

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 19.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The Styles Most in Demand at the Present Time.

From the Clothing, Furnishing and Hat Reporter.

The standing collar which laps in front—commonly known as the "lap collar"—which a year ago was worn only by the ultra fashionable, is to-day the one most universally used. It is the most becoming standing collar yet introduced. It gives an erect bearing, protects the neck from the cold, and is especially appropriate for fall, winter and spring wear. Many a man wishes to wear a lap collar who feels he cannot because his neck is too short. This is a mistaken impression, for the collar is made in a variety of heights, from one and one-half inches to two and one-half inches, cut straight or curved, and is adapted to almost any shape or size of the neck. The average dealer who carries much of a line of these goods, has at least from three to four heights of the square-end lap collar in stock. The round-end collar of this kind, though neat and pretty, is being somewhat discarded. The extremely high collar, two and one-half inches, will not be very popular this season. It is even now being dropped in London and New York City. It is too uncomfortable a style to be a favorite.

Of the lap collars, those made without a band, solid collars, are much worn, for the reason that whatever width of tie or scarf-band is worn that there is no collar-band to be seen. In nicely made collars of this kind the interlinings are removed around the button-holes, that the collar may be easily buttoned. Manufacturers anticipate a larger sale than ever of the lap collar, which will be in great demand until hot weather comes, when most men seek comfort in a turned-down collar.

Standing collars having a space in front are shown and sold freely in some sections of the country, every section, perhaps, in a moderate degree. A high collar coming close together in front, having the points abruptly bent over, has lately been introduced by a leading Troy house.

The folded or turned-down collar is not as frequently seen as it was a year ago. The collar having about one inch space, being about two inches deep at the points in front, and cut almost straight down, is much sought after; while collars having one-half, seven-eighths, one and one-fourth to one and one-half inches space, and being two or two and one-half inches deep, are sold frequently, according to the shape of the tie or scarf to be worn. In buying fine folded collars dealers should see that the band is curved sufficiently to make room between the collar and the band, that the tie or scarf band may be easily adjusted when the collar is buttoned, and that the band is properly shaped to fit the shirt. It is necessary to the well-fitting and comfort of a folded collar that the band be narrow at the point where it passes over the shoulder blade. These two points are essential to the successful sale of any turned-down collar.

That a collar should have two button-holes in the back is hardly necessary. The upper button-hole is the one commonly used. Using the lower one tends to throw the top of the collar onto the neck, making it uncomfortable and ill-fitting.

No cuff yet introduced has been such a favorite as the plain, square band. It is safe to say that its equal in sale will never be produced. The only objection ever made to it is that when poorly laundered, the corners will roll up and look badly. This fact alone, perhaps, caused the production of what manufacturers call the double, round-end cuff. It is the square cuff having the corners sharply rounded off. This cuff will be, perhaps, the most popular of the coming season. It is shown in widths from three and one-half to four and one-half inches. The narrowest are reversible and answer every purpose of the wider ones, being at the same time more comfortable. A cuff about three and three-quarters inches wide will be the one most commonly used. Linked cuffs will continue to be worn on dress occasions.

One of the most gratifying prospects of the collar and cuff trade is the growing tendency to use fewer and more staple styles. This means a better profit to the manufacturer, and especially to the dealer. It is a welcome prospect and deserves encouragement.

A Slight Inconsistency.

A pair of embroidered, fancy-looking suspenders hung in front of a store, and a young farmer halted to examine them.

"Something new?" he asked, as the proprietor came out.

"Shut out, my friend. Dosh ish batent suspenders."

"Are you sole agent?"

"I vash. Dot batent came out about two vheeks ago, and my brudder in New York sends me a shob lot yesterday. You can't buy 'em no place else."

"They don't look very strong."

"What? If you can break dose suspenders by shumping over nine fences I gif you den bairs!"

"I wonder how they'll wear?"

"Shut like iron. Here ish a pair of dot batent," he replied as he unbuckled his vest, "dot I haf worn over two y'ars."

The farmer had gone before the dealer saw where he had made the slip, and then he looked after the retreating figure and mused:

"I guess I let der batent part alone and go in heavy on the embroidery pees alone!"

Composition of Dynamite.

Those who have never seen the much talked of dynamite explosive will be interested to know that it looks very much like moist brown sugar. Nitro-glycerine, which is formed by the action of nitric acid upon glycerine, at a low temperature, is the active agent in dynamite, but is mixed with some absorbent substance to render it safer to handle than the liquid glycerine. The absorbent material thus used is a silicious earth—a fine white powder composed of the remains of infusoria, and resembling powdered chalk; this takes up two or three times its weight of the nitro-glycerine, without becoming pasty, and the ingredients are easily mixed, leaden vessels and wooden spoons being used to avoid dangerous friction. When flame is applied to this mass it burns with a strong flame, without any explosion; but when ignited by a detonating fuse, or even by a sudden blow, its explosive force is tremendous.

Minden City is to have a new bakery.

WORK AND WAGES.

Cut of the Mills at Cadillac—Earnings of the Laborers.

A Cadillac correspondent writes: The number of feet of lumber cut at the several mills at Cadillac for the year 1883 and the pay rolls for the same time, are as follows: Cut—J. Cummer & Son, 13,768,901; Cummer lumber company, 14,925,046; Cobbs & Mitchell mill, No. 1, 13,171,833; Cobbs & Mitchell mill, No. 2, 13,449,334; Mitchell Bros. & Murphy, 12,776,925; Martheson & White, 8,385,100; O. S. Whitmore, 10,153,876; P. Harly, 14,775,043.

Pay roll—J. Cummer & Son, \$36,388.70; Cummer lumber company, \$43,626.02; Cobbs & Mitchell, No. 1, \$17,843.80; Cobbs & Mitchell, No. 2, \$17,179.67; Martheson & White, \$14,938.16.

In addition to the amount of lumber cut, 27,000,000 of shingles have been manufactured. They bring from \$1.75 to \$3.25 on the cars.

O. S. Whitmore's mill ran up to November 1, making 10 months, and Martheson & White's from June 1, seven months.

James Haynes & Sons, proprietors of the Cadillac planing mills, dressed and shipped during the year 1883, 766 cars of lumber, carrying 9,320,668 feet the expense of which was \$14,461.54.

Business, though not so quiet as for the previous two months, is not yet active. Plenty of stock could be sold if the manufacturers were not afraid of their customers, or did not demand immediate returns. The stock now on hand is the largest known for years, being double that of the same date in 1883.

Up to the 1st of October the highest standard of wages had been maintained. At that time they were reduced 15 per cent. Common laborers receive from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; skilled laborers from \$2 to \$3 in the mills. This compares favorably with that paid elsewhere. "Up north" wages in the woods run from \$14 to \$16 per month. Men are plenty and work is scarce.

Burned Out With Total Loss.

Norman Harris, the genial general dealer at Big Springs, suffered the loss of his buildings and stock early last Wednesday morning, while he was on his way to this market. The fire was discovered in the rear of a woodshed, and was possibly of incendiary origin. It rapidly spread to the house and store building adjoining, destroying both with their entire contents. Mr. Harris estimates his loss on buildings at \$1,000, \$2,500 on stock, and \$2,000 on household furniture. He had no insurance, but as he has lately been discounting all his bills, his stock was nearly all paid for, and he has enough left to begin again. He has let the contract for erecting a new store building 20x50 feet in size, and two stories high, work on which was begun Monday. He hopes to have it in shape to resume business within two or three weeks.

THE TRADESMAN tenders Mr. Harris its full measure of sympathy, assuring him that it is a source of regret that he has not headed the many suggestions made of late relative to the advisability of keeping well insured. His misfortune may be of profit to others by serving as a warning to those who might otherwise be caught in the lurch in case of a fire.

Late Business Changes.

The following business changes, failures, embarrassments, etc., occurring up to the hour of going to press, are furnished THE TRADESMAN by the mercantile agencies:

Alma—Geo. E. Passmore, grocer, sold out. Alleyton—Proctor & Co., lumber, succeeded by Wm. Davenport.

Battle Creek—L. R. Williams, grocer, sold out. Cedar Springs—J. Lovejoy & Co., hardware, closed under chattel mortgage.

Jackson—Holden & Larabee, hats and caps, sold out to A. M. Tinker & Co. Lakeview—W. J. Taylor, hotel, sold out and gone to Pierson.

St. Joseph—A. K. Webster & Co., sold out to J. A. Sidel. Nshville—Jos. M. Wood, blacksmith and founder, burned out; loss \$5,000, insured for \$3,000.

Lowell—Miller & Yeiter, drugs, dissolved, Yeiter succeeding.

Harrison—D. M. Hunter, drugs, sold out to H. J. Andersen.

Late Furniture Gossip.

Eaton, Lyon & Allen are getting out an illustrated, thirty-page catalogue for the Worden Furniture Co.

The Cincinnati Coffin Makers' Association embraces thirty-three firms, representing \$8,000,000 capital.

There are 500 undertakers in the State, and 102 are connected with the association which met here last week.

Agents of a New York firm are scouring the woods of Arkansas for black walnut trees, for which \$1 each is paid, the logs being shipped to New Orleans.

Jerome Carpenter, formerly engaged in the retail furniture business at Newaygo, but for the past six months out of trade and traveling in the South, has re-engaged in the same business at Newaygo.

Unsolicited Testimonials.

W. H. Benedict, groceries and grain, Vermontville: "Like your paper."

Geo. S. Hartom, general dealer, Assyria Center: "It is a splendid sheet."

C. M. Woodard, general dealer, Ashland P. O.: "I like THE TRADESMAN."

W. H. Benedict, general dealer, Casnovia: "Can suggest no improvement. It is perfect."

D. B. Galentine, general dealer, Bailey: "It is a valuable paper. No dealer can fail to derive much profit from it."

T. W. Daniels, Eaton Rapids: "I consider the one article 'Sustained' in your last issue worth half the year's subscription."

Spring & Lindley, general dealers, Bailey: "We have no suggestions to offer, unless it is to request you to give us an occasional hint as to how to detect adulterations."

Again in Limbo.

The notorious Brady, the swindling Luther dealer, is again arrested for fraud this time at the instance of F. J. Dettenthaler, who is interested \$120 worth. Mr. D. is on the field, and proposes to fight the matter to the bitter end.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Minor Information of Interest to Everybody.

P. Lorillard has 35 horses for training for next season.

San Francisco is preparing for a world's fair in 1887.

When business is dull competition is sharp, and there is consequently a good deal of cutting done.

Among the novelties exhibited by Swiss watch makers are silver watches hanging for weeks in glass jars of water and keeping perfect time.

A woman who has to keep the breakfast standing for her two indolent daughters until 9 o'clock says this year is no different from all the rest. It's always sleep year with them.

The price of window glass has already advanced very materially in consequence of the strike, which has been in progress five months, and although the demand at this season is light, it is probable that when building is resumed in the spring there will be a still greater increase in prices. The Pittsburgh manufacturers express the opinion that there will be no more glass manufactured before next September.

The twenty-year contract of the Pullman Palace Sleeping-Car Co. with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. expires during the present year. The Pennsylvania Co. expect to cease all connection with the Pullman Co., and are already engaged in the construction of magnificent new cars in their shops at Altoona to replace those of the Pullman Co. The new cars will be constructed after a plan and specifications furnished by a gentleman in New York.

A family in Omaha fabricated an oyster pie of canned oysters, and variety was imparted to the repast by the finding of a human finger in the dish. They, of course, could not find who had put his finger into the pie, it was so dextrously done; they did not find it out, they found it in. The probability is the addition was the result of a laudable ambition on the part of some Baltimore packer to give full weight solid meats in his oysters.

A resident of Brooklyn who has lately returned from a visit to the west of England tells of an Englishman who persisted in the belief that buffaloes furnished all the meat canned in America. After exhausting every argument to convince the Englishman of the absurdity of his idea, the Brooklyn man sarcastically admitted that the Englishman was right. "But," he added, "while I am making admissions, I may as well say that all the canned salmon in America is also made of buffalo meat."

An active movement has begun per refrigerator cars on the Northern Pacific for shipping "steel head" fish to the East. Oregon papers protest against this exportation of the poorest fish in their waters, especially against the introduction of it as "Oregon salmon." They say the deception will injure the fish trade of Oregon, when these steel heads are compared on the same slab or table with Sacramento salmon, per Central Pacific. The Board of Trade of Portland is asked to do something about it.

A sugar refinery in St. Louis has recently made a very large purchase of Sandwich Island sugar, which will begin to arrive in February and continue until July. The quantity contracted for is 10,000 tons, or 20,000,000 pounds, valued at \$1,500,000. The transportation of this sugar will be in the hands of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and the Central and Southern Pacific railroads, the former taking it at Honolulu and delivering to the railroads at San Francisco. The shipment will furnish tonnage for nearly forty-five freight trains.

Cheese is a very concentrated food; but cheese is an article that depends upon so many conditions that its quality cannot be determined for a large quantity by an examination of a single sample. Dry as it seems, one-third is water, one-third fat and one-third caseine. The fats are only partly digested, while a large portion of caseine is not digested at all. By some processes of manufacture the phosphates are rendered soluble and carried away in the whey. Under what is known as the sweet-cured process the phosphates are retained, and such cheese is much more nutritious than that made by the acid process.

It would more than repay a day's sojourn at Jonkoping, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to visit the factory from whence proceeds not a small part of the light of the world. The latest novelty, only at work for about a month, is an enormous engine, which daily produces 1,000,000 boxes of Swedish matches. This wonderful machine receives the raw material, namely, blocks of wood at one end, and, after a while, gives up at the other the matches neatly arranged in their boxes, ready to be despatched to the uttermost ends of the world. The wood which in the course of last summer was brought over to Jonkoping to be made into matches filled twenty steamers and eight sailing vessels.

The charge that the Post Office Department is run in the interest of the express companies will, doubtless, be renewed, in view of Judge Gresham's ruling upon the classification of sundry articles of merchandise, such as printed labels, envelopes and letter heads, in which the printing is not the principal thing. Goods of this kind hereafter will not be rated as printed matter at 1 cent for two ounces, but must go as merchandise at 1 cent an ounce. As the law stands this regulation is sound—and a good deal sounder and more sensible than some postal rulings. Whether the law ought to be changed in the direction of lower rates for merchandise is another question, and one upon which there is something to be said on both sides.

During the year 1883 the tomato pack of the United States reached 70,645,896 cans. This means nearly one and one-half cans per capita for each man, woman and child in the country. How much the canning industry has grown within a year or two may be gleaned from the fact that while the pack of 1883 reached 2,943,579 cases, that of 1882 was 2,180,123 cases, and in 1881, 1,635,966 cases. Within two years, therefore, the industry has almost doubled. Maryland is the banner state of the industry, and Harford county its stronghold. She packed this year nearly half of the total stock—1,450,000 cases. New Jersey comes next with 612,000 cases; Delaware third, 156,000; California fourth, 117,000; Ohio fifth, 113,000. All other States packed less than 100,000 cases.

EL MEHDI AND GUM ARABIC.

The Soudanese Too Busy Fighting to Send Their Camel Loads to Kairoum.

From the New York Sun.

At the junction of the White Nile and the Blue, in Upper Nubia, east of the lower edge of the irregular brown patch which marks the edge of the desert of Sahara on the map of Africa, is the city of Khartoum, the shipping point of nearly all the gum arabic with which the markets of the world are supplied. Gum gadda, gum suakim, gum sennaar, are the names of the different qualities of the gum, each named from the district from which it comes, all being included within the Soudan district, in which the rebellion of the followers of the false prophet has occurred. One of the largest importers of gum in this country is a firm in William street.

"El Mehdi's rebellion," said the head of this firm, "has cut off the entire supply of gum arabic. It is gathered from the acacia trees by the Soudan natives, brought to Khartoum on the backs of camels, and bartered with Cairo and Suakim merchants for guns, cartridges and trinkets. In the Nile is at its highest point, and during the only times when barges will pass the falls, this gum is floated to Cairo, and shipped to London, Paris, Marseilles and New York. The other great industry of the Soudan is the collection of ostrich feathers, but these also come from the Cape of Good Hope, so there is no danger that the supply will be cut off."

"What is the consumption of gum arabic in this country?"

"Between three millions and four millions of pounds a year. It is used by confectioners in their candies, and especially in gum drops; by nuclide makers, envelope manufacturers, and tobaccoists, and by silk makers and carpet manufacturers to hold their colors."

"Has there been a heavy advance in the price?"

"It has advanced in one year from 12 cents a pound in lots to from 22 to 24 cents. It advanced 30 per cent. in the last week. Most of the advance has been in the last four months. There's no telling where it will stop. There isn't enough gum arabic in sight in all the markets of the world to-day to supply America for one year. Still there's enough in the country to meet the immediate demand. The natives of the Soudan are gathering none this year, and it is only a question of time when the supply will be gone. Here is a cablegram which we received on Jan. 7 from our Cairo house, to whom we telegraphed for prices. They say: 'There is absolutely nothing offering.' Two years ago the estimated quantity of gum arabic visible in all the markets was 24,000 bales, now it is 3,500 bales. If peace were to be declared to-morrow, of which there is no likelihood, and the natives should go to work gathering gum, it could not be brought to Cairo until the next high Nile in October, 1884. But industries are so demoralized that, even in the event of peace, it would be a long time before the natives would return to the gathering of gum."

"How will the failure of the supply of gum arabic affect the gum-drop trade?"

"My dear sir," he said dropping into a confidential tone, "El Mehdi might sink all the gum arabic in Africa into the Nile, and he wouldn't affect the trade in American gum-drops. As a matter of fact the candy trade would not suffer appreciably. There isn't an ounce of gum arabic in a million pounds of the ordinary gum drops like those sold from stands in the streets. They are made from the glucose of the starch factories, which is generally used in the finer grades of confectionery instead of gum arabic. Of course the candy suffers, but there is no limit to adulteration in the confectionery business. Now, here are two varieties of candy which I manufacture, either of which contains 33 1/2 per cent. of gum arabic. Only people who are skilled candy-makers would know the difference between them and a cheaper article made from glucose. As the price of gum arabic increases, there will be very few genuine gum drops sold."

Howard Happenings.

From the Record.

C. E. Murray has his new building up. F. O. Lord is buying stone for his new block.

Howard City will have a first-class opera house before another year gets around.

S. H. Sweet has moved to Grand Rapids, where he will engage in the grocery business on South Division street.

Chauncey Hess, who was arrested for stealing goods in this city the next day after the fire, was taken before Justice Perry, where he pleaded guilty to the charge, but claimed that he got only one pound of coffee. He was fined \$50 and costs, or 60 days in jail, which he settled.

W. R. McGivern, of Lansing, and Prof. R. C. Carpenter, of the State Agricultural College, have been in town looking up the opening for a brick yard. They think that there is good clay here, and there is some prospect of Mr. McGivern's coming to Howard and engaging in the business.

Last Wednesday morning, when all was quiet in Hathaway & Bullock's store, the top of the stove suddenly left its usual place of resting and tried to get out of the top of the building. The door flew open and fire was scattered all over the floor. The cause of the commotion is supposed to have been a loaded stick of wood. The report was heard two blocks away. The damage was slight.

California Millionaires.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Who is the wealthiest man in California? "Jim Flood, worth \$100,000,000; he is a liberal man and a shrewd one. He has built up on San Francisco Bay a new port called Costa City, with magnificent store-houses and piers, from which the wood of those rich countries are shipped direct to Europe and the world. O'Brien, Flood's partner, is dead, and his fortune distributed. Mackey, one of the bonanza crowd, is thought to be worth \$60,000,000, and Jim Fair is worth perhaps \$40,000,000."

The newspaper foreman got a marriage notice among items headed "Horror of 1883," and when the editor learned that the groom was a grocery clerk, with an income of only \$7 a week he said that it had better remain under that head.

SIX INCHES OF STRING.

The Story of a Factory That Covers an Entire Block.

From the New York Sun.

"You see that large factory? It covers an entire block. Half a million of money wouldn't buy it. Well, it was built by a little piece of cord not more than six inches long." Here the speaker paused and scrutinized the reporter's countenance for indications of incredulity, not to say astonishment. But the narrator was talking to a man who, since the introduction of the telephone, has made it a point of principle to be ready for anything, and to believe all he hears. The speaker added:

"Eight years ago there lived on the west side, in the third story of a cheap tenement, down on the North River, a poor mechanic, who was kept poor because he had a passion for inventing; it amounted to a passion. He didn't drink and didn't travel with politicians, and all who knew his family wondered why they should be so poor. Time passed on, and still the man was poor. But at last he perfected an invention—the simplest thing on earth—and with his patent in his hand he went down town one day, and called for the head of a house whose check was current for five figures anywhere in 'the street.' The inventor offered to sell two-thirds of his patent for \$20,000 if the house would bind itself to put \$100,000 into factories for producing the little thing that he had invented. The firm signed papers in less than half an hour from the time of hearing the proposal, and in another hour the inventor had converted the firm's check for \$20,000 into greenbacks. Lots were bought, and a factory was erected. The business speedily grew to gigantic proportions, and at length the firm acquired all the rest of the block, and covered it with brick and mortar, and now the inventor is able to associate with millionaires. The little glove fastener—a piece of cord about six inches long and a dozen little metal hooks or buttons—is the thing that was invented."

Patents Issued to Michigan Inventors.

The following patents have lately been issued to Michigan inventors:

John J. Renchard, Detroit, lubricator. F. A. Hubel, Detroit, (re-issue) capsule machine.

Elwethan Phelps, Hartford, grain cleaner. Warren W. Hill, Texas, rudder for harrows.

Bruno Martin, East Saginaw, attachment to hydro-carbon vapor burners. A. Shellman, Charleston, spring tooth.

Wm. M. Thomas, Grand Rapids, assignor of one-half to the Grand Rapids Electric Light and Power Co., electric cut out.

Wm. F. Drake and Jas. H. Seek, Grand Haven, single sawing machine.

Emanuel M. George, Three Rivers, mechanical movement.

Edward E. Bostwick, Union City, harrow. Robt. M. Bellinger, Blissfield, fruit drying rack.

Thos. R. Bevins, Kalamazoo, carriage springs. Edward Devline, Detroit, pipe bending machine.

John F. Guilloy, Detroit, milk bucket. T. B. Joseph, Alpena, electric distress signal.

Chas. J. Leach, Hartford, combined grain scale, bagger and register.

Geo. H. McCole, Jackson, trace cock eye attachment.

Wm. S. Newton, Manistee, shingle band. P. O'Connor, Tallman, single sawing machine.

Wm. H. Richmond, Mt. Pleasant, clothes reel.

Louis C. Rodier, Detroit, radiator. Donald G. Ross, Hatton, paving block machine.

J. B. Sweetland, Pontiac, ore pulverizer. E. J. Weeks, Jackson, bustle.

John Williams, Kalamazoo, cherry pitter.

The Onward March at Casnovia.

THE TRADESMAN is assured by Mr. S. N. Edie that he will begin the erection of a new hotel early in the spring, and that it will be ready for the formal opening July 4. The dimensions will be 40x100 feet, three stories high, and it will be located on the spot where the old Casnovia Hotel burned.

Robert Hanna has about consummated arrangements to erect a new heading, planing and shingle mill, 24x50 feet in size, with a wing for engine 14x26 feet.

W. C. Denison, who has acquired the grist mill property, has just completed about \$1,000 worth of repairs, including the addition of a new purifier apparatus, and is now ready for business.

W. H. Benedict is getting material in shape to erect a large store building early in 1885.

Several new cottage residences, some of which will be a credit to the place, architecturally, will be built the coming season.

Sumac Leaves.

According to a Baltimore paper the sumac business at Petersburg, Va., which but a few years ago was in its infancy, has reached large proportions, and become a very important industry. The receipts of leaves this year will aggregate 7,000,000 pounds. Three large factories are kept in constant operation, and their products find ready sale. The Virginia sumac is said to be the best in the market, and has lately largely superseded the foreign article. Hundreds of people make their living in the summer and early fall season by gathering leaves for hundreds of miles around the country contributory to the Petersburg market.

Progressive.

An old negro and his son called on the editor of a newspaper.

"I wants my son ter work in yer office, sah."

"What can he do?"

"Oh, at first he kaint do nuthin' but edick yer paper, but arter awhile, when he learns mo' sense, he kea black yer boots an' sweep de flo'."

The camels that were employed in hauling freight across the dry wastes of Arizona for the Southern Pacific Railroad, now by natural increase 400 in number, have been bought by John Shirley, an Australian sheep farmer, and are to be used in hauling freight across the deserts in Australia. He got them for \$10,000—much less than a like number of camels would cost him if he were to transport them from Africa.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

The Provision Market.

Pork has advanced \$1 per barrel since last week, and promises to go still higher after the 1st. There are no surplus hogs, and pork is cheap now compared with the price of hogs. There is no possible chance for cheap pork. Lard has remained about stationary, the extensive use of cotton seed oil preventing many of the variations incident to the rise and fall of pork. Beef has not advanced for several days, but is bound to go higher before spring.

The Fruit Market.

Owing to heavy arrivals and cold, unfavorable weather for shipping for the past week, the market is heavily over stocked and very low prices rule. The latest intelligence from New York conveys the information that over 100,000 boxes of oranges and lemons are stocked in the warehouses there, awaiting the advent of warmer weather.

The candy trade better at present than at this time a year ago.

The Dry Goods Market.

There is said to be a slight weakening tendency in prices, although there is an active movement in the Eastern markets, vast quantities of goods having changed hands—not in consequence of forced sales, but on account of an increased demand.

Barrels Superseding the Use of Hogsheads.

Barrels are rapidly superseding hogsheads for carrying sugar, a New Orleans authority is to be believed. For years Louisiana sugar went to market in hogsheads, and that vague term, a hogshead, which, like a bale of cotton, means nothing, and is no definite quantity, ranging anywhere from 900 to 1,500 pounds, has been the measure for sugar production. Ten years ago ninety-nine one-hundredths of the crop and more was shipped to New Orleans in h

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
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E. A. STOWE, Editor and Proprietor.

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

A GLUT OF EVERYTHING.

The business situation in the country is a puzzle which the most experienced merchants confess their inability to solve. It may be summed up in a few words—a glut of everything; a glut of farm products, of manufactures and of money. Old business men do not recall just such a former situation. We have had hard times, and collapses caused by poor crops, and seasons of extravagance, and scarcity of money, before; but here is a stagnation of trade in the midst of plenty of money, plenty of farm produce and plenty of all sorts of manufactures. Money is borrowable in New York at 1½ to 2 per cent. on first-class securities; wheat is worth only \$1 per bushel and corn 45 cents a bushel; bar-iron brings only \$1.70 a hundred, and all other articles of trade share the low prices of these leading commodities. There is no brisk demand for labor and wages are declining with everything else. The end of the winter season is fast approaching and dry goods merchants and clothiers are making an effort to force their surplus stocks on the public by offering them at lower prices than have been known for a generation. Groceries as a whole rule lower than for twenty years. And yet the country is rich in everything—in food, clothing, houses, farms, mills, factories, transportation agencies, gold, silver and all the modern adjuncts of comfort. In fact it seems as if a redundancy of these things is the real cause of the trouble. Trade is dull and depressed because there are so few wants to be supplied.

It is not encouraging to find that our large surplus of breadstuffs and provisions, unwanted abroad, is accumulating in idle heaps in elevators and warehouses, while India is supplying the British markets with the wheat that we once supplied. It suggests the question, what is to be done with our future grain surpluses, if the British will not take them?

The improved and effective farm machinery invented and put to work in this country in the last thirty years has increased our capacity to produce breadstuffs immensely. It is said that shoe-machines have become so effective that our factories can now produce in one year enough shoes to supply the country for two; and it may be said also that farm implements have become so effective that one man can do the work which once required five, and raise enough food to supply fifty persons. This, perhaps, is the explanation of the unsalable abundance of food and clothing in the country. The machinery in the land represents the power of say 30,000,000 men—and it neither eats, drinks nor wears clothes. If it did we would have an instant market for our surplus of farm products and manufacturers. But machinery is no customer. It needs only a little coal and water: provided with these it does the work of ten million men. And under the fierce and unsparring competition that has become the inexorable law of trade, we are continually multiplying our stock of inanimate power and bringing new inventions into play. When and how is it all to end? If we go on increasing our producing capacity at this rate until our farmers shall raise enough bread and meat in one year to glut the market for two, our furnaces make enough iron, our factories make enough cloth, our canning mills put up enough fruit and vegetables, and our shoe shops turn out enough shoes in one year to supply the demand for three, how are we to employ the idle time so as to provide a living for the masses of the people?

There is a prospect of a new move in the petroleum business. For the first time in many years the production of the wells has not been equal to the demand. The result of this is that Pennsylvania capitalists, who have been gradually driven out of the oil trade by the Standard people, have concluded that this is a good time to strike out a campaign in a new field. The Kanawha region of West Virginia is rich in oil and many years ago there was a large refinery at Parkersburg and oil men grew rich there. Eventually, however, the Standard company gathered into its directory the leading West Virginia operators, and successfully froze out the West Virginia wells. At least, it has always been maintained that the oil production of the State ceased, not because the wells went dry but because the powerful influences of the great company were put forth to close them. At the present time, it is said, the Kanawha has been made navigable at all seasons, and new railroads have been built. Transportation facilities are good and with the first increase in demand operators are ready to undertake the development of the Parkersburg region on a big scale. More than 300,000 acres of land have been purchased.

The total number of failures for the week ending January 25 in the United States and Canada was 317, against 425 the week before, which was the greatest number reached in any week since 1878. It would be interesting to know what proportion of these were

the result of speculation, dealing in futures and stock gambling. There is really little significance in the bare report of a failure without knowing the cause. A business failure resulting from either of the causes named does not indicate business depression, but only an abuse of business privileges.

The Boston Globe summarizes the business situation, accurately and tersely, in the following fashion:

The way to restore confidence is to restore it. Men who stand around, and growl and whine, and wonder how dull 1884 is liable to be, will not find it a good year. But those who work hard, are economical, who push things, and advertise liberally—such men will make money, and always remember 1884 with pleasure and enthusiasm.

The American hog is rising in national importance and all indications point to an early vindication of the character and utility of that animal against the aspersions of the monarchs of Europe. During the past fortnight, the hog has been introduced into both branches of Congress, and such notice taken of the animal as can leave no doubt that it is to be an international question.

On account of the increase in advertising, and in order to maintain the usual amount of reading matter, a full-page supplement is issued with THE TRADESMAN this week. It is hoped to make this a regular feature of the paper hereafter—until a final enlargement to eight pages is made.

The winter thus far is not considered unfavorable to the wheat crop. Through much of the winter wheat belt there have been liberal falls of snow, generally the harbinger of good crops of all kinds.

The growth of the cotton industry in the South undoubtedly has much to do with the reduction of wages in New England mills.

The National Board of Trade adopted a resolution favoring the principles of the Lowell bankruptcy bill.

The Bankruptcy Convention.

From the New York Shipping List.
The Bankruptcy Convention, in Washington last week, made up chiefly of the representatives of the chambers of commerce and boards of trade, who thoroughly comprehend the needs of the commercial and business interests of the country, decided with practical unanimity in recommending the Lowell bankruptcy bill as by far the best and simplest in its provisions of any that has thus far been brought to public notice. They, however, recommended several minor changes in the bill, the two most important of which were the insertion of this clause: "From property exempted by State Laws, the bankrupt may select and hold to the value of not exceeding \$1,000," and the insertion of a provision making "valid objections to the bankrupt's discharge if made solvent by speculations outside of his regular or legitimate business." There was some debate in respect to the method of appointing the officers provided for in the bill, and in regard to minor cases of bankruptcy for \$1,000 or less, but no recommendations were made, it being deemed best to leave the matter entirely with Congress.

The representatives in Congress of Eastern and some of the Northwestern States, whose people engaged in business that compels the granting of credits outside of their States, are alive to the need of a general bankruptcy law, but they are not a majority in either branch, and no such law will be enacted until they can win support from the representatives of the South and portions of the West. The action of the Bankruptcy Convention at the Capital last week ought to have much weight with these men.

The necessity of prompt action becomes evident from the most casual examination of the statistics of failures for the past year. Their number was greater than during any other period of our history except 1878, though there have been several years in which the amount of liabilities were greater. For instance, in 1857, with 4,935 failures, the liabilities reached the enormous sum of \$291,750,000, while with 10,299 failures last year the liabilities amounted to only \$185,968,000. The chief inference to be drawn from this fact is that the majority of those who failed in 1883 were small dealers, who, in many instances, were tempted to do so by the opportunities afforded for fraud by the exceedingly loose and, in many cases, conflicting insolvent laws of the different States. As bearing out this probability, it is significant that recent bankruptcy statistics show that the special preferences for 1883 were more than double those for 1882, that under the present laws there has been, and is, a growing tendency to prefer friends and relatives, to the not infrequent cutting off of every real creditor from participation in the assets. The passage of a general bankrupt act ought not to be delayed till a time of financial disaster, as at such a time legislation is necessarily crude and imperfect.

Stealings for 1883.

The following table shows the amount of money stolen by different classes of people in the United States, so far as their stealings were brought to light, during the past year. Amounts less than \$5,000 are not counted. The amounts stolen by bankers and heads of banking institutions lead in point of magnitude, while lawyers have been discovered in the least number of cases:

Bankers	10	\$2,581,000
Bank cashiers and clerks	12	1,070,000
Brokers	6	159,000
State treasurers	3	865,000
Merchants and agents	28	2,360,000
Clerks, treasurers, etc.	31	970,000
Charity and trust officers	9	1,031,700
City employees	20	1,786,000
County employees and agents	16	709,000
Lawyers	4	451,000
Total	148	\$13,380,000

They All Know It.

From the Mancelona Herald.
THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, published at Grand Rapids, is run in the interest of commercial men. Every merchant will find it a valuable paper for reference.

Is This Irony?

From the Mancelona Herald.
The little town of Wetzell is as dead as dead can be. It is hoped, however, that a Grand Rapids furniture company will establish a factory there.

Candy Fruit Nuts

We keep a large force of hands constantly employed, manufacture all our stick, and can at all times give you the BEST GOODS, and in any quantity.

We buy ORANGES and LEMONS in LARGE LOTS from FIRST HANDS and ship in FULL CAR LOTS, which enables us to compete with any market in the country.

We always carry a HEAVY STOCK of ALMONDS, BRAZILS, FILBERTS, WALNUTS, PACANS, PEANUTS, and COCOANUTS, and can fill the LARGEST ORDERS at the LOWEST PRICES, either from here or direct shipment.

These are our MAIN SPECIALTIES, and for which we solicit your orders, fully believing that we can serve you to your entire satisfaction.

PUTNAM & BROOKS.

THE DEAREST TOBACCO

Is a Poor, Common or Low-Priced Article,
As It Gives Neither Pleasure
Nor Satisfaction.

THE PUBLIC IS NOT SLOW TO LEARN THIS FACT

WHENEVER IT DISCOVERS AN ARTICLE THAT COMMENDS ITSELF
TO THE TASTE AND OTHER SENSES.

—THE REMARKABLE SALE OF—

LORILLARD'S PLUG TOBACCOS

Is Ample Evidence of This. This Concern will Sell over 20,000,000 Pounds of their
Favorite Brands this Year; or About

One-Fourth of All the Plug Tobacco Used in this Country!

AND AS THERE ARE BETWEEN 800 AND 900 OTHER FACTORIES IN
THE U. S., IT FOLLOWS THAT THEIR GOODS MUST GIVE

Better Satisfaction or Represent Better Value for the Money

THAN THE BRANDS OF OTHER MAKERS.

"CLIMAX," with Red Tin Tag, is their Best Brand.

A. B. KNOWLSON,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

AKRON SEWER PIPE,

Fire Brick and Clay, Cement, Stucco!

LIME, HAIR, COAL and WOOD.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Office—7 Canal Street. Sweet's Hotel Block. Yards—Goodrich Street, Near Michigan
Central Freight House.

SPRING & COMPANY

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FANCY AND

STAPLE DRY GOODS

CARPETS,

MATINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids, Michigan.



OFFICE OF

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY

To the Distributors Of Blackwell's Durham Smoking Tobacco throughout the United States:

DURHAM, N. C., August 20, 1883.

GREETING:—It has been our aim for some time to supply you with an article that would not only advertise our brand of W. T. Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco, but also be useful to you and an ornament to your place of business; just what to select has been our difficulty. Chromos, and articles of that nature soon lose their novelty, and we regretted to expend such an enormous sum on anything that would not last and be of some value. The novel idea finally struck us of producing a bale of Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, containing "Works" instead of the original well-known article, guaranteed to furnish you with correct time and be a pleasing reminder when your orders should be sent in for the "Bull."

Respectfully to the Trade,

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.

THE WAY TO GET THEM!

You can get One of these Novel Clocks FREE by ordering from your Jobber Fifty Pounds of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham smoking Tobacco. The Fifty Pounds can be made up of assorted sizes if you wish, and the goods will be charged at LOWEST PRICES.

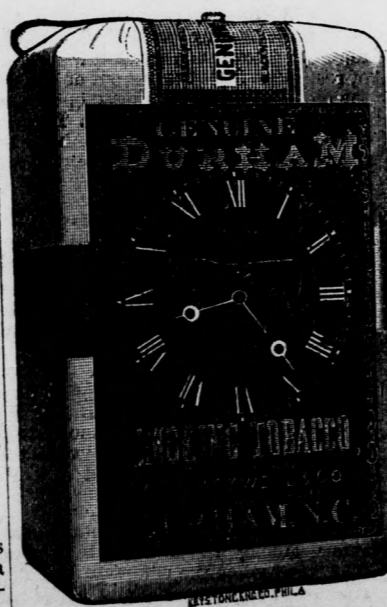
NEW YORK, August 1, 1883.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO COMPANY, DURHAM, N. C.

GENTLEMEN—The Clock which we supply you contains a good lever movement, which, with the usual handling, will make a very excellent time-keeper.

Yours truly, ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY.

The Clock you will get will be over 16 times the size of the accompanying diagram; that is, 12 inches high and 8 inches wide.



The Figures in the G. A. Ely Failure.

J. H. Botsford, assignee for G. A. Ely, general dealer at Alba, has filed the result of his inventory of the stock, accounts, etc., with the County Clerk at Mancelona, from which it appears that the total assets are \$3,435.94, composed of the following items:

Real estate.....	\$1,600 00
Stock.....	975 03
Bills receivable.....	773 91
Cash.....	75 00
Safe.....	12 00
Total.....	\$3,435 94

The total liabilities are \$2,603.98, distributed among 23 creditors in the following amounts:

L. H. Randall & Co., Grand Rapids.....	\$300 00
E. G. Studley & Co., ".....	120 87
E. C. Levi.....	45 76
E. Plumb & Son.....	60 00
A. Meigs & Co., note.....	136 00
Detroit Safe Co., Detroit.....	20 00
F. A. Smith & Co., ".....	124 00
Schles Bros., ".....	273 76
A. R. & W. F. Linn.....	12 20
H. W. King & Co., Chicago.....	302 00
Globe Oil Co., Cleveland.....	14 25
Parkman & Francesco, Three Rivers.....	47 00
Shook & Griffith.....	20 00
Peck, Eslington & Co., Lansing.....	200 00
Everett & Son, Valencia, Cass County.....	46 00
Parmelle, residence unknown.....	18 20
Wise Bros., Mancelona.....	100 37
G. P. Clark, Alba.....	230 00
Conkey Bros., Grand Rapids.....	135 00
E. R. Maxfield, Bellaire.....	50 00
Mortgage on lots in Jamestown, Mich.....	400 90

In spite of the seeming incongruity between the above figures and the following statement, it is claimed by THE TRADESMAN's representative at Mancelona that Ely will not pay to exceed 50 per cent., while one of the mercantile agencies avers that the creditors will not receive over 20 per cent. Those who are acquainted with Ely and with the cause of the failure claim that the latter was brought about by careless business habits, as Ely never kept any books and allowed the business to run itself.

The Crookshanks' Creditors.

The full list of the creditors of the Crookshank Bros., of Ionia, shows their total liabilities to be \$27,761.71. Of this sum, only \$28.74 is held in Grand Rapids, Detroit creditors are interested to the tune of \$5,662.01, and Ionia creditors to the amount of \$9,124.74. Of the remainder, \$1,819.48 is represented by the claims of other Michigan creditors, and the balance of the indebtedness is held by Chicago and Eastern firms. The following is a complete list of the Michigan creditors, with the claims of each:

E. G. Studley, Grand Rapids..... 28 74
J. K. Burnham & Co., Detroit..... \$1,753 05
Thos. Walsh & Co., "..... 313 05
Rothschilds & Stittig..... 470 14
Westheimer Bros., "..... 159 85
Detroit Knitting Co., "..... 28 50
A. C. McGraw & Co., "..... 300 45
Jacob Brown & Co., "..... 27 00
I. Joachimstal & Co., "..... 336 44
W. D. Robinson & Co., "..... 191 10
H. P. Baldwin & Co., "..... 242 94
Beineman, Butzels & Co., "..... 374 40
A. R. & F. W. Linn..... 385 50
Black & Mitchell..... 315 60
Heaverich Bros., "..... 43 57
Richard Macaulay & Co., "..... 25 50
J. E. Keating & Co., "..... 96 00
Sampson & Black..... 135 00
Second National Bank, Ionia..... 800 00
Osmond Tower..... 40 00
Sara Benedict..... 32 49
"Scindrel"..... 1,533 25
Taxes..... 112 50
Ansel Smith estate..... 22 96
Bortree Manufacturing Co., Jackson..... 31 50
Pembroke Knitting Co., Muskegon..... 283 92
Stone, Atwood & Co., Flint..... 42 50
Alma Woolen Co., Alma..... 42 50

The assets are placed at \$17,544.37, cost value of stock, and \$11,763.56, the appraised value.

Country Produce.

Apples—In fair demand at \$3.25@3.75 for Russets and Baldwins. Extra fancy, \$4. Butter—Firm, with slight upper tendency. Dairy rolls are moving slowly at 20@22c, and packed at 16@20c. Western creamery 27@28c.

Buckwheat—New York patent, \$3.75 per 100 lbs, and \$7 bbl.
Beans—Somewhat firmer and moderate sale at \$2@2.35 hand picked, and \$1.50@1.75 for unpicked.
Barley—Choice commands \$1.30 100 lbs.

Cheese—Full cream in fair demand at 14c; active at 9c@11c.
Celery—Winter in fair supply and demand at 25@30c 100 doz.

Cabbage—Small quantity fair stock at \$15 100 heads.
Cider—20c gal. for ordinary.
Clover Seed—Choice medium firm at \$6.50 @ \$7 1/2 bu, and mammoth in fair demand at \$7@7.25 100 bu.

Cranberries—Cultivated Wisconsin, firm and scarce at \$10.50@12.50 100 bbl. Extra fair, \$13.

Dried Apples—Quarters active at 7@7 1/2c 100 lb. Sliced quarters, 8@8 1/2c. Evaporated, 14@15c.

Eggs—Fresh very firm and higher. Some sales made at 34c. Pickled stock is nearly exhausted, and sells readily for 28@30c.

Honey—In comb, 16@18c 100 lb.
Hops—Choice in fair demand at 20@22c 100 lb.

Onions—Choice yellow 75c 100 bu. in sacks and \$2 1/2 3 bu. bbl.
Peas—Holland \$4.25 100 bu.

Potatoes—Slow sale at 50c for choice Burbanks and 45c for Rose. Carload lots can be had for 5@10c less.

Poultry—Spring chickens and fowls are in fair supply at 14@15c and 13c, respectively. Turkeys are to be had in limited quantities, and readily command 15@16c. Geese are very scarce at 12@14c. There are no ducks in market yet this week.

Ruta Bagas—Very firm at 50c 100 bu. It is almost impossible to obtain any but frozen stock.

Squash—Out of market.
Timothy—Some sales of good made at \$1.75@2 1/2 bu.

Advance in Tobacco.

We stated in last week's TRADESMAN that we anticipated an advance in tobacco, and it has come a little sooner than looked for. Peerless smoking and some of the different brands of plugs advanced 2c per pound on the 16th. We will not advance the price of our celebrated Grayling Plug Tobacco until compelled to do so; but would advise all of our friends to place their orders at once, as we can not tell when the advance will come.

HAWKINS & PERRY,
Wholesale Grocers, and
Proprietors of the
Grayling Tobaccoes.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Delivery Wagons.

The fact that several of the leading retail grocery houses have placed orders with the Spiral Spring Buggy Co. for improved delivery wagons, to be completed in time for the spring business is a sufficient commendation of the merits of their workmanship, as it is here that the work is best known and consequently soonest appreciated. Call or send for estimate.

Visiting Buyers.

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

Sid. V. Bullock, of Hathaway & Bullock, Howard City.
A. H. A. Eckermann, Muskegon.
J. B. Quick, Howard City.
J. Walbrink, of I. J. Quick & Co., Alameda.
Mr. Van Wirt, of Van Wirt & Dibble, Alba.

K. Trevett, Muskegon.
F. C. Brisbin, Berlin.
A. L. & M. L. Wolf, Hudsonville.
Den Herder & Tanis, Vriesland.
G. Bron & Ten Hor, Forest Grove.
H. L. Farrell, Jamestown.
John Smith, Ada.
Nelson & Hall, Muskegon.
U. S. Monroe, Berlin.
Mr. Crandall, of Crandall & Son, Sand Lake.

R. B. Wadsworth, Mancelona.
Wm. Parks, Alpine.
D. W. Whipple, Casnovia.
R. Charnley, Lakeview.
C. E. Kellogg, Grandville.
Paine & Field, Englishville.
S. R. Root, Talmage.
L. W. Stiles, Cedar Springs.
Barker & Lehman, Pierston.
Johnson & Leibert, Caledonia.
Dildine & Post, Edgerton.
C. J. McClure, Cedar Springs.
M. J. Howard, Englishville.
John Smith, Ada.

Fred Moore, Haire P. O.
Fred Ramsey, White Cloud.
F. C. Brisbin, Berlin.
Heck & Goodman, Burnip's Corners.
G. P. Stark, Cassada.
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.
Wm. M. Ingell, Sand Lake.
Henry Dekline, Jamestown.
T. J. Sheridan & Co., Lookwood.
D. T. Hersey, Wayland.
H. Minderhaut, Hanley.
B. M. Denison, East Paris.
Jacob Bartz, Dor.

W. Schoemaker, Cannonsburg.
Geo. Carrington, Trent.
G. H. Walbrink, Allendale.
McLeod & Trautman Bros., Moline.
C. O. Bostwick & Son, Cannonsburg.
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.
J. W. Kingsley, Kingsley.
J. F. A. Radier, Newaygo.
E. J. Kennedy, for S. E. Wait, Traverse City.

B. N. Pettengill, Rockford.
M. C. Betts, Chippewa Lake.
Wm. Davenport, of Davenport & Co., Alameda.

D. Stuck, Big Rapids.
J. H. Toren, Jennisonville.
D. E. McVean, Kalkaska.
Mr. Ball, of Greenwood & Ball, Grand Haven.

H. D. Irish, Grand Haven.
H. Baker, of Baker & Son, Drentha.
Elder & Co., Spencer Creek.
O. W. Knox, Hart.
L. E. Paige, of Paige & Anderson, Sparta.

Middleville Republican: A Hastings dealer bought some butter of a farmer near that place, in the inside of which was found scraps of ham, pork rinds and pork fryings.

He is probably trying to earn that \$100 which he has to pay for signing his name to a \$3 contract.

W. W. Littlefield, general dealer, St. Louis, liabilities \$5,000, nominal assets \$0,000. His creditors are mostly Detroit firms.

Crockery Etc.

H. Leonard & Sons quote as follows:
ONE CRATE WHITE GRANITE WARE.
Knowles, Taylor & Knowles—Cable Shape—Diamond C.

6 doz Plates.....	5 inch	50	3 00
3 " " ".....	6 " "	61	1 83
20 " " ".....	7 " "	72	14 40
3 " " ".....	8 " "	87	2 01
3 " Bakers.....	3 " "	73	2 16
1/2 " " ".....	5 " "	83	42
1/2 " " ".....	6 " "	96	48
1/2 " " ".....	7 " "	132	96
1/2 " " ".....	8 " "	1 93	48
1/2 " " ".....	No. 36	69	38
1 " " ".....	" "	83	1 02
1 " " ".....	" "	24	1 35
1/2 " " ".....	5 inch	3 85	56
1/2 " " ".....	Indy'l	22	44
1/2 " " ".....	Cov'd Chambers, No. 9	5 63	38
1 " " ".....	Unco'd	3 85	3 85
1/2 " " ".....	Cake Plates.....	3 85	96
1/2 " " ".....	Restaurant Creams.....	75	38
1/2 " " ".....	Cup Plates.....	30	90
1/2 " " ".....	Casseroles.....	4 68	1 17
1/2 " " ".....	" " ".....	5 25	31
1/2 " " ".....	Dishes.....	66	1 32
1/2 " " ".....	" " ".....	1 38	46
1/2 " " ".....	" " ".....	2 00	67
1/2 " " ".....	" " ".....	2 61	87
1/2 " " ".....	Evers & Bass, No. 9	9 00	1 50
1/2 " " ".....	Barrell Mugs.....	77	38
1/2 " " ".....	Fruit Sauces.....	3 15	75
1/2 " " ".....	Scollops.....	60	1 20
1/2 " " ".....	" " ".....	83	41
1 " " ".....	" " ".....	1 93	96
1/2 " " ".....	Jugs, No. 36.....	1 16	58
1/2 " " ".....	" " ".....	1 38	69
1/2 " " ".....	" " ".....	2 90	73
1/2 " " ".....	" " ".....	4 40	73
1/2 " " ".....	Shell Pickles.....	1 65	83
1/2 " " ".....	Sugars, No. 30.....	1 80	45
1/2 " " ".....	Spoon Holders.....	50	3 00
1/2 " " ".....	6 sets Unhandled Coffees.....	36	12 96
1/2 " " ".....	Teas.....	36	5 61
12 " " ".....	Handled.....	47	2 00
	Crate.....		\$81 66

ASSORTED PACKAGE GLASS SETS—NO. 35.
4 Victoria Sets, plain..... 19 76
4 Sippo Sets, plain..... 30 1 20
4 Vail Sets, figured..... 34 1 36
Barrel, 35c..... 33 32

CHANDLERS.
No 500 2 light for stores, complete with 7 inch shades, each..... 1 75

LAMP BURNERS.
No 0 Any style per doz..... 90
No 1 do do..... 1 00
No 2 do do..... 1 50

GLASSWARE.
Heavy Figured "Horseshoe" Pattern.
Sets, 1/2 dozen..... \$3 00
Pitchers, 1/2 gallon..... 3 00
Celeries..... 3 00
Bowls, 7 inch, and covers..... 3 85
Bowls, 9 " " "..... 3 80
Comports, 4 inch..... 30
Goblets..... 45
Wines..... 35
Salvers..... 3 00
Nappies, 4 inch..... 2 25
Package at cost

GLASS OIL CANS.
"Queen" or "Daisy." No charge for box.
1/2 gal. per doz..... 3 50
1 gal do..... 4 50

TUBULAR LANTERNS.
No 0 New wire lift for lighting, per doz..... 8 50
No 0 Hinge for lighting, per doz..... 7 50

LAMP CHIMNEYS.
Anchor, Star or Diamond brand, which means Second Quality.
No. 0 Sun 1/2 box..... 1 90
No. 1 do do..... 2 00
No. 2 do do..... 3 00
H. L. & S. brand, First Quality Annealed.
No. 0 Sun 1/2 box..... 2 25
No. 1 do do..... 2 25
No. 2 do do..... 3 25

HARDWARE GOODS.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

Anyline—Peter Wright's, 1/2 D.....	10 1/2
Babbett—Genuine 1/2 D.....	20 30
Extra.....	20 30
No. 1.....	20 18
No. 2.....	20 10
Chain—3/16 inch Lake Superior, 1/2 D.....	10 1/2
1/4 do do.....	5 1/2
5/16 do do.....	4 1/2
3/8 do do.....	4 1/2
1/2 do do.....	4 1/2
3/4 do do.....	4 1/2
Files—Nicholson's best 40 per cent off.....	6 1/2
Forks—Hay and Manure 50 per cent off.....	10 1/2
Hammers—Maydole's 100@15 per cent off.....	10 1/2
Hinges—Strap and T 60 per cent off.....	10 1/2
Horse Shoes—Burdens \$4.50 per keg.....	10 1/2
Horse Nails—Au Sable 30 and 10 per cent off.....	10 1/2
Iron—Flat Bar \$2 rates.....	10 1/2
Sheet No. 24 \$3.30.....	10 1/2
Sweden's bar 1/4 1/2 1/2 D.....	10 1/2
Padlocks 30 per cent off.....	10 1/2
Lead—Pig 1/2 D.....	7 1/2
Pipe 1/2 D.....	7 1/2
Bar 1/2 D.....	6 1/2
Rope—Manilla 1/2 D.....	13 1/2
Sisal 1/2 D.....	10 1/2
Jute 1/2 D.....	10 1/2
Sash Weights 1/2 D.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Shot—Buck \$2.15.....	13 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Drop \$1.80.....	14 @ 17
Solder.....	10 1/2
Steel—Cast tool 1/2 D.....	10 1/2
Round Machine 1/2 D.....	8 1/2
Spring 1/2 D.....	5 1/2
Tin—Pig 1/2 D.....	20 1/2
Bar 1/2 D.....	22 1/2
Zinc—Sheet 1/2 D.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

DRUG STORES FOR SALE.

DRUG STOCK FOR SALE. The F. D. Caulkins stock and business at Fire Lake, Address H. B. Fairchild, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE in Grand Rapids, for \$2,500 or invoice. Owner has other business. Address Hazelton, Perkins & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE at Otsego, Mich. \$2,000. Address Hazelton, Perkins & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Albert Coye & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated January 16, 1884.

ALBERT COYE,
CHARLES A. COYE.
We have this day entered into co-partnership under the firm name of

ALBERT COYE & SONS,
For the purpose of continuing the TEXT AND AWMING BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 73 Canal Street.

ALBERT COYE,
CHARLES A. COYE,
JAMES A. COYE.

JOHN MOHRHARD,

—WHOLESALE—

Fresh & Salt Meats

109 CANAL STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

D. DARWIN HUGHES—WALTER H. HUGHES.

D. D. & W. H. HUGHES,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Ledyard Block, Ottawa St., Grand Rapids.

Special attention given to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS and Commercial Litigation in the City and throughout Northwestern Michigan. Also, Proofs of Claims in Assignment Cases.

R. J. KIRKLAND, M. D.,

SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE

Ear, Eye and Throat

WITH DR. JOHNSON & BOISE,

72 Ottawa Street, Corner of Monroe Street,

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p. m.

Grocery Business

FOR SALE.

A well-selected stock of groceries situated in a growing town of 1,500 population is offered for sale. The stock will inventory \$3,000 to \$3,500, and the cash sales last year amounted to \$20,000. The store is located in the best part of the town, the building is of brick, and the rent but \$500 per annum, with a lease having three years yet to run. Best of reasons for selling. Address XXX, care THE TRADESMAN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. P. BIGELOW,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

—AND—

APPLIANCES,

NO. 8 CANAL STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

PECK BROTHERS,

129 and 131 Monroe Street,

—WHOLESALE—

DRUGGISTS

Prices in No Instances Higher than those Quoted in this Paper. Write us for Special Quotations.

F. J. DETTENTHALER

Successor to H. M. Bliven,

—WHOLESALE—

OYSTERS

AND CANNED GOODS.

Agent for Farren's Celebrated "F" Brand Raw Oysters.

117 MONROE STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

ALABASTINE!

Alabastine is the first and only preparation made from calcined gypsum rock, for application to walls with a brush, and is fully covered by our several patents and perfected by many years of experiments. It is the only permanent wall finish, and admits of applying as many coats as desired, one over another, to any hard surface without danger of scaling, or noticeably adding to the thickness of the wall, which is strengthened and improved by each additional coat, from time to time. It is the only material for the purpose not dependent upon glue for its adhesiveness; furthermore it is the only preparation that is claimed to possess these great advantages, which are essential to constitute a durable wall finish. Alabastine is hardened on the wall by age, moisture, etc.; the plaster absorbs the admixtures, forming a stone cement, while all kalsomines, or other whitening preparations, have inert soft chalks, or glue, for their base, which are rendered soft, or scaled, in a very short time, thus necessitating the well-known great inconvenience and expense, which all have experienced, in washing and scraping off the old coats before refinishing. In addition to the above advantages, Alabastine is less expensive, as it requires but one-half the number of pounds to cover the same amount of surface with two coats, is ready for use by simply adding water, and is easily applied by any one.

FOR SALE BY—

ALL Paint Dealers.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY

M. B. CHURCH, Manager.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

The Largest House, and Only General Jobbing House of the Kind in Michigan.

EATON, LYON & ALLEN,

20 and 22 Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Respectfully announce to the Trade that they are better then ever prepared to supply all requirements in the line of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

MICHIGAN TRADESMAN.

A MERCANTILE JOURNAL, PUBLISHED EACH WEDNESDAY.

E. A. STOWE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE IN EAGLE BUILDING, 3d FLOOR.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Grand Rapids as Second-class Matter.]

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1884.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

Putnam & Brooks have painted, re-papered and otherwise renovated their office and sample room.

C. G. McCulloch & Co. will be represented on the road the coming year by C. G. McCulloch and F. E. Blakeley.

Mr. C. W. Jennings, of Jennings & Smith, is expected home Thursday from a fortnight's trip through Indiana and Ohio.

C. E. Hebard has sold his drug stock and business at 126 Canal street to Wm. E. White, for several years past a clerk in the establishment.

L. Drukker, who has just got settled in his new store on Logan street, purchased new fixtures and replenished his stock at John Caulfield's.

J. B. Quick, one of the sufferers by the late fire at Howard City, was in town last week and replenished his drug stock at Hazeltine, Perkins & Co.'s.

W. S. Banker, who has the reputation of having more good-looking daughters than any other man on the road, was in town several days last week.

"An interested party" writes THE TRADESMAN from Zeeland that commercial men may now rest easy, as the trouble at that place has been adjusted.

Dr. J. B. Evans, the gifted grip-carrier, smoked a loaded cigar in the presence of a large and appreciative audience at Cody, Ball & Co.'s office last Saturday. It was a Sharp trick.

Ham. B. Carhart, of the firm of Welling & Carhart, who has been in New York City for the past three weeks, is expected home the latter part of the present week.

Wm. M. Ingell, who has purchased the restaurant and grocery business of G. H. Gilbert at Sand Lake, was in town Monday, and sorted up his stock at Clark, Jewell & Co.'s.

Valda A. Johnston, formerly with the Packing Co., now engaged in the wholesale notion business, traveling by team, left Monday for a five weeks' trip, proposing to go as far north as Pentwater.

H. R. Savage, formerly with Freeman, Hawkins & Co. and Gray, Burt & Kingman, of Chicago, has declined a desirable offer from the latter house to accept the position of inside manager for John Caulfield.

Henry Ives has returned from a four weeks' tour of Southern Michigan and Northern Ohio in the interest of the Plumb & Lewis Manufacturing Co., and leaves on the 1st for a trip through Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

There are no new developments in the A. W. Fisher failure. Assignee Telford has \$650 to his credit in bank, and is awaiting the usual period of 90 days to elapse, when he will endeavor to effect a settlement with the creditors.

Contrary to what some have inferred from a previous reference to the matter, C. S. Wilcox will continue his outside visits to the trade, in the interest of Hawkins & Perry, spending each Monday in the city. J. E. Ireland will continue to visit the city trade each Thursday, putting in the remainder of the week on the road.

Geo. A. Smith, for the past three years in the employ of A. A. Crippen, has engaged with Gould & Taylor, jobbers of hats and caps at Boston, to represent them on the road, his territory including the states of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. He has made one trip, with exceptionally good results, and left Monday for a fortnight's tour of Missouri.

Albert Coye is the veteran tent and awning maker of the State, having established himself here in that business in 1855. In 1882, his son, Charles A., was admitted to partnership with the father, under the firm name of Albert Coye & Son; and on the 16th of the present month, another son, James A., was admitted, the style of the firm being changed to Albert Coye & Sons.

J. C. Kendall, dealer in millinery and fancy goods, who has never possessed a remarkably good credit, and has lately been forced to ask for extensions from most of his creditors, was attached at the instance of an Eastern firm Saturday night, and immediately made an assignment to H. P. Baker, after which the officer released the attachment. The liabilities are about \$20,000 and the nominal assets about \$25,000.

T. R. Van Wert, of Van Wert & Dibble, general dealers at Alba, was in town Friday and Saturday of last week. He said that for a time his firm were uncertain as to the future of Alba, and were on the point of disposing of all their interests there, and removing to a more promising locality; but a brighter day has dawned for the place, and they have concluded to remain where they are, and still further augment their business investments. The failure of Ely will have no perceptible influence on the growth or reputation of the place. T. R. Van Wert & Co. are making preparations for putting in three boll lathes and about five lathes for turning broom handles at their mill. Mr. Van Wert says that Alba is also struggling for a stove factory, and thinks it would do a staving business.

AROUND THE STATE.

M. S. Angel is enlarging his store building at Newaygo.

John Anderson has engaged in the bakery business at Shelby.

C. A. Lockman has opened a bakery and grocery at Kalkaska.

Reynolds & Gleason have engaged in the meat business at Cadillac.

Peter Hoeksema has opened a cigar and tobacco store at Muskegon.

M. C. Betts, druggist at Chippewa Lake, has sold out to Henry Arbour.

Ed. Jennings has opened a new grocery and meat market at Pinconning.

Geo. Richardson has sold his drug stock at Petoskey to Higgins & Drayton.

Wm. Keough, who kept a five and ten cent store at Jonesville, has assigned.

Williams & Wardell, general dealers at Manton, are succeeded by Wardell & Palmer.

C. C. Smith, of St. Joseph, is thinking of selling out his extensive hardware interests and removing to California.

O. A. Richardson, of the firm of Whiting & Richardson, hardware merchants at Flint, died recently of Bright's disease.

W. W. Littlefield, dealer in dry goods, groceries and clothing at St. Louis, has been closed on an execution for judgment.

C. D. Harwood proposes to build a three-story sandstone block on the corner of Maple street and Michigan avenue, Big Rapids, the coming season.

Pauley & Dickson, St. Ignace, have purchased the bankrupt stationery stock of R. W. McGarvie at that place, and consolidated it with their own.

Werner & Rosenberger, who engaged in the candy business at Big Rapids last September, have dissolved partnership and discontinued business.

K. M. Cheek of East Saginaw, proprietor of a general notion store known as the Chicago Exposition, has assigned. The liabilities are \$2,500; assets, \$1,500.

STRAY FACTS.

Morenci has an ink factory.

Cass City has four new stores.

The Cooper House, Laingsburg, is closed.

Constantine will have a tissue paper mill.

Grand Haven harbor is now released from its ice blockade.

M. Englemann's salt well at Manistee has been sunk 1,560 feet.

The Jonesville woolen mill is now running to its fullest capacity.

There is talk of starting a wooden bowl factory at Battle Creek.

There is a movement of foot to establish a national bank at Milan.

Manistee merchants have banded together against the dead beats.

The Decatur planing mill has an order for 120,000 axle grease boxes.

Elk Rapids is anxiously waiting for the establishment of a bank.

The Elk Rapids blast furnace will resume work early in February.

The Milford Cultivator manufactory begins business the coming week.

A correspondent, in the Shelby Enterprise, advocates a pickle factory.

Manchester is to have a paper mill and, possibly, a fruit drying establishment.

A Detroit baker wants to start in Coleman, but cannot get a suitable location.

On counting noses Kalamazoo has found she has \$100,000 men to the number of 30.

Graham & Miller have started a factory at Farwell to make peevy handles and cant hooks.

Allegan's mouth is watering for an agricultural implement factory from New York State.

The Saline Manufacturing Co., although but six months old, will declare an 8 per cent dividend.

Hillsdale men propose organizing a Business Men's Association to induce manufacturers to visit them.

The Jonesville cotton mill is experimenting with bleached goods. They will be bleached in Utica, N. Y.

C. R. Pinfield, of New York, is trying to induce Port Huron capitalists to manufacture his patent tackle block.

Nearly 12,000,000 barrels of petroleum that had no existence except on paper changed hands in Pittsburg one day last week.

The failure of Anderson Bros., bankers and grain dealers at Mendon, has agitated that place considerably, as the firm was rated high in commercial circles.

Two Saginaw commercial travelers, while in Mt. Morris, induced a Flushing man's dog to accompany them to Saginaw. Result: They had to pay costs and return dog to owner.

Henry French, formerly of Cassopolis, has bought out Wood & Sampson's hardware, agricultural implement, wood and coal store, at Buchanan.

Gray, Thoynton & Fox, the Detroit confectioners, file a report showing their capital stock to be \$150,000, all paid in, and liabilities \$3,575.84.

J. M. Hale, of Dexter, has invested his brains in a flat-iron invention, and now wants somebody to invest his capital in its manufacture.

D. M. Ferry & Co., the Detroit seed house, file a report showing their capital stock to be \$750,000, all paid in, and an indebtedness of \$159,229.69.

Hastings business men are thinking of improving their water supply as a means of reducing insurance rates, which they complain are enormous.

John Otis, proprietor of the Alba iron furnace, proposed to the citizens to operate three coal kilns if they would build them. They have taken him up.

Mason News: An insurance company adjusted a loss in this county last week and allowed five cents for two marbles. Nothing like figuring things down fine.

Bangor Reflector: Bangor is shipping large quantities of flour and feed to northern stations. The daily shipments of the two mills here are from two to five tons.

Hastings business men have admired the telephone from a distance, and even thought of securing it for their town; but the agent required a guarantee of \$1,000 and the project had to be abandoned.

The Caledonia button works are again in operation, employing 20 persons, who are at present employed in "finishing up" partially manufactured stock. Mr. Bergy is making definite preparations to start in full blast next spring.

Sparta Sentinel: Edison, Johnson & Fitch have formed a partnership, and will engage in the sale of farm implements and wind mills. They are to occupy the east half of the Anderson Block, and will have one of the most attractive stores in the village.

The town of Manton, having raised \$1,500 bonus, Closson, Gilbert & Co. will put up a building with sufficient capacity to add thereto machinery, and steam vats, for the manufacture of clothes-pins, bowls, bent stuffs, wagon and sleigh woods, handles of all kinds, furniture timber, etc.

Another establishment for canning and drying fruit and making jams, jellies, etc., has been organized at Detroit. The concern has a capital stock of \$100,000, and is known as the Michigan Preserving Co. The incorporators are H. C. Park, H. C. Wisner, Thomas L. Page, James Miller and Chas. C. Shewfelt.

Otsego News: The chair factory of C. D. Stuart & Co. is running and the men are as busy as bees in June; Prentiss, Nevins & Co. keep their factory in motion; the hoe factory is in full blast; also the broom factory; J. M. Ballou will start up in a day or two, and the famous grist-mills are in full blast. There is no livelier village in Michigan for its size than Otsego.

HAZELTINE, PERKINS & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

42 and 44 Ottawa St., and 89, 91, 93 and 95 Louis St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glassware,

And Druggists' Sundries. Also Manufacturers of

Fine Pharmaceutical & Chemical Preparations.

FRUIT

The Market is OVERSTOCKED and
Prices are LOW. We quote to-day:

Oranges

0 \$2.75-\$3.00 per Box.
00 \$2.75-\$3.25 per Box.
Val. \$5.50-\$6.00 per Case.

Lemons \$3.00-\$4.00 per Box.

WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS.

PUTNAM & BROOKS.

SPECIAL NOTICE -TO-

Dealers in Crockery and Glassware

Having finished our inventory, we have resolved to offer a large amount of our Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Trimmings and Miscellaneous Goods at a Great Sacrifice to close out patterns and lines of goods that we do not intend to buy hereafter.

Here are positive bargains.

H. LEONARD & SONS,

JOBBERS OF

Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware,

Lamps, Chandeliers and Pendants.

Buy "Our Own" Brand of Lamp Chimneys, if good ones are wanted. Note the Special Prices we quote in another column.

16 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WHOLESALE

Hat and Cap Store!

PRICES GUARANTEED

AS LOW AS CHICAGO AND NEW YORK!

GOOD FUR CAPS, \$22.50 PER DOZEN. — WOOL HATS, \$4.50 AND UPWARDS
GENUINE FUR HATS, \$13.50 AND UPWARDS.

—LARGE LINE OF—

Imported Scotch Caps,
Lumbermen's Goods,
Mackinaw Shirts & Drawres.

—AGENCY FOR THE—

Pontiac Filled Mitts, Socks and Boots!

EVERY ONE WARRANTED.

—LARGE LINE OF—

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

DUCK OVERALLS, THREE POCKETS, \$3.50 PER DOZEN.

Terms—7 per cent. off in 10 days; 5 per cent. in 30 days; net in 60 days.

I. C. LEVI.

36, 38, 40 and 42 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Fruit & Produce at Wholesale

Choice Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Mince Meat, Maple Syrup, Jellies, Buckwheat Flour, and Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Vegetables.

Careful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

M. C. Russell, 48 Ottawa St., G'd Rapids.

F. J. LAMB & COMPANY,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Butter, Cheese, Eggs,

Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Etc.

NO. 8 IONIA STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,



WHOLESALE GROCERS,

44, 46 and 48 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

—WE ARE FACTORY AGENTS FOR—

Nimrod, Acorn, Chief, Crescent & Red Seal Plug Tobaccos.

Our stock of Teas, Coffees and Syrups is Always Complete.

—WE MAKE SPECIAL CLAIM FOR OUR—

Tobaccos, Vinegars and Spices!

OUR MOTTO: "SQUARE DEALING BETWEEN MAN AND MAN."

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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The Oldest, Brightest, and best of Western Weeklies. Eight pages, fifty-six columns, fine paper, new type, clear print, and the most entertaining paper offered the reading public. Suits every locality, discusses subjects with fairness, contains all the news of the world attractively presented, and is without a competitor in general excellence as a family paper. It costs but

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