

The Michigan Tradesman.

VOL. 3.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1885.

NO. 113.

LUDWIG WINTERITZ,
(Successor to P. Spitz.)
SOLE AGENT OF
Fermentum,
The Only Reliable Compressed Yeast.
Manufactured by Riverdale Dist. Co.,
ARCADE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Grocers and Bakers who wish to try
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Send for Price-List.
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THE PERKINS WIND MILL.
It has been in constant use
for 15 years, with a record
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RANTED not to blow down
it; or against any wind that
does not displace substantial
farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and
do better work than any other mill made.
Agents wanted. Address Perkins Wind Mill
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NIMROD,
E. C.,
BLUE RETER,
SPREAD EAGLE,
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DRYDEN & PALMER'S
ROCK CANDY.
Unquestionably the best in the market. As
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Try a box.
John Caulfield,
Sole Agent for Grand Rapids.

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I want to buy BEANS. Parties hav-
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Send in small sample by mail and say
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SCHOOL BOOKS,
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And a General Line of Miscellaneous
Books, Stationery, Paper, Etc.
We have greatly increased our facilities for
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We issue separate lists of Slates, School and
Township Books, Blanks, Etc., which will be
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REMINGTON TYPE WRITER
For Western Michigan.

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We carry a full line of
Seeds of every variety,
both for field and garden.
Parties in want should
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GRAND RAPIDS GRAIN AND SEED CO.
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Two Ladders in one—step and extension.
Easily adjusted to any height. Self-support-
ing. No braces needed. Send for illustrated
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Collections a Specialty!

Time
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Business College is
a practical trainer
and fits its pupils for the vocations of busi-
ness with all that the term implies. Send
for Journal. Address C. G. SWENBERG,
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Milwaukee Star Brand Vinegars.
Pure Apple Cider and White Wine Vinegars,
full strength and warranted absolutely pure.
Send for samples and prices. Arcade, Grand
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43 and 45 Kent Street.
STANLEY N. ALLEN, Proprietor.
WE DO ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AND USE NO
CHEMICALS.

JUDD & CO.,
JOBBER OF SADDLERY HARDWARE
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JOBBER OF WHITE

Wool Robes,
Fur Robes,
Horse Blankets,
Write for Special Prices.
Nos. 20 and 22 Pearl St., Grand Rapids.

A WORD TO RETAIL GROCERS

Ask your wholesale grocer
for Talmage Table Rice. It is
equal to the best Carolina and
very much lower in price.
ALWAYS PACKED IN
100 POUND POCKETS.
Dan Talmage's Sons, New York.

Sweet 16
Laundry Soap
MANUFACTURED BY
OSBERNE, HOSICK & CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

PEIRCE & WHITE,
JOBBER OF
CHOICE IMPORTED AND
DOMESTIC CIGARS,
Plug, Fine Cut and Smok-
ing Tobaccos,
Specially Adapted to
the Trade.
79 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SINS OF THE FATHERS.

[Continued from last week.]

He could employ it to good purpose, and he knew of no better thing than for a man to care for his own children.

It was a long conflict with himself that Heinrich Bruner had that night, as he lay upon his bed, turning thoughts like these slowly and confusedly in his brain, but it ended at length, and as he fell into a troubled sleep he had decided to keep the money. When he came down stairs the next morning, he found that Jacob had returned in the night, but he apparently had heard of no one in Lancaster whose money had been lost. Nor did such news reach the Bruner farm on succeeding days. On the next market day Susanna carried the marketing to Lancaster, instead of her husband, and Sigismund accompanied her, well pleased that the lot of driver had fallen to him. When she returned in the afternoon Heinrich listened anxiously to hear what town news she had brought, but Susanna had nothing of greater interest to relate than that her eggs had brought a good price; that an old customer had praised her cheese highly, declaring that it was the best on market, and that Sigismund had worried her by driving too fast. When it was evident that there was nothing more to tell, Heinrich felt more easy than before. Had there been any excitement about the lost money Susanna would certainly have heard it talked of on the market, and in this comfortable frame of mind he forgot to reprove Sigismund, much to his wife's silent wonder. On the next market-day he went himself to Lancaster, but before starting he drew from the black wallet, still lying in the old chest, two thousand dollars, which, after market hours, he deposited in the bank where his other funds were kept. The next week he carried to Lancaster double that amount, which, to avert a possible suspicion, he placed in another bank; and so, from time to time, he continued to deposit money in the two banks until nearly the whole amount he had found was removed from the chest. And so the spring went by, and as Heinrich heard nothing of the owner of the black wallet, he almost ceased to think of the twenty thousand dollars as having ever belonged to another than himself.

Early in July Franz Dieffenbach came to speak with him about Johanna, and he was very glad to be able to say that he would give eight thousand dollars to Johanna the day she was married. Of the remainder of the money he had found, he said to himself that Jacob should have ten thousand, while two thousand should go upon interest for Walter. He thought Franz seemed surprised when he announced what he would give Johanna, and so, in truth, the young man was, for he had not supposed old Heinrich had so much to spare. As much as he could get with Johanna he meant to take, but Heinrich Bruner had done the honest Franz some injustice in thinking he would not take Johanna without a marriage portion, if there was none to be had.

On a Sunday morning, late in October, the marriage took place in the Mennonite meeting-house nearest the Bruner farm. It was a plain brick building, with a center aisle dividing the sisters' seats from those of the brothers, and at the end opposite the door was a platform for the elders. On entering, the women hung their black sun-bonnets in a long row on the wall above their seats, while a corresponding row of hooks on the opposite wall was soon adorned with the broad hats of the brethren. A wedding was an event that no one cared to miss, and all the families in the neighborhood, as well as all the Bruner kin from far and near, were present, many of the men kissing each other solemnly on entering, after the custom of the sect. A long sermon followed the opening service, which was mainly devoted to remarks upon the mutual duties of married life; upon the obligation on one side to submit, and on the other to love and protect; and the preacher concluded by requesting the two persons proposing marriage to present themselves before him. Johanna, who by this time had "entered the meeting," and put on the plain dress, came forward from the women's side of the house, a little pale, and with eyes which saw only the preacher and the sturdy figure of Franz, who was now beside her. They were a handsome pair as they stood up in view of the congregation, which gazed at them approvingly, and if Johanna was to be judged by her resemblance to her mother, then it would be easy to prophesy that her face would always remain as sweet and placid as now, even after wrinkles had gathered upon it; but the good looks of the groom were of a transitory kind; his features would coarsen and grow heavy with years, although still remaining as good-natured in expression as at present.

When the ceremony was over, there followed a half-hour of congratulations and hand-shakings, and then, after Johanna had said her farewell to her parents and brothers, Franz lifted her tenderly into his buggy, and drove off to his own home, five miles away, which was awaiting its new mistress.

"O fortunate, O happy day!
When a new household finds its place
Among the myriad homes of earth,
Like a new star just sprung to birth,

And rolled on its harmonious way
Into the boundless realms of space!"

Not many weeks after this event, as Jacob and his father were mending a bit of broken fence in a remote part of the farm, the young man broached a subject to his father that had long been the first thought in his own mind—that of his marriage. Jacob was not like any of the Bruners in appearance, for, instead of being solidly built like them, with broad, heavy features, he was somewhat slender, with a face that was even refined. Indeed, he was unlike any Bruner that Heinrich had ever known, but Susanna declared he was very like her brother Fritz, who had died when she was a girl. He was her favorite of all the children, but both she and her husband were somewhat in awe of this son, who was so different from the others in the family nest. For some reason he had conceived a dislike to the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect, which was always used at home, and never would speak it when he could make himself clearly understood in English. He was fond of reading, too, which his father regarded as foolishness, tending to make folks lazy, his own reading being chiefly confined to the perusal of "Baer's Almanac," a frequently consulted copy of which hung behind the kitchen door. However, as much reading had not produced in Jacob the corresponding laziness that might have been expected, Heinrich was disposed to think that in isolated cases no harm might follow the practice, but he was firmly resolved, nevertheless, to repress studious impulses in his other sons. He listened now quite patiently to all that Jacob had to say, but it was some moments before he attempted reply.

"Well, it is good for young men to marry," he observed slowly, and after a pause, during which he fitted a nail to its place, repeating, "it is good for young men to marry when they find some girl who is good to work."

"Yes, yes, father," said Jacob, repressing his dislike toward his father's practical view of the matter; "of course it is better for a man to marry, but he must have something to live on, and I wanted to know what you would be willing to do for me if I married."

"And have you found the girl to marry you yet, already?" asked Heinrich, with a circumflex accentuation of the word "marry."

"Yes, father; it is Mary Landis, at Lititz," responded Jacob, "but she is not a 'Dutch' girl, however."

"Nicht Deutsch!" exclaimed Heinrich, in some dismay; "ah, but that is bad!"

He would have liked to say more on this point, and to inquire if she were good to work, but his awe of his son prevented. Jacob wisely made no response to his parent's exclamation, but waited till he should speak again. His patience was nearly exhausted before that event took place, but at last, when two more lengths of fence had been repaired, Heinrich turned about and looked at his son.

"See here once, Jacob," he began, "you have the right to marry as you please. If it was a Dutch girl you would marry it is all right, but you do as you please. Very well, it is you are to marry. I will give you ten thousand dollars, or I will buy a small farm for you with the money."

It was an extended speech for Heinrich to make, and he drew a long breath when it was ended.

"You are a good father to me," cried Jacob warmly. "I did not expect half so much. But you must not take for me what belongs to the others," he added, as a sudden thought of their claims passed through his mind.

"They is all right. I have enough for them already, and for you, too, said Heinrich, stooping once more to his work; and after this the fence-building went on in silence. Meanwhile Jacob was thinking of Mary Landis, and hoping they might be married before winter was over, and his father was thinking of the twenty thousand dollars. How glad he had felt to be able to surprise Franz Dieffenbach with his generosity to Johanna, and now here was Jacob equally surprised at what was to be his share. Things had gone well with Heinrich this year. Never had his farm yielded so well, or his farm products brought such high prices. Hardly a twinge of conscience had visited him on account of his appropriation of the money he had found. If it had been such a very sinful act, how happened it that he had prospered ever since that day, was the question with which he had easily silenced all self-accusings.

Not long after this conversation a small farm between the Bruner homestead and Lancaster being for sale, and the price not far from the sum Heinrich had promised his son, it was purchased, after considerable discussion between the owner and the elder Bruner, while Jacob set about furnishing the house, for the marriage was now fixed for the 10th of February. Heinrich never objected in his son's presence to the fact that the coming bride was not "Dutch," although he occasionally confided to Susanna his fears that she might not prove to be "good to work," but Susanna troubled herself but little on this point. In her eyes

Jacob was a person whose doings were to go unquestioned, however singular in appearance, and whose choice must necessarily be a good one. When Jacob's intentions were known in the neighborhood there was the usual discussion of such events, and some wonder was expressed at his father's liberality toward him and Johanna, when there were yet three children remaining, since it had not been supposed that Heinrich was so wealthy a man, but there was no suspicion of their neighbor's honesty.

It was about this time of the year that Andrew Landis, the father of Mary Landis, found himself obliged to hire a new farm hand in place of one recently discharged, and Abel Brubaker, a stout young fellow of twenty-five, presenting himself for the position and proving himself satisfactory, after a short trial, was engaged for a year. He was a young man, frank, open manners, always ready to do whatever was required of him, and he not unnaturally became a favorite with his employer. One day, as Abel was assisting Andrew Landis in some piece of farm work, he happened to remark that he wondered why his employer had never purchased an adjoining field which projected awkwardly from a neighbor's farm into his own, and the possession of which would give his property much better shape.

"I had intended to buy that field and to build a new barn also last spring," Andrew responded, "and was meaning to enlarge the house, too; but I was so unfortunate as to lose a large sum of money just as my plans were complete, and on that account I was obliged to give up doing as I wanted."

"Is that so? How much did you lose?" asked Abel, with interest.

"About twenty thousand dollars," was the reply.

Abel could not find words to express his sense of the magnitude of such a loss, and stood with mouth half open and hands at his side gazing at Mr Landis, while the other continued.

"It was the first of April, and I had very foolishly drawn at one time from the bank all I thought I should need, for I meant to begin the barn and buy the land that very week, but before I left Lancaster I found I had lost the whole of it. Either some one robbed me or the wallet must have slipped from my pocket."

"And you never heard of it yet, I suppose?" interposed Abel at this point.

"Not a word. I advertised, of course, but nothing came of it. I thought I might possibly have lost it at the Cross Keys stables, where I had put up my horses, and so I searched about there very carefully, but, of course, to no purpose."

Andrew Landis ended with a sigh. He was not so rich a man that the loss of so much money could be easily forgotten or be otherwise than a very serious thing to him. But Abel's voice broke in upon his thoughts.

"I was a hostler at the Cross Keys already."

To this his employer made no reply, either because he failed to see a special relevancy in the remark, or did not notice clearly what was said.

"Yes, I was a hostler at the Cross Keys already, repeated Abel; "but I left there the last day of March, though I had to go back the next day to get a coat I had left."

Andrew Landis began now to notice what Brubaker was saying to him.

"It was an old coat, but I hadn't so many clothes I could afford to lose any, so I went to the stable the next afternoon for it."

Landis paused now in his work and looked earnestly at the young man, as if he had a faint hope of getting through him a clue to the lost money.

"You couldn't have been there already," Abel went on, "or I should have heard something then about the money."

The countenance of the elder man fell, and he resumed his work. There was no clue here then.

"I had left my coat in the stable, you see," pursued Abel, "and when I was coming out with it I saw a man picking up something from the straw. It looked like a wallet as near as I could see, but I thought he must have dropped it himself, for he didn't stop to look into it. I shouldn't have thought of it again but for what you have just told me. It might have been your money, now."

"Did you know the man?" inquired Landis, with a slight tremble in his voice.

"It was Heinrich Bruner, who always put up his horses at the Cross Keys since I was there, already, but I never knew what part of the county he was from. I don't believe, though, he would have took your money. Do you know him at all?" ended Brubaker.

region, did not associate the young Jacob, whom he had seen a few times at his employer's, with the Heinrich Bruner he had known.

The conversation was dropped at this point, Abel being required at some other part of the farm, and Landis was left alone. If it should prove that Heinrich had taken this money, he was determined that Mary should never marry that man's son, much as he liked Jacob, and great as he knew the blow would be to Mary. Perhaps Heinrich Bruner was an innocent man, but the more he thought about the matter, his perceptions sharpened at the prospect of recovering his money, the less likely it seemed that such was the case.

The next morning early Andrew Landis rode off in his covered wagon, without informing his family of his destination, and sometime before noon was driving into the Bruner farmyard. Jacob saw him coming, and went to meet him, stopping by the way to repress the farm-dog's too forcible expressions of surprise at the appearance of a stranger.

"Where is your father, Jacob?" asked Landis, not without some uneasy feelings as he met the clear gaze of the young man.

"He is in the barn, Mr. Landis. Shall I go with you to find him?" was the reply.

"No; that will not be necessary. I shall easily find him, I imagine;" and Jacob, supposing that Mary's father wished to discuss some marriage preliminaries with the elder Bruner was content to let him proceed alone.

Heinrich Bruner was not in a comfortable frame of mind that morning, for, in the course of a talk with Jacob about the marriage the other had mentioned incidentally the loss of Andrew Landis' money, the details of which he had learned from Mary. The fear of being found out in some mysterious way, which had only rarely hovered in his mind as a remote possibility, began to take definite shape, now that he was likely to be brought into closer relations with the man he had wronged. As the visitor entered the barn Heinrich was stooping over some pieces of harness which he was mending, so absorbed in his work that he did not observe the slight noise made by the other's entrance. When at length he raised his eyes, it was to see, just in front of him, standing in accusing silence, the object of his thoughts. At the sight, the leather strap dropped from his limp fingers, and his whole body seemed to become smaller, as a sudden, irresistible thrill of fear ran through him. For one long minute the two men gazed at each other, and the soft cooings of the pigeons among the rafters overhead were the only sounds that broke the stillness. At last, Andrew Landis spoke, and there was a hard merciless ring in his voice:

"Heinrich Bruner, I have come for my twenty thousand dollars!"

But there was no response. For a few seconds Heinrich's eyes gazed dully at the speaker, then came a twitching of the muscles of the face, followed by a convulsive shiver in every limb, and then, with a horrible, inarticulate cry, that rang through the building and startled the pigeons from their lofty perch, and the old farmer fell back upon the pile of harness in an epileptic fit. Summoned by the cry, Jacob, who was not far off, came running to the barn, followed by Sigismund, who was also within hearing.

[Concluded next week.]

A Salesman's Foolish Remark.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One of the requisites of a good salesman is knowing just what to say, and when to say it, to customers who are undecided and hardly know what they want, and to whom a word spoken at the right time is sufficient very often to effect a sale. Sometimes, however, salesmen with a desire of assisting a hesitating customer, say things which have the opposite effect from that intended, as the following anecdote will show.

A gentleman who was several years younger than his wife, and who was besides small and rather boyish in appearance, entered a dry goods store in a certain inland town with his wife and requested to be shown some carpets. The proprietor himself, to whom as it happened, they were unknown, waited on them. He showed them very politely his extensive stock of carpets, and exhibited with great pains their beauty and excellence of quality. The gentleman and his wife seemed somewhat undecided as to what suited them among the various patterns displayed, and the proprietor with the laudable desire of assisting them to decide, remarked blandly to the gentleman, pointing to one of the carpets, "I think, sir, this is the carpet your mother likes."

The gentleman looked a little surprised, but quietly said, "she is not my mother, sir, but my wife."

The lady said nothing, but it is needless to add that she did not find any carpet to suit her, and they left the proprietor, who felt that he had lost a sale by his unfortunate remark, a sadder and wiser man. If there is anything that a woman will not forgive it is to be thought older than she is.

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, NOVEMBER 18, 1885.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange.

Organized at Grand Rapids October 8, 1884.

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

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

BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

A recent issue of the Detroit News contains the following:

An irate commission merchant on Woodbridge street declares that as soon as he can get rid of his present accumulation of streaked, slip-shod, half butter and half salt dairy butter he will incontinently quit that line of trade, and thereafter deal only in creamery and butter substitutes. It is the inexplicable carelessness of country dealers in forwarding such stuff to market, that is thus forcing the butter trade over to the creameries and the butterine and oleomargarine factories.

The News is not much of an authority on dairy matters, but it is certainly correct in the final statement above quoted. The wonderful growth of the bogus butter business is not entirely due to the fact that butter substitutes are cheaper than butter, but for the reason that the product of the butterine factory is almost invariably uniform and palatable, and is always put up in merchantable shape. It is this point in its favor which has given butterine a sale which no amount of legislation can destroy. The dealer can handle it with confidence, knowing that one roll is as good as another, and that the same grade from the same factory will remain uniform during an entire season.

THE TRADESMAN is inclined to the belief that no law can be enacted which will prevent the manufacture and sale of butterine. The law now on the statute books of this State, providing that butter substitutes must be sold for what they really are, should be enforced, and there the question of law ends and the question of personal preference begins. It is criminal to sell a man butterine when he asks for butter and pays for the genuine article, but it can never be made illegal for a merchant to purchase and sell any article for which there is a legitimate demand. The matter of wholesomeness never enters into the question, any more than a moral fear of the consequences prevents merchants from selling acid vinegars, adulterated spices and confectionery or shoddy clothing.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley's "History of Michigan," which has just been issued from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is one of the most valuable contributions to the series of works on "American Commonwealths." The origin of Michigan goes back nearly to the beginning of French civilization in America, and almost connects itself with the name and fame of Champlain. The early French explorers were familiar with its territory; they reconnoitered thoroughly its geographic and strategic peculiarities, its two great gateways of Indian movement at the Sault Ste Marie, and the Straits of Mackinac; and it was so early as 1641, contemporary with the settlement of Maryland, and three years before William Penn was born, that the Jesuits, Raymbault and Jogues established a mission for the Chippewas at the Sault—which, though it was discontinued afterward, formed the foundation of a permanent settlement by Marquette in 1668, the first within the limits of the present State of Michigan. With its beginnings thus fixed in that richly romantic soil of the early French settlement and exploration, the narrative of the State's existence comes to us connected with many stirring incidents and details—the contest of France and England for Canada, the grand, but ineffectual struggle of the Indians to preserve their old home, the War of 1812, with Hull's surrender of Detroit and Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.

The compact entered into by the Grand Rapids jobbing houses relative to making a cartage charge of three cents per hundred pounds goes into effect on December 1. On general principles, THE TRADESMAN considers it no more than just that cartage should be charged, as the jobber is compelled to pay cartage on all goods purchased at other markets and it is the custom to pay cartage at most of the markets competing with Grand Rapids. The retailer, on the other hand, will assert that he gets no pay for goods delivered at the homes of his customers, and that such a rule ought to work both ways. The question is one which must be settled between every jobbing house and its patrons, and THE TRADESMAN is content to appear in the role of a third party, and watch the conflict with interest and record its success or failure, as the case may be.

The Plainwell Independent, which is edited by a representative workingman, strikes the nail squarely on the head in the following reference to the labor situation in Grand Rapids and the boycotting now being carried on here:

The writer is a Union man, has had some experience in strikes, and the great lesson he has learned is that what the majority of his fellow workmen most need are methods of economy and less waste of life and capital in drink, smoke and excesses. We should encourage the savings bank, co-operative associations, libraries and churches and discourage the saloon. When our laboring men once begin on this plan, they will have very little fault to find with capital. They will become capitalists themselves, and encourage employers instead of crippling them.

The Baltimore Trade, an able exponent of the canned goods trade, has changed its make-up from newspaper to magazine form and added a grocery department. The Trade deserves all the success it is certain to achieve in its new departure.

In the death of Charles S. Yale, the jobbing trade of Grand Rapids loses one of its brightest and most promising exponents, and the house which he founded is deprived of a cool head and experienced hand.

AMONG THE TRADE.

IN THE CITY.

The Star Mills will resume operations in about two weeks.

Dr. P. M. French & Co. have engaged in the drug business at 500 East street. Hazeltine, Perkins & Co. furnished the stock.

Ottman Bros. have engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Seventh and Davis streets. Shields, Bulkley & Lemon furnished the stock.

Plato & Renwick, who formerly operated a shingle mill near Greenville, have removed their mill to Rodney and put in a supply store. The stock was purchased here.

A. V. Chapman has sold a half interest in his grocery stock at 258 South Division street to T. B. Martin, formerly conductor on the C. & W. M. Railway. The firm name will hereafter be T. B. Martin & Co.

Sawdust vinegar will shortly be a staple article in Michigan, as a party of Grand Rapids business men propose engaging in the manufacture of the acid at Muskegon. Grand Rapids will be the business headquarters of the syndicate.

The Detroit Commercial states that Curtis, Dunton & Co. have sold out. At last accounts Geo. Dunton had purchased seven different kinds of deadly weapons, for the avowed purpose of interviewing Editor Moore and securing satisfaction. Messrs. Dunton and Moore will please send their obituaries to this office for future use.

AROUND THE STATE.

L. C. Garrison, grocer at Hudson, has sold out.

Olivet has a new hardware firm—Ray & Milbourn.

J. A. Sickels, general dealer at Ashley, has sold out.

D. G. Widder, general dealer at Watrousville, is dead.

McConnally & Spencer, grocers at Jonesville, have sold out.

Wm. A. Wetherly, boot and shoe dealer at Niles, is dead.

D. H. Stone & Co., general dealers at Holly, have assigned.

M. V. Brown, general dealer at St. Johns, is selling out at auction.

Paul Reed succeeds Reed & Wood in the drug business at Adrian.

Geo. H. Sorg succeeds Suit & Sorg in the grocery business at Detroit.

J. Brook & Co. succeed Ballard & Brook in general trade at Wolverine.

Andrew Ure, general dealer at Jonesville, is succeeded by J. C. Joiner.

H. H. Fuller, clothing dealer at Gladwin, has been closed by creditors.

John Herman has removed his drug stock from Phoenix to Lake Linden.

C. W. Herrick has sold his grocery stock at Greenville to John Bowyer.

Holmes & Co. succeed Chas. W. Leech in the dry goods business at Mason.

Dibble Bros., general dealers at Burnip's Corners, have added a line of hardware.

Geo. Bowers & Co., boot and shoe dealers at Battle Creek, have been closed by creditors.

Alex. D. Edwards & Co., grocers at Jackson, are succeeded by Alex. D. Edwards.

Paton & Walton succeed Paton & Elviev in the grocery and notion business at Armada.

F. Miller & Co. succeed A. & M. Levy in the dry goods and clothing business at Houghton.

Macomber & Bale succeed E. A. Bissell (Mrs. L. L.) in the grocery business at Lakeview.

T. E. Terrill, late of Bellaire, has purchased the hardware business of C. F. Phillips at Eaton Rapids.

Burnham & Co., dry goods dealers at Saginaw City, are succeeded by the Saginaw Dry Goods & Carpet Co.

A. J. White, the Bass River general dealer, has sold out, but will shortly resume business in a store of his own.

H. E. Grand-Girard has purchased M. B. Pierce's interest in the drug firm of Pierce & Keam, at Big Rapids, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of H. E. Grand-Girard & Co. Mr. Grand-Girard also retains an interest in the commission business, which will be continued under the style of M. B. Pierce & Co.

F. T. Boise, for eleven years in the drug business at Nashville, has gone to Lincoln, Kansas, to engage in the clothing trade.

G. C. Hopkins and A. B. Case have purchased E. P. Smith's hardware stock, at Benzonia, and will add a line of groceries.

Luther Herald: Mr. C. L. Bennett, of Brighton, has gone into partnership with F. S. Fletcher in the dry goods and grocery business here.

STRAY FACTS.

W. P. Burham, capitalist at Ionia, is dead.

Mrs. H. Nutt, milliner at Caro, has assigned.

Frank Silvers, liveryman at Tecumseh, has sold out.

Cornell & Church will open a meat market at Pierson.

The toothpick factory at Harbor Springs has shut down for a time.

Petoskey has shipped fully 25,000 bushels of potatoes thus far this fall.

John Crispe succeeds Stearns & Huff in the meat business at Plainwell.

W. A. Masters, grocer and stationary dealer at Grayling, has sold out.

E. B. Husted will move his planing mill from Petoskey to Grand Rapids.

Harmon Johnson, restaurateur and baker at Hart, has sold out to Wm. H. Summers.

The South Lyon Manufacturing Co., at South Lyon, has been foreclosed by creditors.

Lydia Union: Merchants here inform us that trade is 40 per cent. better than a year ago.

John W. Mead, the Berlin merchant, will shortly remove a few doors from his present location.

A protective association has been formed by St. Johns merchants to guard against dead beats.

C. Haughwout, a North Lansing grocer, was severely injured in a runaway at that place recently.

L. D. Warner, of Woodland, has shipped so far this season over 5,000 bushels of hand-picked winter apples.

The Jackson Cracker Co. has begun operations at Jackson. The works have a daily capacity of 125 barrels.

Norn & Kent, sawmill operators and lumber dealers at Sterling and Omer, have dissolved, Norn continuing.

Frank G. Kneeland, late cashier for Harrington, Saviers & Co., St. Louis bankers, will start a bank himself.

Wm. Sullivan, plumber at Bay City, has assigned. This is said to be the first failure of a plumber on record.

St. Ignace and Sault Ste Marie business men are agitating the construction of a railroad between the two places.

The business men of Fremont having succeeded in raising the required bonus, the Muskegon Wood Package and Basket Co.'s factory will be removed to that place.

A stock company with a capital of \$25,000 has been formed at Ann Arbor under the name of the Egan Imperial Truss Co.

Kocher Bros., dry goods dealers at Nashville, are excavating for a new brick store, to be three stories high and 100 feet long.

Holmes & Iolly, for a number of years past in business at Woodland, have emigrated to Tullahoma, Tenn., where they will engage in trade.

Oscoda will have a national bank for the first time, commencing operations Dec. 15.

W. A. Doyle has organized it with a capital stock of \$50,000, privileged to extend to \$200,000.

Grand Haven Tribune: The firm of Christmas & Bates has been dissolved, Mr. Christmas retiring. Mr. Bates will continue the lumber business at the old stand. Mr. Christmas will go to Duluth.

Ionia Mail: F. J. Hill has purchased the machinery and tools of Crosby & Collins' machine shop, located near McBride's, and will open a machine shop either at Stanton or McBride's at an early day.

The Knights of Labor of Kalamazoo have notified the hardware stores that they will boycott dealers who sell stoves or furnishings made by Fuller & Warren, Troy, and Perry & Co. and Rathbone, Sard & Co., of Albany.

Jacob Seligman, ("Little Jake," of East Saginaw, has sold to an English syndicate of cattle buyers his ranch in Colorado of 7,500 head of cattle, 3,500 acres of grazing land and a lease from the government for 11,500 acres more, for \$215,500 cash.

Begole, Fox & Co.'s mill at Flint, which shut down last week for good, will be missed by a large number of workmen. It has been operated twenty years and has cut 160,000,000 feet of lumber, and employing an average of fifty-five men all the time. Their pine on Flint river and at Harrison is now exhausted.

East Jordan Enterprise: It is estimated that Cross Village, Petoskey, Pine Lake and South Arm have deposited about 60,000 bushels of potatoes in Chicago and Milwaukee markets, thus far this season. East Jordan and immediate vicinity have furnished about 18,000 bushels, nearly one-third of the whole amount.

Notwithstanding the old Barnum iron mine at Ishpeming was supposed to be about exhausted and thought to be practically valueless, fresh drilling has discovered a new lead and now its owners think there is still "millions in it." Improvements have been made in the offices and the mine will be worked all winter.

T. J. Sheridan & Co. have moved their shingle mill and general stock from Lockwood to a point five miles south of Woodville, where they have a considerable tract of pine. C. L. Sheridan has charge of the business, and T. J. also contemplates engaging in lumbering operations, at some other point not yet decided upon.

Charlevoix Sentinel: The Pine Lake Lumber Co.'s mill on South Arm will start up about Feb. 1. The corporation intends to buy about 6,000,000 feet of logs this winter. The average daily cut last season was 36,000 feet. The company is building a shingle mill.

Hastings Banner: For some reason, known only to himself, D. F. Riley skipped town Monday night, taking with him his tools, and about \$1,000 in cash and good securities. He left his stock of harnesses, horse clothing, trunks and valises, which may inventory \$1,200 or \$1,500, but which will not pay his outstanding indebtedness. Some state that family troubles caused his departure, while others allege it was a move to beat creditors.

The furniture factory commenced at Alma, by Hutchinson, Taggart & Co. will be made of wood, 80x100, two stories high, and be provided with a 60-horse power engine and boiler of greater capacity for operating a dry kiln, etc. The sight has been leased of the D. L. & N. Railway on the sole condition that the firm do all its shipping over that road at a rate not exceeding that charged by other railroads entering Alma.

Purely Personal.

M. C. Russell has gone to Louisville with six carloads of potatoes.

A. E. Banks, President of the Frankfort Lumber Co., was in the city last week.

D. M. McClellan, the Reed City merchant, was recently married to Miss Carrie M. Gaylord, of Pontiac.

J. L. Reece, formerly with M. Duquette, the Muskegon groceryman, is in town for a few days in search of employment in some one of the jobbing establishments here.

M. L. Hall, formerly invoice clerk for Jas. E. Davis & Co., at Detroit, has accepted a similar position with Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., the arrangement to take effect January 1.

L. M. Handy, the Mancelona druggist, was in town last Wednesday and paid his respects to THE TRADESMAN. Mr. Handy asserts that the report that he took possession of the Carpenter & Grant drug stock on a chattel mortgage filed only two days before foreclosure is untrue. He obtained the stock on a bill of sale, but has held a mortgage on the stock since August, 1883, which has been on record all the time.

The Gripsack Brigade.

Dick Mangold says he has disposed of his interest in the millinery establishment at Muskegon.

Fred Selleck exalted the virtues of American Eagle tobacco to the jobbing trade of this market on Monday.

Manley Jones has reconsidered his determination to go on the road for a plug tobacco house, and engaged to travel for John Caulfield, covering the same territory as formerly.

G. H. Lynch, Jr., formerly Secretary of the Aland Patent Blower Co., of Rome, N. Y., but now on the road for the Huylett & Smith Manufacturing Co., of Detroit, put in Friday and Saturday at this market.

Three traveling men and a hotel keeper having contributed enough to secure Dave Smith's admission to the T. P. A., the boys on the road are now circulating a subscription paper for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to purchase him a badge.

The Merchant Traveler announces that the next issue will be from Chicago, which would seem to indicate that the fight made against the Garden City had been abandoned. The paper will be issued from the headquarters of the T. P. A., at 79 Dearborn street.

It has been thought desirable to hold the annual social party of the Grand Rapids traveling men this season sometime during the week intervening between Christmas and New Year's, in order that the greatest number may be able to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending. A meeting of all interested in the matter is hereby called, to be held at THE TRADESMAN office Saturday evening, November 28, at which time a full attendance is requested.

Another letter from Will Hoops containing the following additional particulars regarding his Western jaunt: "I am getting along so nicely now that I have decided to remain here until the 20th, instead of leaving here the 15th, as I wrote you. This is really the most delightful spot I have found since I left home. We have been here over two weeks and I have yet to see the first cloudy day. The air is just as mild and balmy as possible. The temperature ranges about 75 degrees right along now. I will be 'on hand' December 1 and I will be able to see all my old friends within a few weeks afterward. If I get time I will write you a full account of our trip."

John Chamberlain, the East Jordan general dealer, writes as follows relative to his efforts to relieve Geo. F. Owen from his present financial embarrassment: "Please find enclosed seventeen cents to apply on Geo. Owen's account. D. B. Jerrue and myself have spent two days trying to raise the whole amount, but can only get 17 cents from George's friends as follows: H. L. Page, 3 cents; W. F. Empey, 4 cents; Jas. Shear, 2; D. B. Jerrue, 2; W. A. Stone, 2; Fred. Boosinger, 2; J. Chamberlain, 2. The remainder of George's friends have gone to the woods to work and I will see them in the spring and collect the balance of the 25 cents. Meantime, his friends pray you to be lenient with George, as he means well, but at present seems to be a little hard up. My reason for thinking so is this: The last time he was here he used the cabin of the steamer 'Friant' as a sample room, instead of going to the hotel. Dan Jerrue says that he got some limburger cheese, crackers and a glass of beer through the side door of the saloon for his dinner."

THE GARDEN CITY.

Trade News and Gossip Afloat at Chicago.

When THE TRADESMAN printed an article relative to "sawdust vinegar" a week or two ago, the supposition was that nothing of the kind was thought of outside of the metropolis. A visit to a certain Chicago vinegar factory, however, revealed the fact that the "sawdust process" had been in use there for several months, and with excellent success. "We buy our sawdust by the shipload," said the enterprising proprietor, "and prepare it in the same way described in your article. The profit is at least 100 per cent. greater than with ordinary vinegar made from acids, and as the injurious effect is lacking in sawdust vinegar, my conscience is clearer than it used to be when I prepared the acid stuff. I don't know how many thousands of ruined stomachs can be laid at my door, but until sawdust vinegar gets so common that something still cheaper will have to be utilized, you can set it down for a fact that I am an honest man and take no unfair advantage of my fellows."

Harry B. Baker has been placed in charge of the Chicago branch of Martin Kalbfleisch's Sons' extensive business. Mr. Baker is located at 29 River street.

"Full stocks of nails" is a suggestive placard displayed in the street windows in several hardware establishments.

Robert M. Floyd, whose other name is Hecker, has recently organized seventeen Sunday schools and now proposes to institute a society for the suppression of all who substitute the product of other manufacturers for Hecker's goods.

Mr. Eagle, who is prominently identified with W. F. McLaughlin & Co.'s extensive coffee establishment, recently ventured some very cogent reasons why package coffees were better for the retailer to handle than bulk goods. "In the first place," said Mr. Eagle, "package coffees are blended better than the average retailer can do the work; that is, long experience enables the manufacturer to blend a coffee which will be more uniform and make a better drink. It is roasted even than the consumer can do it, and put up in comparatively air tight packages. The packages are attractive in appearance, and the time that is ordinarily consumed in looking at several different kinds of coffee is saved when the dealer can hand out a package whose merits are already known to the purchaser. Showing a dozen brands of coffee tends to confuse the customer, and render his knowledge of their merits exceedingly meager. Moreover, every open package of coffee is liable to be handled by persons whose hands are not always clean, and which may be infected by diseases which can be communicated in that manner. These points seem to me to be overwhelmingly in favor of package goods."

THE LOUNGER.

My friend Jim Stewart, who hails from the Land of Corkscrews—sometimes referred to as the Saginaw Valley—sends me a recent issue of the East Saginaw Courier containing an alleged description of his wholesale grocery business. I was not surprised to learn that he carried in stock ninety-seven different brands of tobacco, for Jim Stewart is known the length and breadth of the land as the worst competition on tobacco of any man in the business; but when the imaginative reporter—assisted, doubtless, by Stewart's elaborate inventive capacity—refers to his aggregate sales of 999,999 barrels of pork and about as many barrels of flour, it occurred to me that he could worthily fill the shoes now worn by "Gath" or outrank the champion prevaricator of America, Eli Perkins.

My friend Fisher, who is about as useful an individual around Arthur Meigs & Co.'s establishment as Arthur himself, started for Detroit the other night. That is, he bought a ticket for Chicago, but eager anticipations of a day's relief from the monotony of store life lifted him to the seventh heaven of unalloyed bliss, in consequence of which he boarded the wrong train. He retired early, and was somewhat surprised a few minutes later when a lady appeared at the same berth, bent on the same errand. The porter was summoned, but as both contestants produced indisputable proof of their right to occupy "lower five," the conductor was sent for to adjust the difficulty. The latter functionary discovered that Mr. Fisher's ticket read "Chicago," whereas the lady in the case possessed a pasteboard bearing the inscription "Detroit." Mutual explanations followed, and Mr. Fisher made a hasty toilet, and alighted from the train at the first station, to take an incoming train home. As luck would have it, the Chicago train was a half hour late in starting and Mr. Fisher had the satisfaction of knowing that he was the only man who ever beat a sleeping car company, having occupied two berths for the price of one.

I had a talk the other day with Mr. Smith, of the extensive lumbering firm of White, Swan & Smith, who have lately disposed of their entire lumbering properties to the Thayer Lumber Co. "The only thing which impelled me to close out our business," said Mr. Smith, "was the threatening aspect of the labor situation. We reduced the time of work from eleven to ten hours, and the next day the men began agitating the eight-hour system, and made their boasts that they would bring us to time inside of a year. We always treated our men fairly, and the majority of them would gladly perform any work we required of them; yet those same men allowed themselves to be influenced by shiftless demagogues and irresponsible, several times to our detriment and their own as well. A few years ago, capitalist and laborer considered their interests identical, and both worked together for the common good of both. To-day, the average workman has come to look upon his employer as his enemy, and both govern themselves accordingly. Until the present discontent is quelled, I don't see where much more money will be put into manufacturing enterprises, for the reason that business men have no assurance that their rights will be protected, and workmen seem lost to all sense of self help except in assisting in the depreciation and destruction of property."

OUT AROUND.

News and Gossip Furnished by Our Own Correspondents.

Big Rapids.

Frank Robbins, of Crapo, who recently purchased the grocery stock and fixtures of Geo. W. Crawford, has closed a contract with the Baker Lumber Co. to put in, saw and cross pile 5,000,000 feet of pine at Turnbull Siding, near Hungerford.

Herman Frieberg has opened a merchant tailor shop in the Telfer block.

Big Rapids continues to advance. The latest addition is a bucket shop.

Messrs. Cole and Judson, the former a hardware dealer, and the latter a lumberman, have gone to Asheville, N. C., where they will leave their wives to spend the winter. They will look over Florida, North Carolina and Louisiana, with a view to locating, providing they find a climate and business prospects which suit them better than Michigan.

J. B. Beaumont, now of San Jose, Cal., has been spending a week in the city on business and has sold his saw mill, with forty acres of land at Hungerford, to Sumner Barston, of this city. Mr. Beaumont returned to California on Monday. He is delighted with California, but says business is quite dull there. His son is a partner with Mr. Grenell, in the drug business at San Jose.

Luther.

Dr. E. Treadgold, the first druggist here, and who soon after became a regular physician, has given up his work and re-entered the work of the ministry at Coleman.

Dr. A. J. Collar, of Reed City, has located in Luther, and has his office in C. R. Johnson's drug store.

Clarence Ferris, bookkeeper in Canfield's camp, was married on the 10th, to Miss Sarah Cutler, of Luther.

F. S. Fletcher, general dealer, and F. J. Fletcher, jeweler, were in Chicago over Sunday.

There were two accidents on the Manistee branch of the G. R. & L. Railway last week, by which an engine and several box cars were badly wrecked. These accidents happen nearly every week. It would be cheaper for the road to put in decent rails.

Muskegon.

The Rodgers Iron Manufacturing Co. is constructing a new engine for use in the machine shop. It will be 16x20, low pressure.

The grocers have entered into an agreement to close their places of business from Nov. 15 until April 1, at 8 o'clock, p. m. except Saturdays and from Dec. 19 to Jan. 1.

Newaygo.

S. D. Thompson is building sheds in the rear of his store for the accommodation of farmers, where they may stable their teams. S. D. leaves for Grand Rapids the first of the week on business.

Newaygo is proud of her water works, and well she may be. The pumps are run entirely by water, and the only expense to the town is the hiring of one man. The water which is used for drinking purposes is furnished by means of two excellent flowing wells.

Miles Standish and wife, of White Cloud, passed the Sabbath in this village. Miles is manager of the Wilson Lumber Co., and being a hard-working young man, has the entire confidence of his employers.

Reed City.

Herrington & Freeland have purchased Clem & Ager's sawmill, three miles north of this place.

Watson.

At a meeting of the patrons of the Watson Cheese Co., it was decided to operate the factory another year on the same plan as this season.

Frank Kent bought four tons of poultry last week.

Death of Charley Yale.

Charles S. Yale, the senior member of the firm of Chas. S. Yale & Bro., died at the family residence, 156 South Division street on the 11th, and was buried from St. Mark's church on the 15th. Mr. Yale was born May 19, 1855, and was, therefore, only thirty years old at the time of his death. He was reared and educated here, and for several years was identified with Mr. Jennings in the extract business. He engaged in business on his own account in May, 1880, and on January 1, 1883, admitted his brother, Fred D. Yale, to a third interest in the business, at which time the firm name was changed to Chas. S. Yale & Bro. By dint of energy and shrewdness, he built up a business second only to that of the pioneer house, and was in the enjoyment of lucrative returns. Mr. Yale was married November 3, 1879, and leaves a wife, three children and many friends to mourn his untimely death.

Good Words Unsolicited.

Dillman Bros., sawmill operators, Pellston: "A very nice paper."

H. M. Marshall, general dealer, Lawrence: "Your paper is a good one."

R. G. Archer, general dealer, West Branch: "I like your paper very much."

L. H. Rice, general dealer, Croton: "I find it is the best paper in Michigan."

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 Verner, Detroit.
Five Years—Otmar Eberbach, Ann Arbor.
President—Otmar Eberbach.
Secretary—Jacob Jesson.
Treasurer—Jas. Verner.
Next place of meeting—At Grand Rapids,
March 2, 1886.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

OFFICERS.
President—H. J. Brown, Ann Arbor.
First Vice-President—Frank J. Wurzburg,
Grand Rapids.
Second Vice-President—A. B. Stevens, Detroit.
Third Vice-President—Frank Inglis, Detroit.
Secretary—S. E. Parkell, Owosso.
Treasurer—H. M. Dupont, Detroit.
Executive Committee—Jacob Jesson, Geo.
Gundrum, Frank Wells, F. W. R. Perry and
John E. Peck.
Local Secretary—Will L. White, Grand Rapids.
Next place of meeting—At Grand Rapids,
Tuesday, October 12, 1886.

Grand Rapids Pharmaceutical Society.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 9, 1884.

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

Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association.

OFFICERS.
President—I. F. Hopkins.
Vice-President—John Meyers.
Secretary and Treasurer—O. A. Lloyd.
Regular Meetings—Second and fourth Friday
of each month.
Next Meeting—Friday evening, November 27.

Solution Citrate of Magnesia.*

What is the quality of solution citrate of
magnesium furnished by manufacturers? How
much is gained by preparing it instead of ob-
taining it of the manufacturers?

The first part of the query can only be
answered by careful analysis. Therefore,
I prepared a solution of citrate of magnesia
by U. S. P. formula from Jennings' carbonate
and estimated the amount of magnesia
which it contained by precipitating with
phosphate of soda, igniting and weighing
as phosphate of magnesia and calculating
the amount of magnesia oxide present in
one bottle which amounted to 5.3 grams or
81.5 grains.

A sample of carbonate of magnesia from
which the solution was made was next cal-
culated to find the amount of oxide it con-
tained, which equaled 41 per cent. or 82 grains
per bottle.

I next procured samples from all the
wholesale houses in the State. The de-
posits which had formed in some were re-
dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and magnesia
estimated as in previous sample:

No. 1 contained 27 grains or 34 per cent.
of required amount; No. 2 contained 67
grains, or 81 per cent. of required amount;
No. 3 contained 73 grains, or 89 per cent. of
required amount; No. 4 contained 62 grains,
or 75 per cent. of required amount; No. 5
contained a solution of tartrate of soda and
potassa without even a trace of magnesia.
This fraud, though bought of a wholesale
house in this city, was manufactured out of
the State.

I also analyzed three samples manu-
factured by retail houses which attracted my
attention:

No. 1 gave only a slight acid reaction and
contained a deposit of three-quarters of an
inch deep, gave 90 per cent. of magnesia.

No. 2 contained 83 per cent. of the re-
quired amount.

I have heard much about the wickedness
of Chicago, but never saw it so well illus-
trated as in No. 3, which came from that
city and contained no magnesia at all.

After the foregoing analysis it is a won-
der that physicians regard the solution as a
preparation not to be trusted? We must not
infer from the fact that none contained the
full amount of magnesia, that all were man-
ufactured with fraudulent intent, but rather
that some were made by a formula similar
to that found on page 882 of U. S. Dispensary
recommending the use of 75 grains of cal-
cined magnesia which is seven grains less
than that of the U. S. P., to say nothing of
the carbonic acid and water absorbed by the
oxide, which varies according to the length
of time it has been exposed to the air.

To ascertain the amount absorbed by var-
ious samples as found in the stores I ignited
the following until they ceased to lose
weight:

No. 1 lost 4.5 per cent.
" 2 " 7. " "
" 3 " 7. " "
" 4 " 3. " "
" 5 " 13. " "
" 6 " 15. " "
" 7 " 16. " "
" 8 " 25. " "

In the eight samples the loss varied from
3 to 25 per cent. No. 8 was taken from an
ordinary shelf bottle, and had been in the
possession of its owner so long that he had
forgotten its maker. Omitting this, with
its loss of 25 per cent., the variation would
be reduced to 13 per cent. In the face of
these figures I should hesitate some time be-
fore recommending a formula in which cal-
cined magnesia is used, did I not fully be-
lieve that the increase in weight could be
reduced at least one half by being careful to
keep the retainer open only long enough to

weigh the required amount instead of leav-
ing the cover off by the hour.

The following formula is a slight mod-
ification in strength of one published in New
Remedies, page 280, year 1876:

Calced Magnesia (Jennings)	90.	4.8
Citric acid, grains	410.	26.5
Sugar	960.	62.
Oil lemon, quarts	2.	12
Water ounces	12.	360.
Bicarbonate Potassa, grains	30.	2.

Dissolve the acid in 8 ounces of water,
and add the magnesia. When dissolved,
add the sugar previously rubbed with the
oil, add water to 12 ounces or 360 grams,
filter, add the bicarbonate of potassa in
crystals just before corking. This formula
I have used for the past nine years with sat-
isfaction, and believe it to furnish a product
superior to the U. S. P. in flavor. Jennings'
calced magnesia should always be used, as
all others which I tried deposit in a short
time.

The wholesale price of solution citrate of
magnesia is 16 cents per bottle. Cost to
manufacture same 12 cents, or a saving of
12 cents per bottle.

Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association.

MUSKEGON, Nov. 14, 1885.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the
Muskegon Drug Clerks' Association was
held at the Arlington Hotel last evening.

I. F. Hopkins, President of the Associa-
tion, delivered his inaugural address. He
said this is the first organization of the kind
in Northern Michigan. There is only one
other in the State and that is in Detroit.
The members of this organization have all
started at the bottom of the ladder, but it is
practice and training that make the compe-
tent pharmacist. Every member has started
at the bottom; has begun where all drug
clerks begin—by washing bottles. He ad-
vised all to be punctual at the meetings.

George LeFever read a paper on "Pepsin."
He explained its use and also how it was ob-
tained. About half an hour was consumed
in discussing this subject.

A resolution was adopted, tendering the
heartfelt sympathies of the Association's
members to Fred E. Heath, a brother mem-
ber, in his sad bereavement caused by the
death of his wife.

Louis B. Glover was appointed to read a
paper on "Cocaine," at the next meeting,
which will be held on the 27th.

N. Miller was selected to read a paper on
"Opium" at the same meeting.

O. A. LLOYD, Secretary.

He Knew the Kind She Wanted.

From the New York Times.
Servant (to drug clerk)—O! want twenty-
five cents worth of powder.

Drug Clerk—What kind of powder—face
powder?

Servant—O! don't know, sorr.

Drug Clerk—Who is it for?

Servant—It's for Mrs. Hendricks, the lady
what kapes the boardin' house beyant the
corner.

Drug Clerk—Oh, yes! I used to beard
with Mrs. Hendricks myself. She wants
insect powder.

THE TRADESMAN regrets to learn that an
unfortunate rivalry between a couple of
Middleville druggists has impelled them to
cut the price of patent medicines to about
the wholesale figure. Such an extremity is
to be deplored, as the evil results of such an
infraction of good business policy last long
after a local feud is settled, and cause
trouble in other towns besides the place
where the trouble originated. It is easy
enough to lower prices, but very difficult to
elevate them again after people have be-
come accustomed to getting things below
their real value.

The Alexander oleomargarine factory, at
Detroit, which carried a test case to the Su-
preme Court and secured a decision annul-
ling the law enacted by the last Legislature,
has resumed operations. The State's inter-
ference caused the owners considerable damage,
for which there is no legal redress.

VISITING BUYERS.

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

L. M. Handy, Mancelona.
A. E. Banks, President Frankfort Lumber
Co., Frankfort.
L. N. Fisher, Carrel & Fisher, Dor.
Geo. P. Stark, Cascade.
B. A. Jones, Leetsville.
John Kamps, Zutphen.
M. V. Crocker, Byron Center.
H. M. Harroun, McLain.
G. F. Gretsinger, East Sangautuck.
A. & L. M. Wolf, Hudsonville.
Peter Wingarden, Vriesland.
J. F. Hacker, Corinth.
C. H. Deming, Dutton.
Geo. A. Sage, Rockford.
Jas. Marlati, Berlin.
Hoag & Judson, Cannonsburg.
Henry DeKline, Jamestown.
N. Shaw, Rockford.
Geo. P. Stark, Cascade.
Mr. Seibert, Johnson & Seibert, Caledonia.
C. Stocking, Grattan.
Mr. Zunder, Zunder Bros. & Co., Bangor.
J. C. Benbow, Cannonsburg.
J. W. Closterhouse, Grandville.
C. O. Boswick & Son, Cannonsburg.
M. J. Howard, Englishville.
Norman Harris, Big Springs.
J. Barnes, Austerlitz.
S. Cooper, Corinth.
Thos. Smedley, Bauer.
John W. Mead, Berlin.
Wm. Karsten, Beaver Dam.
E. P. Barnard, buyer New Era Lumber Co.,
New Era.

Henry Jacobs, buyer Ryerson, Hills & Co.,
Muskegon.
Cook & Sweet, Bauer.
Paine & Field, Englishville.
Geo. Scribner, Grandville.
F. L. Blake, Irving.
Moordyk, DeKruif & Co., Zeeland.
J. H. Spies, Leroy.
Geo. Carrington, Trent.
John Smith, Ada.
S. Johnson, Johnson Bros., Greenville.
Mr. Plato, Plato & Rowley, Rodney.
Eli Runnels, Corunna.
C. W. Ives, Rockford.
L. K. Gibbs, Gibbs Bros., Mayfield.
Will L. Beasley, Hersey.
C. K. Hoyt, Hudsonville.
A. W. Blain, Dutton.
T. J. Sheridan, T. J. Sheridan & Co., Lock-
wood.

Articles which will Freeze.

The following goods are all liable to
freeze, and as they are at risk of purchaser
when shipped in cold weather, it is well to
anticipate you wants:

Carbolic Acid Crystals.
Chaplain's Liquid Pearl.
Constitution Water.
Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.
Dialyzed Iron (except Glycerated).
Graffenberg's Catholicon.
Gouraud's Oriental Cream.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
Helmhold's Rose Wash.
Hair Dye.
Hill's Rose
Wash.

Horstford's Acid Phosphates. Hydro-
line.
Ink, of all kinds.
Injection, Brou. Injection Mathey Cay-
lus.

Laird's Bloom of Youth.
Liquid Bluing. Liquid Dye Colors.
Lydia Pinkham's Compound.
Mother Noble's Syrup. Milk Magnesia.
Mineral Spring Water.
Orange Flower Water.
Perry's Lotion. Perry's Comedone.
Randall's Cream Wash. Rose Water.
Shoe Dressing.
Solution Citrate Magnesia.
" Carbolic Acid.
" Phosphoric Acid.
Thompson's Eye Water.
Vinegar Bitters.
Winchester Syrup Hypophosphites.
Wilhoft's Tonic.
Whitlsey's Dyspepsia Cure.

Send in Your Application.

Jacob Jesson has issued a second official
circular to the drug trade, reminding those
who have not yet sent in their applications
for registration that they must do so before
December 15. About 2,000 applications
have been received, but nearly 1,000 more
persons are entitled to registration without
examination. The circular is issued as a
warning to the latter, and the Secretary
states that it will be the last notice sent out
by the Board.

Hope, Faith and Charity.

Hope.
"I see that Smith is coming up this way;
I hope he'll settle that account to-day."

Faith.
He's feeling for his wallet. Ah! I knew
that he had to come to pay that balance due.

Charity.
He's going past, by Jove! Well, well, no doubt
some other creditor has cleaned him out."

The National Druggist reprints from THE
TRADESMAN a full report of the annual
meeting of the Grand Rapids Pharmaceuti-
cal Society; also the report of the recent
meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy.
The journal referred to is one of the most
practical drug publications in the country,
and is worthy the hearty support it receives
in all sections. Without the "hifaluting"
ideas which predominate in many of its con-
temporaries, the National Druggist present
a table of contents which for clearness of
statement and practicality of suggestion is
almost without parallel in the realm of trade
journalism.

JENNINGS' Perfumes!

SPECIAL ODORS.

Fleur de lis,
Puritan Bouquet,
Marie Antoinette,
White Rose,
Ylang Ylang,
Fleur de Orange,
Jockey Club,
Heliotrope.

FULL LINE OF THE

Regular Odors!

PUT UP IN
1, 2 and 4 oz., 1/2 pound and
pound glass stopped
bottles.

JENNINGS & SMITH, Perfumers, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Advanced—Castor oil, white seed, turpen-
tine, spermaceti, gum arabic.
Declined—Alcohol, ammonia.

ACIDS.

Acetic, No. 8.	9	@	10
Acetic, C. P. (sp. grav. 1.040).	30	@	35
Carbolic	34	@	36
Citric	60	@	65
Muriatic 18 deg.	3	@	5
Muriatic 36 deg.	11	@	12
Oxalic	12	@	14
Sulphuric 66 deg.	3	@	4
Tartaric powdered	52	@	55
Benzoic, English	12	@	15
Benzoic, German	12	@	15
Tannic	12	@	15

AMMONIA.

Carbonate	15	@	18
Muriate (Powd. 25c)	14	@	15
2 qu 16 deg or 3f	3	@	5
Aqua 18 deg or 4f	4	@	6

BALSAMS.

Copaiba	40	@	45
Peru	2	@	00
Tolu	50	@	50

BARKS.

Cassia, in mats (Powd 20c)	11	@	12
Cinchona, yellow	18	@	18
Do, select	18	@	18
Elm, ground, pure	15	@	15
Elm, powdered, pure	10	@	10
Sassafras, of root	10	@	10
Wild Cherry, select	12	@	14
Bayberry powdered	18	@	18
Hemlock powdered	20	@	20
Wahoo	30	@	30
Sap ground	12	@	12

BERRIES.

Cubeb prime (Powd 35c)	6	@	90
Juniper	6	@	90
Prickly Ash	50	@	60

EXTRACTS.

Licorice (10 and 25 b boxes, 25c)	27	@	27
Licorice, powdered, pure	37	@	37
Logwood, bulk (12 and 25 b boxes)	15	@	15
Logwood, 1/2 (25 b boxes)	13	@	13
Logwood, 1/4 (25 b boxes)	13	@	13
Logwood, ass'd	15	@	15
Fluid Extracts—25 per cent. off list.			

FLOWERS.

Amaranth	10	@	11
Chamomile, Roman	25	@	25
Chamomile, German	25	@	25

GUMS.

Aloes, Barbadoes	60	@	75
Aloes, Cape (Powd 20c)	12	@	12
Aloes, Socotrine (Powd 60c)	50	@	50
Ammoniac	28	@	30
Arabic, powdered, select	65	@	65
Arabic, 1st picked	65	@	65
Arabic, 2d picked	55	@	55
Arabic, sifted sort	50	@	50
Assafetida, prime (Powd 35c)	25	@	25
Benzoic	55	@	60
Campbor	25	@	27
Catechu, 1/2 (12 and 25 b boxes)	13	@	13
Euphorbium powdered	35	@	40
Galbanum strained	80	@	80
Gamboge	80	@	80
Gum, primae (Powd 40c)	35	@	35
Kino (Powd 30c)	20	@	20
Mastic	20	@	20
Myrrh, Turkish (Powd 47c)	40	@	40
Opium, pure (Powd 34.50)	3	@	30
Shellac, Campbell's	30	@	30
Shellac, English	26	@	26
Shellac, native	24	@	24
Shellac bleached	30	@	30
Tragacanth	30	@	30

HERBS—IN OUNCE PACKAGES.

Hoarhound	25	@	25
Lobelia	25	@	25
Peppermint	25	@	25
Rue	40	@	40
Sage	40	@	40
Sage, English	24	@	24
Sweet Majoram	35	@	35
Tansy	25	@	25
Thyme	25	@	25
Wormwood	25	@	25

IRON.

Citrate and Quinine	4	@	00
Solution mur., for tinctures	7	@	7
Sulphate, pure crystal	20	@	20
Citrate	65	@	65
Phosphate	65	@	65

LEAVES.

Buchu, short (Powd 25c)	13	@	14
Sage, Italian, bulk (1/4 & 1/2, 12c)	6	@	6
Senna, Alex. sifted and garbled	18	@	30
Senna, Alex. sifted and garbled	30	@	30
Senna, powdered	22	@	22
Senna tinnivelli	16	@	16
Uva Ursi	10	@	10
Belladonna	40	@	40
Foxglove	30	@	30
Henbane	35	@	35
Rose, red	2	@	35

MAGNESIA.

Carbonate, Pattison's, 2 oz.	32	@	32
Carbonate, Jennings's, 2 oz.	37	@	37
Citrate, H. P. & Co.'s solution	2	@	25
Calced	65	@	65

OILS.

Almond, sweet	45	@	50
Amber, rectified	45	@	45
Anise	2	@	00
Bay oil	50	@	50
Bergamont	17	@	18 1/2
Castor	2	@	00
Croton	75	@	75
Cajuput	75	@	75
Cassia	1	@	00
Sedar, commercial (Pure 75c)	35	@	35
Citronella	5	@	5
Cloves	120	@	120
Cod Liver, N. F.	120	@	120
Cod Liver, best	150	@	150
Cod Liver, H. P. & Co.'s, 16	6	@	00
Cubebs, P. & W.	9	@	00
Erigeron	1	@	00
Geranium	2	@	00
Hemlock, commercial (Pure 75c)	35	@	35
Juniper wood	50	@	50
Juniper berries	2	@	00
Lavender flowers, French	2	@	00
Lavender garden	1	@	00
Lavender spike	90	@	90
Lemon, new crop	1	@	75
Lemon, Sanderson's	2	@	00
Lemongrass	80	@	80
Olive, Malaga	9	@	90
Olive, "Sublime Italian"	2	@	75
Origanum, red flowers, French	1	@	50
Origanum, No. 1	1	@	50
Pennyroyal	1	@	30
Peppermint	4	@	00
Rose oil	8	@	00
Rosemary, French (Flowers \$1.50)	65	@	65
Salad, 1/2 gal.	2	@	75
Savin	1	@	00
Sandal Wood, German	4	@	50
Sandal Wood, W. I.	7	@	00
Sassafras	60	@	60
Spearmin	67	@	60
Tansy	4	@	50
Tar (by gal 50c)	10	@	12
Wintergreen	2	@	35
Wormwood, No. 1 (Pure \$4.00)	3	@	

The Michigan Tradesman.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1885.

RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION OF GRAND RAPIDS.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

President—Erwin J. Herrick.
First Vice-President—E. E. Walker.
Second Vice-President—Jas. A. Coyle.
Secretary—Cornelius A. Johnson.
Treasurer—B. S. Harris.
Board of Directors—Eugene Richmond, Wm. H. Sigel, A. J. Elliott, Henry A. Hydon and W. E. Knox.
Annual meetings—Second Tuesday in November.
Regular meetings—First and Third Tuesday evenings of each month.
Next meetings—Tuesday evening, December 1.

FULLY ORGANIZED.

Constitution and By-Laws Adopted and Officers Elected.

About fifty representative grocers attended the first annual meeting of the Retail Grocers' Association of Grand Rapids, held at THE TRADESMAN office on the evening of November 10. Secretary Harris read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved, and subsequently read the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws.

Henry A. Hydon moved that the draft of constitution and by-laws be adopted. Jas. A. Coyle moved as an amendment that the report be adopted by sections, which was carried.

The constitution and by-laws were then read section by section, and several minor amendments were made, after which they were adopted as a whole as amended. They appear in full in corrected form on the eighth page of THE TRADESMAN.

Cushing's Manual was adopted as a rule of procedure.

Jas. A. Coyle moved that the Law Committee be instructed to formulate a system of rules for the government of the members in dealing with dead beats, which was adopted.

Wm. H. Sigel moved that each member send in a list of bad-paying customers at each meeting, which was adopted.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved—That any member trusting a dead-beat knowingly, shall be fined five dollars which shall be added to the general fund of the Association.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Erwin J. Herrick.
First Vice-President—E. E. Walker.
Second Vice-President—Jas. A. Coyle.
Secretary—Cornelius A. Johnson.
Treasurer—B. S. Harris.
Board of Directors—Eugene Richmond, Wm. H. Sigel, A. S. Elliott, Henry A. Hydon and W. E. Knox.

The standing committees will be announced by the President at the next meeting, which will be held at THE TRADESMAN office on the evening of Nov. 17. The next regular meeting thereafter will be held on Tuesday evening, December 1. Every retail grocer doing business in Grand Rapids is invited to identify himself with the organization, and thus encourage the movement with his influence. Application for membership can be made at any regular meeting.

Masquerading as a Man for Fifteen Years.

The Kansas City correspondent of the Associated Press notes the following peculiar circumstance:

Some two years ago a smooth-faced individual came to this city and started a saloon, which was conducted successfully, and returned the owner a handsome profit. Later the same individual, who was known to the business men of Kansas City by the name of Frank Gray, opened a grocery store at Seventh and Wyandotte streets, and soon secured a paying patronage. During this time Frank Gray dealt largely in real estate, and the investments he made showed him to be possessed of great business tact. Recently, however, he became involved in a lawsuit, and the sensational discovery was made that Frank Gray was a woman named Mrs. Mary B. Walcott. This revelation brought forth still others and it was soon learned that Mrs. Walcott has been masquerading for fifteen for and has a married daughter living in this city. During her dual existence Mrs. Walcott has smiled upon the ladies and transacted business like a man, but when she visited Columbus, Ohio, she went dressed in clothes becoming her sex. While she was in this city, however, her disguise was so complete and her voice so masculine that no one suspected that she was a woman. No reason is assigned for her peculiar action in thus disguising herself. The discovery was made through the medium of a divorce suit, brought by a man named Green against his wife, on the ground that she was altogether too intimate with Gray.

The Whole Story.

When the big store of H. S. Crocker was burned at San Francisco the other day, and while he stood by the pile of ashes vainly seeking to conjure a good phoenix therefrom, he was handed this message from his family at Sacramento: "Telegraph particulars of fire in store." Seizing a pencil he wrote upon the back of the telegram, grimly smiling the while, "No particulars. No store."

OYSTERS!

When in want of a good brand of OYSTERS, don't fail to get the famous PATAPSCO, which is guaranteed both as to quality and price. Sold only by W. F. GIBSON & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE, JELLY, MINCE MEAT and PAPER OYSTER PAILS.

Jelly, Mince Meat Etc.

WM. SEARS & CO.

Cracker Manufacturers,

Agents for

AMBOY CHEESE.

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

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

At Manufacturers' Prices.

SAMPLES TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HOUSE & STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

68 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

Nelson Bros. & Co.

PUTNAM & BROOKS

Wholesale Manufacturers of

PURE CANDY!

AND DEALERS IN

ORANGES, LEMONS,

BANANAS, FIGS, DATES,

Nuts, Etc.

HESTER & FOX,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR

SAW AND CRIST MILL MACHINERY,



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

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

Write for Prices.

130 OAKS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FOX, MUSSELMAN & LOVERIDGE,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS FOR

KNIGHT OF LABOR PLUG,

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

"WARREN'S CRIP."

This new brand of cigars (to retail at 5 cents) we put on the market guaranteeing them to equal, if not excel, any cigar ever before offered for the price. We furnish 500 "Gutter Snipes" advertising the cigar, with every first order for 500 of them. We want one good agent in every town to whom we will give exclusive sale.

MANUFACTURED BY

Geo. T. Warren & Co

FLINT, MICH.

THE LEADING BRANDS OF

TOBACCO.

Offered in this Market are as follows:

PLUC TOBACCO.

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

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

FINE CUT.

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

2c less in 6 pail lots.

SMOKING.

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

2c less in 100 pound lots.

These brands are sold only by

Arthur Meigs & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

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

SPRING & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

ETC., ETC.

6 and 8 Monroe Street,

Grand Rapids,

Michigan.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

WIDE BROWN COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 9-4	Pepperell, 10-4
Androscoogin, 8-4	Pepperell, 11-4
Pepperell, 7-4	Pequot, 7-4
Pepperell, 8-4	Pequot, 8-4
Pepperell, 9-4	Pequot, 9-4
Caledonia, XX, oz.	Park Mills, No. 90
Caledonia, X, oz.	Park Mills, No. 10
Economy, oz.	Praggy, oz.
Park Mills, No. 50	Otis Apron
Park Mills, No. 60	Otis Furniture
Park Mills, No. 70	Park Mills, No. 10
Park Mills, No. 80	York, 1 oz.
Park Mills, No. 90	York, AA, extra oz.
OSABURG.	
Alabama plaid	7
Jewell brown	9 1/2
Kentucky brown	10 1/2
Lewis brown	9 1/2
Lane brown	9 1/2
Louisiana plaid	7
Utah plaid	6 1/2
BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Art cambrics, 36	11 1/2
Androscoogin, 4-4	8 1/2
Androscoogin, 5-4	12 1/2
Ballou, 4-4	6 1/2
Bacon, 5-4	6 1/2
Boott, O, 4-4	8 1/2
Boott, E, 5-5	7 1/2
Boott, AGC, 4-4	9 1/2
Boott, R, 3-4	9 1/2
Blackstone, AA, 4-4	7 1/2
Chapman, X, 4-4	6 1/2
Conway, 4-4	7 1/2
Cabot, 4-4	6 1/2
Cabot, 7-8	6 1/2
Canoe, 3-4	4
Domestic, 36	7 1/2
Dwight Anchor, 4-4	9
Dwight, 4-4	9
Fruit of Loom, 4-4	8 1/2
Fruit of Loom, 7-8	7 1/2
Fruit of Loom, cambric, 4-4	11 1/2
Gold Medal, 4-4	6 1/2
Gold Medal, 7-8	6 1/2
Gilded Age	8 1/2
SILKES.	
Crown	17
No. 10	12 1/2
Anchor	15
Centennial	8
Blackburn	8
Davol	12 1/2
London	12 1/2
Pacania	12 1/2
Red Cross	10
Social Imperial	16
Albion, solid	5 1/2
Albion, grey	5 1/2
Allen's checks	5 1/2
Allen's fancy	5 1/2
Allen's pink	5 1/2
Allen's purple	5 1/2
American, fancy	5 1/2
Arnold fancy	5 1/2
Berlin solid	5
Cocheco fancy	5
Cocheco robes	5 1/2
Conestoga fancy	5
Eddystone	5
Eagle fancy	5
Garner pink	5 1/2
Gloucester	5 1/2
Gloucestermourn	5 1/2
Hamilton fancy	5 1/2
Hartford	5 1/2
Merrimac D	5 1/2
Manchester	5 1/2
Oriental fancy	5 1/2
Oriental robes	5 1/2
Pacific robes	5 1/2
Richmond	5 1/2
Steel River	5 1/2
Simpson's	5 1/2
Washington fancy	5 1/2
Washington blues	7
FINE BROWN COTTONS.	
Appleton A, 4-4	6 1/2
Boott M, 4-4	6 1/2
Boston F, 4-4	7 1/2
Continental C, 4-3	6 1/2
Continental D, 4-3	6 1/2
Conestoga W, 4-4	6 1/2
Conestoga D, 7-8	5 1/2
Conestoga G, 30-in	6
Dwight X, 3-4	5 1/2
Dwight Y, 7-8	5 1/2
Dwight Z, 4-4	5 1/2
Dwight Star, 4-4	7
Ewight Star, 40-in	9
Enterprise EE, 36	5
Great Falls E, 4-4	5
Farmers' A, 4-4	6
Indian Orchard	14 1/2
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
Amoskeag	7 1/2
Amoskeag, Persian	8 1/2
Amoskeag, styles	7 1/2
Bates	7 1/2
Berkshire	5 1/2
Glasgow checks	7 1/2
Glasgow checks, royal styles	8
Gloucester, standard	7 1/2
Plunkett	7 1/2
Langdale	7 1/2
WIDE BLEACHED COTTONS.	
Androscoogin, 7-4	21
Androscoogin, 8-4	23
Pepperell, 7-4	23
Pepperell, 8-4	23 1/2
Pepperell, 9-4	25
Atlantic A, 4-4	7 1/2
Atlantic H, 4-4	7 1/2
Atlantic D, 4-4	6 1/2
Atlantic P, 4-4	5 1/2
Atlantic LL, 4-4	5
Adriatic, 36	7 1/2
Augusta, 4-4	6 1/2
Boott M, 4-4	6 1/2
Boott FF, 4-4	7 1/2
Graniteville, 4-4	5 1/2
Indian Head, 4-4	7 1/2
Indiana Head	45-in
TICKINGS.	
Amoskeag, ACA	12 1/2
Amoskeag, "4-4	19
Amoskeag, A	12
Amoskeag, B	11 1/2
Amoskeag, C	11
Amoskeag, D	10 1/2
Amoskeag, E	10
Amoskeag, F	9 1/2
Premium A, 4-4	17
Premium B	16
Extra 4-4	16
Extra 7-8	14 1/2
Gold Medal 4-4	15
CCA 7-8	12 1/2
CT 4-4	14
RC 7-8	14
BP 7-8	14
AP 4-4	19
Cordis AAA	32
Cordis ACA	32
Cordis No. 1	32
Cordis No. 2	14
Cordis No. 3	13
Cordis No. 4	11 1/2
GLAZED CAMBRICS.	
Garner	5
Hockett	5
Red Cross	5
Forest Grove	5
GRAIN BAGS.	
American A	18
Stark A	22 1/2
DEMS.	
Boston	6 1/2
Everett blue	13 1/2
Everett brown	13 1/2
Otis A, A	12 1/2
Otis BB	11 1/2
PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Manville	6
Masgrville	6
WIGANS.	
Red Cross	7 1/2
Berlin	7 1/2
Garner	7 1/2
SPPOOL COTTON.	
Brooks	50
Clark's O. N. F.	55
J. & P. Coats	55
Willmantic 3 cord	40
Charleston ball sew	30
ing thread	30
CORSET JEANS.	
Armory	6 1/2
Androscoogin sat.	7 1/2
Canoe River	6
Clarendon	6 1/2
Hallowell Imp.	6 1/2
Ind. Orch. Imp.	6 1/2
Laconia	7 1/2
COAL AND BUILDING MATERIALS.	
A. B. Knowlton quotes as follows:	
Ohio White Lime, per bbl.	1 00
Ohio White Lime, car lots	85
Louisville Cement, per bbl.	1 30
Akron Cement, per bbl.	1 30
Buffalo Cement, per bbl.	1 05
Car lots	25
Plastering hair, per bu.	25
Stucco, per bbl.	3 50
Land plaster, per bbl.	3 50
Land plaster, car lots	2 50
Fire brick, per M.	\$25 @ \$35
Fire clay, per bbl.	3 00
Anthracite, egg and grate, car lots	\$5 75 @ 60
Anthracite, stove and nut, car lots	6 00 @ 25
Cannell, car lots	6 00
Blossburg or Cumberland	3 10 @ 25
Ohio Lump, car lots	4 50 @ 25
Portland Cement	3 50 @ 40

The Michigan Tradesman.

BUSINESS LAW.

Brief Digests of Recent Decisions in Courts of Last Resort.

ATTACHMENT—FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

According to the decision of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, as general attachment of all a debtor's interest in real estate in a town does not hold land fraudulently conveyed by the debtor in a deed recorded before the attachment and conveyed by his fraudulent grantee after the attachment to an innocent purchaser for value.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—PROMISSORY NOTE.

When a certain promissory note was made in January, 1872, the time of limitation of an action in such a case was sixteen years, under an act of the Illinois Legislature of 1849. By an act passed in April, 1872, the time of limitations of such actions was made ten years. The later act expressly repealed the earlier one, providing, however, that the later statute should not be construed so as to affect any rights or liabilities or any causes of action that might have accrued before it took effect. The Supreme Court of Illinois held that the later statute did not apply to the note in question, but that the same was subject to the rule of limitation laid down in the earlier law.

CONTRACT OF SALE—FAILURE TO DELIVER.

The case of *Norrington et al. vs. Wright et al.*, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, arose upon a contract to purchase 5,000 tons of iron rails to be delivered at the rate of about 1,000 tons per month. The deliveries in some months were greatly below and in others greatly in excess of 1,000 tons, in consequence of which the defendants declined to accept certain of the shipments. Judgment given for the defendants in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was affirmed by the Supreme Court, which held that the plaintiff's failure to make such shipments as the contract required precluded them from maintaining the action.

NOTE INDORSED IN BLANK—UNAUTHORIZED INSERTION.

While, generally speaking, one who signs and delivers a note in blank will be deemed to have authorized the party to whom delivered to fill in the blanks in respects essential to the completeness of the note as a note, such as the date, the amount, the name of the payee, and the place of payment, yet this does not authorize the holder to crowd into the body of the note a stipulation in no manner essential to the note as a completed instrument. So held by the New York Court of Appeals in the case of *Myerhauser vs. Dun*. In this case the court held that the insertion of a clause providing that the note would bear after maturity a greater rate of interest than the rate allowed by law was unauthorized, and that such an unauthorized insertion would release an accommodation indorser from liability on such a note.

MATERIAL PROVISION—PLACE OF SHIPMENT.

A contract was made for the purchase of 500 tons of pig iron, "at \$26 per ton cash, in bond at New Orleans for shipment from Glasgow as soon as possible, delivery and sale subject to ocean risks." The iron was shipped from Lieth instead of Glasgow, and the purchaser refused to receive it. Upon suit brought the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri held that the provision of the contract that iron was to be shipped from Glasgow was not a material provision of the contract so far as the suit was concerned. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court, holding that it had neither the means nor the right to determine why the parties to the contract specified "shipment from Glasgow," but was bound to give effect to the terms which the parties had chosen for themselves.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR—PREFERENCE.

According to the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the case of *Hanchett vs. Kimbark et al.*, an insolvent debtor may prefer one creditor and pay him in full, though it exhausts all his means and leaves him nothing with which to pay his other creditors, who are, equally meritorious; and a creditor may use whatever persuasive abilities he may possess to induce his debtor to turn over his property to pay him in full in preference to all others; and though they may receive nothing, the conduct of such creditor in so doing does not render him in law, whatever the moral aspect may be, a *mala fide* purchaser, and by reason thereof, chargeable with notice of any defect in the debtor's title to the property, or of any fraud in his purchase of the same, and this is the law whether the creditor purchases the goods in absolute payment of his debt, or obtains a transfer and delivery of them into his possession as security for its payment, and agrees to account to his debtor for any overplus after his debt is paid.

A Philadelphia paper says a pound of feathers is as heavy as a pound of lead. That depends. If a pound of feathers were to fall from a third-story window and alight on a man's head, and five minutes later a pound of lead were to fall the same distance from above and strike him on the same spot, he would be willing to swear that the lead weighed a ton more than the feathers.

OYSTERS!

Eaton & Christenson

Are now in the market with their Famous

BIG GUN OYSTERS,

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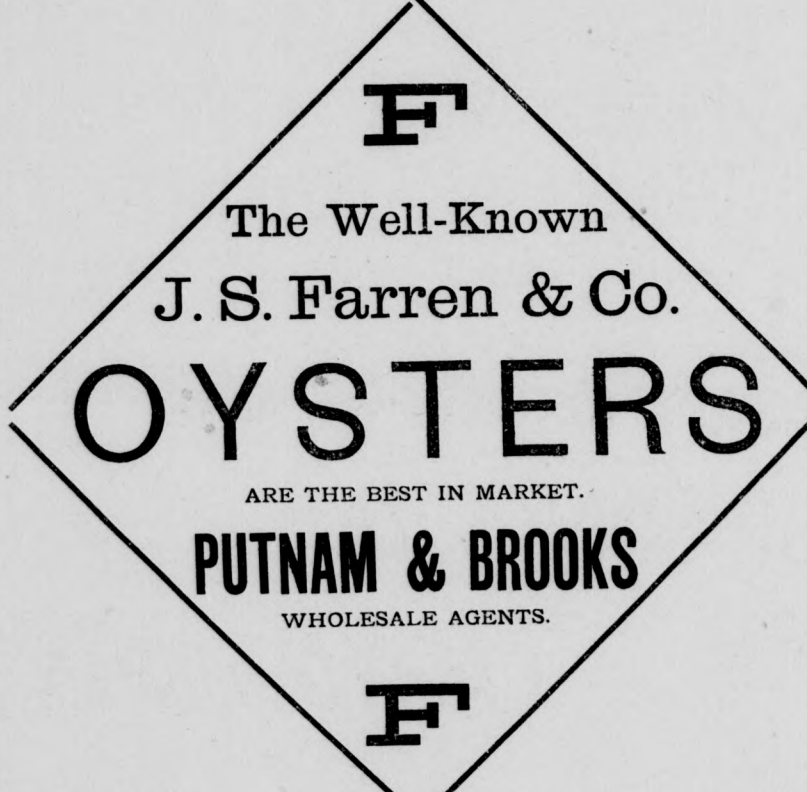
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

D. D. Mallory & Co.

Diamond Brand Fresh Oysters

In Cans or Bulk. Write for Quotations.

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ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.
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D. W. Archer's Trophy Corn,
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D. W. Archer's Early Golden Drop Corn

EVERY CAN BEARING SIGNATURE OF

The Archer Packing Co.

CHILLICOTHE, ILL.

F. F. ADAMS & CO.'S DARK AROMATIC

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

Eaton & Christenson, Agts.,

Grand Rapids. - Mich.

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.

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.

STEELE & CO.,

Wholesale Agents at Ionia for

DETROIT SOAP CO.'S

Celebrated Brands of Soaps.

QUEEN ANNE,
The most popular 3-4 pound cake in the market.
MICHIGAN,

The finest of 1 pound bars. An elegant and correct map of the State with every box.

Price-List of all their standard Soaps furnished on application. Lots of 5 boxes and upwards delivered free to all railroad points. Orders respectfully solicited.

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RINDGE, BERTSCH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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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.

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GREAT WATCH MAKER,

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JEWELER

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GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN.

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Cushman's

MENTHOL INHALER

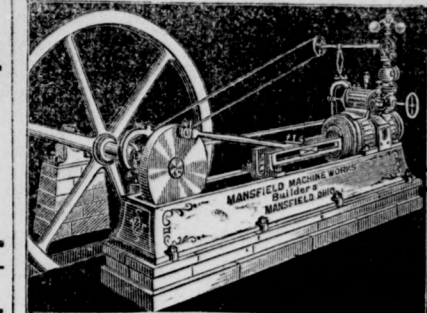


Designed Expressly for Inhaling Menthol. A superior Remedy for the immediate relief of Neuralgia, Headache, Croup, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Earache, Toothache, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Affords quick relief and effects permanent cure by continued use. Every druggist should order some in the next order to HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich. Ask their traveler to show you one the next time he calls.

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.

TIME TABLES.

Michigan Central. DEPART.

*Detroit Express..... 6:00 a m
*Day Express..... 12:45 p m
*Atlantic Express..... 2:20 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 1:45 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.

*Mail..... Leaves..... 9:15 a m..... Arrives..... 4:25 p m
*Day Express..... 1:00 p m..... 9:15 p m
*Night Express..... 10:40 p m..... 5:45 a m
*Muskegon Express..... 4:15 p m..... 11:15 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 1:00 p. m., and through coach on 9:15 a. m. and 10:40 p. m. trains.

NEWAYGO DIVISION.

Express..... Leaves..... 4:15 p m..... Arrives..... 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.)

Express..... Leaves..... 7:15 p m..... Arrives..... 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.

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

GOING WEST.

*Morning Express..... 1:05 p m..... 1:10 p m
*Through Mail..... 5:10 p m..... 5:15 p m
*Steamboat Express..... 10:40 p m

*Mixed..... 7:10 a m

*Night Express..... 5:10 a m..... 5:20 a m

*Daily, Sunday 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.

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.

Cincinnati & Gd Rapids Ex..... Arrives..... Leaves.....
Cincinnati & Mackinac Ex..... 9:30 a m..... 11:30 a m
Ft. Wayne & Mackinac Ex..... 4:10 p m..... 5:00 p m
G'd Rapids & Cadillac Ac..... 7:00 a m

GOING SOUTH.

G. Rapids & Cincinnati Ex..... 7:15 a m
Mackinac & Cincinnati Ex..... 5:00 p m..... 5:30 p m
Mackinac & Ft. Wayne Ex..... 10:30 a m..... 11:45 p m
Cadillac & G'd Rapids Ac..... 11:30 p m

All trains daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

North—Train leaving at 5:00 o'clock p. m. has Sleeping and Chair Cars for Traverse City and Mackinac. Train leaving at 11:30 a. m. has combined Sleeping and Chair Car for Mackinac City.

South—Train leaving at 5:30 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 5:00 p. m., arriving at Marquette at 1:30 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning leave Marquette at 7:30 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., arriving at Grand Rapids at 10:30 a. m. Connection made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron, Gold and Silver and Copper Districts.

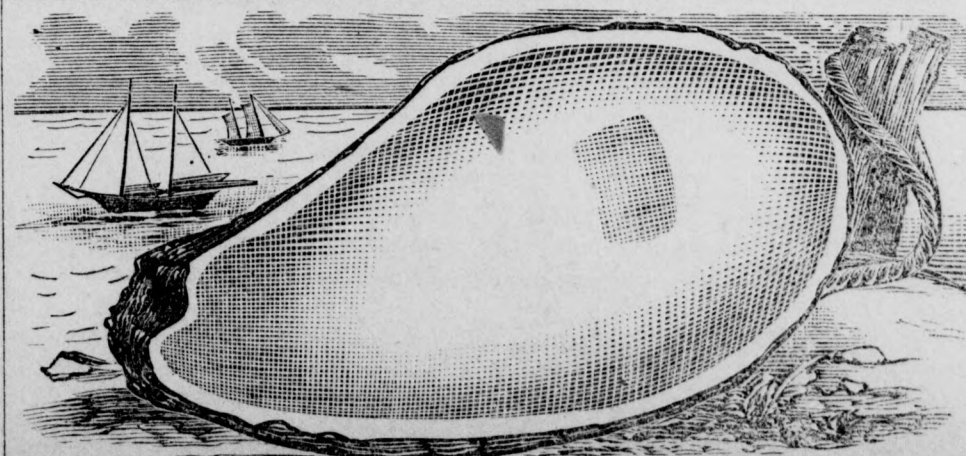
E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Marquette, Mich.

SEE

QUOTATIONS

IN

PRICE-CURRENT.



F. J. DETTENTHALER, Jobber of Oysters.

BOGUS BUTTER

Gets a Bad Black Eye at the Hands of the Dairywomen.

Special Correspondence of THE TRADESMAN.
CHICAGO, NOV. 14, 1885.

The twelfth annual convention of the Butter, Cheese and Egg Association convened in this city on Tuesday. President John J. Macdonald wielded the gavel, and Col. R. M. Little sat at the Secretary's desk. Governor Oglesby, Mayor Harrison, E. Nelson Blake, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Linn, President of the Produce Exchange, welcomed the delegates to the city. Messrs. Windsor, of New York, Upton, of Boston, Hatcher, of Philadelphia, and Kinnard, of Baltimore, responded.

President Macdonald, in the course of his annual address, presented the following statistics of the trade: In 1850 there were manufactured 313,345,000 pounds of butter and 103,500,000 pounds of cheese, while in 1880 there were manufactured 806,673,000 pounds of butter and 243,158,000 pounds of cheese. The exports of butter had increased from \$1,215,463 in 1850 to \$18,892,407 in 1880. The total value of the dairy product of the United States is \$500,000,000, exceeding the products of oats, wheat, cotton, steel, or pig-iron. The amount invested in dairy cattle exceeds the enormous sum of \$700,000,000. The total would have been greater had it not been for the loss of confidence in the goods caused by the exportation of impure dairy products, which were sold for genuine. By this means the dairyman's reputation for enterprise, energy and shrewdness had become synonymous with rascality and fraud, and the interests represented by the convention placed in deadly peril. He thought under such circumstances, that the delegates should place themselves on record as opposed to such degrading practices.

On Wednesday, B. F. Van Valkenburgh, of the committee on statistics, reported that the total receipts of dairy products at New York for the year ending Nov. 30, 1884, were \$40,999,158. For 1885, the value of the dairy receipts reached \$38,547,911, a decrease of \$2,451,247. The report as a whole showed a total decrease in the past two years of nearly six million dollars, which was due to the sale of butter substitutes.

Hon. Norman J. Coleman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, said, in the course of somewhat extended remarks, that the proprietors of artificial butter factories had been particularly chary of giving any statistics or information as to their process of manufacture. The result of all inquiries into their methods, however, had proved the unhealthfulness of the article, principally owing to the use of nitric acid as an ingredient. Witnesses have testified to its injurious effect upon their clothing and shoes while engaged in the factory, and others of its injury to the stomach. Against the employment of the poisonous compounds used in this questionable trade farmers themselves have the remedy in their hands. They will find little difficulty in discovering who the parties are that purchase and use such articles, and then let these parties be tabooed in dairy associations, agricultural conventions, or the social circles. Mr. Coleman suggested that a bill be carefully prepared to submit to Congress at the approaching session to protect not only the innocent purchaser and consumer of a counterfeit article of butter, but the important dairy interests of the country.

T. D. Curtis followed with an address upon "Imitation Butter—Morally, Commercially and Legally Considered." Morally, the sale of a counterfeit article as genuine is highly demoralizing to all in any way engaged in the business. Commercially, the effect of imitation butter has been most disastrous in that it has thrown suspicion on all butter, thus causing a revolt of the public palate and injuring the dairy and cheese manufacturing interests of the country beyond computation. Legally, the question is, How far can the law intervene and how can it be enforced? The answer to this is bounded by the intelligence and moral sentiment of the people. They have the power, and if they will may go to the limits of strict honesty and legislation.

Resolutions were introduced and referred, to the effect that, the sale of imitation butter being detrimental to the trade and public morals, Congress be petitioned to pass a law prohibiting the coloring of butterine to look like butter, and compelling dealers to inform purchasers which is which.

J. K. Brown, Commissioner of Agriculture for the state of New York, denounced the sale of artificial butter as a deception and a fraud.

W. I. Chamberlain, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, took for his subject, "The Crime of Counterfeiting and Adulteration." Mr. Chamberlain thought it was a singular state of things that permitted the adulteration and counterfeiting of food when the counterfeiting of the country's currency was made a heinous offense, rendering the offenders liable to the extreme penalties of the law. The adulteration and counterfeiting of butter and cheese was equally as disastrous to a great and, until recently, a rapidly-growing branch of the Nation's commerce as the counterfeiting of currency. The manufacture and sale of oleomargarine as creamery butter was a death-blow at the dairy interests of America, and could not be too severely condemned.

J. W. Gould, of Ohio, addressed the meeting upon the subject of "Co-operation Against Adulteration," in which he urged unanimity of determined action against the manufacture of bogus butter upon the part of all the dairy and agricultural organiza-

tions of the country. The Wisconsin delegation submitted resolutions similar to the others, which were also referred.

Wilbur Johnson, of Oskaloosa, talked to the convention upon "A Higher Standard." Mr. Johnson favored the maintaining of a high standard of butter by the great creameries and cheese factories of the country as the surest means of establishing the superiority of the genuine over the spurious article and enabling consumers to detect the difference.

Geo. M. Stearns, a Chicago manufacturer, being called upon to address the convention, described the process of manufacturing oleomargarine, the properties of which are the fat of the highest grade cattle and the wholesale price of which today is from 11 to 11½ cents. To say that oleomargarine contains ingredients deleterious to health and that it is made of "soap-grease" is unfair and false. Butterine, in which the fat of swine was used, called in the trade and branded as creamery butterine, contained from 50 to 60 per cent. pure creamery butter, the remainder being the finest leaf lard, salt and water. Mr. Stearns was in favor of butterine being manufactured and sold as butterine. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Stearns produced a letter received by him from an Iowa dairyman for an order of 100 pounds of neutral, with which he wished to try the process of adulteration.

Hon. H. W. Hatch, who stated that he represented the creamery and dairy interests of the First Congressional District of Missouri, made an address in defense of these interests and condemnatory of the manufacture of the bogus article. He wished a few members of Congress might have been present to hear the head of a great butterine manufacturing concern of Chicago declare in convention that his business was anything but an honorable one. He hoped that if the gentleman in question could appreciate his position in the commercial world he would write to the Iowa dairyman who wanted adulterous materials that if he wanted to keep out of the penitentiary and save his soul from perdition he would never put the poisonous stuff in his butter. Should he at any time in future be called upon to again represent his district in Congress he would introduce a measure to put the manufacturers of the bogus article under the Internal Revenue laws, which would put a heavier, brander and inspector in such factories to handle their product. He would, further than that, favor a law to indict, try, and convict such manufacturers; and when convicted imprison them for thirty days and compel them to live on the product of their factories.

Mr. Stearns, taking the floor, was asked a number of embarrassing questions concerning the butterine trade, one of which was why the manufacturers of artificial butter used the terms dairy and creamery butter, and others which had long been identical with the dairy interests. Mr. Warman, of New York, a large handler of butterine, stated that he never handled a pound of it under any other name than its true one. He believed that the butterine men were honest in their transactions as dairymen are [his], and that they were no more desirous of humbugging the public. All were working for their own personal interests, and he thought the dairy and creamery men present had heaped their abusive names and terms upon butterine purely through selfish motives.

Hiram Smith, of Sheboygan Falls, followed with an address regarding the artificial product, as did Messrs. J. H. Seymour and John H. Smith, of New York, in which the latter gentlemen were particularly severe upon the methods of butterine manufacturers and all who handled the product.

On Thursday, the Committee on Legislation, recommended an import duty on eggs brought from Europe, approved the New York law requiring dealers to sell butter substitutes for what they really are, and recommended that Congress be requested to establish a standard of purity for milk and that the several State Legislatures adopt that standard. The report was subsequently adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a report condemning the manufacture and sale of bogus butter, requesting Congress to enact measures looking toward the suppression of the business, and recommending the appointment of a legislative committee of three members from each state. An amendment to the report calling on Congress to place a tax of 10 cents a pound on all imitations of pure butter was adopted, after which the report as a whole was adopted.

Col. Little reported that the receipts of butter at Chicago for the current year to Nov. 1, were 80,000,000 pounds; shipments, 83,000,000 pounds. Receipts of cheese, 32,500,000 pounds; the shipments were 23,800,000 pounds. The fact that shipments of butter were greater than the receipts was in part due to butterine being shipped as butter. The statistics of the manufacture of butterine in Chicago from May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1884, showed a manufacture of about 10,000,000 pounds; from May 1, 1884 to May 1, 1885, about 13,000,000 pounds and the quantity for the current year was estimated at 20,000,000 pounds. The direct exports of butter from Chicago for year to Nov. 1, 1885, were 2,200,000 pounds; cheese, 4,650,000 pounds. The receipts of eggs for the same period were 429,000; shipments, 108,000.

Washington Winsor, of New York, was elected President of the Association, and Col. Little was re-elected Secretary for the thirteenth time.

A resolution was adopted requesting the

classification committee of east-bound trunk lines to change its classification of eggs, butter and dressed poultry so as to make its rate cover car loads and less than car loads.

On Friday, Lorenzo Fagenstein, an expert chemist of Chicago, addressed the convention on the means of detecting spurious butter. Butterine, he claimed, was not only unwholesome, but poisonous to the system of the partaker. The same men who had ruined the export trade had now nearly ruined the export trade in butter. Prohibition in Europe was not for protection, but to prevent the importation of packing house refuse, which, by a villainous concoction, was transformed into the semblance of butter and imposed upon the Europeans. Mr. Fagenstein used many analytical illustrations in support of his views. He said that butterine usually contained nitric, sulphuric, muriatic, and nitro-hydrochloric acids, as well as alkalies and soap. A sample of butterine purchased on State street was analyzed before the convention and found to contain 10 per cent. of soft soap.

The Secretary submitted statistics showing that of the total annual exports of butter and butterine but one-third was genuine butter, the balance being oleomargarine and butterine. Europeans were not willing to pay the American price for good butter. English people would rather have fresh butterine from Denmark than stale butter from America. America could not compete with Danish dairymen in the manufacture of butter. The climatic changes and long time occupied in getting butter from Iowa to England imperiled the quality of the article and certainly aged it, while Danish butter was in the English markets within three days from the time it left the churn. It was argued in the discussion that Danish butter was superior to American butter on account of the greater care given to stock. American cows should be better fed and better protected from inclement weather.

A sensation was created by the report of a special committee that exhibits of butterine had been admitted to the State Board of Agriculture's dairy department at the fat-cattle show. The Board asserted that the butterine exhibitors were admitted because it was charged by Mr. Armour that a great part of the dairymen's exhibit was butter containing spurious material, and that Mr. Armour had said there were thirty-eight creameries in the West buying this neutral material of Armour & Co. On the strength of Mr. Armour's statements the Board adopted a resolution that no awards should be given unless the judges were satisfied that the butter was thoroughly pure.

A committee was appointed to wait on and demand of the officers of the Board to name the violators of pure butter manufacture, or withdraw the charges made. In case the committee is met with a refusal, counsel will be engaged and legal proceedings commenced. Mr. Seymour, of New York, promised \$1,000 toward a fund to defray the expenses of a slander suit against Armour & Co. and the Board.

MICHIGAN EXHIBITS.

The following Michigan butter makers exhibited sample tubs of their products: G. B. & C. S. Smith, of Eagle; John T. Clark, of Clinton; and H. R. Kingman, of Battle Creek, in competition for the \$100 gold watch; the same in competition of the \$10 cash prize offered by the citizens of Chicago; S. B. & C. S. Smith, of Eagle, in competition for the \$100 gold medal.

The "Honest Farmer" in a New Role.

"You can't sell me any of your butterine," said a regular customer at a reputable grocery establishment the other day.

"Why not?" asked the genial grocer.

"Because I get my butter of a farmer," was the reply.

"What farmer furnishes you?" inquired the man of tea and allspice.

"Mr. ———, who brings me a week's supply every Saturday," responded the consumer.

The grocer dropped the subject and the customer departed.

"Do you know the farmer your patron referred to?" asked a reporter of THE TRADESMAN, who happened to be standing near when the conversation above referred to occurred.

"No," replied the grocer.

"Well, he is one of those farmers who never owned a cow in his life. He lives on a rented place half a dozen miles out, buys garden truck of the surrounding farmers, and peddles the same from house to house. The genuine butter your customer expatiates upon was bought at a certain commission store here at 14 cents a pound. It was sold for dairy butterine, but became 'pure farmer's butter,' as soon as it was worked over into rolls at the man's home. Hundreds of housekeepers are congratulating themselves over their luck in securing farmer's butter at 20 cents a pound, when they could get the identical article of you or any other groceryman at 16 cents. I have the names of sixteen alleged farmers who are practicing this deception right along, and as soon as I have made a complete list I shall place it at the disposal of the Retail Grocers' Association, and allow the members to take such action in the matter as they think best."

"I knew there were one or two farmers who were engaged in the transposition business, but I didn't think the practice was so general as you say it is," said the grocer. "One thing is certain, however, and that is that the people are beginning to look upon the 'honest farmer' with merited suspicion, and I think the time is not far distant when a reaction will set in in favor of the down-trodden and much-maligned groceryman."

Michigan Dairyman's Association.

Organized at Grand Rapids, February 25, 1885.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

WANTED—Situation in wholesale or retail grocery establishment by a man of twenty-five years' experience. City references furnished. Address to Wm. Sears & Co. 113

FOR SALE—Or exchange for stock of merchandise, groceries, dry goods, or horses, wagons, sleighs, cash or something else, a two-story frame double store. Can be rebuilt for hotel. Situated in a fast-growing village. A good chance for some one. Address "Z," care THE TRADESMAN. 118

WANTED—To exchange, a good 80 acres of wild land and some choice vegetable property for a stock of groceries. Address "Grocer," care TRADESMAN. 115

FOR SALE—A neat clean stock of books and stationery at Kalkaska, Mich. Only stock in town. Will invoice about \$800. Or will exchange for small farm in Southern Michigan. C. S. White, Kalkaska, Mich. 115

FOR SALE—At a bargain, or will exchange for other goods, six chests tea, grocer's scales, cheese, etc. For further particulars, address, "Tea," care TRADESMAN. 115

FOR SALE—130 acres of timber land, mostly maple and beech, within 1½ miles of Kalkaska. Will exchange for stock of boots and shoes, dry goods and groceries. The land lies nearly level, and is traversed on the back end by a brook, trout stream. Steam mill within ½ mile, and good roads in every direction. Address, "Kalkaska," care THE TRADESMAN. 121

PHYSICIAN WANTED—A good regular physician, who can come to a reasonable price, hear of a good location, good pay, little opposition, in splendid farming and fruit growing section, which can be obtained by sending to the undersigned, a physician. Address, W. Ryne, M. D., 251 Gold Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 113

FOR SALE—The font of brevity type formerly used on THE TRADESMAN. The font comprises 222 pounds, with italic, and can be had for 20 cents a pound. Apply at the office.

NOTICE.

The copartnership existing between Albert, Chas. A. and Jas. A. Coye is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jas. A. Coye retiring. The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, who will receive and pay all debts.

Albert Coye,
Chas. A. Coye.

Nov. 16, 1885.

Rubber Boots
DOUBLE THICK BALL
DOUBLE WEAR
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT
EVER MADE IN RUBBER BOOTS
TWO YEARS TEST
A COMMON SENSE IDEA
DOUBLE THICK BALL

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give **DOUBLE WEAR**. Most economical rubber boot in the market. Last longer, and other boot, and the **PRICE NO HIGHER**. Call and examine the goods.

FOR SALE BY
E. G. Studley & Co.,
Manufacturers of LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. Fire Department and mill supplies. Jobbers of "Candee" Rubber Boots, Shoes and Aprons, Heavy and Light Rubber Clothing. Salesroom No. 15 Canal street. Factory, 26 and 28 Pearl St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A Warning.
Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of modern man and womanhood might be cured and prevented, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases coming to mankind. The vitalizing principles embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., wholesale druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich. 115

RETAIL GROCERS!

Who wish to do away with annoyance of book-keeping and obtain a practical substitute for customers' itemized accounts should try

Credit Coupons.

They make no mistakes, give customers no chance to dispute accounts, and merchants no chance to commit errors; they cause no delays in the hurry and excitement of business, save the expenses of book-keeping, do not require pass books to satisfy suspicious customers, and create a feeling of confidence between the merchant and his patron.

They are in \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 books.

PRICES:
1,000 Books of Coupons.....\$25.00
500 Books of Coupons.....14.00
100 Books of Coupons.....3.00
50 Books of Coupons.....2.00
Send for trial order to

E. A. STOWE & BRO.,

49 LYON STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Prevailing rates at Chicago are as follows:

AUGERS AND BITS.
Ives', old style.....dis 60
H. C. Co.....dis 60
Douglas.....dis 60
Pierces.....dis 60
Snell's.....dis 60
Jennings, genuine.....dis 60
Jennings, imitation.....dis 60

BALANCES.
Spring.....dis 25

BARROWS.
Railroad.....dis 13 00
Garden.....net 35 00

BELLS.
Hand.....dis 60 00
Cow.....dis 60
Call.....dis 15
Gong.....dis 20
Door, Sargent.....dis 55

BOLTS.
Store.....dis 40
Carriage new list.....dis 40
Plow.....dis 30 00
Sleigh Shoe.....dis 75
Cast Barrel Bolts.....dis 50
Cast Barrel, brass knobs.....dis 55
Cast Barrel Spring.....dis 55
Cast Churn.....dis 60
Wrought Barrel, brass knob.....dis 55 00
Wrought Square.....dis 30
Wrought Sunk Flush.....dis 30
Wrought Bronze and Plated Knob.....dis 50 00 10
Ives' Door.....dis 50 00

BRACES.
Barber.....dis 40
Bacus.....dis 50
Spofford.....dis 50
Am. Hall.....net

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

BUTTS, CAST.
Cast Loose Pin, figured.....dis 60 00
Cast Loose Pin, Berlin bronzed.....dis 60 00
Wrought Narrow, genuine bronzed.....dis 60 00
Wrought Narrow, Bright fast Joint.....dis 60 00
Wrought Loose Pin.....dis 60 00
Wrought Loose Pin, acorn tip.....dis 60 00
Wrought Loose Pin, Japanese silver tipped.....dis 60 00
Wrought Loose Pin, Blind.....dis 60
Wrought Brass.....dis 65 00
Blind, Clark's.....dis 70 00
Blind, Parker's.....dis 70 00
Blind, Sheppard's.....dis 70

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

CATRIGES.
R. m Fire, U. C. & Winchester new list.....dis 60
Rim Fire, United States.....dis 60
Centra Fire.....dis 40

CHISELS.
Socket Firmer.....dis 25
Socket Firmer.....dis 25
Socket Corner.....dis 25
Socket Slicks.....dis 25
Butcher's Tanged Firmer.....dis 40
Butcher's Socket Firmer.....dis 30
Cold.....net

COMBS.
Curry, Lawrence's.....dis 20
Hotchkiss.....dis 25

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

COPPER.
Planned, 14 oz cut to size.....dis 30
H432, H436, H438.....dis 35

DRILLS.
Morris' Bit Stock.....dis 35
Taper and Straight Shank.....dis 20
Morris' Taper S55.....dis 30

EXPLOSIVE.
Com. 4 piece, 6 in.....doz net \$ 85
Corrugated.....dis 20 00
Adjustable.....dis 35 00

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

FLAT.
American Fire Association List.....dis 60
Diston's.....dis 60
New American.....dis 60
Nicholson's.....dis 60
Heller's.....dis 33 35
Heller's Horse Raps.....dis 33 35

GALVANIZED IRON.
Nos. 16 to 20, 22 and 24, 25 and 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. dis 15

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

HAMMERS.
Maydole & Co.'s.....dis 20
Kip's.....dis 25
Yerkes & Plumb's.....dis 40
Mason's Solid Cast Steel.....dis 30
Blacksmith's Solid Cast Steel, Hand.....dis 40 00

HANGERS.
Barn Door Kidder Mfg. Co., Wood track dis 50
Champion, anti-friction.....dis 60
Kidder, wood track.....dis 40

HUMPS.
Gate, Clark's, 1, 2, 3.....dis 60
State.....dis 2 50
Screw Hook and Strap, to 12 in. 4 1/4 and longer.....dis 3 1/4

LOCKS—DOOR.
Screw Hook and Eye, 1/2.....dis 10 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 3/4.....dis 12 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1.....dis 14 1/2
Screw Hook and Eye, 1 1/4.....dis 16 1/2
Strap and T.....dis 60 00

HOLLOW WARE.
Stamped Tin Ware.....dis 60 00
Japanned Tin Ware.....dis 20 00
Granite Iron Ware.....dis 25

HOES.
Grub 1.....\$11 00, dis 40
Grub 2.....11 50, dis 40
Grub 3.....12 00, dis 40

KNIVES.
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....\$2 70, dis 60 1/2
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....3 50, dis 60 1/2

LOCKS—DOOR.
Door, porcelain, jap. trimmings.....dis 70
Door, mineral, jap. trimmings.....dis 70
Picture, H. L. Judd & Co.'s.....dis 75
Hemacite.....dis 50

LOCKS—DOOR.
Russell & Irwin Mfg. Co.'s new list.....dis 60 1/2
Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s.....dis 60 1/2
Barnard's.....dis 60 1/2
Norwalk's.....dis 60 1/2

LEVELS.
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s.....dis 65

MALLEABLES.
Coffee, Parkers Co.'s.....dis 40 00
Coffee, P. S. & W. Mfg. Co.'s Malleables dis 40 00
Coffee, Landers, Ferry & Clark's.....dis 40 00
Coffee, Enterprise.....dis 25

MATTOKES.
Atze Eye.....\$16 00 dis 40 1/2
Hunt Eye.....\$15 00 dis 40 1/2
Hunt's.....\$15 50 dis 20 1/2

SAWS.
Common, Bra and Fencing.....dis 30 00
8d and 6d adv.....dis 25
6d and 7d adv.....dis 25
4d and 5d adv.....dis 25
3d advance.....dis 1 50
Saw, 2 1/2 ft adv.....dis 3 00
Cinch nails, adv.....dis 1 75

MOLASSES GATES.
Finishing (10d 8d 6d 4d).....dis 1 75
Size—inches (3 2 1 1/2 1 1/4 1 1/8 1 1/16).....dis 1 75
Adv. 1/2 kg \$1 25 1 1/2 1 1/4 1 1/8 1 1/16 2 00
Steel Nails—Same price as above.

MOLASSES GATES.
Stebbin's Pattern.....dis 70
Stebbin's Genuine.....dis 70
Enterprise, self-measuring.....dis 25

MAULS.
Sperry & Co.'s, Post, handled.....dis 50
Zinc or tin, Chase's Patent.....dis 55
Zinc, with brass bottom.....dis 50
Brass or Copper.....dis 40
Reaper.....per gross, \$12 net
Olmstead's.....dis 50

PAWS.
Ohio Tool Co.'s, fancy.....dis 15
Sciota Bench.....dis 25
Sandsky Tool Co.'s, fancy.....dis 15
Bench, first quality.....dis 20
Stanley Rule and Level Co.'s, wood and iron.....dis 20

ROOFING PLATES.
1C, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....5 50
1C, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....7 00
1C, 14x20, choice Charcoal Terne.....11 00
1C, 20x28, choice Charcoal Terne.....14 00

ROPE.
Sisal, 1/4 in. and larger.....9
Manilla.....15

SQUARES.
Steel and Iron.....dis 60 00
Try and Bevels.....dis 50 00
Mitre.....dis 20

SHEET IRON.
Nos. 10 to 14.....Com. Smooth.....\$4 20
Nos. 15 to 17.....4 20
Nos. 18 to 21.....4 20
Nos. 22 to 24.....4 20
Nos. 25 to 26.....4 40
No. 27.....4 60
All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide not less than 2-10 extra.

SHEET ZINC.
In casks of 600 lbs, 3/4 d.....6
In smaller quantities, 3/4 d.....6 1/4

TINSEER'S SOLDIER.
No. 1, Refined.....13 00
Market Half-an-ty.....15 00
Strictly Half-an-ty.....16

The Michigan Tradesman.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Of the Retail Grocers' Association of Grand Rapids.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the "Retail Grocers' Association of Grand Rapids."

ARTICLE II—AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The aims and objects of this Association shall be the business and social advancement of its members, and their protection against such abuses as affect their trade. Among the advantages sought to be obtained are the following:

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

The prevention of wholesale houses selling at retail to private families.

The keeping of a blacklist of beats who prey upon the trade, and a reliable collection agency for bad debts, etc.

Intelligence bureau where members can procure reliable help and where a record can be kept of the same.

Headquarters for the buying and selling of stores and other property.

Reforming the present system of inspecting and sealing of weights and measures.

Watching local and State legislation affecting the trade.

Regulating the peddling nuisance.

Buying and selling vegetables and fruits by weight instead of by measure.

Protection against unjust laws affecting the trade.

Protection against adulteration of goods, fictitious labels, etc.

Shortening the hours of labor whenever practicable.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Any firm, or individual, who is engaged in the business of buying and selling groceries at retail, in the city of Grand Rapids, may become a member of this Association by paying to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar, and agreeing to pay 25 cents quarterly dues in advance, and any assessments which may be voted by the Association to meet expenses.

ARTICLE II.

Every person or firm becoming a member of this Association shall be honorably bound to conform to the rules, regulations and by-laws.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Any member of this Association who shall neglect or refuse to pay his dues, or any assessment ordered by the Association, for three months after such sum becomes due, shall thereby forfeit his membership.

Section 2. If any person connected with this Association shall by any business irregularity or for any cause render himself unfit to hold his membership, it shall be the duty of the Complaint Committee to investigate the facts and on the recommendation of a majority of said committee the Association may at any regular meeting thereafter, expel such member by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and five Directors, who shall constitute the Executive Committee. These officers shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold their office until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE V.

No compensation for services shall be paid to any officer except the Secretary.

ARTICLE VI.

The President shall preside at all meetings, if present; in his absence, the Vice-President; if being absent, the Second Vice-President.

ARTICLE VII.

The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings, conduct all correspondence, under direction of the Executive Committee; keep a list of the members in a book for that purpose; notify all committees of their appointment, and if requested, furnish the chairman of committees with a copy of the vote under which they were elected, or appointed, and act as secretary for the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Treasurer shall receive and have charge of all moneys of the Association, collect all assessments and annual dues, pay all bills when approved by the Finance Committee, and report the condition of the treasury whenever required by such committee, and shall give bonds for faithful care and keeping when required by a vote of the Association.

ARTICLE IX.

The Executive Committee shall provide rooms for the Association, and shall have power to fill all vacancies in the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll call of officers.
2. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
3. Admission of members.
4. Reports of special and standing committees.
5. Reading of correspondence.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Election of officers and appointment of committees.
9. Report of Treasurer.
10. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XI.

The annual meeting of the Association

shall be held on the second Tuesday of each November.

ARTICLE XII.

The regular meetings of the Association shall be held on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Special meetings may be called by the President on the written request of five members. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE XIII.

At the first meeting of the members of the Board of Directors after their election, the President shall, subject to their approval, appoint the following Standing Committees:

Section 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of three members of the Board of Directors, whose duty shall be to audit all bills, to examine the books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, and to make a semi-annual report of the financial condition of the Association.

Section 2. The Committee on Rooms shall consist of three members of the Board of Directors, and shall have entire control of the rooms and furniture belonging to the Association. It shall also make all arrangements as to the proper premises wherein to hold meetings, subject to the approval of the Association.

Section 3. The Arbitration Committee shall consist of three members whose duty it shall be to settle all differences arising between members, and also to have power to settle, in behalf of the Association, any questions arising between members and those not members. Their decision as between members shall be final.

Section 4. The Complaint Committee shall consist of three members of the Association, who shall investigate all complaints made by members, and report their action upon each complaint to the Association.

Section 5. The Law Committee shall consist of the first three officers of the Association. They shall have charge of all legal matters pertaining to the Association, and also have supervision of the Collection Department of the Association.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Constitution and By-laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of those present at any regular meeting, provided a written notice of such alteration or amendment has been presented at the preceding regular meeting.

Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Hazeltine, Perkins & Co., wholesale druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HENRY KRITZER,
PROPRIETOR

NEWAYGO
Roller Mills

MANUFACTURER OF THE

"Crown Prince"
BRAND.

ALWAYS UNIFORM IN QUALITY.
FINEST GRADES OF WHEAT AND
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR A SPECIALTY.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, ROLLER PROCESS,
GUARANTEED PURE.



A livelihood for agents of either sex selling
ASBESTUS INSOLES
WARM THE FEET IN WINTER, COOL IN SUMMER.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
C.C.C. BOX 1282, CINCINNATI, O.
COLD
CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM, ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS,
ANY SIZE, SUPER-MAIL OR AT DRUGGISTS' STORES
CLEANED WITHOUT DAMAGE BY FIRE, ETC.

CINSENG ROOT.
We pay the highest price for it. Address
Peck Bros., Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

VOICT,
HERPOLDSEIMER
& CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY
Dry Goods!

OVERALLS, PANTS, Etc.,
our own make. A complete
Line of TOYS, FANCY
CROCKERY, and FANCY
WOODEN-WARE, our own
importation, for holiday trade.
Inspection solicited. Chicago and De-
troit prices guaranteed.

OYSTERS!

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

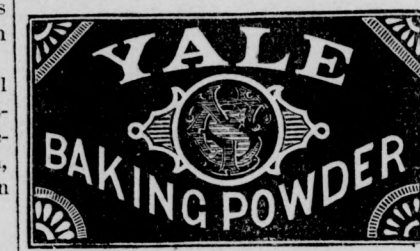


BALTIMORE OYSTERS

Complete change of prices, owing to an inside price on freight. We can now give dealers an inside price. B. F. EMERY will attend to the orders for Baltimore shipments as usual. No slack filled or water soaked goods handled. Our goods are all packed in Baltimore.

COLE & EMERY,
Wholesale Fish and Oyster Depot,
37 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ALBERT COYE & SONS
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
AWNINGS, TENTS
HORSE AND WAGON COVERS.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Oiled Clothing, Ducks, Stripes, Etc.
73 Canal Street, - Grand Rapids, Mich.



C. S. YALE & BRO.,

—Manufacturers of—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

BAKING POWDERS,

BLUINGS, ETC.,

40 and 42 South Division, St.

GRAND RAPIDS, - MICHIGAN



PERKINS & HESS,

DEALERS IN
Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow,

NOS. 122 and 124 LOUIS STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

WE CARRY A STOCK OF CAKE TALLOW FOR MILL USE.

CHOICE BUTTER A SPECIALTY!

CALIFORNIA AND OTHER FOREIGN AND

DOMESTIC FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Care-

ful Attention Paid to Filling Orders.

M. C. RUSSELL, 48 Ottawa st., Grand Rapids.

WM. F. SIMMONS,

WHOLESALE

PINE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER,

And Dealer in Pine Land. Correspondence solicited with parties having either to sell.

OFFICE, 58 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BUY

SNOW SHOVELS

—OF—

Curtiss, Dunton & Co.,

WHOLESALE

Paper and Woodenware,

Twines and Cordage,

Grand Rapids

- Mich.

READ! READ! READ!

HAZELTINE, PERKINS & CO. have

Sole Control of our Celebrated

Pioneer Prepared Paint!

The ONLY Paint sold on a GUARANTEE.

Read it.

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

Hazeltine, Perkins & Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1846.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$3.25 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

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The NEW YORK Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequalled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday) \$6 00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday) 50
SUNDAY, per Year 1 00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR 7 00
WEEKLY, per Year 1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

THE PHILLIPS STEEL POINT SNOW SHOVEL



FIG. 1. FIG. 2. FIG. 3.

Manufactured Expressly for the Michigan Trade.

Strongest, Lightest, Cheapest, Handsomest, Best!

Weight, three pounds, Oil finished.

FIG. 1, BENT BLADE, STEEL POINT.

FIG. 2, STRAIGHT BLADE, STEEL POINT.

FIG. 3, STRAIGHT BLADE, IRON POINT, (NOT OILED.)

BOY SHOVELS, (like fig. 2) IRON POINT, (NOT OILED.)

FOR SALE BY

CODY, BALL & CO.,

ARTHUR MEIGS & CO.,

CLARK, JEWELL & CO.,

JOHN CAULFIELD,

SHIELDS, BULKLEY & LEMON,

HAWKINS & PERRY,

FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.

A. L. TUCKER,

Commission Merchant,

167 South Water St., CHICAGO.

WE HAVE STANDING ORDERS FOR LARGE AND SMALL LOTS OF APPLES AND POTATOES, AND CAN PLACE SAME AT ALL TIMES TO THE ADVANTAGE OF CONSIGNORS. WE ALSO MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BEANS, DRIED FRUITS AND CRANBERRIES, AND ARE IN A POSITION TO COMMAND THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE ON SUCH ARTICLES.

H. LEONARD & SONS,

WHOLESALE

Crockery, Glassware, Etc.

ASSORTED PACKAGE

Bronzed Iron and Rich Gold

Library Lamps.

CONSISTING OF

1 348 F. B. Iron Pendant 14 White Cone Shade . 1.75

1 1388 Polished Brass Pendant 14 White Cone Shade 2.00

1 1388 " " 14 Deco. " " 2.25

1 1397 1/2 " " 36 prisms 14 white " " 3.60

1 1397 1/2 " " " " dome " " 3.85

1 1395 1/2 " " " " 14 dec. " " 5.00

Above prices complete, with new slip burner, \$18.45

chimney and bell. Package at cost

Large Cuts of above Pendants, and of our full line with

reduced prices on application.

Electric Light

Founts, Stand Lamps, Hanging Lamps

and Brackets in the Greatest

Variety.

No. 1 Brass Founts, \$1 each. Harp for same, 15 cts. each.

No. 2 " " any kind, \$1.50 each. Harp for same,

25 cents each.

No. 2 Stand Lamp, Brass, \$1.75 each. With shade com-

plete, \$2.00 each.

No. 2 Stand Lamp, Nickel, \$2 each. With Shade com-

plete, \$2.25 each.

Two Light Store Pendant, 24 inch spread, Trimmed com-

plete with No. 2 Brass Founts, any kind, \$4.50.

Two Light Heavy Ornamental Store Pendant, 48 in. spread,

trimmed comp. with No. 2 Brass Founts, any kind, \$7.50.