

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 3.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

NO. 106.

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Sole Agent for Grand Rapids.

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E. C.,

BLUE RETER,

SPREAD EAGLE,

BIG FIVE CENTER.

TO THE TRAVELER.

Sermon Delivered by Rev. P. E. Holp, of Chicago.

When the birds come flocking from the Northland, we know that fall-time has come.

When the commercial travelers come flocking into our hotels, into our places of business, we know that the dullness of the business life of the summer is past, and the activity of the business circles for the autumn has come.

Moreover, your numerous presence with us to-night assures us that you have confidence in the statement that once more the healthfulness of our city is restored to its normal condition. For these two outlooks we are thankful for your presence to-night.

If there is one subject more than another that I think I understand it is the subject that I am handling to-night.

For five years in the State of Ohio I was engaged in the mercantile life myself; my father was a merchant before me; so that from my infancy until twenty-five years of age I knew the commercial travelers from Boston, from New York, from Cincinnati, and from Chicago. My four years ministerial life has brought me continually into the presence of your order.

I have met you as a customer, I have met you as a stranger, I have met you as a personal friend; if I do not know your guild from the outlook of all these standpoints I fear that I shall never understand any subject.

I am glad to say to-night in the face of these experiences that some of the grandest and some of the best men I have known East or West have been commercial travelers.

I believe I am safe in saying that no class of men has been so influenced by the minority giving reputation to the majority as your class. If the Apostle Paul ever spoke a truth it was when he said that no man lives unto himself; every one of your class has a molding influence upon every other member of your class; and every one of you has an influence in giving reputation to your class in the world at large. None of you live unto yourselves, but every one unto the class with which you are joined.

I imagine that when I state that some of the grandest and best men I have ever known were in your class, that many persons in this congregation worshipping, here will say—"Good traveling men! why next you will be telling us of good deeds!" Yet I am speaking soberly and honestly, from long experience. There is no use in trying to hide the fact that the opinion obtains at large in communities everywhere, that every one of you once upon a time said, "Good-by honestly, good-by decency, good-by truthfulness, good-by God; I am going to be a commercial traveler." [Laughter.] The only way you can do away with an impression broadcast like this, is by living straight-forward, honorable lives every one of you in the circles wherever you mingle.

Mr. Curtis, in the character of Sam'l of Posen, has taken your peculiarities, your absurdities, and magnified them ten-fold, and placed them upon the stage of this country and made theaters convulse with innocent laughter.

Robert Burdette has sat down at his own private table and in his own inimitable manner has written out the admirable points of your class; he has given that paper to all the printing presses of the cities and towns of our country, and your good characteristics are as broadcast upon sheets of paper from the presses of our country as are numerous the snow flakes which fill the atmosphere in winter.

Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, seven or eight years ago this present month, preached upon the subject I have to-night, and he made Brooklyn Tabernacle, with 6,000 people, reverberate with sound, practical, Christian advice to your profession.

As a class you are ubiquitous; we find you in the hotels, and we find you in the cars, we find you in the street, and we find you in our stores, we find you in our cities, and we find you in our towns; we find you in the states, and we find you upon the frontier of our territories. You have usurped, whether you wish it or not, the honor of the Methodist preacher; no longer upon the first incoming locomotive's cow-catcher is a minister with a barrel of sermons, but a traveling man with a grip in one hand and a case of samples in the other.

You hold the enchanted middle ground of the business life; you are the mutual friend; the golden mean; the life blood; the missing link of the commercial world. [Laughter.]

There is only one house of any importance from Plymouth Rock to Golden Gate out of the 10,000 commercial establishments that dares carry on business without you, and that is Hoyt & Co., of Chicago. Fourteen years ago in the State of New York there were enough commercial travelers to band themselves together in an association; at the present time there are over 30,000 commercial travelers in the Empire State.

I say to-night that I can safely divide all your class into three departments, I think I

am telling the truth. First: There is a large number of your order composed of Jews who represent the clothing and jewelry establishments of our country. There is a second class of young men who have been desirous to walk in this manner of life; there is a third class, and the larger class composed of the men who have tried and unsuccessfully tried other methods of life and have stepped at last into yours. It is with the last two that I have especially to deal to-night. I look out carefully and study your class through our country, and there are two signs that give me great satisfaction. The first is that there are more married men in your class to-day than there were five or ten years ago. The second blessed thought is this, that you treat less of your customers to strong drink to-day than you did five or ten years ago. A leading salesman in the city of Philadelphia, some years ago made the remark after a long experience in mercantile life, thus: "I have never known a single customer that was secured and held by the practice of treating that did not in the end become a scourge to the house obtaining him."

I say of these two facts, let them go on more distinctly year by year until every man in your class shall be a married man, and until no customer shall think of being treated by you any more than the ministers of the church you attend.

Your manner of life is unnatural.

If Col. Ingersoll ever said a good thing he gave it to the world when he said "homes make patriots. There are few men in our country patriotic enough to shoulder a gun in defense of a boarding house." Henry Ward Beecher spoke in the same line twenty-five years ago, when he said "a man who lives his life at a hotel is like a grape vine that is planted in a little flower pot; he is docked at the bottom and clipped at the top; no man can ever reach out his branches to the evening and to the morning, as God intended, unless he lives at his home."

Shakespeare has said "men are merriest when they are from home." In the face of these statements from these three giants I would say to you, have a home somewhere; if you are single, take a place where you can be easiest on the Sabbath day and fix up a room that is your home; it may not be as elegant as some you would find, but it would be vastly more beneficial in the influence that it exerts upon your better nature. Have a home, however homely; have a church your home, however poor it may be.

I will say your manner of living is unhealthy.

When J. G. Holland became popular in this country as a lecturer he was sent for from all quarters of the country to deliver lectures; he did so; one day a friend asked him, "Mr. Holland, how do you get along in your new life?" and he said, "the lecturing is nothing, but the car riding is murder." We are told by travelers in Egypt that when the dogs in that country become very thirsty they at last rush down to the river Nile, but never stop to drink, but go at full speed. Why? Because they fear the crocodile yonder will engulf them. You eat as those dogs drink, at full speed, most of the time. These two peculiarities that kill the physical man are distinctive features of your class.

I may say, moreover, that your manner of life at present is abnormal. I don't believe out of all the commercial travelers of our country there is a single one that intends to make traveling his life work; not a single one. This abnormal state is a chrysalis state; it is a transitional state you are in at present. When a caterpillar goes into the chrysalis condition it comes out into a new world that is higher than its old life. But many a caterpillar is crushed in its chrysalis condition and never reaches the advanced state of being.

How many commercial men, in their transitional chrysalis life, are crushed by gambling, are crushed by strong drink, are cursed by the woman of death, and never get into the anticipated advanced stage at all? How many have spoken to me and said our life is a dog's life! How many of you would advise your son, your brother, your dearest friend to go into the profession you are in? There is not a single one of all your number that would advise a dear one to you to follow in your footsteps. Some weeks ago, somebody is said to have heard Gladstone say, "I am tired of life; I have led a dog's life of it." And the friend responded to Gladstone, "Yes, you have, but it was a St. Bernard." You have the possibility within your own hands of making your life, though you look at it as a dog's life, that of a St. Bernard; reaching out to save and bless mankind.

I rejoice in the knowledge of the fact that many of your order are leading this noble life among your fellow men. At a station not many miles from here, during the winter months, was found a poor widow with her children; she wanted to go where she had not the means of going. Somehow of your class learned of it and said, "Boys, here is need, here is an opportunity to do good." He put down two dollars, and six there were with him made it two dollars apiece, making fourteen dollars from these

men. One of them [saw a banker coming across the street; he called to him and said, "We have made up a purse of fourteen dollars for this woman and her children; won't you help us?" The man reached down in his pockets and gave thirty-five cents. That is another kind of dog's life! [Laughter.]

Laramie is a town that boasts it has the meanest man in the United States; and he is not a commercial traveler either. [Laughter.] It has a man who is so peevish that he bought a ten-cent hankerchief, then went and poured some red ink on it and blotched it all over with red spots; he never carries that except on Sunday when he goes to church; he gets just as much of the meeting gratis as he can; when he sees the collection box coming he gathers that red spotted hankerchief to his nose and goes out; [laughter] never of all the disagreeable, unpleasant things that have been laid to your profession has a charge of that kind been made. You are good payers at church, always. Up in the State of Minnesota during this last winter's blockades, there was found seventy-five traveling men; they went to the church on the Sabbath day and put in \$1 apiece. I cannot say anything against you as payers at church, as more than half our collection every Sunday comes from your class, but I do say that you may make a fatal mistake right there. Religion is a personal matter; you can not carry on a religious life by proxy; don't be like Micah, the man of old, who said, "Now I know God will do me good, for I have a levite to my priest."

You are constant church goers, and yet I might warn you safely upon this point. Bayard Taylor tells us in his travels in Europe, while he was traveling through the beautiful mountain scenery of Switzerland, that along the highways of that picturesque country that could be seen magnificent carriages. Who were in those carriages? The nobility of Europe. They were sleeping there, perchance they were reading in there. On the outside of the carriage there was a place for a man; that man had a canvass before him and with pencils he would sketch the mountain scenery, and the forests, and the rivers on his canvass, so that when he returned home he could take down the different canvasses, and show to his lord and lady all the scenery through which they had passed. Be not like these; you hear men explain the word of God every Sabbath almost; do not allow them to go through this picturesque Biblical scenery for you; but open your eyes and do your own looking; read the open Bible. Paul has said as good advice again, "that not the hearers of God's word are justified before God, but the doers of God's word."

You hear enough, every one of you, of divine truth to make saints of you all; do you heed the words you hear? Is it strange advice when I tell you you cannot put a better piece of furniture in your grip, however cramped and crowded it may be, than a copy of the divine will? You say, "Why, on the train where we are every day are to be found Bibles." Yes, but they are not yours!

Lyman Abbott and Moody for twenty years have carried the same Bibles, and each one's testimony is he would not give that Bible for all the rest of the Bibles in the United States. You want one of your own, you want to use it; you want to mark it; you want to heed it.

Again: You are wonderfully kind, courteous, and obliging to all men. I saw a statement in the New York Independent the other week like this—that a man who was in one of the large depots there was rushing for a train; he stopped and said to a longer: "Is that my train?" the man responded uncourtously thus: "I don't know; it seems to have the name of some railroad company on it; have you lost a train anywhere?" A commercial traveler would never make an answer to man, woman or child like that. I venture to say, from a large experience, that you can get more satisfactory information, with regard to the time of trains, their arrival and departure, their connection with other lines, and the fare from one destination to another, from any one commercial traveler than you can from all the time-tables, station agents, and conductors put together.

You live too much in the present.

Do you always remember the hereafter of this life—the great hereafter? Do you know that for the transitional life you are now living, and the life you are going to live after you have finished this stage of action, your fellow-men are going to hold you responsible for it? Do you know that in this great hereafter God is going to hold you responsible for all the deeds done in the body? Live with an eye to the future of this world and the world to come, more than you have in the past.

You are too skeptical with regard to the ultimate success of honesty. Some wag has said, "honesty is the best policy, but you have to pay the premium on it in this life, and you don't realize on the insurance until the future life." That is a mistake; you do realize on the insurance in this life as well as the life to come. A man who has traveled in this Territory as long as there has been anybody here, said that he tried to do

what was fair and honest as ever a man did; the first year he did not sell as much as some of his dishonest competitors; the second year his sales were larger; the third year they were still larger, and since then he has gone on having a trade superior to all his dishonest competitors. In the city of Philadelphia, twenty-five years ago, there was a salesman who was told by his proprietor "to lie in his selling of goods if need be;" he said, "I won't do it." His proprietor said "go." He went. To-day his employer is remembered as a disgraceful bankrupt, and the clerk is one of the most honorable, respected, substantial business men in Philadelphia.

Honesty is the best policy.

Again you are too prodigal with your spare time. You have hours every day at the hotel and hours on the train, going from one place to another, that you squander in a prodigal manner. You will take a newspaper wherever you can get one, from any quarter, of any date; you will read it all through; you will read the advertisements; you will read "wanted," you will read "correspondence," then you will turn over the paper and read it again. Then you will sit for hours looking heedlessly out of the car windows. Why not put in your time reading some good book? How many hours are spent in foolishness that might be treasured up in good, honest thought? Why don't you say this week: "I will read every day a play of Shakespeare?" It only takes three hours. Have you not three spare hours that you squander some way? Next week I am going to read one of George Eliot's works; next week I am going into the American Men of Letter series. I am going to read what Holmes says about Emerson; next week I am going to read Milton's "Paradise Lost," or Pope's "Essay on Man." By the time twelve months would perform their circle, you would have a complete literary education for yourself, instead of time squandered and worse than squandered.

When is the most trying time of your life?

It is the hours after the sun goes down and until midnight. One hour of the moon and stars sees more of evil upon the face of the earth than does the sun in his twelve hours' circuit. If you read something good during the morning or afternoon, and get interested in it, when the supper time is over you won't ask, shall I go to the gambling places, shall I go to the theater, shall I go to the house of death? No! you will say, I want a private room, I am interested in what I have commenced reading, and I will finish it this night.

You are often thoughtlessly unchristian.

I will not stop to argue at this time, but admit, that there is nothing wrong in our simple card playing on the train from station to station; admit that there is no harm about that simple affair; it is unchristian notwithstanding. There are men, and children around you every moment you are doing it who are disgusted; who are crushed by anything of that kind; you are degraded in their sight. Paul said: "If meat offends my brother I will not eat any more meat so long as I live." Can you not say, if cards offend those who are traveling with me, I will not play any more at such game.

It would be strange if in so large a flock of you there were not some white sheep and some black sheep, and the black ones are very black. I have heard of one of your number who was during the blockades in Minnesota circumscribed like this: The train was delayed a few miles outside of a small town, and they were left to stay in the blockade for hours together. There was nothing edible on board; when the hour for dinner arrived one of the trainmen arose and said "I will go to yonder town and I will procure you something to eat;" he made the self sacrifice and went; he returned; the man's face was frozen to a crisp. He set out the coffee; it was cooled partly; it was not as good as that you would find at the Palmer House, in Chicago; the food he brought did not taste as well as some you find at our best hotels; one man tasted the coffee, he tasted the food, he went to the car door and threw it out; one of your order followed him out to the steps and kicked him off the platform into the snow, and said, "you are a hog, and you don't know it; you can't ride with decent folks; if you want to ride on this train go into the baggage-car and stay there." There are black sheep among you, as I said before, but I rejoice to know that your class, like the ocean itself, has the power of a purification within it.

I met a man two years ago in this Territory, a man that was old enough to be my father—a man who had at one time been a physician—a man who is at this time representing one of the largest houses in the city of Chicago. I was in a town where a town-well was being dug; they had already gone into the earth nearly three hundred feet. There was a multifarious crowd standing around, who were all examining what was being thrown up from the depths below; this man stepped up, being somewhat of a geologist, and a man of thought and experience; he took up different particles and looking at them said, "If there is a man in this

[Concluded on 8th page.]

The Michigan Tradesman.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of the State.

E. A. STOWE, Editor.

Terms \$1 a year in advance, postage paid.
Advertising rates made known on application.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

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

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

SUNDAY LABOR.

In the recent report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, there is an elaborate account of the development of Sunday labor in that commonwealth. New England is a district in which the weekly day of rest is observed more generally than in the great majority of our commonwealths. The old Puritan tradition clings to its people, and when one has been brought up in the atmosphere of strict observance of Sunday, no change of theory or principle will make him at ease in breaking the tradition. The whole face of nature and of society, the sounds and sights which greet his ear even in the solitudes of the country, will all wear a different appearance on Sunday from any other day. He will have qualms of feelings if not of conscience, in following any rule but that of his early training. In this way the tradition of a stricter Sunday transmits itself in spite of new theories, and people who have no reason to give for disliking laxity, will either avoid it or be made very uncomfortable by it. We are not surprised to learn that most forms of Sunday labor are of very recent origin, and that after deducting household servants and sailors, who cannot be released from Sunday work, there is but eight per cent. of the total labor of the State that does not enjoy a week of rest. In other states the percentage must be much greater, and increasing. Of late years there has been a pressure of opinion in the direction of diminishing the difference between Sunday and other days, with the result that one class after another has been robbed of the day of rest. Nowhere has there been any effort to see where the change in our methods enables a release of any class of workers. We still demand Sunday mails, although the rise of the telegraph system makes them much less necessary. Our railroads not only run passenger trains on Sunday, but freight trains loaded with lumber, coal and other goods which would lose nothing by waiting. Along the whole line of employments which minister to the public convenience, our pressure for Sunday accommodations has been steady and irresistible. Should it continue so, the time cannot be distant when the general example of a public demand will encourage capital to demand of labor seven days work to the week, whenever business is in a condition which makes this profitable.

It is not in what is called a religious interest that we deprecate any such change as this. Least of all is it in any ecclesiastical interest. Sunday has suffered greatly at the hands of the churches, and through being taken under their patronage. It is not a church institution in any sense but that of being used and often abused for their convenience. It is a state institution first of all. It was given to a nation and not to a church at Sinai. It owes its validity to civil enactment, which has in view the national well-being. The churches could do without it; the State cannot. It is necessary to the health, the sanity, the physical and social welfare of the whole community. It becomes more so with every increase in what Mr. Carey calls "the rapidity of society circulation." The French revolutionists thought one rest day in ten enough. Alexander von Humboldt found their arrangement of decades intolerable, and France fell back on Sunday by common consent, when the Reign of Terror ended. The Greeks and Romans adopted the day very generally from the Jews, without any recognition from the Civil Law until the time of Constantine and the establishment of Christianity. Japan is signaling her advent into the number of civilized nations by substituting the western Sunday for the three rest days a month of the old calendar. Less than one day in seven does not meet the needs of our civilized hurry through life. Perhaps the time will come, if it has not come already, when one day in seven will be found too little, and when an additional half day of rest may be intercalated with advantage into the middle of each week. All that is a question of expediency, and is for the State to settle. This is one of the questions which fall to it because no less or less material authority can settle them. No other power can suffice to bid the whole machinery of society stop, and the overstrained energies of brain and muscle find recuperation in a social cessation of ordinary activity.

ity. This is part of its function as the supreme guardian of the health and sanity of the people.

We have no quarrel with any who insist that the truest and deepest rest is found by the diversion of our energies from the things of time and sense to the realities which lie deeper and rise higher than these do. But Sunday exists for those who do not take this view of the matter, as well as for those who do. It is not a church day, but a rest day, and is used to its true end by any one who gets rest out of it, even though the rest be not the highest. And it is abused by any one who makes it a day of religious toil and burden, however excellent his intention. It was made for man, not man for it, as the highest authority reminds us. It was made to keep us free men, sober men, sane men, strong men. We will be none of these if it degenerates in our use of it into a day of artificial excitement, of ecclesiastical hurry, of self-imposed burdens of observance and labor, which leave us tired and worn at the opening of a fresh week of toil.

Lets us lift up the day, then, into the place of just honor which belongs to a social benefactor. And let us all—whether religious or irreligious—guard it jealously against the encroachments alike of secular greed and of toilsome religiosity.

THE TRADESMAN congratulates the retail trade of Muskegon on the mercantile organization now being effected at that place, and trusts that it will result in the same good to the trade at large that similar organizations have in other cities. The eyes of other towns in the State are on the Muskegon movement, and on its success or failure depend in great measure the organization of the trade in other important markets.

Attention is directed to the call for a meeting of the retail trade of the city, in another column of this issue. As the meeting is for the purpose of effecting a local organization, a full attendance is requested.

An advance of over fifty per cent. in west-bound freight rates is one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Yeagle & Boardman succeed Silas Fisher in the saloon business.

Tradewell & Tanner, retail furniture dealers on South Division street, have retired from business.

Buton & McCullough have engaged in the grocery business at Alba. Clark, Jewell & Co. furnished the stock.

Lindblom Bros. have engaged in the grocery business at Upper Big Rapids. Arthur Meigs & Co. furnished the stock.

Wm. Langworthy will shortly engage in the grocery business at Traverse City. Arthur Meigs & Co. will furnish the stock.

R. G. Archer, who has removed from Alba to West Branch, purchased a new grocery stock from Clark, Jewell & Co. last week.

A. L. Burnett & Co. have removed their dry good and grocery stock from Lisbon, and consolidated it with their stock on South Division street.

Eugene Cooper will shortly engage in the grist mill business at Jamestown Center. W. C. Denison furnished a 45 horse power engine and boiler.

A. V. Chapman formerly engaged in general trade at Fruitport, has purchased the fruit and confectionery stand of Chas. N. Senon, at 55 South Division street.

John Wormnest is erecting a two-story frame store building at 92 Grandville avenue, 25x60 in dimensions, which he will occupy with a hardware stock as soon as completed.

Telfer & Brooks is the firm name of the concern which has rented the vacant store in the Kendall block, on Ottawa street, for the purpose of engaging in the jobbing of teas, coffees and spices.

John Wierenga, formerly of the grocery firm of Veldman & Wierenga, has about completed a two-story frame store building at 86 Grandville avenue, which he will occupy with a grocery stock.

Bode & Keeney, of Ferry, have purchased of W. C. Denison a 50 horse power Phoenix engine and boiler, and a Clark Bros. saw mill, with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet of hardwood. The firm owns about 800 acres of choice timber land in the vicinity of Ferry.

John Himes & Co. have contracted with the McCord & Bradford Furniture Co. to construct the largest boiler ever turned out in this city. It will be 18½ feet long, 9 feet in diameter, constructed of one-half inch steel plate, with double furnace and will weigh about twenty-five tons.

"You may say that underwear and knit goods are going up like hell," said a leading dealer in that line. "A week ago we were offered a good article of scarlet underwear at \$7, and yesterday we ordered a case by telegraph. The house refused the order, stating that the price of the goods had advanced to \$7.50. This morning we telegraphed in an order at \$7.50, and this afternoon the house replied that the goods had advanced another 25 cents. Just where the forward movement is going to rest is not apparent at present."

THE TRADESMAN has received a number of complaints from local dealers relative to

the disreputable practices of a young man named Harry Brooks, who has lately resolved himself into a collection agency. His manner of operating is to solicit claims for collection from retail merchants, in some cases obtaining advances for alleged expenses, and afterward adding a considerable percentage to the bill as presented to the debtor. The "expenses of collection" are never incurred, and the character of the collector renders it extremely doubtful whether the dealer will ever secure the money, even after it is obtained from the original debtor. Dealers having collections would do well to place them in responsible hands, and give Brooks and similar disreputables a wide berth.

AROUND THE STATE.

Frank Merritt, druggist at Charlotte, has sold out.

Frank Aspinwall has engaged in trade at Woodland.

W. L. Hogue, grocer at Benton Harbor, has sold out.

Cadaret & Roberts, grocers at Wyandotte, have been attached.

C. F. Marple, bazaar merchant at Charlotte, has sold out.

Knight & Hendricks is the name of a new drug firm at Edmore.

Lincoln Bros. have engaged in the meat business at Luther.

Martin & Co., hardware dealers at Detroit, have assigned.

Emmett & Wilcox, hardware dealers at Bancroft, have sold out.

F. B. Hine has sold his hardware stock at Lowell to W. R. Blaisdell.

Dr. C. H. Kimber will shortly engage in the drug business at Hamilton.

Melby & Co. succeed Melby & Flannigan in general trade at Ishpeming.

S. B. Spencer has bought the hardware stock of E. A. Hill, of Coloma.

Bennett & Potter have engaged in the bakery business at Saginaw City.

Isaac L. Sibley succeeds Hyney & Sibley in the grocery business at Albion.

F. H. Sheldon succeeds Dunn & Skinner in the drug business at Burr Oak.

F. Knapp, of the boot and shoe firm of F. Knapp & Son, at Bronson, is dead.

Louis G. Moore succeeds A. L. Moore in the drug business at Saginaw City.

Peat & Willoughby succeed Peat & Johnson in the hotel business at Ithaca.

Albert H. Green succeeds Green & Green in the clothing business at Manchester.

C. W. Rickard succeeds J. R. Mowry & Co. in the jewelry business at Jackson.

John Kuhn & Co. succeed Ulrich Kuhn & Co. in general trade at Mt. Clemens.

M. F. Merriek succeeds M. F. Merriek & Co. in the lumber business at Menominee.

Birkett & Spokes succeed H. & J. Ingalls & Co. in the milling business at Petoskey.

Tobey & Putney succeed L. S. (Mrs. R. J.) Putney in the drug business at Sturgis.

J. M. Keckler succeeds Hickman in the fruit and confectionery business at Jackson.

Chas. Eddy, grocer at Petoskey, has sold his stock to J. Van Zolenburg, formerly of Kalamazoo.

White & Utter, the Grand Haven grocery-men, are closing out their stock, and will retire from business.

G. B. Kellogg has moved his clothing stock from Allegan to Sturgis, where he has re-engaged in business.

Mathew G. Bailey, the Mackinac druggist, was recently married to Miss Sarah Gibson, of St. James, Beaver Island.

E. Flansburg, general dealer at Hickory Corners, has sold out to Smith & Lawrence, possession to be given October 10.

Dr. E. J. Bean, the Summit City druggist, is erecting a new store building. When completed, he will add a line of dry goods.

Traverse City Journal: A. I. Wilhelm will open up his new brick store on the south side in about two weeks with a fine line of dry goods and clothing.

Snow & Cook, who have carried on the hardware business at Moline for about a year past, have closed out their stock to B. Gilbert & Co., at that place, and retired from business.

Muskegon Chronicle: Dr. V. A. Bergeron has leased the store in the Zimmer block formerly occupied by Dr. Mizner as a drug store. He has fitted it up and will move his stock of drugs from lower town into it in a few days.

MANUFACTURING MATTERS.

James Shevaller & Co.'s new band mill at Muskegon is running with marked success.

S. Baker, planing mill operator at Hamilton, will shortly put in a new water wheel.

Cross & Dyer, the Standish lumber firm, are clearing up several hundred acres for stock raising purposes.

A. D. Hughes & Co.'s new roller process mill at Irving is now nearly completed. It will have capacity of 100 barrels per day.

Hewett & McElwee have engaged in the manufacture of carpet sweepers at Big Rapids. The sweeper is the invention of D. R. Stevens, also of Big Rapids.

Sheridan News: J. W. Prestel intends opening up the Fargo saw mill and will cut about 3,000,000 feet of logs the coming season.

The Pere Marquette Lumber Co., at Ludington, is building a coooper shop with capacity for turning out 300 salt barrels a day.

Stanton Clipper: Howell Bros., whose lumber and shingle mills burned down last July, have their new shingle mill up and in operation again.

Geo. P. Langdon, assignee, has sold the Keeney shingle mill, at Indian River, to Turner & Patterson, of Saginaw, and will put the mill in operation again.

The Ludington, Wells & Van Shaick Co. recently purchased 600 acres of pine land on Point river, Marquette county, for which it paid \$48 an acre. The land is estimated to have on it 9,000,000 feet of pine.

W. S. Smith will put in 5,000,000 feet of logs on Mullet lake, Cheboygan county, for Francis Little, of Chicago. Smith also has the contract for sawing the logs, and will remove his mill from Cheboygan for that purpose.

R. E. Cady & Co., of Romeo, will put in 5,000,000 feet of logs at Otsego lake, Otsego county, and 10,000,000 feet on the east branch of the Au Gres, employing eighty men. The logs on the last named stream will be saved at East Tawas.

Cheboygan Tribune: The Cheboygan machine shops anticipate a good business this winter. They say the mill owners made as few repairs last winter as they could possibly, and they think it will be necessary the coming winter to give all a more general overhauling.

Fair Brothers started their mill at Marenisco, September 15. The mill has steam feed and can cut 60,000 feet in a day. The mill is on the Presque Isle river, and the greatest trouble the firm has now is to get logs down. There are 2,000,000 feet of logs hung up six miles above the mill.

A newspaper reporter at Marquette was lately shown, at that place, a pile of cherry lumber, some of the boards of which were 22 inches in width. The timber from which the lumber was cut grew 12 miles southwest of Marquette. He also saw some fine red oak, worked into newel posts, and some birch furniture that would have attracted attention anywhere. It is evident that there are fine hardwoods on the Upper Peninsula.

Logs will be put into Higgins and Houghton lakes and Muskegon waters, the coming winter by the following operators: A. A. Bigelow & Co., 10,000,000 feet; J. C. Hamilton, 6,000,000; E. Bertrand, 4,000,000; M. Wilson, 4,000,000; A. H. Petrie, 3,000,000; Hovey and McCracken, 3,500,000; Torrent & Arms Lumber Co., 2,500,000; G. E. Wood, 2,500,000; Torrent & Ducey, 20,000,000; Rosecommon Lumber Co., 20,000,000; John Murray, 6,000,000; Blodgett & Byrne, 15,000,000; George Fuller's estate, 7,000,000; Moore & Whipple, 20,000,000.

STRAY FACTS.

Hollier & Anthony have engaged in the meat business at Lakeview.

C. J. W. Bolton has purchased the meat business of Bush & Beach, at Sand Lake.

A. B. Seery has purchased of E. A. Fenn a half interest in the Eagle Planing Mill at Allegan.

O. G. Bradeen & Co. have engaged in the buying and shipping of butter, eggs and produce at Muir.

D. R. Thralls is erecting a new two-story store building at Walton, which he will occupy with his furniture stock.

A. Seligman, formerly foreman for J. T. Avery & Co., cigar manufacturers at Grand Haven, has engaged in the manufacture of cigars on his own account at that place.

Muskegon Chronicle: F. H. Robarge & Co. have sold out their feed store on Western avenue, to James Hudson & Co., who will continue the business in the same location.

Lyons Herald: The mint crop is all secured in good condition. It has not been a first-class year for mint and growers will hardly realize the profit from their crop they did one year ago.

Wheeler, McGill & Co. shipped the first carload of salt produced by their new well at Manistee last week; and rumor has it that Davies, Blacker & Co. are preparing to sink a salt well near their mill.

Manistee Times: The salt interest of this city has already had a decided effect upon its fuel supply, and the time is not far distant when wood will be a very valuable commodity in this market.

Alonzo B. Davis' furniture factory at Altona will be 18x32 feet in dimensions and two stories high. The factory will be in running order by November 1. Tables, stands and beds will be manufactured.

The Cedar Springs Warehouse Co. has perfected an organization by the election of L. M. Sellers as president and J. A. Spooner as buyer. The nominal capital stock of the corporation is \$40,000, and the company announces that the highest market price will be paid for all grain offered at that market.

The Best in the World.

The Acme Manufacturing Co., of Kalamazoo, made a fine exhibit at the Western Michigan fair held here last week, showing five creamers of various sizes, including both the "Palace" and "Acme." The latter creamer has been on the market for several years, and is deservedly a great favorite with dairymen, farmers, and all who handle milk in any quantity. The "Palace" creamer is in some respects superior to the "Acme," and is better adapted to certain uses than its predecessor. Both creamers have fought their way to the front rank, and their merits fully sustain their present proud position.

The Acme Manufacturing Co. has arranged with W. C. Denison to carry a full line of their creamers and other dairy implements and supplies, which will be a great convenience to the patrons of the company in this vicinity.

A woman went into a druggist's the other day and asked for ten cents' worth of sweet spirits of nightcap. She was directed to the saloon next door.

Cranberry Topics.

A Walton correspondent writes: Work is progressing finely on D. C. Leach's cranberry marsh. Mr. H. D. Taber, who has the job of sanding seven acres, has his job about half completed.

Cape Cod's cranberry crop this year will amount to about 28,000 barrels, somewhat under the estimate of a few weeks ago when the crop looked unusually fine. It is thought that in five more good seasons the yield in Barnstable and Plymouth counties will be nearly 100,000 barrels.

The circulated reports in regard to the damage done the cranberry crop of Wisconsin by frost proved to be exaggerated. The crop was slightly damaged in the country around Berlin, but no material harm was done except in that locality. The picking is so far advanced that no great harm can come to the crop.

THE TRADESMAN, at the solicitation of its editor, has received an interesting article on cranberry culture from Mr. D. C. Leach, and similar contributions have been solicited from every grower in the State. The articles will deal with the individual experiences of each grower, and will all appear in one issue of THE TRADESMAN, probably about the middle of October. Such a series of letters on the subject has never before been given to the public, and will be of practical value to every one interested in the subject.

The thirteenth annual convention of the American Cranberry Growers' Association was held at Tom's River, Mass., a couple of weeks ago. President Brakeley's address was upon insect enemies. He has made careful research for the pests, patiently studied their habits, and speaks as one having authority. Mr. French's statistical report was on the pulp and flavor of the cranberry. His estimate of the probable crop of 1885 is as follows: In New England, 225,000 bushels; New Jersey, 175,000; Wisconsin, 150,000; other Western States, 10,000; in other words, a total product of 560,000 bushels.

Advance in West-Bound Freight Rates.

At a meeting of representatives of the various trunk line railways at New York last week, it was resolved to advance west-bound freight rates from 5 to 20 cents per 100 pounds on the several classes. The new schedule is to go into effect on Oct. 5. The following are the old and the new rates between New York and Chicago—Grand Rapids has the same rates as Chicago—upon which the rates between other points are based:

	Present Rate.	New Rate.
First-class.....	40 cents.	60 cents.
Second-class.....	30 cents.	50 cents.
Third-class.....	25 cents.	40 cents.
Fourth-class.....	18 cents.	25 cents.
Special.....	15 cents.	20 cents.

It was decided that all cut-rate contracts should be terminated, and that in cases where it should be found impossible to repudiate or modify contracts, they should be charged in the pool accounts at full rates. Provision was also made to prevent cutting in the future, and as usual all the companies pledged themselves that they would not cut.

Purely Personal.

Wm. T. Hess, of Perkins & Hess, has gone North on a fishing excursion.

Arthur R. Rood left Monday for a week's visit with friends at Lapeer and Detroit.

G. L. Kuhlman, the Negaunee groceryman, put in a couple of days at this market last week.

Wm. N. Rowe, General Manager of the Valley City Milling Co., is recovering from the effects of a four weeks' indisposition superinduced by a severe cold.

Tony Bartak, whose name and fame are linked with the general firm of Wilhelm, Bartak & Co., of Traverse City, was in town Saturday, on his way home from Chicago.

"Seems to be a General Favorite."

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN has just completed its second year, and enters upon a new year with brighter prospects than ever. It seems to be a general favorite with the tradesmen of the State and is liberally patronized by them.

"I want to be a mechanical engineer," said a young man to a prominent engineer. That young man spent ten years in the business. He went to college; he attended technical schools; he took degrees and wrote half the alphabet after his name, but he was not an "M. E." He never would be one. It was not in him. His schoolmate never saw even the walls of a technical school, yet the schoolmate became an "M. E." in earnest. He was called to responsible positions and filled them well.

Steady progress continues to be made in the cultivation of tea in the Punjab. In 1883 there were 1,494 tea gardens in existence. Out of this number forty-four only are European plantations, the remainder being worked and owned by natives. The total area under cultivation is 5,708 acres. In 1883 the total out-turn of tea was 1,300,000 pounds, of which 984,405 pounds was black tea and 315,595 pounds green.

An immense ledge of white metal has been discovered in Antelope Valley, Mono county, Cal., the nature of which puzzles all mining experts to whom specimens have been submitted. The metal is fusible at first, but after the first time it yields to nothing except a mixture of acids. A pound of rock yields half a pound of the metal and there are millions of tons in the plant. It contains platinum.

The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy recently obtained a judgment of \$50 and costs against F. F. Rabbas, of Alma, Wis., for keeping a pharmacy without being registered, or having a registered pharmacist in charge.

The Grapsack Brigade.

Geo. H. Seymour—New Foundland pup—going to be as big as a horse—present from a Cadillac friend.

C. E. Cones, Michigan representative for S. W. Venable & Co., Petersburg, Va., put in Sunday at this market.

That traveling salesman reverence Sunday is shown by the fact that they invariably dislike to start out on that day.

R. B. Orr's last horse trade occurred at Plainwell, by which he became the possessor of "Dexter 2d," which has a record somewhere inside of three minutes.

W. N. Ford, Michigan perambulator of the Bull Dog Tobacco Co., of Covington, Ky., was in the city over Sunday. He was accompanied by Mr. Judson, general traveler for the same house.

The fever is still spreading. G. H. Jacobs now pats a fine water spaniel, the gift of a Kalamazoo friend; and H. B. Fairchild casts loving glances at a St. Bernard, obtained in the neighborhood of South Boardman.

Officers of the army and commercial travelers are charged half rates at first-class hotels in Germany. The commercial man is called a *Geschäfts-Reisender* in Germany, and *commis voyageur* (clerk traveler) in France.

Now is the time when the new drummer is taken in by the head clerk and thinks he is talking with the proprietor of the retail store, which gives the proprietor time to slip out of the back door unobserved, and enables the head clerk to smoke good cigars all day.

G. F. Cole, formerly engaged in the manufacture of shirts at Marshall, and more recently on the road for the Cornet Corset Co., of Jackson, has engaged to travel for the Pembroke Knitting Co., of Muskegon. He has just returned from a successful trip through the Upper Peninsula.

Sarasua by an old C. T.: If you have hard luck write to the firm and tell them everybody is underselling you. If you are having a fair trade, travel right along; don't write to the firm every day, only about once a week, as they don't care a snap of the finger whether they know where you are or not. They don't want to correspond with you anyway.

A commercial traveler from Kansas says that out there the farmers, church deacons, and in fact all the pillars of church and society, are buying fire extinguishers. He thought that half of Kansas must be on fire until he got around where they were running a threshing machine and they were using the extinguishers. Here he found that the boys were pulling the stoppers from the extinguishing bottles and cooling down what must have been internal fires in their own bodies. The boys thought the extinguishers were a great success, especially when they were allowed to do the extinguishing.

Col. Lemon, an ex-traveling man of Chicago, is considerable of a wag, and lots of the old timers will remember his harmless practical jokes. At one time he was in Cleveland, Ohio, and as he was leaving some friends at the Weddell House to go out on one of his trips, they said: "Are you going to send us some game from the West?" "Yes," he replied, "I will." Some time after, while in a small Western town, he noticed a number of wooden faucets, such as are used in vinegar barrels, suspended by a string in front of a store. "How much will you take for the whole lot?" he asked of the proprietor. "Seventy-five cents," was the reply. The sale was made, and Mr. L. packed his purchase neatly, in a box full of sawdust, and shipped it C. O. D., to the Weddell. He then wrote them that he had sent by express one dozen woodcocks. Preparations were made for a great feed, when that letter was received at the hotel, but it was not given; at least not at Col. Lemon's expense, as was expected.

Plainwell's Traveling Representatives.

The following representatives of the traveling fraternity reside at Plainwell:

C. B. Lamb, Doggett, Bassett & Hills Co., Chicago.

Frank C. Adams, American Hand Sewed Shoe Co., Toledo, Ohio.

W. H. Winters, Joel Bailey & Sons, Philadelphia.

A. L. Winters, Joel Bailey & Sons, Philadelphia.

Chas. O. Barton, Champion Harvester Co., Chicago.

J. H. Stirling, American Whip Co., Westfield, Mass.

J. Sidel, Spring Tooth Harrow Co., Kalamazoo.

W. C. McAllister, insurance.

In Their New Quarters.

Arthur Meigs & Co. have completed the removal of all their stock from 55 and 57 Canal street to their mammoth establishment at 77, 79, 81 and 83 South Division street, and now have one of the best arranged jobbing houses in the State. The nearness of the new location to the Union depot and the business center of the city will enable the house to execute all orders with even more dispatch than before.

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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 Vennor, Detroit.
Five Years—Otmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Otmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson.
Treasurer—James Vennor.
Next place of meeting—At Detroit, November 3, 1885.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.

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

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

OFFICERS.

President—Frank J. Wurzburg.
Vice-President—Wm. L. White.
Secretary—Frank H. Esott.
Treasurer—Henry B. Fairchild.
Board of Censors—President, Vice-President and Secretary.
Board of Trustees—The President, Wm. H. Van Leuven, 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. VanLeuven.
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.

CORNERS IN PILLS.

Judge Chipman Holds That Pellets are Not Necessities of Life.

John H. Jenks, who manufactures Dr. J. W. Kermott's mandrake pills at Detroit, recently entered into an agreement with the wholesale drug house of James E. Davis & Co., whereby the latter agreed to maintain the goods at a certain price. Davis & Co. broke the contract, and Jenks thereupon sued for damages. The defendants demurred on the ground that the agreement was one to corner the market in Kermott's pills and was therefore void as against public policy. Judge Chipman, before whom the case was argued, overruled the demurrer in the following important decision:

There is no doubt that if these pills are necessities of life, as wheat (Raymond vs. Leavitt, 46 Michigan, 450), or coal (Moore vs. River Coal Company vs. Barclay Coal Company, 68 Pennsylvania 173; Arnot vs. Pittson & Elmira Coal Company, 68 New York, 558, or other articles which plainly are required by the necessities or great convenience of the public, a contract for the purpose of enhancing their price would be illegal, and courts would refuse to enforce it. In Raymond vs. Leavitt, Justice Campbell says: "The object of the arrangement between these parties was to force a fictitious and unnatural rise in the wheat market for the express purpose of getting the advantage of dealers and purchasers whose necessities compelled them to buy, and necessarily to create a similar difficulty as to all persons who had to obtain or use that commodity, which is an article indispensable to every family in the country." This, he decides, the law will not countenance, and he cites as in point the coal cases in 68 New York and 68 Pennsylvania St. reports. So far as wheat and coal, and other articles of that nature are concerned, the entire propriety of the rule is self-evident. Society may protect itself against combinations, contracts or acts which tend to place artificial and extravagant values upon articles which are essential to the sustenance of life, and it may do this either by punishment of persons, or by refusal to allow damages for the breach of contracts tainted with this infirmity; but a patent pill cannot be placed upon a footing with wheat, coal and other articles which are as essential to life as air. Courts will recognize the fact that there can be no mystery as to the constituents of such pills, and that the varieties of them devoted to the cure of the same diseases are without number. That they are all necessities of life, or in any sense indispensable to the human race, would be a violent presumption, not to be entertained judicially, and only to be established by evidence which every sensible man knows has no existence. In this view the agreement to maintain the schedule price, and not to resort to a lower one, cannot be considered as injurious to the public. The contract undoubtedly is in restraint of trade, so far as it goes. It prevents the defendant from selling under the price agreed upon; but care must be taken that the rule which prohibits agreements of this nature shall not itself become the source of meddlesome restriction and interference in innocent and beneficial transactions. The learned Justice Christy, in Hubbard vs. Miller, 27 Michigan, 19 says: "But if, considered with reference to the situation, business and objects of the parties, and in the light of all the surrounding circumstances, with reference to which the contract was made, the restraint contracted for appears to have been for a just and honest purpose, for the protection of the legitimate interests of the party in whose favor it is interposed, reasonable as between them, and not specially injurious to the public, the restraint will be held valid."

If this rule applies to the present case, the agreement between the parties is based upon a valuable consideration, they pledging themselves by mutual promises to observe the same price, each being subject to

the terms of agreement to the same restriction. The principle announced by Justice Christy in Hubbard vs. Miller was applied to a very great extent in Beal vs. Chase, 31 Mich. In Caswell vs. Gibbs, 33 Mich., 332, the same principle was affirmed, but relief refused (Justice Marston rendering the opinion) on the ground of uncertainty alike in the contract and in the proofs.

I have no doubt that the object of this contract was a legitimate one, and that the consideration—mutual promises—is a valuable one. (See authorities above cited, and 1 Smith's L. C., part 2, 508; 2 Parsons on Contracts, 747 et seq. and notes.)

Entertaining these views, I must defeat the demurrer.

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. Roll call. 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. Reading of papers and discussion of same.

WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M.

Report of officers. Unfinished business. Reading of papers and discussion of same continued. Trade interests.

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."

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.; Wabash, 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 Drug Market.

Trade and collections are fairly good. There have been no changes of importance since the last report.

A Pennsylvania pharmacist asks the *Druggists' Circular* if he should sell belladonna plasters, when his customers call for Alabama plasters; while another correspondent says he sells corrosive sublimate for gross sublimant.

A curious complication in connection with the new pharmacy law has arisen through the discovery that the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association cannot be incorporated under the general statute, a special law for the purpose being necessary. As the Legislature does not again convene until 1886, the clause in the pharmacy act relating to the Association will of necessity meanwhile be inoperative. This is somewhat unfortunate, but under existing circumstances will not in any serious degree impair the efficiency of the law.

The Advantages of the Michigan Pharmacy Act.

From the Western Druggist.

The Michigan Act is probably far the most stringent of State pharmacy laws in America. To illustrate the difference between it and the Illinois and nearly all other pharmacy acts, we may cite a case of violation recently prosecuted unsuccessfully in this city. A prominent pharmacist recently found it necessary to absent himself from town, and left his store without a registered pharmacist in charge, though he employed three clerks. As a summons could not be served on him as proprietor, suit was brought against the clerks, but without avail, as the court ruled that the pharmacy act held only the proprietor or person in charge of the pharmacy responsible. Had conviction been secured the judgment would have been worthless unless the defendants were financially responsible, imprisonment not being a part of the penalty. Under similar circumstances in Michigan each clerk could have been promptly fined, and, in default of payment, imprisoned, or both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court. It may be said that this penalty is needlessly harsh and under certain circumstances calculated to inflict unmerited disgrace upon persons innocent of intentional violation; it is maintained by many that the demands of justice may be met by holding only the proprietor responsible. These questions we have discussed in previous issues and revert to them now only to indicate the unusual severity with which Michigan proposes to deal with infractions of the law. For the imprisonment feature of the act the druggists of the State made no request. This was distinctively the thought of the Legislature, and affords undoubted evidence of its earnestness and a determination in the cause of safe dispensing. As prosecutions under the law will be practically under the control and in the hands of the Board of Pharmacy, it may be presumed that the lash will be applied only when the efficiency and dignity of the law so require. It is safe to say there will be little trifling with an act having so many sharp and dangerous edges. It is probable the examinations of the Board will for a time at least be somewhat lenient. Possessing absolute power subject to no appeal, and realizing the full measure of its responsibilities, it will doubtless proceed with prudence, and lay a foundation upon which their successors may build with confidence, and with a measure of success which shall justify the anticipations of the friends of the legislation which is destined to mark a new era in Michigan pharmacy.

O. H. Richmond on the Quinine-Morphine Question.

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 26, 1885.

Editor TRADESMAN:

DEAR SIR:—In THE TRADESMAN of the 23rd, I notice an article relative to the danger of selling or dispensing morphine in place of quinine. After an experience in the drug business of some seventeen years I must say that I cannot understand how any druggist could make such a mistake—that is, supposing the druggist to be sober and awake. It would be about the same as a grocer accidentally selling or substituting early rose potatoes for apples. It is very true that quinine and morphine are alike in color, but when you have said that you have said all there is to say, except that both are bitter. Every druggist knows that the crystals do not look alike, or turn out from the bottle alike, and if dispensed from the original bottles, morphine in drachm vials and quinine in ounces, it seems to me that there need never be any errors. Yet the fact remains that such errors have occurred. I knew of one case—not with a druggist, but with a doctor—which arose from the physician keeping his morphine in a quinine bottle. This would be quite likely to lead to errors and should not be practiced. There are two other articles that in my opinion are more liable to be confounded than quinine and morphine and they are Pot. Et Sod. Tart. and Ant. Et Pot. Tart. Many cases are on record of deaths resulting from the substitution of the latter for the former. In order to prevent all chance for such accidents, I have always made it a point to keep the tartar emetic clear in the rear of the store away from the other salt mounds and on the top shelf where it takes a little trouble to get it. This avoids all chance for a clerk or the proprietors to take down the wrong bottle in a moment of absent mindedness. For the same reason I never keep Fl. Ex. Bell. on the shelf with Fl. Ex. Buchu and the other Bs. A case occurred in Maple Rapids a few years ago, where an experienced druggist poisoned himself by accidentally taking a swallow of belladonna from his shelf bottle.

O. H. RICHMOND.

A young man writes THE TRADESMAN from Charlevoix, asking if a person who has had three years' experience in the drug business, but will not be eighteen until November, can register without examination. The law states very explicitly that a person must be eighteen years of age before he can become a registered assistant pharmacist, but the same provision is probably unintentionally omitted from the requisites to registration as a pharmacist. Therefore, if the writer was engaged in the dispensing of prescriptions for three years prior to September 18, and was so engaged on that day, he is entitled to registration as a full-fledged pharmacist, although he could not become an assistant pharmacist until reaching the age prescribed by law.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Chlorate potash, oil cubes. Declined—Nothing.

ACIDS.
Acetic, No. 8..... 9 @ 10
Acetic, C. P. (S)..... 30 @ 35
Carbolic..... 34 @ 36
Citric..... 60 @ 65
Fumaric 15 deg..... 3 @ 5
Nitric 36 deg..... 11 @ 12
Oxalic..... 12 @ 14
Sulphuric 66 deg..... 3 @ 4
Tartaric powdered..... 52 @ 55
Klenz..... 12 @ 15
Benzoin, German..... 12 @ 15
Tannic..... 12 @ 15

AMMONIA.
Carbonate..... 15 @ 18
Muriate (Powd. 22)..... 14 @ 15
Aqua 15 deg or 41..... 5 @ 6
Aqua 15 deg or 41..... 5 @ 6

BALSAMS.
Copaliba..... 40 @ 45
Fir..... 40 @ 45
Peru..... 20 @ 25
Tolu..... 50 @ 55

BARKS.
Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c)..... 11 @ 12
Elm, select..... 18 @ 19
Elm, ground, pure..... 14 @ 15
Elm, powdered, pure..... 15 @ 16
Sassafras, of root..... 12 @ 13
Wild Cherry, select..... 10 @ 11
Bayberry powdered..... 18 @ 19
Hemlock powdered..... 18 @ 19
Wahoo..... 30 @ 35
Soap ground..... 12 @ 13

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

EXTRACTS.
Licorice (10 and 25 lb boxes, 25c)..... 27 @ 28
Licorice, powdered, pure..... 37 @ 38
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 lb boxes)..... 11 @ 12
Logwood, 1/2 lb boxes..... 13 @ 14
Logwood, 1/4 lb do..... 13 @ 14
Logwood, ass'd do..... 14 @ 15
Fluid Extracts—25 % cent. of list.

FLOWERS.
Arnica..... 10 @ 11
Chamomile, Roman..... 11 @ 12
Chamomile, German..... 25 @ 26

GUMS.
Aloes, Barbadoes..... 60 @ 75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 20c)..... 12 @ 13
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c)..... 20 @ 25
Aromatic, powdered, select..... 65 @ 70
Arabic, 1st picked..... 50 @ 55
Arabic, 2d picked..... 45 @ 50
Arabic, 3d picked..... 40 @ 45
Arabic, sifted sort..... 25 @ 30
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c)..... 55 @ 60
Benzoin..... 25 @ 30
Camphor..... 25 @ 30
Cinnamon, Is (14, 1/2 & 3/4 boxes)..... 35 @ 40
Euphorbium powdered..... 35 @ 40
Galbanum strained..... 80 @ 90
Gamboge..... 80 @ 90
Guaiac, prime (Powd 45c)..... 35 @ 40
Kino (Powd 30c)..... 30 @ 35
Mastic..... 30 @ 35
Myrrh, Turkish (Powd 47c)..... 40 @ 45
Opium, pure (Powd 1/4 lb)..... 35 @ 40
Shellac, Campbell's..... 23 @ 24
Shellac, English..... 23 @ 24
Shellac, native..... 24 @ 25
Shellac bleached..... 30 @ 35
Tragacanth..... 30 @ 35

HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.
Hearbround..... 25 @ 30
Lobelia..... 25 @ 30
Rue..... 40 @ 45
Sage..... 24 @ 25
Sage, French..... 24 @ 25
Sage, English..... 24 @ 25
Sage, native..... 24 @ 25
Sage, powdered..... 24 @ 25
Sage, 1st picked..... 24 @ 25
Sage, 2d picked..... 24 @ 25
Sage, 3d picked..... 24 @ 25
Sage, sifted sort..... 24 @ 25
Sage, 1st picked..... 24 @ 25
Sage, 2d picked..... 24 @ 25
Sage, 3d picked..... 24 @ 25
Sage, sifted sort..... 24 @ 25

IRON.
Citrate and Quinine..... 6 @ 10
Solution mur. for liniments..... 20 @ 25
Sulphate, pure crystal..... 7 @ 10
Citrate..... 80 @ 85
Phosphate..... 65 @ 70

LEAVES.
Buchu, short (Powd 25c)..... 13 @ 14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/2 & 3/4 boxes)..... 18 @ 20
Senna, Alex, natural..... 18 @ 20
Senna, powdered..... 22 @ 24
Senna, 1st picked..... 16 @ 18
Uva Ursi..... 10 @ 12
Bellefleur..... 30 @ 35
Foxglove..... 30 @ 35
Henbane..... 30 @ 35
Rose, red..... 23 @ 25

LIQUORS.
W. D. & Co's Sour Mash Whisky 2.00 @ 2.50
Druggists' Favorite Rye..... 1.75 @ 2.00
Whisky, other brands..... 1.50 @ 1.75
Gin, Old Tom..... 1.50 @ 1.75
Gin, Holland..... 2.00 @ 2.50
Brandy..... 1.75 @ 2.00
Cognac Wines..... 2.50 @ 3.00
Port Wines..... 1.35 @ 1.50

MAGNESIA.
Carbonate, Patterson's, 2 oz..... 22 @ 25
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz..... 22 @ 25
Potash, P. & Co's solution..... 2 @ 2.50
Calcined..... 65 @ 70

OILS.
Almond, sweet..... 45 @ 50
Almond, rectified..... 45 @ 50
Anise, oil..... 2 @ 2.50
Bay oil..... 2 @ 2.50
Bergamont..... 2 @ 2.50
Castor..... 2 @ 2.50
Cedar, commercial (Pure 75c)..... 35 @ 40
Citronella..... 12 @ 15
Cloves..... 12 @ 15
Cod Liver, N. F..... 12 @ 15
Cod Liver, best..... 12 @ 15
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co's, 16..... 6 @ 10
Cubeb, P. & W..... 1 @ 1.50
Erigeron..... 1 @ 1.50
Fireweed..... 2 @ 2.50
Geranium oil..... 75 @ 80
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c)..... 2 @ 2.50
Juniper wood..... 2 @ 2.50
Juniper berries..... 2 @ 2.50
Lavender flowers, French..... 2 @ 2.50
Lavender, garden do..... 2 @ 2.50
Lavender spike do..... 2 @ 2.50
Lemon, new crop..... 1 @ 1.50
Lemon, Sanderson's..... 1 @ 1.50
Olive, Malaga..... 2 @ 2.50
Olive, "Sublime Italian"..... 2 @ 2.50
Organum, red flowers, French..... 12 @ 15
Organum, No. 1..... 1 @ 1.50
Pennyroyal..... 1 @ 1.50
Peppermint, white..... 3 @ 3.50
Rose oil..... 8 @ 10
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$1.50)..... 65 @ 70
Salad..... 2 @ 2.50
Savin..... 1 @ 1.50
Sandal Wood, German..... 4 @ 5
Sandal Wood, W. I..... 7 @ 10
Sassafras..... 2 @ 2.50
Spearment..... 2 @ 2.50
Tansy..... 4 @ 5
Tar (by gal 50c)..... 10 @ 12
Wintergreen..... 2 @ 2.50
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00)..... 3 @ 5
Wormseed..... 2 @ 2.50

POTASSIUM.
Bicarbonate..... 14 @ 15
Bromide, crystal and gran. bulk..... 40 @ 45
Chlorate, crystal (Powd 27c)..... 25 @ 30
Iodide, crystal and gran. bulk..... 3 @ 5
Prussiate yellow..... 28 @ 30

ROOTS.
Alkanet..... 20 @ 25
Althaea, cut..... 20 @ 25
Arrow, St. Vincent's..... 17 @ 20
Blood, Taylor's, in 1/2 lb and 1/4 lb..... 12 @ 15
Blood (Powd 18c)..... 12 @ 15
Calamus, peeled..... 30 @ 35
Calamus, German white, peeled..... 30 @ 35
Elecampane, powdered..... 20 @ 25
Gentian (Powd 15c)..... 10 @ 12
Ginger, African (Powd 14c)..... 11 @ 12
Ginger, Jamaica bleached..... 17 @ 20
Gold Seal (Powd 25c)..... 20 @ 25
Hellebore, white, powdered..... 12 @ 15
Ipecac, Rio, powdered..... 12 @ 15
Jalap, powdered..... 30 @ 35
Krameria, select (Powd 15c)..... 15 @ 18
Licorice, extra select..... 18 @ 20
Pink, true..... 38 @ 40
Rhei, from select to choice..... 1 @ 1.50
Rhei, powdered..... 1 @ 1.50
Rhei, choice cut cubes..... 2 @ 2.50
Rhei, choice cut fingers..... 2 @ 2.50

SEEDS.
Anise, Italian (Powd 20c)..... 15 @ 18
Bird, mixed in lb packages..... 5 @ 6
Canary, Smyrna..... 15 @ 18
Caraway, best Dutch (Powd 20c)..... 15 @ 18
Cardamon, Aleppo..... 15 @ 18
Cardamon, Malabar..... 15 @ 18
Celery..... 15 @ 18
Coriander, best English..... 10 @ 12
Fennel..... 15 @ 18
Flax, clean..... 3 @ 4
Flax, pure grd (bbl 3/4)..... 4 @ 4 1/4
Foenugreek, powdered..... 7 @ 8
Hemp, Russian..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Mustard, white Black 10c..... 75 @ 80
Quince..... 6 @ 7
Rape, English..... 6 @ 7
Worm, Levant..... 14 @ 15

SPONGES.
Florida sheeps' wool, carriage..... 2 25 @ 2 50
Nassau do do..... 2 00 @ 2 25
Velvet Extra do do..... 1 10 @ 1 25
Extra Yellow do do..... 1 10 @ 1 25
Grass do do..... 85 @ 90
Hard head, for slate use..... 75 @ 80
Yellow Reef, do..... 1 40 @ 1 50

MICELLES.
Alcohol, grain (bbl \$2.10)..... 2 20 @ 2 40
Alcohol, wood, 95 per cent ex. ref. 1 25 @ 1 40
Anodyne Hoffman's..... 50 @ 55
Arsenic, Donovan's solution..... 27 @ 30
Arsenic, Fowler's solution..... 27 @ 30
Annatto 1 lb rolls..... 45 @ 50
Alum, ground (Powd 9c)..... 3 @ 4
Annatto, prime..... 3 @ 4
Antimony, powdered, com'l..... 4 1/2 @ 5
Arsenic, white, powdered..... 6 @ 7
Bismuth, white, powdered..... 50 @ 55
Bay Rum, imported, best..... 2 @ 2.50
Bay Rum, domestic, H. P. & Co's..... 2 @ 2.50
Balm Gilead Buds..... 40 @ 45
Beans, Tonka..... 2 00 @ 2 25
Beans, Vanilla (bbl 10c)..... 7 00 @ 7 25
Bismuth, sub nitrate..... 2 30 @ 2 50
Blue Pill (Powd 70c)..... 50 @ 55
Blue Vitriol..... 6 @ 7
Borax, refined, powdered..... 10 @ 12
Cantharides, Russian powdered..... 2 00 @ 2 25
Capsicum Pods, African..... 18 @ 20
Capsicum Pods, African pow'd..... 22 @ 25
Capsicum Pod, Bombay do..... 18 @ 20
Carminc, No. 40..... 12 @ 15
Cassia Buds..... 12 @ 15
Calomel, American..... 75 @ 80
Chalk, prepared drop..... 12 @ 15
Chalk, precipitate English..... 12 @ 15
Chalk, red fingers..... 8 @ 10
Chalk, white lump..... 2 @ 2.50
Colocynth, apples..... 1 60 @ 1 80
Chloral hydrate, German cryst..... 1 50 @ 1 75
Chloral do do cryst..... 1 75 @ 2 00
Chloral do Scherlin's do..... 1 75 @ 2 00
Chloral do do cryst..... 1 75 @ 2 00
Chloroform..... 77 @ 80
Cinchonidia, P. & W..... 18 @ 23
Cinchonidia, other brands..... 18 @ 23
Cloves (Powd 25c)..... 18 @ 23
Cochineal..... 40 @ 45
Cocoa Butter..... 45 @ 50
Coppers (by bbl 1c)..... 2 @ 2.50
Corrosive Sublimate..... 70 @ 75
Cork, X and XX..... 15 @ 20
Cream Tartar, pure powdered..... 40 @ 45
Cream Tartar, grocer's, 10 lb box..... 15 @ 20
Creosote..... 50 @ 55
Cudbear, prime..... 24 @ 25
Cuttle Fish Bone..... 20 @ 25
Dextrine..... 12 @ 15
Dover's Powders..... 1 10 @ 1 15
Dragon's Blood Mass..... 45 @ 50
Ergot powdered..... 1 10 @ 1 15
Ether Sulfuric..... 1 10 @ 1 15
Emery, Turkish, all No's..... 8 @ 10
Epsom Salts (bbl 13c)..... 2 @ 2.50
Ergot, fresh..... 2 @ 2.50
Ether, sulphuric, U. S. P..... 60 @ 65
Flake white..... 14 @ 15
Glauber's Salts..... 15 @ 20
Gelatine, Cooper's..... 90 @ 95
Gelatine, French..... 45 @ 50
Glassware, flint, 70 off by box 60 off
Glassware, green, 60 and 10 dis..... 12 @ 17
Glue, caustic..... 16 @ 20
Glue, white..... 16 @ 20
Glycerine, pure..... 16 @ 20
Hops 1/2 and 3/4..... 25 @ 30
Iodoform..... 85 @ 100
Indigo..... 35 @ 40
Insect Powder, best Dalmatian..... 35 @ 40
Insect Powder, H. P. & Co., boxes..... 40 @ 45
Iodine, resublimed..... 4 @ 5
Isinglass, American..... 1 50 @ 1 60
Japanica..... 7 @ 8
Lead, acetate..... 10 @ 15
Lime, chloride (65 & 25 lb & 1 lb)..... 15 @ 20
Lupuline..... 1 00 @ 1 10
Lycopodium..... 45 @ 50
Mace..... 50 @ 55
Madder, best..... 12 1/2 @ 15
Manna, S. F..... 60 @ 65
Mercury..... 2 @ 2.50
Morphia, sulph., P. & W..... 2 @ 2.50
Muske, Canton, P. & Co's..... 2 @ 2.50
Moss, Iceland..... 12 @ 15
Mustard, English..... 30 @ 35
Mustard, grocer's, 10 cans..... 18 @ 20
Natrals..... 23 @ 25
Nutmegs, No. 1..... 10 @ 12
Nux Vomica..... 40 @ 45
Opium, Mercurial, 5/4..... 45 @ 50
Paris Green..... 17 @ 20
Pepper, Black Berry..... 2 @ 2.50
Pepsin..... 2 @ 2.50
Pitch, True Burgundy..... 7 @ 8
Quassia..... 6 @ 8
Quinia, Sulph., P. & W..... 12 @ 15
Quinine, German..... 72 @ 77
Rec Precipitate..... 35 @ 40
Seditz Mixture..... 35 @ 40
Strychnia, cryst..... 74 @ 78
Silver Nitrate, cryst..... 74 @ 78
Saffron, American..... 30 @ 35
Sal Glycerine..... 2 @ 2.50
Sal Nitre, large..... 9 @ 10
Sal Nitre, medium cryst..... 9 @ 10
Sal Rochelle..... 33 @ 35
Sal Soda..... 2 @ 2.50
Salcin..... 2 @ 2.50
Santonin..... 6 @ 8
Snuffs, Macaboy or Scotch..... 38 @ 40
Soda Ash (by keg 3c)..... 4 @ 5
Soda, Bi-Carbonate, Deland's..... 4 1/2 @ 5
Soap, White Castile..... 14 @ 17
Soap, Green do..... 17 @ 20
Soap, Mottled do..... 17 @ 20
Soap, do do..... 11 @ 14
Soap, Mazzin..... 11 @ 14
Spirits Nitre, 3 F..... 26 @ 28
Spirits Nitre, 4 F..... 30 @ 32
Sugar Milk powdered..... 3 @ 4
Sulphur, flour..... 3 1/2 @ 4
Sulphur, roll..... 3 @ 4
Tartar Emetic..... 3 @ 4
Tar, C. Pine, 4 lb cans 1/2 doz..... 2 70 @ 3 00
Tar, do quarts in tin..... 1 40 @ 1 50
Tar, do pints in tin..... 85 @ 90
Turpentine, Venetian..... 25 @ 30
Wax, White, S. & F. brand..... 55 @ 60
Zinc, Sulphate..... 7 @ 8

PAINTS.
Capitol Cylinder..... 75 @ 80
Model Cylinder..... 60 @ 65
Shield Cylinder..... 45 @ 50
Eldorado Engine..... 35 @ 40
Peerless Machinery..... 30 @ 35
Challenge Machinery..... 25 @ 30
Backus Fine Engine..... 30 @ 35
Black Diamond Machinery..... 30 @ 35
Castor Machine Oil..... 6 @ 7
Paraffine, 25 deg..... 15 @ 16
Paraffine, 28 deg..... 15 @ 16
Sperm, winter bleached..... Bbl 21 @ 22
Whale, winter..... 70 @ 75
Lard, extra..... 55 @ 60
Ochre, yellow Marselles..... 45 @ 50
Ochre, yellow Bermuda..... 45 @ 50
Putty, commercial..... 2 1/2 @ 3
Putty, strictly pure..... 2 1/2 @ 3
Vermilion, pure American..... 10 @ 12
Vermilion, English..... 10 @ 12
Green, Peninsular..... 10 @ 12
Lead, red strictly pure..... 6 1/4 @ 7
Lead, white, strictly pure..... 6 1/4 @ 7
Whiting, white Spanish..... 6 @ 7
Whiting, Gliders..... 6 @ 7
White, Paris American..... 1 10 @ 1 15
Whiting, Paris English cliff..... 1 10 @ 1 15
Pioneer Prepared Paints..... 1 20 @ 1 25
Swiss Lava 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 30, 1885.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

CONDITION IN DEED—SALE OF LIQUOR.

In the case of Watrous vs. Allen the Supreme Court of Michigan held valid a condition in a deed that in the event of the property conveyed being used for the sale of liquor it should revert to the grantor.

DWELLING USED AS BUSINESS PLACE.

The fact that a person transacts his business in his dwelling does not divest it of its character as a dwelling so as to make it lawful for an officer to break the outer door for the purpose of serving civil process against the owner, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of Welsh vs. Wilson.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT—DAMAGES.

In an action brought for the infringement of a patent for a design for carpets no profits were found to have been made by the defendant, but the Circuit Court, in which the action was tried, allowed to the plaintiff as damages for every yard of carpets made upon the design in question a sum equal to the profit made by the plaintiff in making and selling carpets with the patented design. The Supreme Court of the United States held that this award of damages was improper, and that only nominal damages should be allowed, there being no evidence as to the value imparted to the carpet by the design.

TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS—USE OF ANOTHER'S NAME.

A question of much interest to business men was involved in the case of Van Wyck vs. Horowitz, decided at a special term of the New York Supreme Court by Judge Westbrook. The plaintiff in this case sought to restrain the defendant, a former employee of his, from using in advertisements and on signs the words "late with James P. Van Wyck" (referring to the plaintiff). Judge Westbrook granted an injunction and said: "That which belongs to a person is his own, and nothing is more completely the property of a man than his name. No person can use it without its owner's consent. * * * The view thus expressed may at first be deemed radical, but it seems to me to be a clear deduction from fundamental principles. Of what avail is character or long continued business, large expenditure to make it known, and a name—more strictly property than a trade-mark—if all can be turned or partially turned to another's benefit by taking the name to or combining it with that of another individual so as to conspicuously advertise that to or with which it is so tacked or combined? If the defendant in his business cards, advertisements, and signs had used a trade-mark belonging to the plaintiff to advertise himself and a business of his own, which was a rival to that owned by the plaintiff with the trade-mark represented, the violation of the rights of the owner of the trade-mark would be conceded. The present case is stronger. The name of the plaintiff represents himself and his business only, and is even more fully and completely his than a trade-mark, and its use therefore by the defendant to give character to his own cannot be sustained. It is, unless its owner's consent has been obtained, just as unlawful as the wrongful using, as has been before stated, of another's personal property. The distinction between the two cases—the use is actual in both—is physical only. The one takes a physical object or thing; the other takes and uses, not a physical object or thing, it is true, but something which, though not tangible, is as really and completely property as the other. In short, the so-called radical thought is simply the enunciation and application of the fundamental principle that one man cannot lawfully take and use the property of another without and against the consent of its owner. There is another thought in this connection which, though perhaps covered by the line of argument just presented, is still of sufficient importance to warrant a separate statement. The defendant in his answer also expressly concedes that 'the jewelry store' owned by the plaintiff 'has a distinctive and well-known reputation as such.' This reputation of his business is also clearly the property of the plaintiff, with which the defendant should not intermeddle." The Albany Law Journal, a very able legal authority, criticizes Judge Westbrook's decision, declaring that the defendant has a right to refer to his former connection with the plaintiff, and to get any good from it that he could. It says that he would certainly have a right to tell the old patrons and the public about it, and that he may do it by advertising. The question cannot be deemed settled in New York until this case or some other involving the same point has been reviewed in the court of last resort in the State.

Among the assets of an estate just settled at Auburn, N. Y., was \$20,000 worth of street railway stock, which brought only 10 cents.

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

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AND DEALERS IN

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ENTIRELY NEW!

3 DOZEN LARGE ONE-HALF POUND CANS OF

Silver Spoon Baking Powder,

1½ DOZEN



1½ PINT PITCHERS



WITH AND

1½ DOZEN



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.

HESTER & FOX, MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR

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



ATLAS ENGINE WORKS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A. Steam Engines & Boilers. Carry Engines and Boilers in Stock for immediate delivery.

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,

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ETC., ETC.

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TOBACCO

Offered in this Market are as follows:

PLUC TOBACCO.

RED FOX	48
BIG DRIVE	50
PATROL	46
JACK RABBIT	38
SILVER COIN	46
PANIC	46
BLACK PRINCE, DARK	35
BIG STUMP	38
APPLE JACK	46
2c less in orders for 100 pounds of any one brand.	
FINE CUT.	
THE MEIGS FINE CUT, DARK, Plug flavor	.64
STUNNER, DARK	.38
RED BIRD, BRIGHT	.50
OPERA QUEEN, BRIGHT	.40
FRUIT	.32
O SO SWEET	.30
2c less in 6 pail lots.	

SMOKING.

ARTHUR'S CHOICE, LONG CUT, BRIGHT	.22
RED FOX, LONG CUT, FOIL	.26
GIPSEY QUEEN, GRANULATED	.26
OLD COMFORT, IN CLOTH	.27
SEAL OF GRAND RAPIDS, IN CLOTH	.24
DIME SMOKER, IN CLOTH	.24
2c less in 100 pound lots.	

These brands are sold only by

Arthur Meigs & Co. Wholesale Grocers,

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

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.		
Androscoogin, 9-4.23	Pepperell, 10-4.25	
Androscoogin, 8-4.21	Pepperell, 11-4.27 1/2	
Pepperell, 7-4.16 1/2	Pequot, 7-4.18	
Pepperell, 8-4.20	Pequot, 8-4.21	
Pepperell, 9-4.22 1/2	Pequot, 9-4.24	
CHECKS.		
Caledonia, XX, oz. 11	Park Mills, No. 90. 14	
Caledonia, X, oz. 10	Park Mills, No. 100. 15	
Economy, oz. 10	Prodigy, oz. 11	
Park Mills, No. 80. 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	
OSKABURG.		
Alabama brown. 7	Alabama plaid. 7	
Jewell brown. 9 1/2	Augusta plaid. 7	
Kentucky brown. 10 1/2	Mancheste. plaid. 7	
Lewis brown. 9 1/2	New Tenn. plaid. 11	
Louisiana plaid. 7	Utility plaid. 6 1/2	
BLEACHED COTTONS.		
Avondale, 38. 8 1/2	Greene, G. 4. 4	5 1/2
Art cambrics, 38. 11 1/2	Hill, 4. 4	7 1/2
Androscoogin, 4-4. 8 1/2	Hill, 7-8. 6 1/2	9
Androscoogin, 5-4. 12 1/2	Hope, 4-4. 6 1/2	13 1/2
Ballou, 4-4. 6	King Philip cam.	
Ballou, 5-4. 6	bric, 4-4. 11 1/2	13 1/2
Boott, O. 4-4. 8 1/2	Linwood, 4-4. 7 1/2	14 1/2
Boott, E. 5-5. 7	Lonsdale, 4-4. 7 1/2	15 1/2
Boott, AGO, 4-4. 9 1/2	Lonsdale cambric, 10 1/2	16 1/2
Boott, R. 3-4. 5 1/2	Langdon, GB, 4-4. 9 1/2	17 1/2
Blackstone, AA 4-4. 7	Langdon, 45. 14	18 1/2
Chapman, X, 4-4. 6	Masonville, 4-4. 8	19 1/2
Conway, 4-4. 6	Maxwell, 4-4. 9 1/2	20 1/2
Cabot, 4-4. 7 1/2	New York Mill, 4-4. 10 1/2	21 1/2
Cabot, 7-8. 8	New Jersey, 4-4. 8	22 1/2
Canoe, 3-4. 4	Pocasset, P. M. C. 7 1/2	23 1/2
Domestic, 30. 7 1/2	Pride of the West. 11	24 1/2
Dwight Anchor, 4-4. 9	Pocahontas, 4-4. 7 1/2	25 1/2
Dwight, 4-4. 9	Slaterville, 7-8. 6 1/2	26 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 4-4. 8 1/2	Victoria, AA. 5 1/2	27 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 7-8. 7 1/2	Woodbury, 4-4. 5 1/2	28 1/2
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4. 8 1/2	Whitinsville, 4-4. 7 1/2	29 1/2
cambric, 4-4. 11	Whitinsville, 7-8. 6 1/2	30 1/2
Gold Medal, 4-4. 6 1/2	Wamsutta, 4-4. 10 1/2	31 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8. 8 1/2	Williamsville, 38. 10 1/2	32 1/2
Gilded Age. 8 1/2		
SILKES.		
Crown. 17	Masonville TS. 8	
No. 10. 12 1/2	Masonville S. 10 1/2	
Coin. 15	Lonsdale A. 16	
Anchor. 15	Nictory O. 16	
Centennial. 8	Victory J. 16	
Blackburn. 8	Victory D. 16	
Davol. 12 1/2	Victory K. 24	
London. 12 1/2	Victory L. 24	
Paeonia. 12	Phoenix A. 19 1/2	
Red Cross. 10	Phoenix B. 19 1/2	
Social Imperial. 16	Phoenix XX. 5	
PRINTS.		
Albion, solid. 5 1/2	Gloucester. 6	
Albion, grey. 6	Gloucestermout. 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	Mancheste. 6	
American, fancy. 5 1/2	Oriental fancy. 6	
Arnold fancy. 5 1/2	Oriental robes. 6 1/2	
Berlin solid. 5 1/2	Pacific robes. 6	
Cocheo fancy. 6	Richmond. 6	
Cocheo robes. 6 1/2	Steel River. 5 1/2	
Conestoga fancy. 6	Simpson's. 6	
Eddystone. 6	Washington fancy. 7 1/2	
Eagle fancy. 6 1/2	Washington blues. 7 1/2	
Garner pink. 6 1/2		
FINE BROWN COTTONS.		
Appleton A. 4-4. 7 1/2	Indian Orchard, 40. 8	
Boott M. 4-4. 6 1/2	Indian Orchard, 36. 7 1/2	
Boston F. 4-4. 6 1/2	Laconia B. 7-4. 10 1/2	
Continental C. 4-4. 8 1/2	Lyman B. 40-in. 10 1/2	
Continental D. 40-in. 8 1/2	Mass. BB. 4-4. 5 1/2	
Conestoga W. 4-4. 6 1/2	Nashua E. 40-in. 8 1/2	
Conestoga D. 7-8. 5 1/2	Nashua R. 4-4. 8 1/2	
Conestoga G. 30-in. 6	Nashua O. 7-8. 6 1/2	
Dwight X. 3-4. 5 1/2	Newmarket N. 6 1/2	
Dwight Y. 7-8. 5 1/2	Pepperell E. 30-in. 7	
Dwight Z. 4-4. 6 1/2	Pepperell R. 4-4. 7 1/2	
Dwight Star. 4-4. 6 1/2	Pepperell O. 7-8. 6 1/2	
Ewight Star. 40-in. 9	Pepperell N. 3-4. 6 1/2	
Enterprise EE. 36. 5	Pocasset C. 4-4. 6 1/2	
Great Falls E. 4-4. 7	Saranac R. 7 1/2	
Farmers' A. 4-4. 6	Saranac E. 9	
Indian Orchard 4-4. 7 1/2		
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.		
Amoskeag. Persian. 7 1/2	Renfrew, dress styl 7 1/2	
Amoskeag. 10 1/2	Johnson Manfg Co. 12 1/2	
Bates. 10 1/2	Bookfold. 12 1/2	
Berkshire. 6 1/2	dress styles. 12 1/2	
Glasgow checks. 7 1/2	Slaterville, dress. 7 1/2	
Glasgow checks, f y	styles. 7 1/2	
Glasgow checks, royal styles. 8	White Mfg Co, stap 7 1/2	
Gloucester, new. 7 1/2	White Mfg Co, fane 8	
standard. 7 1/2	White Manfg Co. 8	
Plunket. 7 1/2	Karlston. 8	
Launcester. 8	Gordon. 7 1/2	
Langdale. 8 1/2	Greylock, dress. 12 1/2	
WIDE BROWN COTTONS.		
Androscoogin, 7-4. 21	Pepperell, 10-4. 27 1/2	
Androscoogin, 8-4. 23	Pepperell, 11-4. 32 1/2	
Pepperell, 7-4. 20	Pequot, 7-4. 18	
Pepperell, 8-4. 22 1/2	Pequot, 8-4. 21	
Pepperell, 9-4. 25	Pequot, 9-4. 24	
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS.		
Atlantic A. 4-4. 7 1/2	Lawrence XX. 4-4. 7 1/2	
Atlantic H. 4-4. 7	Lawrence Y. 30. 7	
Atlantic D. 4-4. 6 1/2	Lawrence LL. 4-4. 7	
Atlantic P. 4-4. 5 1/2	Newmarket N. 6 1/2	
Atlantic LL. 4-4. 5 1/2	Mystic River, 4-4. 5 1/2	
Adriatic, 36. 7 1/2	Pequot A. 4-4. 7 1/2	
Augusta, 4-4. 6 1/2	Piedmont, 36. 7 1/2	
Boott M. 4-4. 6 1/2	Stark AA. 4-4. 7 1/2	
Boott FP. 4-4. 6 1/2	Tremont CC. 4-4. 5 1/2	
Graniteville, 4-4. 5 1/2	Utica, 4-4. 9	
Indian Head, 4-4. 7	Wachusett, 4-4. 7 1/2	
Indiana Head 45-in. 32 1/2	Wachusett, 30-in. 6 1/2	
TICKINGS.		
Amoskeag, ACA. 14	Falls, XXX. 18 1/2	
Amoskeag, A. 13	Falls, BB. 18 1/2	
Amoskeag, B. 12	Falls, BB. 18 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 B. 16	Hamilton fancy. 10	
Extra 4-4. 16	Methuen AA. 13 1/2	
Extra 7-8. 14 1/2	Methuen ASA. 13 1/2	
Gold Medal 4-4. 15	Omega A. 4-4. 13	
CCA 7-8. 12 1/2	Omega ACA, 7-8. 14	
CT 4-4. 14	Omega ACA, 4-4. 16	
RC 7-8. 14	Omega SE, 7-8. 24	
RF 7-8. 14	Omega SE, 4-4. 27	
AP 4-4. 19	Omega M. 7-8. 22	
Cordis AAA, 32. 14	Omega M. 4-4. 25	
Cordis ACA, 32. 15	Shetucket S & SW. 12 1/2	
Cordis No. 1, 32. 14	Shetucket S & SW. 12	
Cordis No. 2. 14	Shetucket, SFS. 12	
Cordis No. 3. 13 1/2	Stockbridge A. 7	
Cordis No. 4. 11 1/2	Stockbridge frney. 8	
GLAZED CAMBRICS.		
Garner. 5	Washington. 4 1/2	
Hooksett. 5	Edwards. 5	
Red Cross. 5	S. S. & Sons. 5	
Forest Grove. 5		
GRAIN BAGS.		
American A. 18 00	Old Ironsides. 15	
Stark A. 22 1/2	Wheatland. 21	
DENIMS.		
Boston. 6 1/2	Olis CC. 10 1/2	
Everett blue. 13 1/2	Warren AXA. 12 1/2	
Everett brown. 13 1/2	Warren BB. 11 1/2	
Otis AXA. 12 1/2	Warren CC. 10 1/2	
Otis BB. 11 1/2	York fancy. 13 1/2	
PAPER CAMBRICS.		
Manville. 6	S. S. & Sons. 6	
Masnville. 6	Garner. 6	
WIGANS.		
Red Cross. 7 1/2	Thistle Mills. 8	
Berlin. 7 1/2	Rose. 8	
Garner. 7 1/2		
SPOOL COTTON.		
Brooks. 50	Eagle and Phoenix. 30	
Clark's O. N. F. 55	Mills ball sewing. 30	
J. & P. Coats. 55	Grech & Daniels. 25	
Williamette 6 cord. 55	Merricks. 40	
Williamette 3 cord. 40	Stafford. 25	
Charleston ball sewing thread. 30	Holyoke. 25	
CORSET JEANS.		
Armory. 7 1/2	Keatsure. 8 1/2	
Androscoogin sat. 8 1/2	Naumkeag satteen. 8 1/2	
Canoe River. 6	Pepperell bleached. 8 1/2	
Clarendon. 6 1/2	Pepperell sat. 9 1/2	
Hallowell Imp. 6 1/2	Rockport. 9 1/2	
Ind. Orch. Imp. 7 1/2	Lawrence sat. 8 1/2	
Laconia. 7 1/2	Conogosat. 7	
COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.		
A. B. Knowlson quotes as follows:		
Ohio White Lime, per bbl. 1 00		
Ohio White Lime, car lots. 1 30		
Louisville Cement, per bbl. 1 30		
Akron Cement, per bbl. 1 30		
B. F. Cement, per bbl. 1 05		
Car lots. 25 00		
Plastering hair, per bbl. 1 75		
Stucco, per bbl. 1 75		
Land plaster, per ton. 4 50		
Land plaster, car lots. 1 30		
Fire brick, per M. 82 1/2		
Fire clay, per bbl. 1 00		
COAL.		
Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots. \$5 50		
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots. 6 00		
Cannel, car lots. 5 00		
Ohio Lump, car lots. 5 00		
Gasburg or Cannel, car lots. 5 00		
Portland Cement. 1 00		

The Michigan Tradesman.

ABOUT WHALEBONE.

Why its Price May Double Within a Few Months.

"No article of commerce varies more widely in its market price than whalebone," said one of the oldest dealers in whalebone to a reporter of the New York Sun. "In January it may sell for \$2 a pound, and in the following June for \$5 a pound. Twenty-five years ago the price was 75 cents a pound. It varies according to the catch, and this in turn depends on the luck of the whalers. If they find the whaling grounds closed by ice, meet with shipwreck, or for any reason fail to kill whales, the price will go up. This makes it a speculative business, and the dealers can never tell what their stock is worth until they get news of the catch.

"The main supply from the north Pacific whalers comes in November, and a smaller amount from the South Sea catch in June. Now and then a small supply comes from David's Straits in Hudson's Bay. Whales are caught there at all seasons of the year, and the bone coming to New York is apt to disturb the price here. Many years ago it was the custom of whaling captains when out of stores to stop at some Pacific port and exchange some of their whalebone for the necessary articles, and in this way small lots would come in to trouble the market. Ships are now supplied so thoroughly that there is no longer any necessity of continuing this practice."

"Occasionally news of the whalers is received from some vessel which chanced to meet with them, and recently an incident of this kind caused a break in the market. The Arctic oil works of San Francisco sent a tender, the Thomas Pope, to convey stores to its vessels in the North Sea. The season had been a very severe one, and the tender found that the vessels had been kept back by the ice and were waiting a chance to go north. They had had, however, very good luck in meeting whales, and had killed 110. Instead of returning empty, the tender took on a full cargo, and two weeks ago she landed at San Francisco 210,000 pounds of whalebone. The price at once broke from \$3.60 to \$2.50 a pound, where it now remains.

"The whalers will be pretty much all in by December, and in January the price of whalebone is generally at its lowest point. After that it ascends, and its future progress depends on the June and November catches.

"The whalebone business is very small compared with what it was thirty years ago. In 1850 the catch was 3,445,200 pounds, and in 1884 it was 426,968 pounds. This great decrease was due to the great falling off in the whale oil fisheries, and to the substitution of other material for whalebone in the manufacture of various articles. The decrease in production sent the price up from 75 cents a pound, and another reason for high prices is that a great part of the catch is exported. Last year 113,024 pounds were sent abroad. The supply comes from New Bedford and San Francisco, which are the great whaling ports of this country. A great amount formerly came from Nantucket, but the shallowness of its harbor and the greater conveniences of New Bedford drove its trade to the latter place. There are now about one hundred and thirty-three vessels engaged in the whale fisheries.

The visible supply of whalebone on hand is 244,000 pounds, and the price is so low that dealers are losing money on it. If the fall catch is a poor one it will send prices up again. The price would probably have been lower, but news have been received of the wrecking of one steamer and three ships in the North Pacific.

The bone from finback, sulphur-bottom, or humpback whales, such as are commonly seen near Long Island, is of no value, as it is too brittle to be of any use. On board ship the slabs of whalebones, as they are termed in mercantile phrase, are done up in bundles of about 200 pounds each, and are sent to market in that shape. In cutting up whalebone there is a loss of about twenty per cent. on the raw material. The 'hair' is worth ten cents a pound for mixing with horsehair for upholstering purposes, and it is sometimes used in the manufacture of brushes."

A substitute for india-rubber and gutta-percha has lately appeared in the shape of *Mimusops globosa*, which, being interpreted, is the dried milk of the bullet tree. It is a native of Guiana and is said by Sir William Holmes to exhibit the elasticity of india-rubber while showing none of its intractability, and to possess much of the ductile character of gutta-percha without displaying its friability. "The best gum in the world," is the recent verdict of an American firm of manufacturers. The Government botanist of British Guiana in a late report credits it with great strength, and it is recommended for machine belting. It suffers no deterioration from exposure to sun and air; being in this respect superior to gutta-percha. It also possesses electric qualities not excelled by gutta-percha. The new gum, which is called Balata, is a regular article of commerce in Guiana, where it is collected, prepared, and generally regarded as a superior kind of gutta-percha; this it is not, the various tests which it has undergone showing it to differ in some essential particulars, being softer at ordinary temperatures and less rigid in cold ones. It seems destined, for a time at least, to occupy middle ground between the two products with which it has been compared.

ANDREW WIERENGO

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FULL LINE OF SHOW CASES KEPT IN STOCK.

WIERENGO BLOCK, PINE STREET, MUSKEGON, MICH.

RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AGENTS FOR THE

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

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

14 and 16 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NIMROD

AND OTHER FAVORITE BRANDS OF

Plug Tobacco.

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

F

The Well-Known

J. S. Farren & Co.

OYSTERS

ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.

PUTNAM & BROOKS

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

F

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.

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.

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.

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

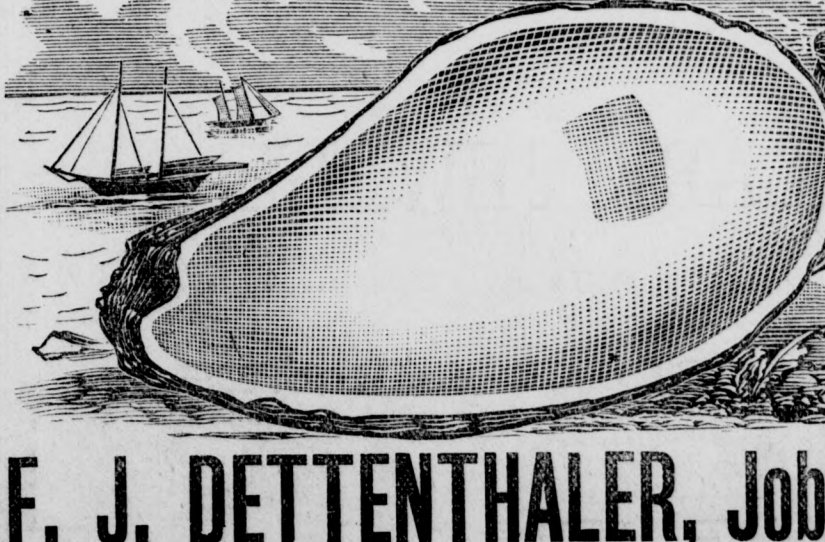
GEO. R. BROWN,

PALMYRA, N. Y.

SOLD BY

Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Ill.

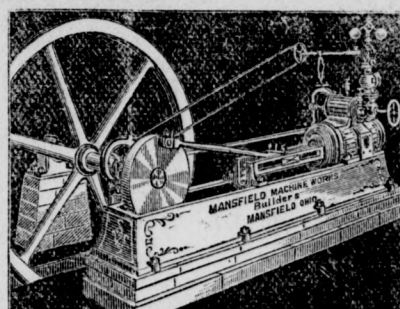
Arthur Meigs & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.



F. J. DETTENTHALER, Jobber of Oysters.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES

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



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

G. ROYS & CO.,

No. 4 Pearl Street, Grand Rapids.

WHIPS

—AND—

LASHES

Send for new Price-List for Fall Trade.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE PERKINS WIND MILL.

BUY the Best and Save Money

It has been in constant use for 15 years, with a record equaled by none. WARRANTED not to blow down unless the tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not dislodge 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.....	9:20 p.m.
Way Freight.....	6:50 a.m.

ARRIVE.

*Pacific Express.....	6:00 a.m.
*Mail.....	3:50 p.m.
*Grand Rapids Express.....	10:50 p.m.
Way Freight.....	5:15 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily. Sleeping cars run on Atlantic and Pacific Express.

Direct and prompt connection made with Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern trains in same depot at Detroit, thus avoiding transfers.

The Detroit Express leaving at 6:00 a.m. has Drawing Room and Parlor 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.	4:35 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.....	8:17 a.m.	6:25 a.m.	
*Through Mail.....	10:10 a.m.	10:20 a.m.	
*Evening Express.....	3:20 p.m.	3:35 p.m.	
*Limited Express.....	8:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	
*Mixed, with coach.....			

GOING WEST.

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

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

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.....	7:00 a.m.	10:25 a.m.	
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex.....	3:55 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac.....	7:40 p.m.	7:10 a.m.	

GOING SOUTH.

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

All trains daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

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

South—Train leaving at 4:35 p.m. has Woodruff Sleeping Car for Cincinnati.

C. L. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette.

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

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

Goodrich Steamers.

Leave Grand Haven Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings, connecting with train on D. & M. 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.

SEE QUOTATIONS IN PRICE-CURRENT.

Groceries.

MUSKOGON IN LINE.

Organization of the Retail Trade of That City.

The retail trade of Muskogon has effected an organization, to be known as the "Grocers' Association of the City of Muskogon." The aims and objects of the organization are admirably set forth in the following declaration of principles:

Fostering a more social feeling among the members of the trade.

Prevention of wholesale houses selling at retail to private families.

Keeping a black-list of "Beats" who prey upon the trade, and a reliable collection agency for bad debts.

Intelligence bureau where members can procure reliable help.

Formation of a library, containing useful books of information for the benefit of the grocer and the clerk.

Procuring a system of inspecting weights and measures.

To use our united efforts to have the present disgraceful nuisance of peddling and peddlers, put under proper restraints and a heavy license.

To afford farmers and gardeners who produce their own goods, an opportunity to sell the same without a license, in the public market of the city, but they shall not peddle any of their goods from house to house without a vendor's license.

Protection against adulterated goods, fictitious labels, dishonest tares, short weights and measures.

Shortening the hours of labor whenever practicable, and many other reforms that can be easily and successfully secured by united effort.

The following circular has been addressed to the trade:

A part of the work of organizing has already been done. Much yet remains to do, and we trust we shall have the hearty co-operation of every grocer, butcher and marketman in the city, for the following reasons:

Because in union there is strength.

Because it would foster a more cordial feeling among the members of the trade.

Because we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by associating ourselves together in an honorable business way.

Because it is not fair that the few should battle unaided, for the rights and privileges of the entire trade.

Finally, because it is a duty you owe your neighbor grocer, as well as yourself and your customers, to take a manly and dignified stand in defense of our rights.

This can be accomplished by co-operation easily and effectually.

You are personally solicited to join us. We now have about thirty members and we need you and every tradesman in the city. Our next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, at C. C. Moulton's commission house. Let your presence at the meeting be an encouragement to those who have started this movement.

At the last regular meeting a committee of one in each ward was appointed to solicit memberships. He is authorized to collect the membership fees of 50 cents, and you are requested to sign the book he carries for that purpose.

WM. PEER, Secretary. WM. B. KIEFT, Chairman.

The Michigan Salt Association's Power Waning.

Correspondence East Saginaw News.

The *Courier* felt quite positive that fine salt was selling freely at eighty cents in this market, and their giving the Salt Association as authority led many Association manufacturers to anticipate quite an advance when they received their monthly returns, but alas, the returns did not pan out as well as expected, and *sixty-five* cents for August sales was the official return made to Association members last Saturday. The fact is the salt market is in a precarious condition and liable to a sudden check at any moment. The State report shows a steady increase in the manufacture of salt, and the report for year ending Dec. 1 will show an increase of about 200,000 barrels over last year. The advance made by the Association has already proved a bonanza to New York manufacturers and the works at Le Roy, Warsaw, Mt. Morris and Syracuse are crowding train loads of salt west. Not only have they succeeded in ousting Michigan salt from many points on the Lake Shore road, but in the sale of solar and dairy salt have gained a foothold right here in East Saginaw, one firm alone purchasing 1,000 barrels, which they would have willingly purchased of our own manufacturers had the acted in a reciprocal manner. On the contrary they insisted upon Chicago prices, and as usual got left. There is no question in the minds of many that St. Clair river and Manistee are the coming centers of Michigan for the production of fine salt, and that this Valley will have to take a back seat in this respect within the next five years. The Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., in boring for natural gas last week, struck a vein of salt 169 feet thick at a depth of 1,985 feet. What is to prevent their turning to and making salt if they should feel so disposed and selling same at a price that would leave both New York and Michigan out in the cold?

The Grocery Market.

Business and collections continue good. Sugars have declined since last week, and Standard A has ruled so high that the local jobbers have been unable to handle it to advantage, as it is easily substituted by Confectionery A. Other articles in the grocery line are about steady.

Oranges are scarce and higher. Lemons are a trifle lower. Nuts and candy are steady.

Chicago druggists, under the new law regulating the sale of liquors, must pay \$1 for a permit to sell them for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and chemical purposes. A record must be made of the date and quantity sold, with the name of the purchaser. Failure to observe the provisions of the law is punished by a fine of not less than \$100.

FASHIONABLE GROCERY STORES.

They Look Like Banks and Are a Great Attraction.

From the New York Sun.

The number of fine grocery stores in New York is increasing very rapidly, and some of the more successful establishments seem more like banks or brokers' offices than groceries. The clerks are polite and dapper young men, who would scorn to wear an apron, and the range of edibles extends from fine liquors all the way down to heavy meats. It is possible to buy almost any article of food or any sort of a drink at a fashionable New York grocery to-day. In some of the up-town establishments, the clerks meet the customers at the door, show them exhibits of whatever they choose to purchase, write out their slips, send the slips by automatic messengers down stairs, and the goods are selected, packed and delivered without a housekeeper having seen them at all. Under these circumstances, housekeepers find it an easy virtue to do their own buying. The effect of the extension of fine grocery stores has been widespread. It has done much to injure the big markets.

"There was a time," said a Washington Market poultry dealer, "when ladies came down here every week, and laid in a store of provisions. That is why so much money was spent here on elaborate stalls, with brass and marble finishings. It was hoped that it would attract the ladies. Great things were prophesied for us when the elevated railroad was finished, but it has all come to nothing. We deliver goods up-town, and undersell all the up-town people, but we can't get the housekeepers down here. If it wasn't for the restaurants, things would dwindle still more. These up-town grocers have also eaten up lots of small shops. Many a man was able to support a small family by keeping a little shop full of poultry and eggs, a fruit stand, or a cigar store. The grocers now sell all of these things at prices that ruin small dealers, and so the little shops have disappeared. I don't know that I can blame ladies for patronizing the grocers either. It is reasonable enough to me that it is much pleasanter to go to a large and handsome establishment than to come down here or to go buying at small places."

Poor Fellow.

"Mister, will you please give me enough to buy some medicine with? My wife is very sick."

"What's the matter with her?"

"Well, you see, I hit her with a shovel last night, and she's very bad off to-day."

Worse than Wooden Nutmegs.

In Kresnawerak, Russia, a grocer has been convicted of grinding up old cigar-boxes in a tan bark mill, and after flavoring the ground cedar with oil of cinnamon selling the product for ground cinnamon.

Michigan Dairymen's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

President—Milan Wiggins, Bloomingtondale. Vice-Presidents—W. H. Howe, Caprice; 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, Hilldale; 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.

C. C. Williams, the Wayland cheese maker, captured a \$20 premium on his goods at the State Fair.

Freeport people are agitating the subject of establishing a creamery at that place, and there is strong probability that the project will become an established fact. Reigler, Roush & Co. are understood to be the leading spirits in the movement.

A cheese dealer states that much of the so-called English cheese is made in this country and shipped to England, whence it is returned enhanced in value by the sea voyage. Sometimes cheeses are shipped backward and forward two or three times, each voyage adding to the richness of their flavor.

PROVISIONS.

The Grand Rapids Packing & Provision Co. quote as follows:

PORK IN BARRELS.	
Mess, Chicago packing.	9 75
Clear, Chicago packing.	11 50
Extra Family Clear.	11 00
Clear, A. Webster packing.	13 25
Extra Clear, heavy.	14 00
Boston Clear.	11 00
A. Webster, packer, short cut.	11 00
Clear back, short cut.	14 00
Standard Clear, the best.	14 50
DRY SALT MEATS—IN BOXES.	
Short Cuts, heavy.	7
do, medium.	6
do, light.	5
SMOKED MEATS—CANNED OR PLAIN.	
Hams, heavy.	9 25
do, medium.	8 75
do, light.	8 25
Boneless Hams.	10 25
Boneless Shoulders.	8
Breakfast Bacon.	8
Dried Beef, extra quality.	8
Dried Beef, Ham pieces.	8
Shoulders cured in sweet pickle.	5 25
LARD.	
30 and 50 lb Tubs.	6 25
50 lb Round Tins, 100 cases.	7
LARD IN TIN PAILS.	
20 lb Round Tins, 80 lb racks.	7 25
3 lb Pails, 20 in a case.	7 25
5 lb Pails, 6 in a case.	7 25
10 lb Pails, 6 in a case.	7 25
BEEF IN BARRELS.	
Extra Mess Beef, warranted 200 lbs.	9 50
Boneless, extra.	13 50
SAUSAGE—FRESH AND SMOKED.	
Pork Sausage.	12 25
Ham Sausage.	12 25
Tongue Sausage.	10
Frankfort Sausage.	9
Blood Sausage.	6
Bologna, straight.	6
Bologna, thick.	6
Head Cheese.	6
PIGS' FEET.	
In half barrels.	3 50
In quarter barrels.	1 75

F. J. LAMB & CO.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Diamond Brand Fresh Oysters

In Cans or Bulk. Write for Quotations.

8 and 10 South Ionia Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

APPLES!

We have a large Western order trade for Apples in car lots, as well as a good local demand, and also handle both Evaporated and Sun-dried Apples largely. If you have any of these goods to ship, or any Potatoes or Beans, let us hear from you, and we will keep you posted on market price and prospects. Liberal cash advances made on dried fruit, also on apples in car lots.

EARL BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Reference—First National Bank.

157 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ELASTIC STARCH!

IT REQUIRES NO COOKING.

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

GRAND RAPIDS,

MICH.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

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

AXLE GREASE.		
Frazer's.	90 Paragon 1.80	
Diamond X.	20 Paragon 25 lb pails. 1.25	
Modoc, 4 doz.	250 Frazer's 25 lb pails. 1.25	
BAKING POWDER.		
Arctic 1/4 cans.	45 Arctic 1 lb cans. 2.40	
Arctic 1/2 cans.	75 Arctic 5 lb cans. 12.00	
Arctic 3/4 cans.	1.40	
BLUING.		
Dry, No. 2.	doz. 25	
Dry, No. 3.	doz. 45	
Liquid, 4 oz.	doz. 35	
Liquid, 8 oz.	doz. 65	
Arctic 4 oz.	gross 4.00	
Arctic 8 oz.	gross 8.00	
Arctic 1 lb.	gross 12.00	
Arctic No. 1 pepper box.	2.00	
Arctic No. 2.	3.00	
Arctic No. 3.	4.50	
BROOMS.		
No. 1 Carpet.	250 No. 2 Hurl. 175	
No. 2 Carpet.	250 No. 3 Hurl. 100	
No. 1 Parlor Gem.	2.75 Common Whisk. 75	
No. 1 Hurl.	2.00	
CANNED FISH.		
Clams, 1 lb standards.	1.40	
Clams, 2 lb standards.	2.45	
Clam Chowder, 3 lb.	2.20	
Cove Oysters, 1 lb standards.	1.10	
Cove Oysters, 2 lb standards.	2.00	
Cove Oysters, 1 lb slack filled.	.75	
Cove Oysters, 2 lb slack filled.	1.05	
Lobsters, 1 lb picnic.	1.75	
Lobsters, 1 lb star.	2.60	
Lobsters, 2 lb star.	3.00	
Mackerel, 1 lb fresh standards.	1.00	
Mackerel, 5 lb fresh standards.	6.50	
Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, 3 lb.	3.25	
Mackerel, 3 lb in Mustard.	3.25	
Mackerel, 3 lb broiled.	3.25	
Salmon, 1 lb Columbia river.	1.40	
Salmon, 2 lb Columbia river.	2.60	
Salmon, 1 lb Sacramento.	1.25	
Sardines, domestic 1/4s.	75	
Sardines, domestic 1/2s.	13	
Sardines, Mustard 1/4s.	10	
Sardines, imported 1/4s.	14	
Trout, 3 lb brook.	2.75	
CANNED FRUITS.		
Apples, 3 lb standards.	90	
Apples, gallons, standards.	2.40	
Blackberries, standards.	1.05	
Cherries, red standard.	80	
Damsons.	1.00	
Egg Plums, standards.	1.40	
Green Gages, standards 2 lb.	1.40	
Peaches, Extra Yellow.	2.40	
Peaches, standards.	1.75 to 2.40	
Peaches, seconds.	1.50	
Pineapples, Erie.	2.20	
Quinces, standards.	1.75	
Raspberries.	1.45	
Raspberries, Black, Hamburg.	1.60	
CANNED FRUITS—CALIFORNIA.		
Apricots, Lusk's.	2.40 Pears.	3.00
Egg Plums.	2.50 Quinces.	2.90
Grapes.	2.50 Peaches.	3.00
Green Gages.	2.50	
CANNED VEGETABLES.		
Asparagus, Oyster Bay.	3.25	
Beans, Lima, standard.	75	
Beans, Stringless, Erie.	95	
Beans, Lewis' Boston Baked.	1.60	
Peas, French.	1.75	
Peas, Marofat, standard.	1.70	
Peas, Beaver.	90	
Peas, early small, sifted.	80	
Pumpkin, 3 lb Golden.	85 to 95	
Succotash, standard.	90	
Tomatoes, Trophy.	1.00	
Tomatoes, Hillsdale.	1.00	
CHOCOLATE.		
Boston.	36 German Sweet.	25
Baker's.	38 Vienna Sweet.	23
Runkles.	35	
COFFEE.		
Green Rio.	92 1/2 Roasted Mar.	17 to 18
Green Java.	17 to 25 Roasted Mocha.	28 to 30
Green Mocha.	23 to 25 Roasted Mocha.	28 to 30
Roasted Rio.	102 to 115 Ground Rio.	92 to 96
Roasted Java.	23 to 25 Ground Rio.	92 to 96
CORDAGE.		
72 foot Jute.	1.25 72 foot Cotton.	2.25
60 foot Jute.	1.00 60 foot Cotton.	2.00
40 foot Cotton.	1.50 50 foot Cotton.	1.75
FISH.		
Bloaters, Smoked Yarmouth.	65	
Cod, whole.	65	
Cod, Boneless.	55 to 65	
Halibut.	10 to 12	
Herring, 1/2 lb.	65	
Herring, Holland, domestic.	65	
" imported.	75	
Herring, Scaled.	18 to 20	
Mackerel, Penny.	4.75	
Mackerel, shore, No. 2.	3 1/2 lbs.	80
" 12 lb kits.	80	
" No. 3, 1/2 lbs.	70	
" No. 3, 1/2 lbs.	3.50	
" 10.	55	
Shad, 1/2 bbl.	2.50	
Trout, 1/2 bbls.	3.25	
" 12 lb kits.	65	
White, No. 1, 1/2 bbls.	5.00	
White, No. 1, 12 lb kits.	85	
White, No. 1, 10 lb kits.	75	
White, Family, 1/2 bbls.	2.65	
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.		
Jennings' 2 oz.	Lemon. Vanilla.	1.00
" 4 oz.	doz. 1.50 2.50	
" 8 oz.	doz. 2.50 4.00	
" No. 2 Taper.	1.25 1.50	
" No. 4.	1.75 3.00	
" 1/2 pint round.	4.00 7.50	
" No. 8.	3.00 4.25	
" No. 10.	4.25 6.00	
FRUITS.		
Cherries, dried, pitted.	60	
Citron, new.	30 to 32	
Currants.	4 1/2 to 5	
Peaches, dried.	12 to 13	
Grapes, dried, good.	4 1/2 to 5	
Raisins, Onduras.	4 1/2 to 5	
Raisins, Sultanias.	7 1/2 to 8 1/2	
Raisins, Loose Muscatels.	62 to 75	
Raisins, London Layers.	63 to 60	
KEROSENE OIL.		
Water White.	10 1/2 Legal Test.	9 1/2
MATCHES.		
Grand Haven, No. 8, square.	1.00	
Grand Haven, No. 200, parlor.	1.75	
Grand Haven, No. 300, parlor.	2.25	
Grand Haven, No. 7, round.	1.00	
Oshkosh, No. 2.	1.00	
Oshkosh, No. 8.	1.50	
Swedish, No. 8.	1.00	
Richardson's No. 8 square.	1.00	
Richardson's No. 9 do.	1.00	
Richardson's No. 1/4, round.	1.00	
Richardson's No. 7 do.	1.50	
MOLASSES.		
Black Strap.	14 to 15	
Porto Rico.	26 to 30	
New Orleans, good.	36 to 40	
New Orleans, choice.	46 to 50	
New Orleans, fancy.	52 to 55	
1/2 bbls. 3c extra.		
OATMEAL.		
Steel cut.	3.25 Quaker, 48 lbs.	2.35
Steel cut, 1/2 bbls.	3.00 Quaker, 60 lbs.	2.50
Roll'd Oats.	3.60 Quaker bbls.	6.00
PICKLES.		
Choice in barrels med.	65 to 75	
Choice in 1/2 do.	62 to 72	
PIPES.		
Imported Clay 3 gross.	2 25 to 3 00	
Imported Clay, No. 216, 3 gross.	62 to 75	
Imported Clay, No. 216, 2 1/2 gross.	61 to 85	
American T. D.	60 to 90	
RICE.		
Choice Carolina.	7 Java.	6 to 6 1/4
Good Carolina.	6 Patna.	6 to 6 1/4
Prime Carolina.	6 Rangoon.	5 1/2 to 6 1/4
Good Louisiana.	5 1/2 Broken.	3 1/2
SALERATUS.		
DeLand's pure.	5 1/2 Dwight's.	5
Church's.	5 Sea Foam.	5
Taylor's G. M.	5 Cap Sheaf.	5
SALT.		
60 Pocket, F F Dairy.	2.30	
25 Pocket.	2.25	
100 3 lb pockets.	2.50	
Saginaw or Manistee.	85	
Diamond C.	1.00	
Standard Coarse.	1.55	
Ashton, English, dairy, bu. bags.	80	
Ashton, English, dairy, 4 bu. bags.	2.80	
Higgins' English dairy bu. bags.	80	
American, dairy, 1/2 bu. bags.	25	
Rock, bushels.	28	
SAUCES.		
Parisian, 1/4 pints.	62 to 60	
Pepper Sauce, red small.	62 to 75	
Pepper Sauce, green.	62 to 75	
Pepper Sauce, red large ring.	62 to 75	
Pepper Sauce, green, large ring.	62 to 75	

Catsup, Tomato, pints.	61 to 60	
Catsup, Tomato, quarts.	61 to 65	
Horseradish, 1/2 pints.	61 to 60	
Horseradish, pints.	61 to 60	
Halford Sauce, pints.	62 to 60	
Halford Sauce, 1/2 pints.	62 to 60	
SOAP.		
Detroit Soap Co.'s Queen Anne.	64 to 60	
" Monday.	63 to 65	
SPICES.		
Ground.	Whole.	
Pepper.	16 to 25 Pepper.	61 to 69
Allspice.	12 to 15 Allspice.	60 to 64
Cinnamon.	12 to 30 Cassia.	10 to 11
Cloves.	15 to 25 Nutmegs.	60 to 65
Ginger.	16 to 20 Cloves.	16 to 18
Mustard.	15 to 20 Mustard.	16 to 18
Cayenne.	25 to 35	
STARCH.		
Elastic, 64 packages, per box.	5 35	
SUGARS.		
Cut Leaf.	67 1/2	
Cubes.	67 1/2	
Powdered.	67 1/2	
Granulated, Standard.	73 to 71	
Confectionery A.	71 to 73	
Standard A.	67 1/2	
Soft A.	66 1/2	
No. 1, White Extra C.	64 to 65	
No. 2, Extra C.	64 to 65	
No. 3 C.	64 to 65	
No. 4 C.	64 to 65	
No. 5 C.	64 to 65	
SYRUPS.		
Corn, Barrels.	30 to 32	
Corn, 1/2 bbls.	32 to 34	
Corn, 10 gallon kegs.	30 to 35	
Corn, 5 gallon kegs.	31 to 35	
Corn, 1/2 gallon kegs.	31 to 35	
Pure Sugar.	29 to 33	
Pure Sugar Drips.	30 to 38	
Pure Sugar Drips.	5 gal kegs.	61 to 65
Pure Leaf Sugar Drips.	1/2 bbl.	61 to 65
Pure Leaf Sugar.	5 gal kegs.	61 to 65
TEAS.		
Japan ordinary.	15 to 20	
Japan fair to good.	25 to 26	
Japan fine.	35 to 40	
Japan dust.	15 to 20	
Yun Powder.	30 to 55	
Yun Hyson.	35 to 55	
Colon.	35 to 40	
Congo.	25 to 30	
TOBACCO—FINE CUT—IN PAILS.		
Fisher's Brunette.	35 Sweet Rose.	45
Dark American Eagle.	Meigs & Co.'s Stunners.	38
The Meigs.	64 Atlas.	38
State Seal.	60 Mule Ear.	38
Prairie Flower.	65 Fountain.	74
Indian Queen.	60 Old Congress.	74
Shadock.	60 Good Luck.	52
Crown Leaf.	65 Blaze Away.	52
Matchless.	65 Hair Lifter.	30
Hawthath.	67 Governor.	60
Glade.	70 Fox's Choice.	62
Play.	70 Medallion.	62
Hero.	45 Sweet Owl.	62
Old Abe.	49	
PLUG.		
Red Fox.	64 to 68	
Big Deer.	65 to 70	
Seal of Grand Rapids.	64 to 68	
Durham.	64 to 68	
Patrol.	64 to 68	
Jack Rabbit.	64 to 68	
Havoc.	64 to 68	
Chocolate Cream.	64 to 68	
E. C.	64 to 68	
Nimrod.	64 to 68	
Big Five Center.	64 to 68	
Woodcock.	64 to 68	
Knights of Labor.	64 to 68	
Big Bug.	64 to 68	
Arab, 2x12 and 4x12.	64 to 68	
Black Bear.	64 to 68	
Knight.	64 to 68	
Old Five Cent Times.	64 to 68	
Prune Nugget, 12 lb.	64 to 68	
Parrot.	64 to 68	
Old Time.	64 to 68	
Travay.	64 to 68	
Glory.	64 to 68	
Silver Coin.	64 to 68	
Buster (Dark).	64 to 68	
Black Prince (Dark).	64 to 68	
Black Racer (Dark).	64 to 68	
Leggett & Myers' Star.	64 to 68	
Climax.	64 to 68	
Star of Russia.	64 to 68	
McAlpin's Gold Shield.	64 to 68	
Nickle Nuggets 6 and 12 lb. cads.	64 to 68	
Cock of the Walk 6s.	64 to 68	
North Twist.	64 to 68	
Geora.	64 to 68	
Present.	64 to 68	
Black X.	64 to 68	
Black Bass.	64 to 68	
Sparring.	64 to 68	
Crayling.	64 to 68	
Mackinaw.	64 to 68	
Horse Shoe.	64 to 68	
Hair Lifter.	64 to 68	
D and A Black.	64 to 68	
McAlpin's Green Shield.	64 to 68	
Ace High, black.	64 to 68	
Sailors' Solace.	64 to 68	
2c. less in 400 butt lots.		
SMOKING.		
Old Tar.	40 Sweet Lotus.	32
Arthur's Choice.	22 Conqueror.	23
Red Fox.	26 Grayling.	32
Hirt.	28 Seal Skin.	32
Black.	28 Rob Roy.	32
Gold Block.	30 Uncle Sam.	25
Seal of Grand Rapids.	Lumberman.	25
(cloth).	Railroad Boy.	18
Ruby, cut Cavendish 3s.	Home Comfort.	25
Boss.	15 Old Rip.	53
Peck's Sun.	13 Seal of North Caro.	48
Morning Dew.	25 Seal of North Caro.	48
Peerless.	24 Seal of North Caro.	41
Old Tom.	21 Seal of North Caro.	41
Tom & Jerry.	24 16 oz boxes.	40
Joker.	35 Big Deal.	37
Maiden.	35 Apple Jack.	24
Pickwick Club.	40 King Bee, long.	24
Nigger Head.	30 Rattler.	28
Holland.	25 Windsor cut plug.	25
Gold.	16 Zero.	25
Solid Comfort.	30 Holland Mixed.	16
Red Clover.	32 Golden Age.	75
Langdon.	30 Mail Pouch.	25
Candle, Hotel.	20 Knights of Labor.	30
Time.	25 Free Cob Pipe.	37
SHORTS.		
Mayflower.	23 Hiawatha.	22
Globe.	22 Old Congress.	23
Mule Ear.	22	
SUET.		
Lorillard's American Gentlemen.	67 to 75	
" Macaboy.	67 to 75	
Gail & Ax'.	67 to 75	
Railroad Mills Scotch.	67 to 75	
Lotzbeck.	67 to 75	
VINEGAR.		
Star brand, pure, white wine.	86 to 122	
Star brand, purple, white wine.	86 to 122	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bath Brick imported.	85	
do American.	90	
Barley.	1 to 3	
Burners, No. 1.	1 to 3	
do No. 2.	1 to 3	
Condensed Milk, Eagle brand.	8 to 9	
Cream Tartar 5 and 10 lb. cans.	15 to 25	
Candies, Star.	6 to 13 1/2	
Extract Coffee, V. C.	6 to 8	
do Felix.	1 to 25	
Gum, Rubber 100 lumps.	1 to 2	
Gum, Rubber 200 lumps.	1 to 2	
Gum, Spruce.	30 to 35	
Hominy, 9 bbl.	24 to 60	
Jelly, in 50 lb. pails.	45 to 65	
Peas, Split prepared.	6 to 13 1/2	
Powder, Keg.	67 to 75	
Powder, 1/4 Keg.	67 to 75	
OYSTERS AND FISH.		
F. J. Dettenthaler quotes as follows:		
OYSTERS.		
New York Counts.	38	
F. J. D. Selects.	38	
Selects.	38	
F. J. D.	38	
Standard.	38	
Shrewsbury shells, 9 100.	1 to 50	
Princess Bay Clams, 9 100.	75 to 75	
New York Counts, 9 100.	1 to 50	
FRESH FISH.		
Mackinaw Trout.	84 to 85	
Whitefish.	84 to 85	
Cod.	84 to 85	
Sun Fish.	5	
Rock Bass.	5	
Walleye.	4	
Duck, Bill Pike.	4	
Mail-eyed Pike.	7	
Smoked White Fish.	10	
Smoked Trout.	10	
Smoked Herring.	10	
Smoked Salmon.	10	

OUT AROUND.

News and Gossip Furnished by Our Own Correspondents.

Detroit.

Sept. 25.—The depression which has marked the prosecution of many manufacturing industries at this market during the past two years is gradually receding, in consequence of which, most of our manufacturers are cherishing the belief that an era of unexampled prosperity is now before them. And as near as our correspondent can ascertain, most of our mechanical producers are in a shape to take advantage of every favorable wind.

Chester B. Turner, the veteran machinist, has invented an engine which embodies an entirely new application of steam. Mr. Turner claims that his engine is more economical than any other engine made—that is, it uses 30 per cent. less steam than the ordinary sliding valve engine. He has disposed of a half interest in the patent to S. F. Hodges & Co., who have already constructed one engine after Mr. Turner's patterns, which is so satisfactory that the manufacture of the engine on a large scale will be immediately begun.

J. Michels has invented and applied for a patent on a machine which dresses and matches two boards at the same time, and will work up to sixteen inches in width.

The Huyett & Smith Manufacturing Co. has turned out more blowers and fans during the past two months than in any four months in the previous history of the company. Two 72 inch wheel blowers have recently been completed for the Phil. Best Brewing Co., of Milwaukee.

A new corporation will shortly be organized, to be known as the Leadbeater Economy Fuel Co. The patent consists of a mechanical process which enables steam users to make use of hard coal screenings, which cost only the cartage, by means of forcing a steam draft through the furnace. The system is claimed to reduce the cost of fuel fully 50 per cent. Among those who will be interested in the new company are Mr. Leadbeater, the inventor, Samuel Post, W. L. Post and T. C. Rogers.

F. Lunkenheimer, who acted as agent for the Detroit Lubricator Co. at Cincinnati for about three years, since which time he has begun the manufacture of lubricators on his own account, has lately been made the defendant in an action for infringement, brought by the company above referred to. The company also gives notice that purchasers of lubricators made by Lunkenheimer will be held responsible for the same.

The Detroit Radiator Co. has become possessed of a mechanical process for converting Bessemer steel into open work of all descriptions, such as screens, fencing, grates, carriage seats, prison bars, etc. The process greatly increases the strength of the metal, and is destined to bring steel into many new uses.

F. W. Marvin, president of the Michigan Lubricator Co., has recently returned from a successful business trip through the manufacturing districts of Ohio. The company has lately received a number of heavy export orders, including one from Australia.

The Buhl Iron Works, which have been shut down since July 1, are to be re-opened under the management of the late employees. The men said they believed they could make a living if the works were started again, and were given permission to start for themselves. The managers say they do not propose to open the works themselves for some time yet, believing the iron business to be stagnant, but they are willing to let the men try the business.

Woodville.

The West Michigan Lumber Co. has engaged to build for the Thayer and the Ives lumber companies, a branch railroad from this place to a point one and one-half miles south of Lumberton. The road, which will be about three miles in length, will extend through valuable pine timber, which those companies will take by rail to Muskegon.

D. Holmes, who has charge of the West Michigan Lumber Co.'s store at this place, is in Chicago purchasing goods in his lines. A committee from Michigan City has been negotiating with the West Michigan Lumber Co. for land on which to establish a German colony.

G. W. Crawford and Charles Tompkins, lumbermen of Big Rapids, were in this place on Friday. Mr. Crawford will cut a piece of pine timber which he has a few miles from this place, and is negotiating for the sale of the logs.

Luther.

Wilson, Luther & Wilson's logging engine was laid up for repairs last week.

James Palmer, of Chase, who opened a meat market here a short time ago, has evidently given up the idea, as he has not opened up for a week back.

L. M. Verity, furniture dealer, was in Grand Rapids Friday.

W. B. Pool, hardware merchant, is in Jackson, helping W. M. Hartup & Co. take their inventory. Mr. Pool will be gone about two weeks.

Word has been received from the officials of the G. R. & I. that work is to commence this week to extend the Manistee branch of the road to Manistee.

Big Rapids.

Lindbloom Bros., three young men, have rented one of P. A. Erickson's new stores, at the upper depot, and will put in a grocery stock.

F. W. Joslin has sold his unexpired lease to J. S. Lit, of Detroit, who will open the store with a stock of clothing and hats and caps on Saturday morning, October 3. Mr. Joslin will ship his stock at once to Ashville, N. C. His family will remain in Big Rapids until another summer.

Morrell's New York Store on East Maple street opened on the 28th with dry goods, hardware, tinware, and a job lot of tea.

The night of the 15th the Hewitt & McElwee planing mill, with 100,000 feet of lumber, one Blue Line car and office burned. The estimated loss is \$15,000; insured for \$7,000, as follows: German American, \$1,000; Lancashire, \$1,000; Fire Association, \$1,500; American, \$1,500; Insurance Company of North America, \$1,000; Pennsylvania, \$1,000. The mill did a large business in dressing car lots, also in the manufacture of mouldings for the New York city market.

W. D. Moody, has purchased the steamer E. L. Morris, of Holland parties, and has launched the same at Clear Lake.

Mrs. C. E. Allen, of the City Bakery, has sold out to Wood & Ayers, who took possession last Friday. Mr. Jay Wood is an old resident here. Mr. Ayers is from Indiana.

Muskegon.

Mrs. R. Kieft, who has conducted a retail grocery business on Third street for several years past, recently gave Hawkins & Perry,

of Grand Rapids, a chattel mortgage on the stock for \$430, which included their claim and \$200 paid other preferred creditors. Shields, Bulkeley & Lemon subsequently secured a second mortgage for \$500, but Fox, Musselman & Loveridge preferred not to take any security for their claim, which amounted to \$245. The stock inventories about \$800, and Hawkins & Perry are anxious to find a purchaser.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

G. L. Kuhlman, Negaunee.
A. D. Spink, Whitefish.
Jackson Coon, Rockford.
C. E. Coburn, Pierston.
G. A. Estus, Tustin.
S. H. Sweet, Kalkaska.
E. C. Whitney, Middleville.
J. S. Rogers, Hastings.
H. M. Freeman, Lisbon.
E. R. White, Reed City.
F. J. Nichols, Morley.
Phin Smith, Smith, Hams & VanArman, Hastings.

Thurklow, Morley.
A. D. Leavenworth, H. Leavenworth & Co., Walton.

"Tony" Bartak, Wilhelm, Bartak & Co., Traverse City.

Bradley, Graves & Co., Bangor.
F. B. Watkins, Monterey.
Beecher & Kymmer, Elk Rapids.
M. F. Butters, Tullman.

J. E. & S. J. Koot, Leelanau.
E. Wilson, Hopkins.
J. D. F. Pierson, Pierson.

Wallace Bros., Lamont.
Geo. P. Stark, Cascade.
M. V. Wilson, Sand Lake.

Frederick Hotchkiss, Hastings.
H. B. Sturtevant, Sherman.
Nagler & Beeler, Caledonia.

Ives & Martineau, Rockford.
Neal McMillan, Rockford.
Dr. A. Haulon, Middleville.

Geo. W. Bevins, Tustin.
E. E. & S. J. Koot, Leelanau.
Dr. John Graves, Wayland.

O. W. Messenger, Spring Lake.
J. C. Benbow, Cunningsburg.
G. C. Baker, Leelanau.

Jay Mariatt, Berlin.
M. Abby, Muir.
R. Reynolds, Inland.

J. Omlor, Wright.
A. J. Provin, Cedar Springs.
Ed. N. Parker, Coopersville.

M. M. Robson, Berlin.
Alex. Denton, Denton & Lovely, Howard City.

John C. Scott, Lowell.
J. H. Murray, South Boardman.
M. Tucker, Starwood.

S. T. McLellan, Denison.
W. N. Hutchinson, Grant.
F. J. Gretzinger, East Saugatuck.

Joshua Colby, Gray & Co., Rockford.
H. L. Page, East Jordan.
F. M. Storms, Plainwell.

W. R. Blaisdell, Lowell.
W. H. Wray, Muskegon.
N. W. Drake, Bangor.

W. B. Pool, Luther.
M. B. Farren, South Boardman.
Gard & Hill, Shelby.

E. A. Hill, Coloma.
Mr. Chappel, Mathews & Chappel, Hart.
John M. Cloud, Cadillac.

Mr. Berg, A. E. Berg, Caledonia.
G. W. Warren, Big Rapids.
G. A. Estes, Tustin.

John Dangremont, Dangremont & Nykerk, Hamilton.

Elmer J. Heath, Heath & Hallet, Carson City.
Joe Tyler, Shelby.
G. A. Kanters, Kanters & Sons, Holland.

Nate Stoddard, Stoddard Bros., Reed City.
W. DePree, DePree & Bro., Zeeland.
G. B. Spencer, Coloma.

E. C. Foot, West Carleton.
T. E. Dryden, Dryden & Son, Allegan.
S. A. Crawford, Benson & Crawford, Saranac.

W. J. Woodruff, Copley.
G. P. Stark, Cascade.
Fred F. Taylor, Woodville.

J. H. Williams, Leroy.
Mr. Barnard, Reed & Barnard, Stanwood.
Walter Strunk, Forest Grove.

M. S. Hayward, Middleville.
John G. L. Ford.
Wm. Black, Cedar Springs.

G. N. Reynolds, Belmont.
R. G. Archer, West Branch.
Burt & McLean, Cedar Springs.

J. L. Graham, Wayland.
Rois Bros., Cedar Springs.
Hoag & Judson, Cunningsburg.

Wm. Verity, Cedar Springs.
G. W. Hoar, Martin.
J. M. Reid, Grattan.

C. Stocking, Grattan.
Jas. Crawford, Kalkaska.
Wm. Verity, Cedar Springs.

R. Purchase, South Blendon.
J. W. Moesker, Muskegon.
Fred Vos, Grand Haven.

H. H. Freeman, Reed City.
M. S. Shields, Hilliards.
H. M. Haroun, McLain.

G. C. Townsend, Baldwin.
R. D. McNaughton, Coopersville.
Mr. Lilley, Watrous & Lilley, Coopersville.

T. W. Preston, Millbrook.
E. Trall, Belding.
J. F. Hacker, Corinth.

J. L. Barker, Kalkaska.
T. M. Joslin, Holly.
T. J. Bannard, Portland.

C. Cole, Cole & Chaple, Ada.
M. Joslin, J. D. Rowdon & Co., Carp Lake.
Ed. H. Verity, Coopersville.

W. S. Campbell, Watson.
J. H. Murray, South Boardman.
H. E. Hogan, South Boardman.

C. B. Moon, Cedar Springs.
O. D. Chapman, Stanwood.
E. D. Parker, Kalkaska.

T. M. Joslin, Holly.
Mr. Church, Church & Kohlman, Allegan.
G. A. Estes, Tustin.

S. C. Fell, Petoskey.
Rankin & Dewey, Shelby.
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.

A. E. Brower, Fire Lake.
Alex. Massie, Greenville.
J. Bricker, J. & W. F. Bricker, Belding.

FURNITURE BUYERS.

J. M. Verity, Luther.
Kilpatrick & Brown, Denver.
T. J. Bannard, Portland.

Buck & Hoyt, Battle Creek.
A. C. & L. Truesdell, Muskegon.
E. H. Tompkins, Pontiac.

Knapp & Stoddard, Chicago.
Wendroth Bros., Chicago.

Good Words Unsolicited.

M. Bailey, druggist, Plainville: "Like your paper."

J. R. Harrison, grocer, Sparta: "Can't do without THE TRADESMAN."

S. K. Ribbet, general dealer, Newaygo: "An excellent paper."

A. H. Lyman, druggist, Manistee: "Could not get along without it."

H. L. Moore, general dealer, Middleville: "I like your paper. Long may she wave."

Dingman & Bowers, general dealers, Meadville: "Think it a good investment."

Shurtliff Bros., general dealers, Cross Village: "De bonne grace, a tout prix, a votre service."

Henderson & Peterson, general dealers, Holton: "A good paper. Every dealer should take it."

Andrew Carlson, general dealer, Gilbert: "It is a first-class paper and is well worth the money."

Spring & Lindley, general dealers, Bailey: "Can't do without it any more than we can go without eating."

Johnson Bros., general dealers, Ryerson: "During the two years we have lived in Michigan, we have not been without your paper, and as long as we are in business, we would not know how to do without it. We think every one engaged in trade should have it. It is invaluable to them."

The decay of stone, either in buildings or monument, may be arrested by heating and treating with paraffine mixed with a little creosote. A common "paint burner" may be used to heat the stone.

Hardware.

Making Steam-Engines Economical.

From the Mechanical News.

In selling steam-engine attachments and improvements, the man who can demonstrate that his attachment is going to effect a large saving is the party who gets most customers. Unless there is some prospect of a device effecting a saving of from 10 to 50 per cent., few engine owners or steam users will listen to him. There are sometimes curious ways of proving that a saving has been effected. A well-known engineering expert once had occasion to examine the engine of a steamer on one of the inland lakes. He found it in a bad shape, and wished to have some repairs done. The owner would not listen to the suggestions till he heard there was a probability of saving 20 per cent. of coal at a small outlay. The cylinder was badly out of round, and the practice was followed of jamming the piston packing in very tight to prevent leakage as far as possible. Owing to this the engine would not move until the boiler had a pressure of twenty pounds of steam. The expert had the cylinder bored out, and put in good steam-packing. When that was done and the engine lined up, he had steam raised. So soon as there was ten pounds of steam shown on the gauge, he called out to cast off and get the boat out. The owner protested that there was no use trying to start out till they had more steam, but the expert insisted that there was steam enough and the engine was started, and the boat moved out in good shape. The owner was so astonished at the immediate improvement that he paid for the work without any more trial.

The same expert wanted to put a balanced valve and some other improvements on a river steamer. The owner did not care to incur the expense, but was brought round by a promise that the engine would make ten more turns. The old valve was leaking badly and was not properly set, besides the engine needed lining up. The expert gave the engine a small over hauling at the time the balanced valve was put in, and had no difficulty in getting the additional ten turns. We believe that in a great many instances it will be found that the inventor expects to get part of his saving through his skill in selections not entirely connected with the device he sells.

Rolled Screws.

The screw threads are formed by rolling the blanks between two metallic surfaces, both cut so as to form dies, which produce the thread. The blanks are formed in a separate machine, and are then placed, several hundred at a time, in a hopper in which works a lifter having a vertical motion. At each dip the lifter fishes out of the mass of blanks a number, which arrange themselves head upwards in a groove along which they are automatically carried to the forming portion of the machine. This consists of a revolving circular die, between which and a stationary section the blanks are carried forward, their revolution under compression producing the thread which is raised on the blank. This was effected without cutting or waste in the machine we saw operated, at the rate of a gross, or 144 screws, per minute. The screw thus formed is found to possess many advantages over the ordinary screw with the cut thread. These advantages, besides being apparent on the face of it, are admitted by experts who have thoroughly tested the Harvey screw. In the first place it has a true gimlet point, drawing the screw into the wood in a straight course, and doing away almost entirely with the use of the gimlet. The thread is found to be much stronger, the metal being rolled up and compressed. In the ordinary screw at present in use the fiber is cut, and thereby weakened. Another point of great value is that the neck of the Harvey screw is of smaller diameter than the thread, whereas, in the ordinary screw the neck is larger than the thread, necessitating in hard wood the use of two gimlets to avoid splitting.

Connecting Steam and Water Power.

From the Saw Mill Gazette.

Connecting steam and water power together is a very good plan under most conditions, but they should be so connected that when the machines are running idle, the water wheels run the engine instead of the engine running the water wheel. By this we mean, run the water wheel faster than the steam engine. If you connect the wheels to drive the main shaft 300 revolutions per minute, speed the engine so it will drive it 295 or 296. If the engine governor is very sensitive and cuts off steam with a variation of one or two revolutions per minute, then you can speed it 298 or 299 accordingly. When so connected, the water wheel will run the engine fast enough to keep the governor closed when no work is being done. When the load is put on, the speed slackens up a little and the engine gets a chance to do something. If, under common conditions, we were to design a steam plant to supplement water by putting in a number of small turbine wheels, and utilize the steam in the same manner, by putting in a number of small high speed steam engines, connect one direct to each separate machine, thus doing away with tons of heavy shafting, big pulleys and costly belts.

Extensive pottery works have been established at Aiken, S. C. The enterprise is under the direction of several Northern men of capital, with experience obtained elsewhere in the business which they seek to build up in South Carolina, and they predict success.

Cranky Machines.

From Wood and Iron.

There are times when nearly all machines get cranky. The trouble is often a simple one and is not infrequently owing to the machinist not knowing his business. But that is not always the case. The very best mechanic in the world gets hold of a nut that is very difficult to crack. A machine, no matter of what kind, may work perfectly for months, and then one day something goes wrong with it. The machinist looks at it, examines it, and perhaps he even takes it to pieces and puts it up again, but all of no avail; the machine still remains like a balky horse, which nothing will make go. At last the machinist gets tired and goes home, sick of putting with the troublesome thing. He comes to work the next day, perhaps having forgotten the previous trouble, touches a handle here and a wheel there, drops a little oil in half a dozen places, turns on the steam and off she goes without a murmur, as if nothing had ever happened. It cannot be explained by any one. The only conclusion to be drawn is that he omitted, on the occasion of the stoppage, those little necessary touchings of handles, turning of wheels and droppings of oil.

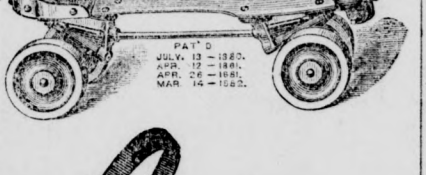
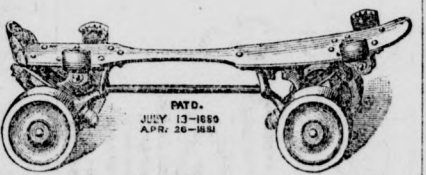
A German investigator maintains that cast iron buildings will endure fire better than those of wrought iron. He pronounces concrete to be superior to brick, granite or sandstone.

Vineyard Skates.

FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.,

Headquarters

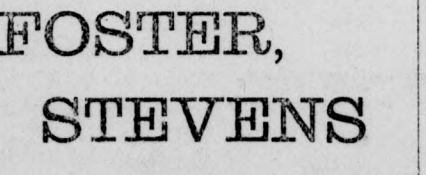
FOR Western Michigan!



Skate Bags & Boxes

A FINE ASSORTMENT.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

AUGERS AND BITS.

Ives', old style.....dis 60
N. H. C. Co.....dis 60
Dougllass.....dis 60
Pierces'.....dis 60
Cook's.....dis 60
Jennings', genuine.....dis 25
Jennings', imitation.....dis 25

BALANCES.

Spring.....dis 25

BARROWS.

Railroad.....dis 13 00
Garden.....dis 30 00

BELLS.

Hand.....dis 60 00
Cow.....dis 60
Calf.....dis 15
Door, Sargent.....dis 20

BOLTS.

Stove.....dis 40
Carriage new list.....dis 40
Flow.....dis 30 00
Screw Square Spring.....dis 75
Cast Barrel Bolts.....dis 55
Wrought Barrel Bolts.....dis 55
Cast Brass knobs.....dis 55
Cast Chain.....dis 55
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.....dis 55 00
Wrought Square.....dis 55 00
Wrought Bronze and Flat Knob.....dis 30
Flush.....dis 50 00 10 00
Ives' Door.....dis 50 00

BRACES.

Barber.....dis 40
Backus.....dis 50
Spotted.....dis 50
Am. Ball.....dis net

BUCKETS.

Well, plain.....dis 4 00
Well, swivel.....dis 4 50

BUTTS, CAST.

Cast Loose Pin, figured.....dis 60 00
Cast Loose Pin, genuine bronze.....dis 60 00
Wrought Narrow, bright fast joint.....dis 50 00
Wrought Loose Pin.....dis 60
Wrought Loose Pin, figured.....dis 60 00
Wrought Loose Pin, japanned, silver tipped.....dis 60 00
Wrought Table.....dis 60
Wrought Inside Blind.....dis 60
Wrought Brass.....dis 65 00
Blind, Clark's.....dis 70 00
Blind, Parker's.....dis 70 00
Blind, Shepard's.....dis 70

CAPS.

Ely's 1-10.....per m 65
Hick's C. F.....dis 60
G. D.....dis 35
Musket.....dis 60

CATRIGES.

Rm Fire, U. M. C. & Winchester new list.....dis 60
Rm Fire, United States.....dis 60
Centra Fire.....dis 60

CHISELS.

Socket Firmer.....dis 75
Socket Framing.....dis 75
Socket Corner.....dis 75
Socket Slicks.....dis 75
Butcher's Taper.....dis 40
Burt's Socket Firmer.....dis 40
Cold.....dis net

COMBS.

Curry, Lawrence's.....dis 40
Hotchkiss.....dis 25

COCKS.

Brass, Racking's.....dis 50
Bibb's.....dis 50
Beer.....dis 40 00
Fenn's.....dis 60

COPPER.

Planished, 14 oz cut to size.....dis 30
14x22, 14x25, 14x30.....dis 30

DRILLS.

Morse's Bit Stock.....dis 35
Taper and Straight Shank.....dis 30
Morse's Taper Shank.....dis 30

ELBOWS.

Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....dis 35
Corrugated.....dis 20 00
Adjustable.....dis 35 00

EXPANSIVE.

Clar's, small, \$18 00; large, \$26 00.....dis 20
Ives', \$1 00; 2, \$24 00; 3, \$30 00.....dis 25

AMERICAN FILE ASSOCIATION LIST.

Diston's.....dis 60
New American.....dis 60
Nicholson's.....dis 60
Heller's.....dis 30
Heller's Horse Raps.....dis 30 00

GALVANIZED IRON.

Nos. 16 to 30, 22 and 24, 25 and 26, 27 and 28.....dis 18
List 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.....dis 18

DISCOUNT, Junata 45 00, Charcoal 50 00.

GAGES.

Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....dis 50

HAMMERS.

