of the blood, which is essential for delicacy and clearness of tint. Frequently those who have the best complexions bother about it the least."

"Business on a Large Scale.

Few people have any idea of the enormous amount of business done by some of the Western pork houses. For instance, the firm of Armour & Co., who have houses in Chicago, Milwaukee and Kansas City, did a business last year of \$102,000,000. The amount from the killing in Chicago, exclusive of the product brought from other packers, was \$42,000,000. Compare these figures with those which represent the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the largest railroad in the country—\$98,000,000. Armour & Co. employ in Chicago 5,500 men, exclusive of 102 in the Chicago office. The three houses have on their pay-rolls over 10,000 men.

The house of Swift & Co., packers at stock yards, will kill the current year \$50,000,000 worth of beef. They kill every day 1,600 head of fine, fat cattle. The products brought up at the stock yards last year, amounted to \$1,000,000 every working day in the year, making the entire amount over \$800,000,000.

Settling Accounts.

Cook (settling accounts with green grocer)—"Your bill is all right with the exception of the last melon; it was only four francs, and you have charged five francs."

Green grocer—"Oh, no; it was a five-franc melon!"

"I'm sure it wasn't, sir; here's my house-book that I show my mistress, and that melon is put down at eight francs. If it had been five francs, as you say, I should have charged her ten francs."

What He Charged For.

From the Savannah News.

While Judge Tracy was on the circuit, going from court his trace broke. The Judge spent over a half-hour trying to mend it, but to no purpose. His patience was exhausted, and he expressed his vexation in words. A negro came along and the Judge told him of his trouble. The negro let out the trace, cut a hole in it, and the job was done.

"Why," said the Judge, "could I not have thought of that?"

"Well, marster," said the negro, "don't you know some folks is jest naturally smarter than t'others?"

"That's so," said the Judge, "what shall I pay you for fixing my trace?"

"Well, marster, fifty cents will do," said the negro.

"Fifty cents!" said the Judge. "You were not five minutes at it."

"I do not charge you fifty cents for doing it," said the negro. "I charge you twenty-five cents for doing it and twenty-five cents for knowing how to do it."

The manufacture of glucose or grape sugar in this country now employs a capital of \$10,000,000; employs 4,575 workmen, who are yearly paid \$2,058,750 in wages; consumes \$13,703,000 worth of raw and manufactured material yearly, and in the same time yields a product worth \$18,270,000. Each year there can be made about 610,000,000 pounds of corn sugar and 61,000 bushels of corn used daily, each bushel giving 32 pounds of glucose. The glucose sugar can be made with profit, it is said, at two cents a pound.

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And Full Line Summer Goods.
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Orders by Mail and Express promptly attended to.

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.

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The Great Stump and Rock

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Strongest and Safest Explosive Known to the Arts.

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HOUSE & STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

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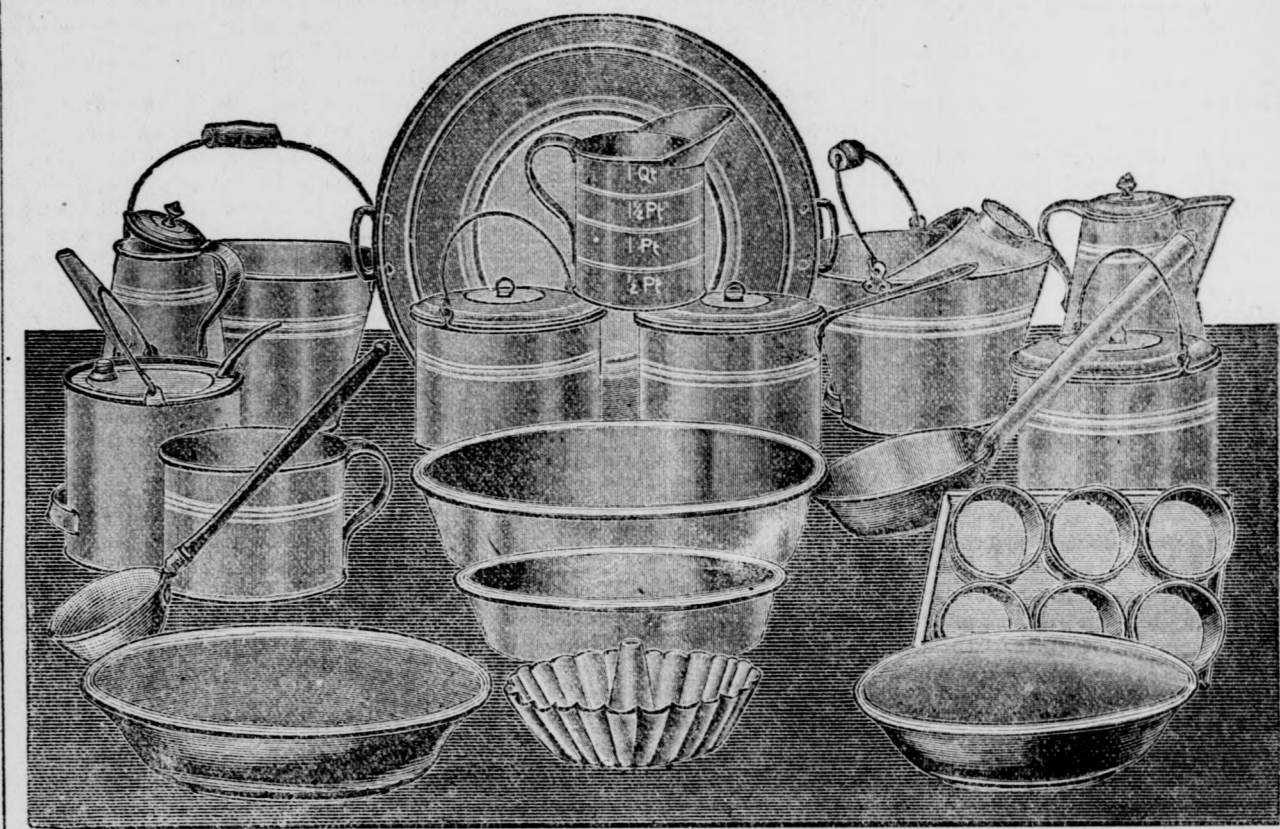
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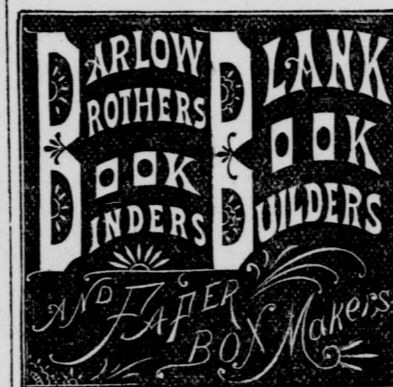
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